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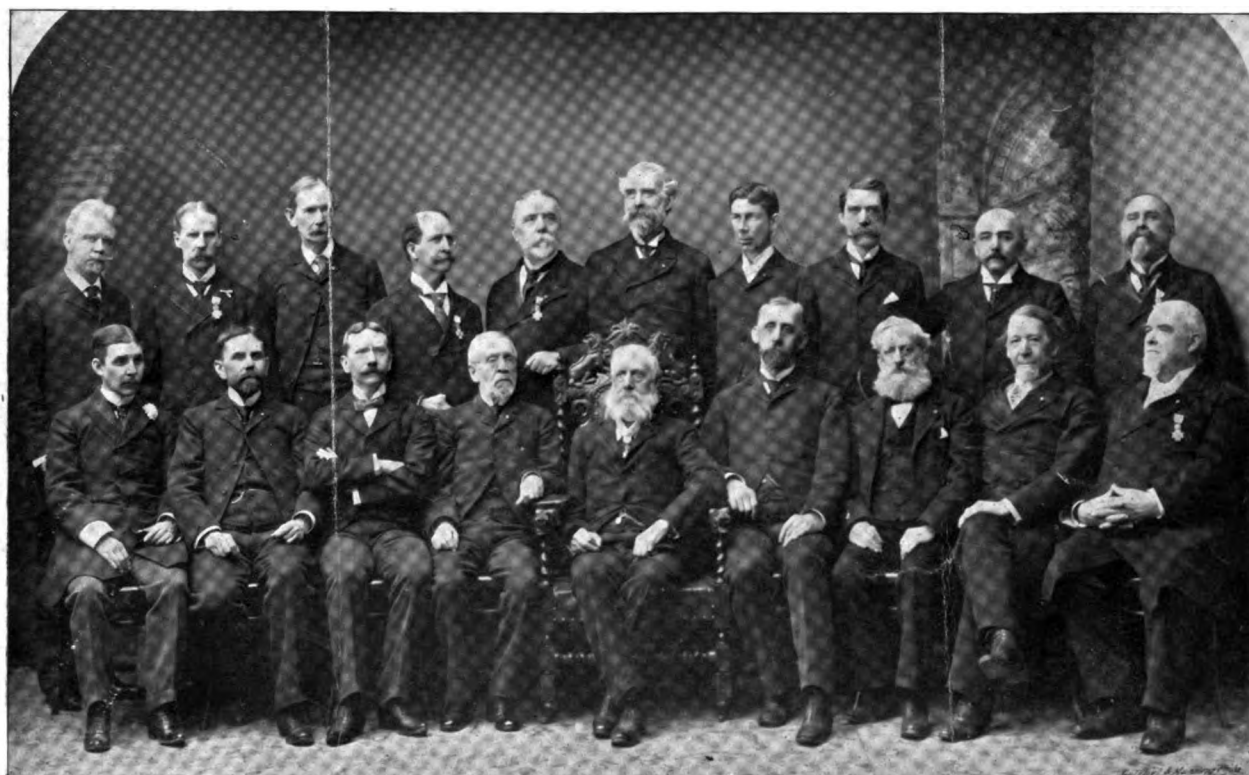
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FEBRUARY 22, 1897.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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MAJOR-GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Vice-President-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH C. BRECKINRIDGE,
INSPECTOR GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

A FEW men gathered beside a cool spring under the overhanging cane brake and deep shade of the frontier forest had but recently heard of the Revolutionary contest between the farmer and regular at Concord and Lexington, and agreed to establish a new town and give it the patriotic designation of Lexington, Kentucky. This ultimately became the county seat of a county named after Lafayette and is the center of the five counties in the big bend of the Kentucky River which have become so celebrated the world over as the blue-grass region of Kentucky. The settlers were usually officers of the Revolutionary War, and among them were several Breckinridges who settled here, or at the Falls of the Ohio River, where the city of Louisville has since grown over their farms.

Senator John Breckinridge, (the author of the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, and the chosen defender on the floor of the Senate of the Louisiana Purchase, who died in 1806, as Attorney General in Jefferson's second cabinet) was one of these settlers, and his friend General Francis Preston of Virginia, was a considerable investor in these choice lands, and from them the subject of our sketch, General Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, was descended, and in these scenes he spent his youth.

Major General Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, U. S. V., and Brigadier General and Inspector General U. S. Army, was born at Baltimore, Md., January 14, 1842. Son of the eminent theologian and Kentucky Union man Rev. Robert Jefferson Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D., and Ann Sophonisba Preston; and grandson of U. S. Senator John Breckinridge, and Mary Hopkins Cabell. Maternal grandfather Gen. Francis Preston, and great-grand-fathers Col. William Preston, of the Virginia line, and Gen. William Campbell, "the hero of King's Mountain," whose wife was the sister of Patrick Henry. Gen.

Breckinridge was educated at Transylvania University and Centre College, Kentucky, and the University of Virginia. He has held all positions from Second Lieutenant to Major General, and is a veteran of the Civil War and the War with Spain.

He was familiar with the closing incidents of the long struggle over the question of slavery, when Henry Clay and John C. Breckinridge were in turn the leaders of that galaxy of orators and statesmen in the period between the Mexican and Civil Wars. And in social contrast to these great names there are many illustrations of the friendly tie with the colored people in sickness and death as well as in days of good fortune, continuing even to this hour. On a recent appeal by the former cook of slave days to have her house rent paid, the weak defense was amiably set up that President Lincoln's proclamation had freed the white folks from such demands; but she replied that Marse Thomson's will was recorded in the Court House and he said that his children must take care of his servants, and however big a man Marse Lincoln might be elsewhere, in that house Marse Thomson was bigger, and she thought they'd help her; and they did. But the change has been marvellous everywhere, almost revolutionary, in this remarkable period. The barbecues and social life and even politics in the State of Kentucky may seem to others to be lively and interesting enough; but it is proverbial how those to the manor born constantly refer to the days "before the war;" when it seemed to some that even the moon shone brighter than at present.

The family homestead on the head waters of a tributary of the Kentucky River, among a people incidentally spoken of with praise by such different minds as Lord Byron's and Tallyrand's, had been named "Braed-albane," after the country seat of the head of the clan in Scotland, whose motto was, "Follow me," but the motto adopted by this branch of the clansmen was "Non Sine Luce." Lexington had about it still some of the glory which had named it "The Athens of the West;" and such families as the Crittendens and Marshalls furnish names that were familiar to the whole country. The glamor of those days will not easily fade; and the charm and manliness of the life then led has been impressed upon the memory and character of the generations now passing away. Of the people who founded Kentucky, President Warfield of Lafayette College says, in his "Life of Ensign Breckinridge," who gave his young life as a protomartyr of the Spanish-American War:

Their consciences have bowed before the authority of God's will. More than once they have become "strangers and pilgrims" for the sake of faith and freedom. They have held wealth and all worldly prosperity of little worth in comparison with the claims of country and of conscience.

The church was a tie that was felt by all. The house parties which collected the family and friends, however distant, for days together, helped to unite all with similar opinions and kindest relations, until Kentucky cousins" became a proverb; and the colleges, whether denominational or otherwise, attracted youth from the entire South, so that acquaintances were formed in early life embracing the whole country. Industry, suavity and manly sports were recognized characteristics of the people; and when the Civil War began, the rift occurred beside every fireside, and there might be personal risk in the simplest declaration of one's principles and purposes during the contest which soon astonished the world by its severity and added new names to the list of immortal Americans.

In August, 1861, he abandoned the study of law in

the law office of Gen. Boyle, at Danville, Kentucky, joined the Union Army in Kentucky, and acted as Assistant Adjutant General under General Nelson; and subsequently as Gen. George H. Thomas' Aide de Camp; was in the victory at Mill Springs, Ky., where Zollikoffer was overthrown, (receiving mention from Gen. Thomas for gallantry in action) and in the campaign through Nashville and Columbia, Tenn., to Shiloh. At Corinth, he received a commission (dated April 14, 1862) in the 2nd Artillery, U. S. A., as a reward for gallantry at Mill Springs. Was with his battery at Forts Pickens, Barrancas and Pensacola, and joined the Army of Tennessee, on the Atlanta campaign, where on July 22, 1864, at the time and place General McPherson was killed, he was captured, and was sent to Charleston, with other officers and placed under the fire of the Union guns. Was exchanged under the Sherman-Hood special cartel; and, being in broken health, served as mustering officer a short while until he accompanied his regiment to California, in 1865; and served at various stations from Fort Monroe to San Francisco, through subsequent years. Brevetted Captain, July 26, 1864, and Major, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in front of Atlanta," and "during the war." In 1870, he was Adjutant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Promoted to Captaincy of Battery "B," 2nd Artillery, June 17, 1874, and assigned to command of Fort Foote and the defenses of the Potomac River, and in 1879, of the artillery troops in Washington; and in January, 1881, was promoted to Major and Assistant Inspector General; ordered in June to the Pacific coast where he served on the staffs of Generals McDowell, Schofield and Pope, visiting every military station from the British to the Mexican borders. In 1884 spent nearly a year in foreign travel and the study of the armies of Europe. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Inspection Corps, and in 1889, was made Inspector General of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, after again visiting Europe and reaching Russia.

His services in peace have been particularly upon the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, though necessarily carrying him over the length and breadth of the country and attaching him to the staff of such officers as Generals Miles, Terry, Halleck and Schofield. His brevets were "for gallant and meritorious service in battle before Atlanta, Ga." and "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

The period since he has been Inspector General of the Army has proved peculiarly progressive, and many vigorous minds have been striving under marked difficulties to bring our organization and practice to such perfection as would meet modern requirements. Where all were enlisted for a common purpose probably no single officer could claim more than to have earnestly helped where the efforts of many were required to attain complete success.

Among the items which have enlisted his interest perhaps might be mentioned, the Sunday rest; improved recruiting, rigid accountability of money and property; closer ties between the army and national guard; more perfect instruction at military colleges; excellent and timely supplies; suitable horses and transportation; increased ration; military discipline, instruction and practice that will meet the requirements of the battlefield rather than the barrack yard; and it is believed that the record at Santiago has shown that the army did not disappoint the country it served; and the men who had inspected it, seemed to be considered fit to also lead it, since among the Generals commanding there, Kent, Sumner, Lawton and Chaffee, prior to the war acted as Department

Inspectors Generals, as indeed did others such as Generals Otis in the Philippines, or Colonel Hamilton, who was killed at San Juan.

Since he has been the Senior Inspector General of the Army an unusual number of changes have occurred, arising from the united efforts of many progressive minds, and requiring great and exacting labor from him and its Department, and in the aggregate greatly improving the efficiency of the inspection service and of the Army, and the comfort, training and contentment of the men. Thus G. O. No. 50, A. G. O., 1889, forbids any special or unnecessary military duties on Sunday; the commissaries kept for sale for the soldiers have been gradually quadrupled; the army rations, clothing and supplies, were generously improved; so were the post and other schools, and were carefully inspected; the number of and the instruction in colleges where officers of the Army are detailed, were greatly increased; a Regular officer was named to inspect or instruct the militia of every State; the post exchange extended marked benefits to the soldier's fare; inspections were applied equally to every branch of the service and carefully enforced; military problems and minor tactics were introduced habitually at inspections; full attention to every excellence or irregularity, and prompt remedial action was secured; information as to the thousand details of a soldier's life was duly recorded by their immediate commanding officers, and given every consideration; assured readiness for campaign and battle was made the test of excellence; riding, musketry and other exercises were greatly advanced; higher requirements were made by law and regulation to govern enlistments and re-enlistment; riding halls, amusement halls and gymnasias established; post traders abolished; war service counted double in retirement of enlisted men; administration of military justice improved by establishment of summary courts, closer scrutiny over finances and business methods and condemned property ensured economy and uniformity; baggage allowance was more fairly increased; system of recruiting and remounting the Army improved; the general regulations authorizing the duties of the Inspection Corps developed; the thorough supervision of the general accounts of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, like that of the Regulars, was established by law to aid the marked economy and regularity of methods, and increased comfort and well being of the veterans. Other items might be mentioned if time and space allowed.

In his career in the Spanish war under his commission as a Major General of Volunteers, he was assigned first as a staff officer to inspecting the camps and accompanying the expedition to Santiago, where his course was especially commended by General Lawton, and responsibilities of special consequence were imposed upon him, and afterwards in preparation for the final round up at Havana, he was given the largest separate army that had been organized, and inheriting it with some 4,000 men on the sick list, which was increasing almost 25 per cent. per week, the health of the command was practically re-established and its military training greatly advanced, and its camps regarded as models, especially of hygienic care, where experts from Europe came back to learn and to instruct.

He has resumed the duties of the Inspector General's Office, and in the midst of the influx of recruits and the widely separated stations of the Army, the most important problems pressing for attention are the training and discipline of the soldiers and the timeliness and suitability of their supplies, and the comfort of their transportation and the security of their health; and in these matters all are interested, and success is assured, for it is felt that the soldier alone may have to endure any of the dis-

comforts of temporary failure, and every safe-guard against this is evidently due and should be energetically used.

Von Moltke, when asked the duty of the general staff on the declaration of war, answered: "Lock the office door and go to war." When war with Spain was declared, Gen. Breckinridge asked immediately for service in the field, and was made Major General of Volunteers, on May 4, 1898. Was ordered to inspect the several mobilized camps; accompanied the expedition to Cuba, from the embarkation at Tampa to the surrender of Santiago, July 17, 1898; and was with Lawton's Division, on the right, during the fight at El Caney, July 1st, and on the 2nd, when his horse was shot under him at the Bloody Ford; and was with Wheeler headquarters, at San Juan Hill, during the remainder of July 2nd, joining Gen. Shafter's headquarters after nightfall; and accompanied Lawton along his entire front, both during July 1st and 10th. Was thanked by Gen. Lawton for his services, especially in the battle of El Caney. Returned to Washington, July 27th, and submitted report of events, and was assigned to the command of the Separate Army of forty-four thousand men at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga. What he did for the lives and welfare of those men is well known throughout the country. The immediate improvement in camp, equipment, and military instruction there, and in the new camps where the soldiers were distributed (as at Knoxville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky.) was almost phenomenal, and were noted on all sides until they were pronounced to be models. After the breaking up of Camp Thomas, Gen. Breckinridge commanded all the First Army Corps within the United States, with headquarters at Lexington, Ky. He was mustered out November 30, 1898, and ordered to Washington, and resumed the duties of Inspector General of the Army. In February and March, 1899, made the first complete inspection of United States troops in the eight Military Departments of Cuba and Porto Rico, visiting every considerable station occupied by soldiers, and looking especially after the sick, and supplies and soldierly training. His reports were published in the professional papers and attracted particular attention.

Gen. Breckinridge's services in the Spanish war were strengthened and aided by his sons. His eldest son, Ensign Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, Jr., U. S. N., was the proto-martyr of this Spanish war, being lost overboard from the "Cushing" while enroute to Havana, in desperate weather with dispatches for the "Maine," February 11th, 1898. Ethelbert Ludlow Dudley Breckinridge, second son, was commissioned in the Regular Army for gallant conduct during the campaign of Santiago, as recommended by Gen. H. W. Lawton, upon whose staff he served as volunteer Aide, thus receiving his commission as his father did. Lucian and Scott Breckinridge, joined at Chickamauga, and share the experiences of the mobilization and the exigencies of the military movements to the embarkation at Tampa.



FROM THE DIARY OF JOSEPH GRICE.

Joseph Grice, a carpenter, soldier of the Revolution, tells, in his diary, of a secret expedition which he and about fifty other carpenters made to Rhode Island. The success attending the trip and the interesting incidents of the journey and at Providence, are here given in his own words:—

"To the best of my recollection, between 40 and 50 were chosen to go, of which I was one. We all marched on horseback and took nothing with us except a blanket and great coat, if any had them, and a shirt beside the one on our backs and perhaps an extra pair of stockings. But this was not so grievous as it constituted generally all our wardrobe, except our clothes on our backs. We were in our working clothes, not a long coat among us except on Major Benj. Eyre and Capt. Richard Salter, two ship builders who commanded us, and as we passed through Connecticut to Rhode Island, we astonished the native. Every question was put us, such as they used to ask strangers. Our orders were not to tell the truth who we were and the Yanks, male and female, were never before, I believe, so much perplexed, for we had no arms, nor tools; even the rules in our pockets were ordered out and put in our knapsacks, to prevent discovery. Sometimes we were tailors who had been drafted to go to Boston to make clothes for the army; sometimes shoemaker, etc., everything was told them but the truth which is not to be spoken at all times and as soon as we arrived at the town of Providence, we were set to work to assist in building boats for descent on the island of Rhode Island, (on page 16, when I go back to my arrival at Philadelphia after the British left it). I find myself mistaken in saying, the first thing I was employed, it was to go up Copus Creek for timber, etc.; I recollect, the first thing we were sent up to Bordentown with the boats we brought from the Schuylkill, to bring down the water cask belonging to the frigates of ours that were burned at the White Hill, by the British, which casks were saved by being hid in a swamp and brought to Philadelphia, filled with water and forwarded to the "French Fleet," Capes of Delaware under the command of Count D'Estaing, which had come from France to our assistance; and had they arrived a few days sooner, they would have taken all the British fleet of war and other ships, and the ships evacuated Philadelphia, and it was at this time we were called to go to the Trout River and from thence to Rhode Island, and after we returned, went to Jersey to cut timber to build the schooner for Government General Green, etc., so that the expedition to Rhode Island as so far started was before the one on the Potomac, as is fully stated, for I never went with a company after that one to the Potomac. So to proceed: I was relating the building of boats at the town of Providence to carry the troops on to the island of Rhode Island, when as many was completed as was found necessary, we, that is one company, together with all the other ship carpenters, boat builders, etc., were ordered down to where our army was encamped at a place called Tiverton, to man the boats to make the descent on to the island of Rhode Island. Our company was the last to leave Providence. Our Captain Salter was sick and could not go with us, and Major Eyre went by land, so that we were without a commander, but received our instructions to go down the river, the distance being thirty miles, and no pilot to be procured, we were ordered to find our way the best manner we could, being divided into three boats, every one who was directed to command a boat had his own head, and some of them men wrong ones. One of our boats insisted, they saw our flag flying on one of our redoubts and pulled directly for it, although urged not to go, and they got so near that they discovered it was the enemy's flag, before they put about. A few strokes more would have brought them so near that the guns of the fleet would have brought them too. The British pursued us up to the island with a small field piece to endeavor to cut us off from getting by the last, and where the passage is very narrow and was called British Ferry—fired several times but without effect at us, and we succeeded in reaching our camp at Tiverton, before night, more by good luck than good management. And the very next day, I think, it was, began to land our troops, which we did on the island without any opposition being made by the enemy who retreated before our troops into the town of Newport, where they were strongly fortified.

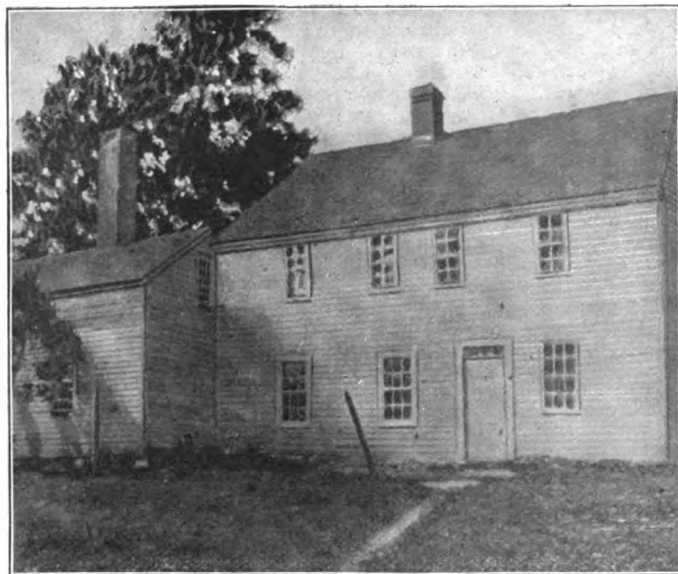
The French Fleet at this time off the harbor and waiting for our army to make the arrangement for attacking the British, of which history will give full account from landing of Count D'Estaing on our coast, all that they done until they left us. After assisting the crossing of the troops on to Rhode Island, all the carpenters were employed on the island or within two or three miles of it, near the place we landed, to make the platform of the battery cannon which when completed, was taken down to the line opposite the town of Newport, and conveyed into the work during the night, as nothing but a small creek that put in the back of the town of Newport, separated

us from our army, as soon as it was day light so that we could see, to drive a pin into the platform, we began to work, and as soon as we began, the British opened their fire on us from their different batteries.

One directly opposite our company was manned with seamen and others from their ships, for we could hear them distinctly before they began to fire, making use the way of conveying every word with an oath attached to it, and it was called by our troops "D—n your eyes, fort." They gave it to us hard as they could, but we had our redoubts pretty well forward, before they knew we were on the spot, as we moved with such silence, our company were without provisions and towards noon, I was ordered up to our camp, distance about 12 miles, for provisions, but before I could have time to return, met our company on the road returning to camp, having completed the work, was ordered out of the works, as they were then no more occasion for them there, which all were well satisfied to get out of the way of danger, soon as possible, and that night the carpenters from Boston and Providence made their retreat off the island without permission to do so, and, no doubt, our company would have done the same, had we not been such a great distance from home, for we were without clothes, and suffered considerable hardships for want of provisions, etc., which during a north-east storm which lasted nearly three days, that we could not get provisions from the main land to the island, also the distance to Tiverton, the place we crossed, is not over three miles, but such was the tempest that no boat could cross. This happened before the Bostonians left us, and before we went to the lines, and when we got back to our camp, they were determined not to risk another storm, so took a French leave as did Count D'Estaing, as history will inform us.

Our army retreated out of the fort with much precaution, removing the heavy battery cannons at night, and supplying the places with field pieces to deceive the enemy—which was done, till I believe, the whole of the heavy artillery was removed, which we, that is our company, assisted to get off the island, together with all the heavy baggage of every description, fast as it came to hand; but soon as it was known by our enemy that the French fleet had left us, they began the attack on our troops, and, of course, our General Tuleare gave orders to retreat out of the work which we did by hard fighting from the moment our troops began the retreat until sundown, when our General perceived they had good success and better than they expected. Both sides were tired out, and as it was agreed to lay by until morning, our army pitched their tents in front of the British, as if intended to take up there night lodgings, but soon as all became silent, about midnight, our tents were taken down gradually and carried to the boats, with the troops and the front row of tents kept up till all the main body of the army was crossed, in the most profound silence, all oars being muffled and no soldier being allowed to speak when the main body came down, and before daylight, every man and beast was off the island belonging to our side, that we could find, and the enemy never made the discovery until daylight when they found that our company had flown away.

Two pieces of heavy artillery was left in our redoubt near our place of debarkation which we left loaded and not spiked, up into which redoubt they marched about sunrise, with the greatest precaution and fired these cannons, but the shot did no damage as they dropped short of our camps on the main land at Tiverton. Two men belonging to our side, who they were, I do not recollect, had overslept themselves, the noise of the guns waked them up and they ran with all their speed down to the beach, where a boat was sent out for them and saved them off the island. Our company then were ordered to proceed to Providence, which we did by water immediately and horses were provided for our return to Philadelphia. Saddles and bridles could not be obtained sufficient for us, as some of ours had been issued or stolen. We drew lots for them, and it came to my lot to go without, in consequence, I rode bare-back with only a blanket under me for eighty miles to New London, when I purchased one on my own account, second-handed for twenty dollars, suppose about five in real money. The enemy appeared off the harbor of New London, with a threatening posture of landing. The militia were called immediately together, our company was requested by the commanding officer to assist in preventing their doing so. We volunteered to go into one of the forts, and remained there nearly the whole day for that purpose, when the fleet made sail and stood off. We received the thanks of the commanding officer and had orders to proceed on our way home. Came the road by the way of Stonington, Ct., along the Long Island Sound, through New Haven, etc., and before we came to the White Plains, filed off to the right and came through one army that lay intrenched there. The troops were as much surprised to know who we were as the Yankees were when we went into Providence from the Trout River."



THE HOUSE THE WOMEN BUILT IN THE
REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Of all the historic places of interest in Windham County connected with the Revolutionary War, the house which the women built is one of the most interesting; not only because built by women and illustrative of their determination and success, but because it was built for a young soldier in the army by his sweetheart and her friends.

It was in the early days of the great struggle, and among the brave men who sprang to their country's call, when the news came that American blood had been shed in Lexington, was young Uriel Mosely of what is now Hampton, but what was then Pomfret, as Hampton, was divided between the towns Windham and Pomfret. And it is with this young man and his sweetheart, Sarah Hammond, daughter of Josiah Hammond, that this house has to do. For forgetting love and marriage in the imminent danger, he bade the girl good-bye and started for Boston.

"Do not cry sweetheart," he said in parting, "for when I return our home can be built and we will be all the happier for living in a free land; after we have driven the last British dog from our shores. For the time will not be long until I return."

And so the brave girl dried her tears, and with the other loyal women in the town watched the volunteers as they marched away, fondly hoping that the struggle would be short and that the troops would return victorious.

But a short time after he had left, she said one day while gazing disconsolately at the pile of lumber which had been drawn to the site of their new home, that she wished that it was possible for the house to be built during Uriel's absence in the war.

Her future mother-in-law caught at the idea: "And why is it not possible, Sarah?" she asked. "True that there is not a man in town to help, for they are all away fighting gallantly, but the women can do the work if they are but roused to the occasion. But stay, there is a man who can help, for but yesterday, there came a lame carpenter to my home, wandering through the country in search of employment, and he, I know, will frame the building for us speedily; and I will engage to board and house him while the good work goes on; for I would like it well for my son to find his house and bride waiting for him when he returns from the weary war."

The young girl seconded the elder woman's plan joyfully. The lame carpenter, whose name unfortunately has been lost in the lapse of years, gladly accepted the task and the work of framing the house went merrily on. Sarah overseeing the work and having it built according to the plans she and her lover had made during the happy hours of their courtship the winter before. The women in the town entered into the plan with enthusiasm, and we can well imagine the interest which was taken in the undertaking by the loyal women in this town, a hundred and twenty years ago.

The Fourth of July was approaching, and the carpenter decided that the house would be ready for raising at that time; so word was accordingly sent to all of the women in the town, and Mrs. Mosely having killed a sheep, took a quarter of the mutton on her shoulder and walked seven miles to what is

now Brooklyn, to secure the services of the Congregational Minister in that place; wishing to have his blessing on the work. The good man readily promised to be present, and on the day appointed, he was there. The lame carpenter being the only other man present.

The house stands in a picturesque spot about a mile to the south of Hampton Station, and in plain view of Hampton Hill, which then, as now, was the home of most of the people. A level field stretches toward the west and south of the house and it was there that the women assembled for the work which was to make them famous. Neither the carpenter nor the Minister assisting in the work aside from the directions given by the carpenter to the fair Sarah and her bevy of assistants.

We can look back through the years and see the carpenter limping around on his crutch and giving the needful advice. Telling them to place ropes around the beams and raise them to their places; showing them the proper position of each hewn timber; and with merry jest and sally enlivening the work. We can imagine the shouts of laughter, the comical mistakes they made; the way in which they hindered the work by their awkwardness; but above all the jolly good nature manifested in the work so new to them but which was undertaken with a right good will and loyalty.

At last the house was raised and tired but happy they sat down on the green to enjoy their well earned dinner. Tradition says that they feasted on the green stretching towards the west, and that the food was spread out on cloths laid on the grass. The Minister pronounced the blessing, and seated the fair bride elect at the place of honor, the second place being occupied by the carpenter.

In those good old times, meals were not hurried through but enjoyed to the utmost; but the Fourth then was like the Fourth of the present day in one respect; it could not be complete without a thunder storm. The day had been very sultry and ere the meal was finished the clouds gathered in the Heavens, a hush pervaded the air, and the muttered thunder became every moment more distinct, while the lightning played across the sky; but the women of those days were not hysterical and the approaching storm caused them no uneasiness, it was another sound which caused the women to spring to their feet in alarm and gaze anxiously along the road leading towards the Hill. Nearer and nearer came the sound. All merriment was hushed and each waited in suspense as the Postman's horn came echoing over the Hills; for he brought the news of the great struggle and there was not a woman there but had a loved one fighting for his native land. Nearer and nearer came the sound of the horn as riding through the streets of the deserted village, the Postman spurred his horse down the road leading towards the place where the women were congregated. The sight of the skeleton frame caught his eye, and leaving the main road he dashed up the lane, reaching the house just as the first onslaught of the rain came down; his horse flecked with the foam of his furious ride.

Willing hands dragged him into shelter and anxious were the faces as they crowded around, each eager to know the fate of their friends. But scant news could he give, as there was but one packet and that was addressed to the young girl, the heroine of the day. With trembling fingers she opened it and glanced over its contents; her lover was dangerously wounded and his life was despaired of. Did she faint? no; the women of the Revolution were made of sterner material than their descendants are. Resolutely she controlled her feelings and made her plans. She would go to her lover and stay with him until he was either recovered, or—she could not speak the alternative. In the meanwhile the carpenter should continue his work on the house until it was finished.

And so, when the day was over the girl went to her lover and nursed him until he was well. And when the war was over they were wed and lived all of their married life in the house which had been built by her love and devotion to her absent lover.

The picture gives a good view of the house. The well was not built until several years later, and the windows in the lower part of the upright part have been changed, being formerly like the windows in the chamber, but two panes wide. The rooms are low and the ceilings are cross-beamed. A large fireplace is in the center of the house, although not used. Quaint cupboards and closets are everywhere, and as was customary in those times, their dark halls and small close rooms; and we can imagine a stranger becoming bewildered in them. There are twelve rooms in all. The tree appearing over the ell, on the north-west corner is a large maple, and the small tree shading the ell is a thorny locust. From all sides of the house is a beautiful view of Hampton's lovely scenery can be obtained. It is near the rail-road and the Hill and in many ways it has an ideal situation.

At present, a German family own the place, and they kindly gave the writer an opportunity of seeing the house which was

built by the women, for her great-great-great-aunt.

The wife, Sarah Hammond Mosely, lived to be of a great age and there are people living in Hampton to-day, who recollect her perfectly and have heard her relate the story of the house. Her descendants are living in Chaplain and Ashford, towns in this country. For many years the house was used as a church until the present one was built on Hampton Hill. And undoubtedly praise and thanksgiving have often been offered within its walls, to the God of battles, who carried the Nation safely through its desperate struggle.

ELIZABETH D. JEWETT.

ACTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MINUTES OF CONGRESS.

- 1778, May 15. Resolution of Congress, that all officers, who were then or thereafter in the service, and should continue to the end of the war, should, after the war, be entitled to receive for seven years half their regular pay, except that no General should receive more than half pay of a Colonel of his corps.
- 1779, August 11. By resolution of Congress, it was provided that, the half pay, provided for in the resolution of May 15, 1778, should be continued for life.
- 1780, October 21. By resolution, Congress provided that officers who should continue in the service until the end of the war, should have half pay for life, to begin from the time of their reduction.
- 1781, January 17. Congress provided, by resolution, that all officers in the hospital department and on the medical staff, who shall continue in the service until the end of the war, or, be reduced before that time, as supernumeraries, shall be entitled, in lieu of half pay, to the following allowances: director of the hospital, the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel; chief physicians, and surgeons of the army and hospital, and hospital physicians and surgeons, purveyor, apothecary and regimental surgeons, half pay of a captain.
- 1783, March 22. Congress provided, by resolution, that officers then in the service, who should continue therein until the end of the war, should be entitled to receive the amount of five years full pay in money, or in securities on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, as Congress should find it most convenient, instead of the half pay, promised Oct. 21, 1780, provided that it should be at the option of the lines of the several States, and not of the officers individually, to accept or refuse the same, and provided, also, that their election shall be signified through the Commander-in-Chief, so far as relates to those in his immediate command, within two months, and through the Commander of the Southern army, from those under his command, within six (6) months. That this commutation shall extend to the corps not belonging to the lines of any particular State. That the officers of the hospital department may collectively agree or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same through the Commander-in-Chief within 6 months. That such officers as have retired at different periods, entitled to half pay for life, may collectively in each State where they are inhabitants accept or refuse the same, their decision to be signified by agents authorized for that purpose, within 6 months. That as soon as their acceptance should be signified, the Superintendent of Finance, should be authorized to settle the accounts and issue certificates.
- 1783, September 3. Definitive Treaty of Peace.
- November 3, 1783. This date was, by some resolution of Congress, fixed as the end of the war.
- November 2, 1785, and July 23, 1787. Resolutions by Congress, fixing a limit of time, within which claims of widows and orphans could be filed.
- 1790, June 24, Thursday. In the House of Representatives, a Committee report was received, relative to a memorial of officers of the Navy, who asked for commutation of half pay, the same as had been granted to officers of the Army. The Committee favored compliance with the request. Debate followed. The record does not show that definite action was taken.
- 1790, July 28, Wednesday. The House passed a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen. August 6th, Friday, the bill was passed by the Senate.
- 1791, March 1. The House passed a bill for making compensation to widows and orphan children. March 3, the bill passed by the Senate.
- 1791, November 8. Thos. Jefferson, Secretary of State, reports on Land claims of Continental army. They were founded on the resolutions of Sept. 16, 1776, and Aug. 12, and Sept. 30, 1780, and fixed by the ordinances of May 20, 1785, resolution of Oct. 22, 1787, and the supplementary ordinance of July 9, 1788. Total of military claims so far 1,851,800 acres.
- 1792, March 23. Congress suspended for two years operation of resolutions of Nov. 2, 1785, and July 23, 1787, relative to

claims of widows and orphans. This act of March 23, 1792, section 5, placed on the pension list all non-commissioned officers, soldiers and seamen, disabled in actual service, who had not applied until the limitation of time had expired.

- 1792, December 18, Tuesday. Memorials received in the House of Representatives from officers of the late American Army, residing in New York and Pennsylvania, in behalf of themselves and their brethren, praying that the certificates of debt granted to them at the end of the war may be made good to them or such other relief granted, as the circumstances will admit. Laid on the table.
- 1796, March 14, Monday. Mr. Parker, presents a resolution: "That a committee shall be appointed to inquire, if any, and if any, what, relief ought to be granted to persons wounded in the late war with Great Britain, whose claims had been superseded by the act of limitation."
- 1796, March 21. House passed a bill to place about 200 persons, mentioned by name, on the pension list. Senate passed the bill April 12. Bill approved, April 20. Full pension to officers to be half of monthly pay; to non-commissioned officers and privates, \$5 a month. Sons of the beneficiaries of the bill are granted full pension, some a half pension.
- 1796, April 4, Monday. The Senate received from the House a bill to provide for the widows and orphans of certain officers, who have died from wounds received in the service since March 4, 1789. April 13, the Senate refused to pass the bill.
- 1797, March 1, Wednesday. House passed a bill to place certain officers on the pension list. Senate postponed this bill until the next session, on account of the little time remaining for legislation.
- 1798, January 29, Monday. Dwight Foster reported in favor of extending the act of June 7, 1794, for the relief of the widows and children of officers killed in the war with Indians. Passed by House February 19, March 6, Senate passed the bill, but struck out the word "militia." House rejected the amendment, and the Senate receded. Approved March 14, 1798. Act pensions those who have died from wounds received since March 4, 1789. Benefits of the act limited to those who apply within two years.
- 1798, February 2. Law placing about 40 persons, mentioned by name, on the pension list.
- 1802, April 26, Monday. Senate took up the bill granting to widows and minor children of officers of the Navy, half pay for five years. Senate struck out that section.
- 1803, January 10, Monday. The House received a message from the Senate that the latter had passed a bill providing for carrying into effect the resolutions of Congress for monuments to Gen. Wooster, Herkimer, Davidson and Scriven. The monument to Herkimer had been noted, it appears, Oct. 4, 1777. The House took up the bill and amended it, and passed it, providing for monuments to Major Gen. Joseph Warren; who fell at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; Gen. Hugh Mercer, who fell at Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777; Gen. Francis Nash, killed at Germantown; Gen. Richard Butler, commander of the militia on Long Island, who was captured and cruelly put to death by the enemy; and to John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wert, the captors of Andre, on Sept. 23, 1780.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A MAYFLOWER AT SIXTY-SEVEN.

From the *Washington Post*.

"I sat on the veranda of the hotel at Warm Springs, down in Virginia, last Sunday," said the woman who has just come back to town, "and just simply put my manners in my pocket while I listened to the conversation of two women near me. They were both from Washington, and one of them belongs to a family that has been famous for generations for the magnificent hair of its women. The other is that most pitiful thing I know, a woman who won't admit even to herself that she has grown old. They were talking about family, and roundly scoring Washington society for the mere moneyed nobodies it has admitted to its circles.

"Now, there's Mrs. X," said the woman with the famous hair. "She hasn't any family."

"She's a Daughter of the Revolution," said the old woman.

"That's nothing," said the first. "Twenty-five thousand women belong to that. It isn't exclusive."

"You're a Colonial Dame, aren't you?" asked the elder woman.

"Yes," returned the other. "My ancestors were Colonial Governors. Are you a Holland Dame?"

"The elder woman drew herself up with pride, and a faint color showed under the rice powder on her wrinkled cheeks.

"O, no indeed," she said, with an indescribable air of coquetry; "I'm a Mayflower."

"A Mayflower! and she must have bloomed for at least sixty-seven years."

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Gentlemen:—I send you for its historic value a copy of a list of officers and other prisoners on Long Island, August 15, 1778, (the original in the possession of my family), which is among the papers kept by my great grandfather, Rufus Lincoln, who was a Captain in the 7th Mass. Regt. and was a prisoner of war at Flatbush, from June 17, 1778, to January 25, 1781. At the time of his capture, he was a lieutenant acting captain. Whether the list was original with him, I have no means of knowing, but from his habit of keeping "diaries" all through the war, it may have been his work.

A RETURN OF AMERICAN OFFICERS AND OTHERS,

Prisoners on Long Island, August 15, 1778.

ABBREVIATIONS.

R.—Released.
Bl.—Blind.
Contl.—Continental.
M.—Militia.
Penna F. Camp.—Pennsylvania Flying Camp.
Marald.—Maryland.
Conn. Leaves.—Connecticut Levies.
Baylors Hors.—Baylor's Horse.
Vols. or Vollens.—Volunteers.
E.—Exchanged.
P.—Paroled.
Md. E.—Made Escape.
P. E.—Parole Exchanged.
Ests or Evts.—The manner of leaving the British Lands, as Exchanged.
Released, Paroled, Escaped, etc.
Dragons.—Dragoons.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

No.	Name.	Ests.	Corps.	When taken.	Where taken.
1.	Wm. Thompson, P. E.	Penna Contl.		June 8, 1776	Three Rivers.
2.	David Waterbury, P. E.	Contl. Mil.		Oct. 13, 1776	Lake Champlain.
3.	James Irvin, Penna. Mil.			December 5, 1777	Chestnut Hill.
4.	Gold Sellet Sillemont, E.	Contl. Mil.			at home.

COLONELS.

1.	Robert Magaw, M. E.	Penna Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
2.	Lambert Cadwalader, P. E.	Penna Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
3.	Michael Swope, P. E.	Penna Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
4.	Nic. Heusaker, P.	German Regt.		Jan. 4, 1777	Princeton.
5.	David Potter, P.	Jersey Mil.		Sept. 27, 1777	Germantown.
6.	George Matthews, Virg.	Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
7.	Luke Maberry, Maryl. M.			Nov. 4, 1777	Germantown.
8.	Wm. Allison, P.	N. Y. M.		Oct. 6, 1777	Fort Montgomery.
9.	Samuel B. Webb, P. E.	Conn. Contl.		Dec. 20, 1777	Crossing Sound.
10.	Wood? Jersey Mil.				
11.	Wm. Coats, Penna. Mil.				
12.	George Baylor, P.	Virg. Contl.		Sept. 23, 1778	Old Tappan.
13.	Thos. Thompson, B. C.	N. Y. M.			Westchester.
14.	Nathan Hall, Deed.	New Hampshire		July 7, 1777	Hubbilton.
15.	Ogden, P.	Jersey Contl.		Sept. 20, 1780	Jersey.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

1.	Thos. Hobby, E.	Contl. F. C.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
2.	Edward Antle, E.	Cong. Own.		Aug. 22, 1777	Staten Island.
3.	Jacobus Bonison, E.	N. Y. Contl.		Oct. 6, 1777	Fort Montgomery.
4.	Ns. McLagry, E.	N. Y. M.		Oct. 6, 1777	Fort Montgomery.
5.	Peter Kirkland, E.	Penna F. C.			Long Island.
6.	Nichs. Lutts, E.	Penna F. C.			Long Island.
7.	Thos. Reynolds, P. E.	Jersey M.		Dec. 25, 1777	at his house.
8.	John Ely, Conn. M.			Dec. 10, 1777	Crossing Sound.
9.	Criste Green, P. E.				
10.	John Smock, P. E.	Jersey M.		May 27, 1778	Monmouth, Jersey.
11.	Natl. Ramsey, E.	Maryl. Contl.		June 23, 1778	Monmouth, Jersey.
12.	Henderson, E.	Jersey M.			
13.	Wycoff, E.	Jersey M.			
14.	Joseph Thompson, E.	Mass. Contl.		Feb., 1780	Youngs house.
15.	Hammon, N. Y. M.				at home.
16.	Levi Wells, Conn. Leaves.			Dec. 15, 1780	Hors Neck.

MAJORS.

1.	Andrew Gilbrith, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
2.	Edward Fillard, E.	Marald. Contl.		Aug. 22, 1777	S. Island.
3.	Tarlton Wodson, M. E.	Marald. Contl.		Aug. 22, 1777	S. Island.
4.	Lewis Joyns, E.	Marald. Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
5.	Oliver Toles, E.	Marald. Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
6.	Wm. Dark, E.	Marald. Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
7.	Samuel Logan, E.	N. Y. Contl.		Oct. 6, 1777	Fort Montgomery.
8.	Aquila Giles, M. E.	Marald. Contl.		Jan. 26, 1778	Germantown.
9.	Ges. Write, E.	Penna. M.		Feb. 14, 1778	
10.	Francis Murry, E.	Penna. Contl.		Feb. 19, 1778	Newtown.
11.	Enoch Edwards, P.				
12.	Wm. Ellis, E.	Jersey M.		April 5, 1778	Coopers Ferry.
13.	Rufus Hodgson, E.	Delaware M.		April 7, 1778	at his home.
14.	Egleston, E.	Marald. Contl.			Elizabethtown.
15.	Vanbrunt, E.	Jersey M.			Elizabethtown.
16.	Williamson, P.	Jersey M.			Jersey.
17.	Hays, E.	Jersey M.			Jersey.

CAPTAINS.

1.	Peter Parratt, E.	Conn. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
2.	John Couch, E.	Conn. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
3.	Sam. Keeler, E.	Conn. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
4.	John Dean, E.	Marald. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
5.	Henry Hardman, E.	Marald. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
6.	Wm. McKesek, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
7.	Jacob Drilt, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
8.	Conrad Snyder, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
9.	Wm. Scott, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
10.	Wm. McFalling, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
11.	John Simon, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
12.	John M. Hutton, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
13.	Thos. Connell, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Fort Washington.
14.	Saml. Gilbert, E.	Mass. Contl.		Dec. 7, 1776	Tappan.
15.	Thatcher, E.	Conn. M.		Oct. 13, 1776	Lake Champlain.
16.	Stephen Fleming, E.	Jersey M.		Jan. 27, 1777	Monmouth.
17.	Barney Smock, E.	Jersey M.		Jan. 27, 1777	Monmouth.
18.	Elijah Smith, E.	Conn. F. Ch.		Feb. 15, 1776	Norwalk, Conn.
19.	Joshua Barnham, E.	Jersey M.		March 16, 1777	Westchester.

No.	Name.	Ests.	Corps.	When taken.	Where taken.
20.	James Hambleton, E.	Penna. Contl.		March 24, 1777	Brunswick.
21.	John Flaring, E.	Jersey Contl.		April 20, 1777	Near Amboy.
22.	Nat. Goddalle, P. E.	Mass. Contl.		Aug. 31, 1777	Near Kings Bridge.
23.	Nat. Potter, E.	Jersey M.		Jan. 22, 1777	Quibletown.
24.	John B. Shot, E.	Contl.		June 26, 1777	Short Hills.
25.	David Persons, E.	Conn. Contl.		July 1, 1777	White Plains.
26.	James Herrin, E.	Hazens Contl.		Aug. 22, 1777	S. Island.
27.	John Carhill, E.	Hazens Contl.		Aug. 22, 1777	S. Island.
28.	Joseph Potts, P. E.	Penna Contl.		Sept. 11, 1777	Brandywine.
29.	McConnesel, P. E.	Hazens Contl.		Sept. 11, 1777	Brandywine.
30.	John Willis, E.	Virg. Contl.		Sept. 12, 1777	Brandywine.
31.	Roger Stainer, E.	Penna Contl.		Sept. 26, 1777	Philadelphia.
32.	Moore Fontleroy, E.	Penna Dragoons.		Sept. 28, 1777	Germantown.
33.	John Hays, E.	Virg. Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
34.	Crowl? E.	Penna. F. Camp.		Aug. 27, 1776	Long Island.
35.	John Polston, E.	Virg. Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
36.	Smith Sneed, E.	Virg. Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
37.	Alloyer Gillercaas, E.	Virg. Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
38.	John Spotswood, E.	Virg. Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
39.	Thos. Thewatt, E.	Virg. Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
40.	Robert Higgins, E.	Virg. Contl.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
41.	Henry Godwin, E.	N. Y. Contl.		Oct. 6, 1777	Fort Montgomery.
42.	James Humphrey, E.	N. Y. Contl.		Oct. 6, 1777	Fort Montgomery.
43.	James Moore, E.	Delaw. Contl.		Jan. 20, 1778	N. Town Square.
44.	Edw. Buckley, E.	Conn. Contl.		Dec. 10, 1777	Crossing Sound.
45.	Samuel Fisher, E.	Penna M.		Dec. 11, 1777	Guelph Mill.
46.	Wm. Newman, R.	Penna M.		Feb. 24, 1778	Crooked Hillet.
47.	Robert Sample, E.	Penna. Contl.		March 7, 1778	Germantown.
48.	Edward Heaston, R.	Penna M.		May 26, 1778	at home.
49.	Jacob Cornhover, M. E.	Jersey M.		May 27, 1778	Monmouth.
50.	Bliss, E.	Mass. Contl.			Leaders.
51.	David Paul, R.	Jersey M.		Nov. 2, 1777	Billingsport.
52.	Samuel Cutbertson, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
53.	John McDaniel, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
54.	Benj. Wallis, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
55.	Henry Hamrite, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
56.	Peter Decker, E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
57.	Thos. Armstrong, E.	N. Carol. Contl.		June 1, 1779	Vanblanks Point.
58.	Dan Williams, E.	N. Y. M.		Dec. 2, 1778	Tarratown.
59.	Thos. Shaddock, R.	N. Y. M.		June 11, 1779	at home.
60.	McKnight, Deed.	N. Y. M.		June 11, 1779	at home.
61.	Israel Hunniwell, E.	N. Y. M.		June 24, 1779	Westchester.
62.	James Jallon, E.	N. Y. M.		June 24, 1779	Westchester.
63.	James Croukhylit, E.	N. Y. M.		June 24, 1779	Westchester.
64.	Snow, E.	Baylors Hors.		Sept. 28, 1778	Toppa.
65.	John Belt, E.	Marald. Contl.			Jersey.
66.	Gray, E.	Marald. Contl.			Jersey.
67.	Wm. Gifford, E.	Jersey Contl.			Jersey.
68.	Abraham Watson, E.	Mass. Contl.			Youngs House.
69.	Oslas Bisel, Contl. Leves.			Dec. 15, 1780	Hors Neck.
70.	Lee Lay, Contl. Leves.			Dec. 15, 1780	Hors Neck.
71.	Isaac Seely, E.	Penna. Contl.		Dec. 15, 1780	Paramis.
72.	Jacob Wever, E.	Penna. Contl.		Dec. 15, 1780	Paramis.
73.	Nat. Fry Randolph, E.	Jersey Vollens.		Feb. 8, 1779	Woodbridge.
74.	Daniel Martin, E.	N. Y. M.		Jan. 31, 1779	
75.	James Willing, At Sea.				
76.	John Coroyens, E.	Jersey M.			at home.
77.	Lyron, N. Y. M.			Dec., 1780	White Plains.
78.	Daton, Jersey Contl.				Jersey.

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANTS.

1.	Lewis Augustus, B. D. W.	E. Contl.		Sept. 1, 1777	Jom Hill.
2.	Chas. Trumbull, E.	Penna Artillery.		April 13, 1777	Bown Brook.
3.	Wm. Furguson, E.	Penna Artillery.		April 13, 1777	Bown Brook.
4.	John Breiver, R.	Penna Artillery.		Oct. 4, 1777	Germantown.
5.	Cornelius Swartwout, E.	N. Y. Artillery.		Oct. 6, 1777	Ft. Montgomery.
6.	Ephrem Finow, E.	Mass. Artillery.		Oct. 6, 1777	Ft. Montgomery.
7.	Michael Harley, Deed.	Mass. Artillery.		Oct. 6, 1777	White Plains.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

1.	Wm. Cleveland, E.	Conn. Contl.		Sept. 15, 1776	Hilem.
2.	Samuel Holmes, E.	Conn. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
3.	Nat. Clews, E.	Mass. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
4.	Nat. Richardson, E.	Penna. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
5.	Mathew Knox, E.	Penna. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
6.	John Lawrence, E.	Penna. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
7.	Michael Harley, Deed.	Mass. Artillery.		Oct. 6, 1777	White Plains.
8.	Daniel Broadhead, E.	Penna. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
9.	John Morgan, E.	Penna. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
10.	Joseph Rogers, E.	Virg. Contl.		Sept. 23, 1778	Inglish Nerbourhood.
11.	John Poektley, E.	Penna. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
12.	Charles Philes, E.	Penna. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
13.	John Helm, E.	Penna. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
14.	Wm. Tilton, E.	Penna. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
15.	Mathew Widman, E.	German. Regt.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
16.	Robert Colwell, E.	German. Regt.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
17.	Barnard Ward, M. E.	German. Regt.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
18.	John Duget, E.	Penna. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
19.	Thos. H. Luckit, E.	Marald. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
20.	Samuel Finley, E.	Marald. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
21.	Wm. George, E.	Marald. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
22.	Nat. Pendleton, E.	Marald. Contl.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
23.	Nat. Edwards, E.	Contl. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
24.	Jesse Cook, E.	Contl. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
25.	John Blackledge, E.	Contl. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
26.	Thos. Tanner, E.	Contl. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
27.	Joseph Martin, E.	Penna. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
28.	John Holady, E.	Penna. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
29.	Zacha. Schugart, E.	Penna. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
30.	Robert Patton, E.	Penna. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
31.	Samuel Lyndsay, E.	Penna. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
32.	Henry Bell, E.	Penna. F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
33.	Hezikiah Davis, M. E.	Penna F. Camp.		Nov. 16, 1776	Ft. Washington.
34.					

No.	Name.	Ests.	Corps.	When taken.	Where taken.
47.	John Gale, E.	Maral. Contl., Aug. 22, 1777.	S. Island.		
48.	Robert Chisely, Md. E.	Maral. Contl., Aug. 22, 1777.	S. Island.		
49.	Henry Liles, E.	Maral. Contl., Aug. 22, 1777.	S. Island.		
50.	Ebenezer Casen, Md. E.	Penna. Contl., Sept. 1, 1777.	Jorn Hill.		
51.	Robert Bankin, R.	Penna. M., Sept. 4, 1777.	At Home.		
52.	Thos. Armstrong, E.	Penna. M., Sept. 16, 1777.	White Hors.		
53.	John Cunningham, E.	Penna. M., Sept. 16, 1777.	White Hors.		
54.	Chas. Crosel, E.	Maral. Contl., Sept. 20, 1777.	Valley Forge.		
55.	Francis Grice, E.	Penna. M., Sept. 25, 1777.	Germantown.		
56.	Thos. Parker, E.	Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.		
57.	Robert Wodson, E.	Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.		
58.	James Morrace, E.	Conn. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.		
59.	John Massy, E.	Maral. M., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.		
60.	Solomon Pendleton, E.	N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Montgomery.		
61.	Henry Pallin, E.	N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Montgomery.		
62.	John Hunter, E.	N. Y. M., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Montgomery.		
63.	Patton Jackson, E.	N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Montgomery.		
64.	Charles Sneed, E.	Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.		
65.	Henry Bruster, E.	N. Y. M., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Montgomery.		
66.	John Riley, E.	Conn. Contl., Dec. 10, 1777.	Crossing Sound.		
67.	Charles Clark, E.	Penna. M., Dec. 11, 1777.	Guelph Mills.		
68.	Rufus Lincoln, E.	Mass. Contl., Dec. 23, 1777.	Near Schoolkill.		
69.	Samuel Eldred, E.	Mass. Contl., Dec. 28, 1777.	Near Schoolkill.		
70.	Peter Conrad, E.	Penna. M., Jan. 10, 1778.	Frankford.		
71.	Benj. Walton, E.	Penna. M., Feb. 14, 1778.	At Home.		
72.	John Blake, R.	Penna. M., Feb. 14, 1778.	At Home.		
73.	John Osborn, R.	Penna. M., Feb. 14, 1778.	At Home.		
74.	Henry Marsits, E.	Penna. M., Feb. 19, 1778.	Newtown.		
75.	Bateman Loyd, Md. E.	Jersey Contl., May 26, 1778.	Salem, Jersey.		
76.	John Hutchin, E.	Jersey Contl., April 6, 1778.	Coopers Ferry.		
77.	Abram. Stout, E.	Jersey Contl., April 6, 1778.	Coopers Ferry.		
78.	Robert Walker, E.	Mass. Contl., April 7, 1778.	Bucks County.		
79.	Asher Carter, E.	Penna. M., April 17, 1778.	Bristol.		
80.	John Kerr, E.	Penna. M., May 4, 1778.	Crooked Billet.		
81.	Silas Snow, E.	Dela. M., April 17, 1778.	At Home.		
82.	Thos. Little, E.	Jersey M., May 27, 1778.	Monmouth.		
83.	Asa Lay, E.	Conn. Contl., June, 1778.	Loyds Neck.		
84.	Masen Wotles, Mass. Contl., May 17, 179.	On/North River.			
85.	Robert Randolph, Baylors Dragoons, Sept. 28, 1778.	Saffon.			
86.	Wm. Martin, Penna Artillery, Jersey.				
87.	James Smith, Penna Artillery, Jersey.				
88.	Jackson, N. Y. M.				
89.	Tantagell, N. Y. M.				
90.	Wm. Burley, Mass. Contl., Youngs House, White Plains.				
91.	Maywood, Mass. Contl., Youngs House, White Plains.				
92.	James Glintworth, Penna Contl., Palmers.				
93.	John Bryson, Penna Contl., Palmers.				
94.	James Bradford.				
95.	Hall, Md. E.				
96.	Samuel Dog, E.	N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Montgomery.		
97.	John Stocksling, Penna Contl., Feb. 14, 1778.				
98.	David Spencer, Contl., Hors Neck.				

Second Lieutenants.

1.	Joseph Blake, Deed, Mass. Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
2.	Isae Grant, E., Conn. Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
3.	David Poor, E., Mass. Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
4.	Wm. Cradford, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
5.	Thos. Jenney, E., Penna. Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
6.	John Finley, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
7.	Wm. Standley, Md. E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
8.	Jno. Rudolph, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
9.	Andrew Dover, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
10.	James Lingan, E., Robins Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
11.	Thos. Worman, E., Robins Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
12.	Godfrey Myers, E., Penna F. C., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
13.	Christ. Olindorf, Md. E., Maral. F. C., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
14.	Andrew Robinson, E., Penna F. C., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
15.	Thos. Wynn, E., Penna F. C., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
16.	John Craig, E., Penna F. C., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
17.	John Crawford, E., Penna F. C., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
18.	Wm. Young, E., Penna F. C., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
19.	Mathew Bennett, E., Penna F. C., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
20.	Ephrem Hunter, E., Penna F. C., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
21.	Jona. Holmes, Md. E., Jersey Contl., Jan. 2, 1777.	Trintown.
22.	Thos. Little, E., Jersey Contl., Jan. 27, 1777.	Monmouth.
23.	Tobias Polhamos, E., Jersey Contl., Jan. 27, 1777.	Monmouth.
24.	Joshua Brnard, E., Conn. M., March 15, 1777.	Norwalk.
25.	James Anderson, E., Hazens Contl., Aug. 27, 1777.	S. Island.
26.	Andrew Lee, Bl., Hazens Contl., Aug. 27, 1777.	S. Island.
27.	James Winchester, E., Maral. Contl., Aug. 22, 1777.	S. Island.
28.	Phillip Hill, E., Maral. Contl., Aug. 22, 1777.	S. Island.
29.	Severnante Teale, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
30.	George Blewer, E., Penna Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
31.	Toms. Payn, E., Virg. Contl., 1777.	Germantown.
32.	Thos. Martin, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
33.	Reuben Field, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
34.	John Clark, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
35.	John Furman, E., N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Washington.
36.	Ebenezer Mott, E., N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Washington.
37.	Alex. McArthur, E., N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Washington.
38.	Benj. Holsted, E., N. Y. M., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Washington.
39.	Cornelius Vantassel, E., N. Y. M., Nov. 17, 1777.	Tarrytown.
40.	Samuel Whiting, E., Conn. Contl., Dec. 10, 1777.	Crossing Sound.
41.	Lebbus Drew, Md. E., Mass. Contl., Dec. 28, 1777.	Near Schoolkill.
42.	Thos. Millard, R., Penna. M., Feb. 14, 1778.	At Home.
43.	Wm. Brexton, E., Penna M., Feb. 14, 1778.	Busselton.
44.	James Jones, E., Penna Contl., Feb. 14, 1778.	At Home.
45.	John Hyatt, Dela. Contl., April 25, 1778.	At Home.
46.	Aaron Chew, Jersey M., June 19, 1778.	At Home.
47.	Joseph Briton, Maral Contl., Sept. 6, 1778.	Phillips Heights.
48.	James Simes, Maral Contl., Sept. 6, 1778.	Phillips Heights.
49.	John McFalling, R., Jersey M., At Home.	
50.	Henry Cleaton, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
51.	Sam. M. Cella, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
52.	Jamison, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
53.	Richard Andrews, N. Carol. Contl., June 1, 1779.	Fort Layfait.
54.	Nat. Lawrence, N. Carol. Contl., June 1, 1779.	Fort Layfait.
55.	Wm. Andrews, Mass. Contl., June 1, 1779.	Fort Layfait.
56.	Sheppard, R., Jersey M., June 3, 1779.	At Home.
57.	John Heinlein, Jersey M., June 12, 1779.	At Home.
58.	Isaac Keeler, N. Y. M., June 24, 1779.	Cromland.
59.	Isaac Codner, Deed, N. Y. M., June 24, 1779.	Cromland.
60.	Nathan Bownells, N. Y. M., June 24, 1779.	Cromland.
61.	Gill, Virg. Contl.	
62.	John Kitzry, Virg. Contl.	

No.	Name.	Ests.	Corps.	When taken.	Where taken.
63.	Ebenezer Hall, Maral Contl., Aug. 22, 1777.	S. Island.			
64.	Abrm. Persons, Jersey M., March 25, 1778.	Jersey.			

THIRD LIEUTENANTS.

Henry Britener, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
2. Reason Davis, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
3. Edward Smith, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
4. James McFalling, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
5. Isaac Skinner, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
6. Jacob Munnroe, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
7. Abner Erytt, Md. E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
8. Saml. McHatton, E., Penna Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.

ENSIGNS.

1. Gibson Clow, E., Mass. Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
2. James Hull, E., Conn. Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
3. Timothy Taylor, E., Conn. Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
4. Daniel Knowlton, E., Conn. Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
5. Ell Barnum, E., Conn. Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
6. Thos. V. Forsdick, E., Conn. Contl., Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
7. Peter Paul, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
8. Ezekel Hopkins, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
9. John Voughan, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
10. Wm. Riche, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
11. John Carter, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
12. Jacob Myers, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
13. Samuel Rutherford, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
14. Reed, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
15. Henry Houghberry, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
16. John Thompson, E., Penna M., Jan. 3, 1777.	Prinstown.
17. Jeremiah B. Elles, E., Conn. Contl., March 15, 1777.	Norwalk.
18. Robert Bradford, E., Conn. M., March 15, 1777.	Norwalk.
19. Byriel Hillery, E., Maral. Contl., Aug. 22, 1777.	S. Island.
20. John Savash, E., Maral. Contl., Aug. 22, 1777.	S. Island.
21. Thos. Rouse, E., Maral. Contl., Aug. 22, 1777.	Staten Island.
22. John Widman, E., Penna Contl., Sept. 16, 1777.	Brandywine.
23. Charles Stakeley, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
24. Nat Darby, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
25. Thos. Corley, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
26. Joseph Payn, Md. E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
27. John Robins, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
28. John Scarbrough, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
29. Jonathan Smith, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
30. Henry Swouthout, E., N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Montgomery.
31. John McCoughey, E., N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Montgomery.
32. Abram. Legget, R., N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	Ft. Montgomery.
33. James Abbot, E., Conn. M., Dec. 10, 1777.	Crossing Sound.
34. Sand Niles, E., Conn. M., Dec. 10, 1777.	Crossing Sound.
35. Wm. Dimsey, R., Penna M., Dec. 11, 1777.	Gulph Mills.
36. Joseph Cox, E., Penna Contl., Feb. 19, 1778.	Newtown.
37. John Green, E., Penna M., May 1, 1778.	At Home.
38. Robert Foster, E., Virg. Contl., April 24, 1778.	Barnhill.
39. Jacob Summers, E., Penna M., May 1, 1778.	At Home.
40. Abrm. Allen, R., Jersey M., Jan. 16, 1779.	Barginpoint.
41. James Paul, E., Jersey M., April 3, 1779.	Barginpoint.
42. Bezen, E., Conn. M., On the Sound.	
43. Perrigen Fitchchew, E., Virg. Dragoons, Sept. 28, 1778.	Tappan.
44. Brdly, E., Mass. Contl., White Plains.	
45. Samuel Fowler, E., Mass. Contl., White Plains.	
46. Nat. Thatcher, E., Mass. Contl., Paramus.	
47. Henry Sherman, E., Rhode Island Contl., Paramus.	
48. Cruger, Conn. M.	
49. Frank Jones Whiton, Conn. Leaves, Dec. 15, 1780.	Hors Neck.

STAFF BRIGADE OF MAJORS.

1. John Harper, E., Penna Contl., Sept. 16, 1777.	Near Brandywine.
2. Sillemon, E., Conn. Contl.	
3. Daniel Hamit, E.	
4. Edward Bewmont, E.	

STAFF OFFICERS.

1. D. A. G. Scim. Bush.	
2. D. Q. M. G. Joseph Shurtleff, E., Mass. Contl., Sept. 28, 1778.	Tappan.
3. Oliver Glenn, E.	
4. Alexander McCoskey, E.	
5. Adam Gillcreas, E.	
6. Dede, E., Virg. Vol. Contl., Sept. 28, 1778.	Tappan.

ADJUTANTS.

1. John Jonston, E., Penna F. Camp, Nov. 16, 1776.	Ft. Washington.
2. Isaac Crat, E., N. Y. M., March 16, 1777.	Westchester.
3. Wm. Robenson, E., Virg. Contl., Oct. 4, 1777.	Germantown.
4. Ellsha Hepkins, E., Conn. Contl., Dec. 10, 1777.	Crossing Sound.
5. Ebenezer West, E., Cont. M., Dec. 10, 1777.	Crossing Sound.
6. Isaac Regnaw, E., N. Y. M., Jan. 31, 1779.	Phillipsburge.

QUARTERMASTERS.

1. Benjamin Stores, E., Conn. Contl., Nov. 22, 1776.	Ft. Lee.
2. Ephrem Dougls, E., Penna Contl., April 13, 1777.	Round Brook.
3. Nehemiah Carpender, E., N. Y. Contl., Oct. 6, 1777.	F. Montgomery.
4. John May, R.	
5. Samuel Mills, E.	
6. Lawrence Maning, E., Penna Contl., Serg. Major, Staten Island.	
7. Charles Wilson, E., Volunteer, Nov. 16, 1777.	Ft. Washington.
8. Thos. Canady, E., Volunteer, Nov. 16, 1777.	Ft. Washington.

SURGEONS.

1. Thos. Evens, E., Baylors Dragoons, Sept. 28, 1778.	Tappan.
2. Abcersug Richerson, E., Mass. Contl., June 1, 1779.	Ft. Layfait.
3. Thomas Henry, E., Jersey M., Salem.	

CITIZENS.

1. Casper Guyer, E., Sub. Lieut. Phila., Sept. 29, 1777.	Philadelphia.
2. John Williams, E., Dec. 11, 1777.	
3. Wm. Lawrence, E., Feb. 15, 1778.	Penna.
4. Andrew Barns, E., Jersey M., Feb. 27, 1778.	At Home.
5. John Heuston, E., Penna. M., April 1, 1778.	At Home.
6. Jno. W. Annis, E., April 17, 1778.	Bristol.
7. Joel Wescot, E., April 25, 1778.	Philadelphia.
8. Wm. Mills, E., Conn. Contl., Spring House.	
9. James Leden, E., Penna.	
10. John Bryson, E., Georgia, At his house.	
11. James Bryson, E., Georgia, At his house.	
12. Joseph Redock, E., Virg., May 11, 1779.	Norfolk.
13. Thos. Briskel, E., Virg., May 11, 1779.	
14. Abell, E., Virg., May 11, 1779.	Norfolk.
15. Collins, E., New York, July 6, 1779.	Taratown.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE decision of judgment for defendants without costs rendered by Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court, in the actions brought by the Colonial Dames of America, to enjoin the National Society of Colonial Dames of America and the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, from using the name "Colonial Dames," was to be expected. The plaintiff society claimed the name had been identified with it in the public mind before its appropriation by the defendants. The Justice said:

At the outset it should be noted that this case is unique, in that none of the parties are engaged in any business in the sense of seeking financial gain. On the contrary, all are equally seeking to accomplish patriotic and unselfish ends. It is, therefore, obvious that the rules governing the right to trade marks and trade names, evolved as those rules have been from selfish attempts on the part of one person to appropriate for his financial benefit what rightfully belongs to another, and decisions of courts in thwarting such attempts, do not apply to such a case as this, or at any rate, ought not to be applied with the same strictness."

Delay of the plaintiff in suing is mentioned by the Justice. He notes the work of the Rhode Island branch of the defendants in raising a fund of \$21,000 for the soldiers in the late war, and refers to the Legislature incorporating the Colonial Dames of the State of New York after the incorporation of the plaintiff, and in view of the statute against the filing of a certificate of incorporation of a corporation with the same name as one already incorporated. It is also noted that the name of the same defendant was recognized subsequently by the Legislature in passing an act giving it charge of the Van Cortlandt mansion in Van Cortlandt Park. The opinion proceeds:

"Another important consideration telling in favor of the defendants is found in the fact that there is no proof that any one has ever joined either of them in mistake for the plaintiff, or has been otherwise deceived or seriously confused as to the identity of the two societies.

This is not a case to be tested strictly by the ordinary class or authorities. Reasons which may be all-sufficient to induce a court to restrain a defendant from making money that a plaintiff is entitled to make may be wholly inadequate to warrant such interference where it is a question of doing good deeds. In such a case, the public welfare will not be conserved by too great astuteness in recognizing the exclusive rights that sometimes are accorded to priority. The work as well as the workers should be considered, and chiefly considered, because it is more important that philanthropic work should be done than that any particular person should have the gratification of doing it.

"In this case, I certainly shall not attempt to tie the hands of any of the parties. If there is any advantage in the peculiarly suitable appellation 'Colonial Dames,' let them all have that advantage. If they cannot see their way to a composition of their differences and to a union, or if they think they can do better acting separ-

ately, so be it. I will not lay a straw in the way of any of them, but rather wish them all Godspeed and the fullest measure of success in their good efforts."

THE Empire State Society, S. A. R., in order to interest its members in things American, "RESOLVED, That with a view to stimulating Historical study during the summer months, the Society hereby offers three prizes, the value of which shall be \$25.00, \$20.00 and \$15.00, to the members preparing the three best historical papers on Revolutionary scenes, personally visited by them during the coming season; said papers to consist of not more than 2,000 and not less than 1,500 words. The reading of the prize papers shall take place at the regular meeting of the Society, to be held on the fourth Tuesday of October. The papers submitted in this competition shall be signed by a *nom de plume* and the real name of the writer shall be sent in a sealed envelope, not to be opened until the judges have rendered their decision. The President shall appoint a Committee of three judges who shall examine the papers submitted for competition, and determine their relative merits."

Attention is particularly called to this resolution which was adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Management, held on the evening of May 5th, 1899, and it is hoped that as many members as possible will take advantage of this offer and send in articles of their summer experiences in the field of Historical research. Historical papers should be sent to the headquarters of the Society, Room 804, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

IF you see it in the Sun it's so," has been the slogan of that paper for many years, and as the SPIRIT OF '76, tries to be accurate in its Genealogical statements, it quotes from this authority of Aug. 11th, the following:

"A Rhinebeck man was in Poughkeepsie to-day, with a story to the effect that he saw Col. John Jacob Astor at Ferncliffe, on Wednesday, and interviewed him on his reported intention of going to the Philippines with a military company of his own raising. In reply, Col. Astor is quoted as saying that he takes great interest in the development of the Philippine Islands, and if the War Department should express a desire for him to go there he would willingly leave home and friends at any time to answer his country's call.

Col. Astor further deplored the action of his cousin, W. W. Astor, in resigning his American citizenship to become a naturalized Briton and to have accentuated his own pride of country by the remark, "I have the blood in me of my *grandfather*, who was a *sister* of Col. Henry B. Armstrong, and daughter of Gen. Armstrong. They were true Americans."

Complete sets of the SPIRIT OF '76 are scarce, and this office has but three such sets, bound, two of which are for sale for \$25.00, the set of 5 volumes. If you have complete sets unbound, we will bind them in cloth leather backs and corners, lettered and stamped in gold, for \$1.25 per volume.

Mr. Teunis J. Hunting, Registrar of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has a complete file, unbound, which he will be willing to part with for \$15.00, we would be glad to hear of other sets as we have frequent inquiries for them from public Libraries, and Historical Societies.

The second volume of the Genealogical Guide will be ready in October, and it is hoped that any inaccuracies that appear in print in the monthly parts will be noticed by our readers and corrections sent us, that they may be embodied in the second volume.

REFERENCES:—Swift's Barnstable Families, 180; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 388.

CLAIBORNE. Meade's Old Families, Va.; Neill's Virginia Carolorum, 49; Richmond, Va., Standard, vol. II, 4, 52; III, 38; IV, 3; Slaughter's Bristol Parish, Va., 164; Virg. Mag. of Hist. vol. I, 1894; Campbell's Virginia, 324; Carter Family Tree, Goode Gen.

CLAP:—Roger, of Dorchester, Mass., 1630, came in the "Mary and John," from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, was born at Salcomb Regis, England, on the coast of Devonshire, April 6, 1609, the youngest of five sons. He arrived at Nantucket, Mass., May 30, with his Reverend friends Maverick and Warham. He married November 6, 1633, Joanna, daughter of Thomas Ford, a fellow-passenger, and had issue Samuel 1634, William 1636, Elizabeth 1638, Experience 1640, Waitstill 1641, Preserved 1643, Experience again 1645, Hopestill 1647, Wait 1649, Thanks 1651, Desire 1652, Thomas 1655, Unite 1656, Supply 1661. He was a member of the artillery company 1646, its Lieutenant 1658, Captain of the Castle 1665, on demand of Davenport, in whose post he continued until the usurpation of Andros, when he relinquished it. He was a representative many years between 1652 and 1673, and died February 2, 1692.

EDWARD CLAP, of Dorchester, brother of Capt. Roger, came in 1633, and was made freeman December 7, 1636, selectman 1637. He was deacon of the church for some twenty-five years. By first wife Prudence, he had issue John, Nicholas, Richard, Thomas, Elizabeth, born 1634, Prudence 1637, Ezra 1640, Nehemiah 1646, Susanna 1648; by second wife Susan, he had Esther 1656, Abigail 1659, Joshua 1661, Jonathan 1664, the last three died young. He died January 8, 1665, and his widow died June 16, 1688.

INCREASE CLAP, of Barnstable, Mass., married Oct. 1675, Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Goodspeed, and had John 1676, Charity 1678, Benjamin, Thomas Jan., 1684.

THOMAS CLAP, of Weymouth, Mass., brother of Ambrose, John, Nicholas and Richard, was born at Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, was admitted freeman at Weymouth, March 13, 1639, he had Thomas 1639. He removed to Scituate, and was deacon there 1647, representative to the General Court 1649. His children were Samuel, Elizabeth, Prudence, Eleazer (killed in the Rehoboth fight, March 26, 1676) John 1658, Abigail 1660. He died 1684, aged 87.

RICHARD CLAP, of Dorchester, 1636, brother of Nicholas, had Richard, Elizabeth and Deborah.

REFERENCES:—Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 234; Judd's Hist. of Dudley, Mass., 402; Swift's Barnstable Families, vol. I, 249; Lyman's Hist. of Easthampton, Mass., 141; Emery's Taunton Ministry, vol. I, 292; Bridgman's King's Chapel Epitaphs, 239; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 598; Bolton's Hist. of Westchester County, N. Y., II, 509; Blake Gen., 58; Pope Gen., 323; Trumbell Gen., 15; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 388; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XIV, 275; XV, 225.

CLAPP:—Gilbert, of Stuyvesant, born about 1740, came from Rhode Island to New York, about 1765; had son Eddy.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lyman's Easthampton, Mass., 141; Hill's Dedham, Mass., Records; Wright's Hist. of Easthampton, Mass., 28; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 216.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 151; Baird's Hist. of Rye, N. Y., 457; Strong Gen., 339, 389, 574, 1239; Ransom Gen.; Pope Gen.; Pompey, N. Y., Reunion, 295; Loomis' Gen. Female Branches, 753; Leach's Morton Ancestry; Hayes' Wells Gen., 192; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLIII, 429; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 14; II, 22; III, 375; Clapp Gen. 1876.

CLAPPER. Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 190; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 14; II, 22.

CLARK:—Arthur, admitted freeman May 13, 1640. Had been at Hampton, removed 1643, to Boston. He died 1655. By wife Sarah, he had Sarah 1644 and Samuel 1646.

CHRISTOPHER CLARK, of Boston, mariner, by wife Rebecca, had Dorothy 1650, John 1652, Peter 1654, Rebecca 1657, Christopher 1660, Daniel 1662, Elizabeth 1663, Mary or Mercy 1657. He was admitted freeman 1673, a merchant often voyaging between England and our country. On one of his passages was in the "Speedwell," embarked at London, May 30, and landed at Boston, July 27, 1656.

DANIEL CLARK, of Windsor, Conn., came in 1639, in company with Rev. Ephraim Hunt. He married that year Mary, daughter of Thomas Newbury, and had Josiah 1649, Elizabeth 1651, Daniel 1654, John 1656; Mary 1658, Samuel 1661, Sarah 1663, Nathaniel 1666; killed by the Indians 1691. He was representative 1657-61, Secretary of the Colony 1658-63, Assistant 1662-4, Capt. of the Cavalry troop 1664. He died Aug. 12, 1710, aged 87.

EDMUND CLARK, of Gloucester, 1650, was town-clerk 1656. By wife Agnes, he had Abigail and Joseph, born 1650. He died 1667.

GEORGE CLARK, of Milford, 1639, husbandman, had George and six daughters; died August 1690, leaving a good estate.

GEORGE CLARK, of Roxbury, Mass., was a fellmonger, was an inhabitant of Boston, before 1695, died 1696. By wife Ann, he had George, Elizabeth, Mary, Richard.

HUGH CLARK, of Watertown, Mass., 1640, by wife Elizabeth, had John 1641, Uriah 1644, Elizabeth 1648. He owned estate in Cambridge, but removed to Roxbury, 1657; was admitted freeman 1660, member of artillery company, 1666.

JAMES CLARK, of New Haven, formed with Gov. Eaton and company, the civil compact June 4, but removed before 1669, to Stratford. May have had children in both places.

JAMES CLARK, of Boston, by wife Elinor, had Martha 1648, Hannah 1649, James 1652, Samuel 1654, John 1656, Abigail 1658, ? ? ? 1660, Aaron 1663. He died December 18, 1674.

JEREMIAH CLARK, of Newport, R. I., 1640, had been at Portsmouth, 1638, before Newport was settled. He was first constable of the town, treasurer of the colony, 1647, and Assistant 1648, when he was chief officer. He died January 1652, having Walter, born 1639, Jeremiah, Latham, Weston 1648, James 1649, and daughters Francis, Mary, Sarah 1651.

JOHN CLARK, of Cambridge, was admitted freeman, Nov. 6, 1632, removed in 1636, to Hartford, with Hooker, thence, perhaps, to Milford, where his daughter Elizabeth married William Pratt.

JOHN CLARK, of New Haven, 1639, may have come in the "Elizabeth," to Boston, from Ipswich, in Co. Suffolk, 1634, aged 22, and was made clerk of the military company, February 1648. He had John 1637, Samuel 1639, and Esther 1646.

JOHN CLARK, of Newbury, 1638, who came before this from England, married Martha, sister of Sir Richard Saltonstall. He was admitted freeman 1639, and perhaps was representative the same year. He removed ten years after to Boston, and was noted for keeping fine horses. He died November, 1664. By wife Martha, he had John and Jemima.

JOHN CLARK, of Hartford, an original proprietor, removed to Farmington, and died there Nov. 22, 1712, at a great age. He had John, Matthew and nine daughters.

JOHN CLARK, of Saybrook, 1640, may have before been at Wethersfield, and later at Milford. He was representative from Saybrook to the General Court, 1651 to 1664. He is named in the royal charter of 1662, removed to Milford, which town he also represented at the General Court. He had John, Joseph, and Rebecca.

JOHN CLARK, of Springfield, Mass., married 1647, Elizabeth, daughter of Rowland Stebbins, and died 1684, leaving John, Sarah (born 1649) and Mary.

JOHN CLARK, of New Haven, Conn., married 1661, Sarah, daughter of George Smith, had son John, born 1686.

JOHN CLARK, of Roxbury, Mass., married Nov. 18, 1680, Lydia Buckminster, and had Elizabeth 1681, John 1683, Samuel 1686.

JONATHAN CLARK, of Newbury, Mass., married 1683, Lydia Titcomb, and had Oliver 1684, Samuel 1688, Jonathan 1689, Lydia 1691, Elizabeth 1694.

JOSEPH CLARK, of Dedham, Mass., may first have been at Dorchester. By wife Alice, he had Joseph 1642, Benjamin 1644, Ephraim 1646, Daniel 1647, Mary 1649, Sarah 1651. He removed to Medfield, Mass., and there had John 1652, Nathaniel 1658, Rebecca 1660. He was admitted freeman 1653. He married 2nd, in 1663, Mary Allen, and had Joseph 1664, John again 1666, Jonathan 1669. By third wife, Mary, he had Esther 1671, Thomas 1672.

NATHANIEL CLARK, of Newbury, Mass., was admitted freeman 1668. He married 1663, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Somerby, and had Nathaniel 1666, Thomas 1668, John 1670, Henry 1673, Daniel 1675, Sarah 1678, Josiah 1682, Elizabeth 1684, Judith 1687, Mary 1689. He died on board the ship "Six Friends," soon after sailing in the expedition against Quebec, August 25, 1690, from an injury. He was aged 46.

NICHOLAS CLARK, of Cambridge, arrived at Boston, September 16, in the "Lion," removed to Hartford, where tradition says, he built 1635, the first frame house for Captain Talcott. He died July 2, 1680, having son Thomas and one or two daughters.

PIERCY or PERCIVAL CLARK, of Boston, was admitted freeman 1675. By wife Elizabeth, he had John 1665, Mary 1667, Robert 1673, Ruhama 1678, Gamaliel, Sarah, Mercy. His will was dated November 17, 1700.

RICHARD CLARK, of Rowley, by wife Alice, had Judah 1644, and John 1650, besides three daughters.

ROBERT CLARK, of Stratford, admitted freeman 1669. He married 1st, Sarah, widow of Francis Stiles. By

second wife, he had John 1684, Hannah 1687. He died 1694.

THADDEUS CLARK, of Falmouth, Mass., married 1663, Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Milton. He was Lieutenant in the Indian war, 1689, and was killed by them at Falmouth, in 1690. He had son Isaac.

THOMAS CLARK, of Plymouth, came in the "Ann" 1623, married Susanna, daughter of widow Mary Ring, and had Andrew, James, Susanna, William, John and Nathaniel. He was a representative 1651-5. He married second wife 1664, widow Alice Nichols, daughter of Richard Hallett, lived in 1670, at Harwich, where he had a third wife, Elizabeth Crow, and died March 24, 1697, aged 92.

THOMAS CLARK, of Boston, merchant, had first lived at Dorchester, 1636, selectman about 1641 and '2, member of the Artillery company 1638, admitted freeman March 14, 1639, was a captain in 1653, and afterward head of the Boston regiment. He was representative to the General Court 1651, and, many years more; speaker in 1662, and several years later; chosen Assistant 1673, and died July 28, 1678. His first wife was Mary, by whom he had Mehitable 1640, Elizabeth May 22, 1642, Deborah 1644, Thomas, Leah and others.

THOMAS CLARK, of Boston, a blacksmith, lived at Winisemet, near Chelsea. By wife Elizabeth, he had Cornelius 1639, Jacob 1642, Rachel 1646, and perhaps Benjamin.

THOMAS CLARK, of Boston, called "Jr.," but though born in England, may not be the son of Hon. Thomas, yet he lived some time earlier or later, at Dorchester. He was of the artillery company 1644; more than once its captain; representative to the General Court 1673-6, and died March 13, 1683. He was one of the wealthiest merchants of Boston, and by his will of Aug. 15, 1679, it is judged that only two children were then living, Mehitable Warren and Elizabeth, who had married Mr. John Freak.

THOMAS CLARK, of Reading, Mass., by wife Elizabeth, had Thomas.

THOMAS CLARK, of Scituate, 1674, supposed to be a son or grandson of the mate of the Mayflower, married Martha, daughter of Richard Curtis, and had Thomas, Joseph, Daniel, Samuel, Nathaniel, Mercy, Deborah, Rachel, Ann, Charity, Mary. He served in King Philip's war.

WILLIAM CLARK, of Dorchester, was selectman 1646-7, removed in 1659, to Northampton, represented that town at the General Court, 1663, and for thirteen years more, but not consecutively. He was Lieut. in King Philip's war. By wife Sarah, he had Jonathan 1639, Nathaniel 1642, Experience 1643, Increase 1646, Rebecca 1648, John 1651, Samuel 1653, William 1656, Sarah 1659. His wife died Sept. 6, 1675, and he married Nov. 15, 1676, Sarah, widow of Thomas Cooper, of Springfield. He died July 18, 1690, aged 81.

WILLIAM CLARK, of Lynn, 1640, had Hannah, Sarah, Mary, William, Elizabeth, Martha, John.

WILLIAM CLARK, of Hartford, 1639, removed to Had-dam, died 1681, leaving William, John, Joseph, Thomas and several daughters.

WILLIAM CLARK, of Boston, married 1661, Martha, daughter of George Farr, of Lynn, and had Samuel 1663, Mary 1668.

WILLIAM CLARK, of Saybrook, married March 7, 1678, Hannah, daughter of the Secretary Francis Griswold.

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MAINE.—Hatch's Hist. of Industry, 540; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, 512; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, 550; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, 193; North's Hist. of Augusta, 829; Pierce's Hist. of Gorham, 191; Wheeler's Hist. of Brunswick, 830; Eaton's Annals of Warren, 517; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, 176; Farrow's Hist. of Isleborough, 188; Hanson's Hist. of Gardiner, 137.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 510; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 348; Gage's Hist. of Rowley, 440; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, 68; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, 183; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 524, 756; Essex Inst. Coll., XXVI, 59; Dyer's Hist. of Plainfield; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, 237; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 59; Chase's Hist. of Haverhill, 275; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 653; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 206; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, 268; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., I, 217; Lyman's Hist. of Easthampton, 152; Mitchell Hist. of Bridgewater, 365; Wright's Hist. of Easthampton, 29; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 509; Whitmore's Copps Hill Epitaphs; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 636; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, 246; Harris' Watertown Epitaphs, 12; Herrick's Hist. of Gardner, 340; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 42; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, 257; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, 462; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, 434; Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, 238; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, 462; Morse's Sherborn Settlers, 59; Blake's Hist. of Franklin, 236; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 159; Brown's Medford, Mass., Families, 7; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, 554; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, 473.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Parker's Hist. of Londonderry, 264; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 416; Washington, N. H., Hist., 341; Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 417; Eaton's Hist. of Candia, 61; Coggsell's Hist. of Nottingham, 651; Coggsell's New Boston, 369; Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, 230; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, 287; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 439; Kidder's Hist. of New Ipswich, 353; Lancaster's Hist. of Gilmartin, 260; Leonard's Hist. of Dublin, 322; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, 349; Merrill's Hist. of Ackworth, N. H., 499; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, 377; Russell's Sanbornton, N. H., 129; Saunder's Hist. of Charlestown, 309; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 544; Read's Hist. of Swanzy, 311; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 512; Leonard's Hist. of Dublin, 322.

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NEW JERSEY.—Shroud's Fenwick Colony, 525; Littell's Passaic Valley, 75; Cooley's Trenton, N. J., Gens., 39.

VERMONT.—Williams' Hist. of Danby, 125; Vt. Hist. Gaz., V, 95; McKeens' Hist. of Bradford, 162, 391, 382; Hollister's Hist. of Pawlet, 175; Heminway's Vermont Gaz., V, 95; Frisbie's Hist. of Middletown, 74; Paul's

Hist. of Wells, 71; Jennings' Vt. Memorial; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, 281.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, Va., 190; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 39; R. I. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 313; R. I. Hist. Mag., VII, 125; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Canada, 198; Wight Gen., 13; Wheeler's Eminent North Carolinians, XII; Wentworth Gen., vol. I, 222; Tuttle Family, 2; Strong Family, 1439; Stoddard Gen. (1865), 13, 26; Stephen's Gen., 45; Stanton Gen., 206; Smith Gen. by Wellington Smith; Sim's Gen. Notes on Clark, 1870; Sears' Gen., 86; Robinson Gen., (1837); Rice Gen.; Palmer and Tremble Gen., 130; Morse Mem., Appendix No. 154; Mag. of Am. Hist., XXII, 246; Mack Gen., 48; Locke Gen., 58, 141, 300; Leland Mag., 164; Kellogg's White Memorial, 27, 51, 70, 111; Huntington Gen., 86; Guild's Stiles Gen., 209, 241; Greene Gen.; Goodwin's Gen. Notes, 23; Gifford's Our Patronymics, 19; Elderkin Gen.; Dwight Gen., 274; Cutts' Gen., 177; Chapin Gen.; Champion Gen.; Bridgman's Granary epitaphs, 307; Barbour's My Wife and Mother, App., 35; Ball's Lake County, Ind., (1884), 404; Alexander Gen., 78; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 14, 11, 22; III, 94; V, 212, 236; VI, 95; VIII, 24, 63, 153, 203; IX, 137, 159, 185; X, 121, 139, 196, 198; XI, 185, 222; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XIV, 25; XVI, 140; XXXIII, 226; Gen. David Clark of Northampton; Hugh Clark of Watertown, 1866; Thomas Clark of Milford, 1870; George Clark and Daniel Kellogg, 1877; William Clark of Haddam, 1880; John Clark of Farmington, 1882; Simon Clark of Amherst, 1883; Gen. Emmons Clark of New York City, 1891; Samuel Clark, Sen. of Hempstead, L. I., 1891, 1892.

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RHODE ISLAND.—Newport Hist. Mag., vol. I, 75, 129; Irish's Hist. of Richmond, 129; Austin's Allied Families, 61; Austin's R. I. Gen., Dict., 43; Austin's Ancestries, 126.

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CLARKSON. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., X, 156; Lamb's Hist. of N. Y. City, 385; Coggsell's Hist. of Henniker, N. H., 502; Paxton's Marshall Gen., 99; Clarkson Biog., 1890.

CLARY.—John, of Watertown, Mass., married Feb. 5, 1644, Sarah Cady or as Cora Bond says Mary Cassell, and had Sarah, 1647, John and Gershom. He removed to Hadley, and died 1690.

REFERENCES.—Temple's Hist. of Northfield, Mass., 464; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, Mass., 434; Kidder's Hist.

of New Ipswich, N. H., 351, 385; Wentworth Gen., II, 104; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 405.

CLASON. Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 81; Clason Gen., 1892.

CLAUSON. Stickney's Hist. of Minisink, 139.

CLAWSON. Huntington, Stamford, Conn. Settlers, 22; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 88.

CLAUW. Munsell's Albany Coll., IV, 107.

CLAY:—Joseph, of Guilford, married April 18, 1670, Mary Law, and had Mary 1671, Sarah 1674. He died April 30, 1695. His wife died 1692.

REFERENCES:—Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 477; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., II, 152; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 492; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag. V, 184; Hanson's Hist. of Gardiner, Me., 170; Colton's Life of Henry Clay, vol. I, 17; Green's Kentucky Families; Holstein Gen.; Walker Gen., 131.

CLAYES. Cunnabell Gen., 13; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 514.

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CLAYTON. Slaughter's Hist. of St. Mark's Parish, Va., 125; Futhey's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 498; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, Mass., 428; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 16, 205.

CLEARWATER. Amer. Ancestry, III, 95.

CLEARY. Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 41.

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CLEMANS. Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 75.

CLEMENCE. Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 48.

CLEMENT. Chase's Hist. of Haverhill, Mass., 275; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 661; Stark's Hist. of Dunbarton, N. H., 241; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., 156; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 449; Clement's Newtown, N. J., Settlers; Pompey's N. Y. Reunion, 289; Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Settlers, 37; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Canada, 313; Poor's Merrimac Valley, 142; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 407.

CLEMENTS CLEMENS:—Abraham, of Newbury, married March 10, 1683, Hannah Gove, daughter, probably, of Edward, of Hampton, and had Edmund 1684; removed to Hampton, and there had seven more.

AUSTIN or AUGUSTINE CLEMENT, of Dorchester, came from Southampton, England, in the "James" of London, April, 1635. By wife Elizabeth, he had Elizabeth, Samuel, born 1635, John. He was admitted freeman 1636.

REFERENCES:—Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 206; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 638; Eaton's Warren, Me., 517; Wentworth Gen., I, 125; Ely Gen., 323.

CLEMONS. Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 617.

CLENDENNEN. Clyde's Irish Settlement, Pa.; Hist. Reg. of Penn., vol. I, 36; Morrison Gen., 254.

CLEVES or CLEAVES:—William, of Beverly, married Martha, daughter of Giles Corcy, and had John 1676, Elinor 1678, Martha 1681. He married second, Margaret, sister of the first wife, and had William 1686, Hannah 1688, Robert 1689, Ebenezer 1691, Benjamin 1693.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 408.

CLEAVELAND:—Moses, of Woburn, came, says family tradition, from Ipswich, County Suffolk, Eng. He married Sept. 26, 1648, Ann, daughter of Edward Winn, and had Moses 1651, Hannah 1653, Aaron 1655, Samuel 1657, Mirriam 1659, Joanna 1661, Edward 1663, Josiah 1667, Isaac 1669, Joanna again 1670, Enoch 1671. He died January 9, 1702.

REFERENCES:—Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 219; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 350; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 662; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 618; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, N. Y., 206; Young's Hist. of Chautauqua, N. Y., 300; Adams' Hist. of Fairhaven, Vt., 316; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, 125; Hollister's Hist. of Pawlet, Vt., 177; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, Vt., 241; Gifford's Our Patronymics, 10; Champion Gen.; Child Gen., 807; Ely Gen., 323; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Canada, 303; Kelly Gen., 1892; Lindsay Gen.; Putnam's Hist. Mag., vol. I, 158; Walworth Hyde Gen., 399; Vinton's Richardson Gen., 192; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 15; III, 10, 186; V, 41; Cleveland Gen.; Benjamin Cleveland, 1879; Moses Cleveland of Woburn, 1881; Lineage of Hon. Grover Cleveland, 1884; Gen. Moses Cleveland of Canterbury, 1885.

CLEVER. Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 419.

CLEVERLY. Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 125; Binney Gen., 59; Amer. Ancestry, V, 95.

CLIFFORD:—George, of Boston, was a member of the artillery company, 1644. He had son John, born 1646.

REFERENCES:—Stark's Hist. of Dunbarton, N. H., 249; Lancaster's Hist. of Gilmartin, N. H., 259; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 638; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 493; Caverly's Hist. of Pittsford, Vt., 696; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, Me., 558; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Canada, 319; Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, Mass., 252.

CLIFT. Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 137; Amer. Ancestry, III, 10; XI, 25.

CLIFTON. Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 48.

CLINCH. Pearson's Schenectady, 28.

CLINE. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon, Ill., 206.

CLINTON. Eager's Hist. of Orange County, N. Y., 628; Campbell's Life of Gov. Clinton, 19; Valentine's N. Y. City Manual (1853), 415; Alden's Am. Epitaphs, V, 276; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 52; XI, 182; N. Y. Gen. Reg. XII, 95; XIII, 5, 173, 80; Whittemore's Heroes of the Revolution and their Descendants.

CLESBY or CLEESBY:—Ezekiel, of Boston, was brought by his uncle John in 1670, aged 7. By wife Sarah, he had Ezekiel 1689. He was admitted freeman 1690.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 410.

1676. April 18. The Nipmucks killed 50 men under Captain Wadsworth near Sudbury and burned six of them over slow fires. That afternoon Wadsworth's party killed 120 Nipmucks.
1676. May 18. Captain Turner surprised and killed 300 Nipmucks near the falls of the Connecticut river since called by his name.
1676. Spring. The Narragansetts and Wampanoags burned the towns of Warwick and Providence.
1676. Spring. The Indians destroyed the towns of Worcester, Marlborough, Mendon and Groton burned houses in Weymouth near Boston, and made murderous attacks upon Sudbury, Chelmsford, Springfield, Hatfield, Hadley, Northampton, Wrentham, Andover, Bridgewater, Scituate and Middleborough.
1676. June. Major Talcott of Hartford in four fights slew 300 to 400 of the Narragansetts, being nearly all of the tribe left.
1676. July. Philip reappeared near Bridgewater with a handful of followers.
1676. Summer. Philip defeated at Taunton.
1676. July. Captain Church patrolled the country about Taunton, making prisoners of Wampanoags.
1676. Aug. 12. The whites attacked the remaining followers of Philip at Mt. Hope, Bristol Neck, where he had been shut up and besieged by Church, and completely overthrew them. Philip killed.
1676. Population of Boston, 5,000.
1676. In Connecticut taxes were imposed upon those wearing gold or silver buttons, etc.
1676. The Penn party purchased the remainder of the Quaker interest in New Jersey.
1676. Carteret and the Quakers agreed upon a boundary between east and west New Jersey, from Little Egg Harbor northwest to the Delaware at 41 degrees 40 minutes.
1676. The Virginia Assembly declared war against the Indians.
1676. A rebellion in Virginia under Nathaniel Bacon; Jamestown burned by the rebels; rebellion suppressed and 23 executed.
1676. Thomas Eastchurch appointed Governor of Albemarle (Carolina), but he ruled only through deputies.
1676. San Francisco established.
1677. February 29. Troops arrived in Virginia from England to support Berkeley.
1677. Governor Berkeley recalled to England in disgrace and died soon after.
1677. Chief Justices North and Rainsford decided that both Mason's claim and that of Massachusetts to the towns of Hampton, Exeter, Dover and Portsmouth were invalid, leaving them subject to none but the King.
1677. The Chief Justices decided that the claim of the Gorges family in Maine, based on a grant from James I., was valid.
1677. Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of the first proprietor of the Maine district, ceded to Massachusetts all his rights there for 1,250 pounds in cash. Massachusetts governed it under the Gorges charter.
- 1677-1678. 400 Quakers came from England to West New Jersey, which had come into the possession of William Penn.
1677. Sir Herbert Jeffries, governor of Virginia.
1678. Summer. The English of Maine purchased peace with the Indians.
1678. The King appointed Randolph collector and surveyor of customs at Boston, with instructions to enforce the Navigation laws.
1678. The Crown lawyers gave the opinion that the charter of Massachusetts had been rendered void by the offences committed under it. The colonists protested.
1678. New York contained 24 towns or villages and 2,000 men capable of bearing arms.
1678. Sir Henry Chicheley Governor of Virginia.
1678. The colonists in Albemarle (Carolina) rose against Deputy-Governor Miller, who was also collector of customs, imprisoned him, chose Culpepper as collector, and convened a new Assembly.
1678. Treaty between England and the Netherlands.
1679. John Cutts made royal governor of New Hampshire.
1679. July 2. DuLhut planted the arms of France among the Sioux.
- 1679-1682. La Salle, fur trader, visited the Mississippi via the great lakes and the Chicago and Illinois portage.
1679. The King commanded Massachusetts to surrender Maine to the Crown upon repayment of the 1,250 pounds paid to Gorges therefor. The General Court gave an evasive answer.
1679. The towns of Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton were set aside by Charles II. against their wish as a royal province under the name of New Hampshire.
1679. French Huguenots began to arrive in considerable numbers to the Clarendon settlements (Carolina), and a party of Scotch Presbyterians established themselves at Port Royal.
1679. Thomas, Lord Culpepper, Governor of Virginia.
1679. The tobacco planters in Virginia rebelled and the Governor hanged a number of them.
1680. Jan. La Salle builds Fort Crevecoeur in the Illinois country.
1680. April 30. Carteret, of New Jersey arrested by Andros.
1680. The settlement of Charleston, S. C., removed to Oyster Point, the present Charleston.
1680. May. The General Court of Massachusetts replied to the King's letter of the year before, making no reference to the demand for the surrender of Maine except that they were "heartily sorry that any actings of theirs should be displeasing to his Majesty."
1680. Andros recalled.
1680. Sir George Carteret died.
- 1680-1681. Edward Byllinge, Governor of West New Jersey.
1680. The Spaniards of Florida destroyed the settlement at Port Royal.
1680. The companions of La Salle ascended the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony.
1681. March 4. Charles II. gave William Penn a proprietary charter of 4,000 square miles in America, to be called Pennsylvania. Penn was made Governor of the new territory.
1681. October. Three shiploads of Quaker emigrants from England to Pennsylvania.
1681. An Episcopal church first built in Charleston. South Carolina.
1681. A law passed in Maryland limiting suffrage to freeholders of 50 acres of land or of other property worth 40 pounds.
1681. Josias Fendall and John Codde instigated a revolt in Maryland, which was promptly suppressed.
1681. Oldest meeting house now standing in New England erected.
1681. Feb. 16. La Salle on the Mississippi, and on Mar. 14, near the Arkansas, takes possession of the country for France, and Apr. 9th reaches its mouth and calls the valley Louisiana.
1682. Aug. or Sept. Philadelphia laid out.
1682. Edward Cranfield, a greedy adventurer, made Governor of New Hampshire.
1682. Dudley sent as agent to London and with him a Mr. Richards, of the extreme clerical party, to watch him.
1682. A letter arrived from the King to Boston demanding submission and threatening proceedings against the charter.
1682. The quarrel between the First Church of Boston and the South Church came to an end.
1682. Aug. 31. A large body of Quaker colonists sailed for Pennsylvania. Penn followed with 100 more, arriving in October.
1682. William Penn secured a grant of the Delaware district.
1682. March. East New Jersey acquired from the Carteret heirs by William Penn and 23 associates. Robert Barclay made Governor.
1682. Population of the Clarendon (Carolina) settlements about 3,000.
1682. The slave code of Virginia became more stringent in regard to freedom of movement, carrying arms, treatment of runaway slaves, etc.
1683. Mission of St. Francis de Sales established at the falls of the Chaudiere, and the work soon spread into Maine.
1683. Conference of William Penn with Indian chiefs and purchase of land from them.
1683. First meeting of Friends at Philadelphia. Soon after the Baptists began to establish churches.
1683. A company of German Mennonites arrived in Pennsylvania.
1683. Germantown, near Philadelphia, settled by Germans.
1683. A school established in Pennsylvania.
1683. A woman tried in Pennsylvania as a witch and bound to good behaviour.
1683. Thomas Dongan made Governor of New York.
- 1683-1688. Under Governor Dongan in New York an Assembly formed of 18 deputies elected by the freeholders. The Assembly, with the King's consent, adopted a charter of liberties, making the Assembly co-ordinate with the Governor and Council, etc.
1683. An agreement between Connecticut and New York was the basis of the present boundary line, surveyed 1878-1879.
1683. The grant to Arlington and Culpepper revoked.
1683. Seth Sothel sent out as Governor of Albemarle (North Carolina).
1683. Scotch-Irish emigrants to Carolina.
1683. October. The agents of the English Government returned.
1684. Randolph came from England with a writ of quo warranto, not to be served until he should have given Massachusetts one more chance to humble herself.
1684. A great meeting held in the Old South Meeting House in Boston voted against surrendering the charter of Massachusetts.
1684. June 21. The charter of Massachusetts declared null and void by a decree in Chancery.
1684. October. An act of the Assembly of New York received the Duke's assent, passing a "charter of liberties and privileges," including a guarantee of "freedom of conscience and religion" to those "who profess faith in God by Jesus Christ."
1684. William Penn went to England on behalf of his colony and did not revisit America for 15 years.
1684. Lord Howard of Effingham Governor of Virginia.
1684. A "Board of Proprietors" resident in the colony of New Jersey put in charge of details of business.

1684. Perth Amboy, New Jersey, founded.
1684. Houses in Philadelphia, 357.
- 1684, 1694, 1711, 1722, 1748, 1751. Conventions at Albany of American colonists for consultation and combined action, chiefly about the situation with reference to New France, and for treaty arrangements with the Iroquois.
1684. Indian war on the upper lakes.
- 1684, Aug. La Salle sails to the Gulf of Mexico from New Rochelle.
- 1685, February 2. Charles II. died and was succeeded by James II.
1685. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in this year, Huguenot emigrants came to Carolina and settled on the Cooper river. 150 Huguenot families came to Massachusetts.
1685. New Hampshire reunited to Massachusetts.
1685. Governor Cranfield of New Hampshire obliged to fly to the West Indies, having incensed the people by his tyranny.
1685. A boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland arbitrated by the English Government.
1685. James II. abolished the popular assembly of New York, and made New York a royal province.
1685. 200 emigrants from England to New Jersey.
1685. James II. dissolved the Virginia assembly.
1685. Population of Pennsylvania more than 7,000, a majority English, but also many Dutch, French, Scotch-Irish, Finns and Swedes.
1685. William Bradford's press established in Philadelphia, the first in the middle colonies.
- 1686, Nov. 16. Treaty of neutrality for America between France and England.
- 1686, May 14. Randolph arrived from England with an order to set up a provisional government over Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and the "King's Province," or New York. Joseph Dudley made President.
1686. James II. deprived New York of its representative government. The Governor and Council were ordered to establish the Church of England in the province and to refuse permits to schools not licensed by the church.
1686. James II. had writs of quo warrantum issued against the New Jersey governments on the ground of wholesale smuggling by the residents.
- 1686, Dec. 20. Sir Edmund Andros made Governor of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Plymouth under the title of Governor of New England.
- 1686, December. Andros demanded the charters of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Rhode Island surrendered its charter, and was joined to the dominions of Andros, but Connecticut refused.
1686. Executive power vested in five members of the Council of Pennsylvania.
1686. Governor Colleton in Carolina endeavored to enforce the adoption of the "Fundamental Constitutions" sought to be introduced by the Proprietors which the colonial parliament withstood.
1687. Andrew Hamilton Governor of East Jersey.
1687. A formal demand by Andros for the Old South Meeting House in Boston for Episcopal services was refused.
1687. Good Friday. The sexton of the Old South Meeting House was compelled to open it for Episcopal service, and thenceforward until the overthrow of Andros such services were held therein alternately with Congregational services.
1687. Arbitrary taxes imposed in Massachusetts; Dudley appointed censor of the press; the General Court abolished; the power of taxation taken from the town meetings and lodged with the Governor.
1687. The town of Ipswich, led by its pastor, John Wise, protested against the taking of the power of taxation from the town, and Wise was imprisoned, and on his trial in October was fined 50 pounds and suspended from the ministry.
- New Jersey added to the territories subject to Andros.
- 1687, October. Andros went to Hartford to seize the charter of Connecticut, but Governor Robert Treat concealed it. Andros declared the colony annexed to the other colonies which he governed.
1687. The charter of Rhode Island rescinded, but the decrees against it and the charter of Connecticut were never executed in due form.
- 1687, Jan. La Salle starts to go up the Mississippi River to Canada and is killed.
1687. The Spanish missions reached the Gulf of California, and afterwards extended northward along the coast.
1687. A negro insurrection in Virginia and the statutes for the repression of slaves became exceedingly severe.
1688. The Albemarle (North Carolina) Assembly banished Governor Sothel for twelve months.
1688. John Coode headed an insurrection in Maryland under the auspices of the Association for the Defense of the Protestant Religion.
1688. William Stoughton in his election sermon said, "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain into the wilderness."
1688. Pastorius, a Lutheran pietist, with others, went to the Friends meeting in Pennsylvania and protested against the purchase or sale of slaves.
- 1688, April. The proprietors of New Jersey surrender their patent.
- 1688, April. Andros set out to erect a house for Episcopal worship in Boston, the Puritans there having refused him the use of the Old South Meeting House.
- 1688, May 25. Increase Mather went to England from Massachusetts to implore redress of the grievances of the colonies.
- 1688, Aug. 11. Andros arrived to consolidate the northern colonies under a vice-regal government, and New York and New Jersey came under his control. His seat of government was in Boston.
1688. A woman named Glover hanged as a witch in Massachusetts.
- 1688, Nov. 5. William III. landed in England. "Revolution of 1688."
1688. After the Revolution in England, the Jerseys were left under the control of the county and town officers.
1688. About 200,000 Europeans under the 12 colonial governments in North America.
1688. In Maryland 25,000 persons, white and black; in Virginia 60,000; in the Carolinas 4,000.
- 1689, Feb. 3. Reign of William and Mary began.
- 1689, early. Frontenac made Governor of New France in America.
1689. Assaults by the French on Schenectady, Salmon Falls in Dover, Casco Bay in Maine, and Exeter.
- 1689, April 4. The news of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England brought to Boston by John Winslow.
- 1689, April 18 and 19. Citizens and militia in Boston imprisoned Andros and other members of the government; a provisional government formed; the old magistrates reinstated.
- 1689, April. Accession of William and Mary proclaimed in Virginia by order of the Council.
- 1689, May. The order to proclaim William and Mary received in Boston and obeyed with enthusiasm on the 29th. The old governments reestablished in Plymouth, Connecticut and Rhode Island.
1689. The Prince of Orange issued a letter instructing the people of Boston to preserve decorum and acquiesce in the government of Andros until other arrangements could be made. Increase Mather, then in London, prevented the letter being sent.
- 1689, June 8. The new church for Episcopal worship opened in Boston.
1689. At the time of the Revolution the decrees annulling the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island had not been formally enrolled, and they were treated as void and the old charters allowed to remain in force.
1689. When the news of the Revolution in England arrived in New York the people rose under Jacob Leisler, seized the fort, drove out Deputy Governor Nicholson, and placed the government in Leisler's hands, who retained office for three years.
1689. After the Revolution in England the proprietary rule in Maryland was overthrown, the Association for the Defence of the Protestant religion seized the political power and for a short time persecuted the Roman Catholics.
1689. Gov. Colleton proclaimed martial law in Carolina, which was resisted, and he was banished from the province.
- 1689, Aug. 4-5. The Iroquois attack Lachine.
1689. War between France and Spain.
- 1689 to 1697. King William's War.
1690. The French sent three winter expeditions, composed mostly of Indians, against the English frontier line in New York, New Hampshire and Maine.
- 1690, Feb. The first colonial congress in America called by Leisler, consisting of seven delegates, mostly from New England, met at Albany.
- 1690, May 1. Delegates from the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New York, to concert measures against the French.
- 1690, Aug. 9. 2,000 men sailed from Nantasket, near Boston, to attack Quebec; small-pox on board; compelled to return; about 1,000 died.
- 1690, Sept. 10. Major Richard Ingoldsby with two companies of grenadiers landed in New York; Leisler and his principal abettors arrested; eight convicted, including Leisler and Milborne.
1690. Schenectady burned by the Indians and French.
1690. Sir Francis Nicholson Governor of Virginia.
1690. Seth Sothel driven out of South Carolina.
1690. French Protestant emigrants to Carolina.
1690. Massachusetts issued paper money, the first colony to do so.
1690. Sir William Phips conquers Acadia.
1690. New Hampshire temporarily added to Massachusetts.
- 1690, Sept. New charter for the province of Massachusetts Bay decided on; Plymouth colony and Acadia included in the charter.
1691. Col. Henry Sloughter arrived as Governor of New York.
- 1691, May 16. Leisler and Milborne executed.
1691. A representative assembly called in New York, which annulled Leisler's proceedings and formulated a code similar to the earlier charter of liberties.
1691. The Delaware district granted to Wil-

- liam Penn and known as the "territories" was given a separate assembly and a deputy-governor.
1691. The two Carolinas made one province by the proprietaries, and Philip Ludwell, of Virginia, was first Governor of the united colonies.
1691. The House of Burgesses of Virginia sent Commissary Blair to England to solicit a patent for a college.
1691. Maryland declared a royal province; Sir Lionel Copley first royal Governor; Church of England established; Catholics persecuted.
1692. New Hampshire became a separate colony. Samuel Allen appointed Governor.
1692. May. The new charter for Massachusetts received at Boston; it allowed the people a representative assembly; the Governor to be appointed by the Crown; a small property qualification for suffrage substituted for the religious one before prevailing; exclusive right of the legislature to impose taxes; laws passed by the General Court subject to the King's veto.
1692. Sir William Phips first royal Governor of Massachusetts under the new charter.
1692. A special court of Oyer and Terminer organized to try persons accused of witchcraft, at Salem. Hundreds arrested, 19 hanged, one pressed to death for refusal to plead, two died in prison.
1692. The Church of England in New York began to repress as far as possible all forms of dissent.
1692. Benjamin Fletcher Governor of New York from this year till 1698.
1692. Andrew Hamilton made Governor of both the Jerseys.
- 1692-1694. William Penn dispossessed of his colony by the Crown for two years.
1692. Thomas Smith succeeded Ludwell as Governor of the united Carolinas.
1692. Sir Edmund Andros Governor of Virginia.
1692. Sir Francis Nicholson Governor of Virginia again.
1692. William and Mary College in Virginia founded.
- 1692, early. Sir Lionel Copley arrived in Maryland as Governor.
1692. Indian depredations in Maine in this and the two following years.
1692. Frontenac's last campaign against the Iroquois.
1693. The witchcraft craze in Massachusetts exhausted itself and there was a general jail delivery.
1693. The judicial districts in New York called ridings, established in 1665, developed into counties.
1693. The ferriage from New York to Brooklyn was eight stivers in wampum, or a silver two-pence.
1693. An act of the New York Assembly provided that in four specified counties there should be five ministers, each county to raise a sum for their maintenance.
1693. Governor Fletcher, of New York, commissioned to take military control of Connecticut, went to Hartford to do so, met with mob violence, and returned.
1693. The Delaware "territories" and Pennsylvania reunited under Fletcher's rule.
1693. Commissary Blair returned from England to Virginia with the charter of William and Mary College; the second American college, Harvard being the first and Yale the third.
1693. The proprietaries of Carolina abandoned the Locke constitutions.
1694. Castine captured by the French and Indians.
1694. Stoughton becomes Governor of Massachusetts.
1694. Penn reinvested with his proprietary rights.
1694. The capital of Maryland removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis.
1695. Feb. 18. Sir William Phips dies in London.
1695. Parliament reversed the attainder of Leisler and his associates.
1695. Joseph Archdale became Governor of Carolina.
1696. D'Iberville planted a colony on the shores of Biloxi.
1696. Joseph Blake became Governor of Carolina.
1696. Newfoundland yielded to the French.
1696. French incursions in New England.
1696. Nova Scotia made a royal province.
1697. Treaty of Ryswick restores Acadia to the French.
1697. Samuel Cranston chosen Governor of Rhode Island and continued in office for 30 years.
1697. March 15. The Indians attacked Haverhill and carried away Hannah Dustin and others.
1697. Andover, Mass., sacked by French and Indians.
1697. William Penn laid before the Board of Trade a plan for a union of the colonies for defensive and other purposes, which failed of adoption.
1697. Bellomont appointed Governor of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and Commander of the forces of the colonies.
1697. In South Carolina religious liberty adopted except for "papists."
1697. Trinity Church established in New York.
1697. Population of Virginia nearly 100,000.
1698. Randolph appointed Surveyor General of the northern ports of America, to collect customs.
1698. The Earl of Bellomont came from England as Governor of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
1698. The Pennsylvania Charter School opened in Philadelphia and was for 50 years the only public school in the province.
1698. Capital of Virginia removed from Jamestown to Middle Plantation, which became afterwards Williamsburg.
1698. Pensacola occupied by the Spanish.
- 1698, Nov. 28. Frontenac dies.
- 1699, Dec. 7. Iberville's second voyage to Biloxi.
1699. Parliament enacted that no wool, fleece spun or woven, could be exported by the colonists in North America.
1699. Gov. Bellomont by invitation visited Boston, and won much favor there by siding with the popular party.
1699. A French settlement first planted in Louisiana.
1699. De Richebourg's colony of Huguenots settled on the upper waters of the James river in Virginia.
- 1699 to 1776. The Delaware counties or "territories" were under the same Governor as Pennsylvania, but with a separate legislature.
1699. Penn, on his return from England, exerted himself on behalf of the negroes and Indians and formed a treaty with 40 chiefs of the latter.
1700. Samuel Sewall made the first attack in New England upon slavery as immoral.
- 1700 and 1701. Laws passed in New York expelling Roman Catholic priests and "papist recusants."
1700. Yale College founded.
1700. First Commencement of William and Mary College.
1700. James Moore appointed Governor of Carolina.
1700. Population of the North American colonies about 250,000; of the New England colonies more than 105,000, of whom 70,000 were in Massachusetts and Maine, 5,000 in New Hampshire, 6,000 in Rhode Island, and 25,000 in Connecticut; of the middle colonies (New York, New Hampshire, Delaware and Pennsylvania) 59,000; of New York alone about 25,000, of whom 2,500 were blacks; of Pennsylvania and Delaware alone about 20,000; of the southern colonies 89,000; in Virginia the blacks nearly equalled the whites.
- 1700, Sept. 8. Treaty of Canada with the Iroquois.
- 1701, July 7. William Stoughton (Mass.) dies.
1701. Iberville's third voyage to the Gulf of Mexico.
1701. Father Kino's explorations in California.
1701. Penn returned to England, leaving his colony of Pennsylvania a new charter of privileges.
1701. Detroit settled.
1701. Most or all of the American colonies by this time had a freehold test for voting.
1701. Gov. Bellomont, of New York and New Jersey, brought the pirate Kidd to the gallows.
1701. Gov. Bellomont, of New York and New Jersey, died.
1701. Yale College chartered.
- 1702, March 8. Accession of Queen Anne.
1702. Lord Cornbury succeeded the Earl of Bellomont as Governor of New York and New Jersey.
- 1702, June 1. Queen Anne proclaimed in Boston.
- 1702, June. Joseph Dudley became Governor of Mass., and held the office for 13 years.
1702. Cotton Mather's *Magnalia Christi* issued.
- 1702 to 1713. Queen Anne's War.
1702. The proprietors of the Jerseys surrendered all their claims to the Crown, and New Jersey became a royal colony ruled by the New York Governor through a deputy.
1702. Most of the Biloxi colony moved to Mobile and settled there.
1703. Frontier war in New England, lasting for some years.
1703. War in South Carolina with the Apalachees.
1703. In New York County Boards, consisting of Supervisors from the towns, were established, their chief duties being to levy, collect and apportion taxes.
1703. The Delaware counties recognized as a separate colony, with an assembly of its own, but under the same government as Pennsylvania.
1703. The first settled Episcopal minister in North Carolina.
- 1703-1708. In South Carolina the Proprietors attempted to exclude all but Church of England men from the Assembly, and the dissenters successfully appealed to the House of Lords.
1704. The Indians attacked Deerfield and killed 60 persons and took 100 captive to Canada.
1704. A Church of England school established in New York City by the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
1704. The Earl of Orkney appointed Governor of Virginia, but he never came to the province, though he held the office for 40 years: a sinecure.
1704. A law passed in Carolina excluding dissenters from the provincial assembly.
1705. Beverley's "History of the Colony" of Virginia published.
1705. First church built in North Carolina.
1705. Insurrection in Virginia headed by Thomas Carey.
1705. A witch, "ducked" in Virginia.
1706. The French made an unsuccessful attack on Charleston, South Carolina.

1707. More French Protestants came to North Carolina.
1707. An expedition of 1000 men, organized by Governor Dudley, failed to capture Port Royal.
1708. Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York and New Jersey, having become very unpopular, was recalled.
1708. In South Carolina two-thirds of the population of the negro race.
1708. Population of Rhode Island 7181.
1708. A synod called by the colonial legislature to meet at Saybrook to regulate ecclesiastical arrangements.
1709. A convention of several of the colonial governors met at New London to consult about a proposed expedition to Canada.
1709. Paper money issued in New York and New Jersey.
1710. New England troops, chiefly from Massachusetts, and royal marines captured Port Royal, Nova Scotia, which was renamed Annapolis.
1710. Alexander Spotswood came from England as Lieut. Governor of Virginia (and virtually Governor) and brought with him a concession of the right of habeas corpus.
1710. Governor Spotswood of Virginia arrested Thomas Carey and sent him a prisoner to England.
1710. A general post-office established by Act of Parliament throughout the American colonies.
1711. A convention of colonial governors met at New London in reference to a proposed expedition to Canada.
1711. The blacks in New York City accused of plotting against the whites and 19 of them hanged.
1711. Sept. 22. The Tuscaroras massacre whites in Carolina.
1712. Col. Moore's march from South Carolina to the relief of North Carolina.
1712. Mass. Province bills made legal tender.
1712. Aug. Truce between England and France.
1713. The Tuscarora Indians of North Carolina joined the Iroquois confederacy, and the "Five Nations" became the "Six Nations."
1713. Boundary question between Massachusetts and Connecticut settled.
1713. By the treaty of Utrecht of this year Newfoundland was acknowledged as British territory.
1714. Aug. 1. Accession of George I.
1714. 23,000 slaves in Virginia.
1714. In Connecticut 38 towns, 43 ministers, about 33,000 people.
1715. In Rhode Island seven towns with a population of about 9,000.
1715. Edenton, North Carolina, founded, and the legislature met there.
1715. The proprietorship of Maryland re-established.
1715. The laws of Maryland revised and formed into a code.
1715. Jeremiah Dummer issued his famous Defence of the American Charters.
1715. Rhode Island disfranchises Roman Catholics.
1715. Yemassee war in Carolina for two years.
1716. Spotswood opens a way over the Blue Ridge to the Ohio lands.
1716. Route from the lakes by the Miami and Wabash opened.
1716. The Natchez attack the French.
1717. Whale fishery in New England beginning.
1717. Sir William Keith, the last governor of Pennsylvania commissioned by Penn himself.
1717. Illinois joined to Louisiana.
1717. Sept. 6. The Company of the West chartered, with John Law director, later known as the Company of the Indies.
1717. Robert Johnson became Governor of Carolina.
1717. A church founded in Summer street, Boston, by the name of the New South.
1717. John Wise's "Vindication of the Government of the New England Churches" published.
1718. French settlements in the Ohio Valley.
1718. Potatoes introduced into New England by the Scotch-Irish.
1718. William Penn died.
1718. New Orleans founded.
1719. 120 Presbyterian families from the north of Ireland settled at Londonderry in New Hampshire and elsewhere.
1719. The English Commons declared American manufactures dangerous, because conducive to independence.
1719. In South Carolina there was a popular uprising against the policy of the proprietors, and the Governor was deposed.
1719. The first Dunkers reach Pennsylvania.
1719. The Irish begin to come to Pennsylvania.
1719. Mother Goose tales published in Boston.
1719. Negroes brought to Louisiana from Guinea.
1719. The first newspaper established in Philadelphia—the American Messenger by Andrew Bradford.
- 1720-1728. Burnet the Governor of New York. He obtained a law forbidding trade with Canada, in order to weaken
1720. An iron furnace erected in Pennsylvania, the first one in the middle group of provinces.
1720. The French begin the defences at Louisburg.
1720. Royal orders forbid the English colonies to issue paper money.
1721. Inoculation controversy in Boston.
1721. Conference with the Five Nations at Conestoga.
1721. May 23. Francis Nicholson arrived as Governor of Carolina.
1721. Law passed in Carolina disfranchising free negroes.
1722. The lower house of the legislature in Maryland resolved that the common law and such statutes of England as "are not restrained by words of local limitation" together with the acts of the local assembly were the standard of government and judicature; but the upper house and the proprietary denied assent.
1722. Governor Spotswood of Virginia captured the pirate Blackbeard.
1722. Lovewell's or Gov. Dummer's war continues in New England three years.
1722. New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia hold a conference with the Iroquois.
1722. The Duke of Montague came into possession of St. Vincent, West Indies.
1723. Benjamin Franklin went from Boston to Philadelphia.
1723. Aug. 23. Increase Mather died.
1723. Second Natchez war.
1724. Aug. A force went up the Kennebec and destroyed the settlement of Rasle, which was believed to be the source of hostile Indian attacks.
1724. Fort Dummer built, making the first English settlement in Vermont.
1724. May 8. Lovewell's fight at Pigwacket.
1725. Western Massachusetts settled.
1725. The New York Gazette, the earliest newspaper in New York.
1725. Rivalry of the French and English for the possession of Oswego and Niagara begins.
1726. The Indians surrender to the English a six-mile strip along the southern shore of Lake Ontario.
1726. Jan. 15. An "explanatory charter" for Massachusetts adopted, settling certain disputes.
1726. Treaty of peace with the eastern tribes of Indians.
1727. June 11. Accession of George II.
1727. Cranston, Governor of Rhode Island for 30 successive years, died.
1727. Joseph Jenckes succeeded Cranston as Governor of Rhode Island.
1727. July. Further Indian treaty at Falmouth, Me.
1727. Oct. 29. Earthquake in New England.
1728. Feb. 13. Cotton Mather dies.
1728. The Massachusetts Assembly declared their right under Magna Charta to raise and dispose of money for the public service of their own free accord.
1728. William Burnet, Governor of New York and New Jersey, transferred to Massachusetts as Governor.
1728. A form of civil government established in Newfoundland.
1729. Bishop Berkeley arrived in Newport.
1729. In Connecticut Baptists and Quakers were exempted from helping to support Congregational worship if they maintained worship for themselves.
1729. A writ of quo warranto issued against the charter of the Carolinas, the proprietors sold their interests to the Crown, and a royal governor was sent to each province.
1729. The City of Baltimore founded.
1729. The law of New York forbidding trade with Canada repealed.
1729. The edifice now standing in Boston known as the "Old South" built on the site of the original Old South.
1729. Treaty of Seville, (England, France and Spain.)
1729. Nov. 29. Massacre by the Natchez.
1730. Aug. 10. Belcher arrives as governor of Massachusetts.
1730. Rhode Island issues paper money.
1730. Early stragglers into Kentucky.
1730. The Natchez driven away.
1730. Baltimore, Maryland, laid out.
1730. Population of Rhode Island 17,935, of whom 15,302 were whites, and the rest negroes and Indians.
1731. By Franklin's exertions a public library was begun in Philadelphia.
1731. The English began to repress the manufacture in the colonies of goods that could be made in England.
1731. Verendrye penetrates to Lake Winnipeg and discovers the Rocky Mountains.
1731. The French first permanently occupy the Lake Champlain country.
1731. North Carolina a royal province.
1732. Indian treaty at Falmouth, Me.
1732. Lord Carteret conveys his rights under the Carolina grant to the trustees of the colony of Georgia.
1732. Feb. 22. George Washington born in Westmoreland County, Virginia.
1732. James Oglethorpe and others in England formed a company for the settlement of the district now known as Georgia and received a charter.
1732. Nov. 17. Oglethorpe arrived at Charleston.
1732. Fall. Oglethorpe and 130 settlers went to the new colony of Georgia. Oglethorpe appointed Governor.
1732. About this time Scotch-Irish and Germans from the Potomac began to go over the mountains to the valley of the Shenandoah.
1732. Swiss emigrants settled in Carolina near the Savannah river.
1732. Cosby, Governor of New York, quarreled with Rip van Dam, senior councillor, about the latter's salary. Cosby removed the Chief Justice, who was to try the case, and appointed another.
1732. An agreement between Pennsylvania and Maryland reached as to the boundary between them.
1732. Parliament forbade the export of hats made in America.
1733. Feb. Gov. Oglethorpe of Georgia founded Savannah.

CLOCK. Huntington's Hist. of Stamford, Conn., 23; Whittemore's Heroes of the Revolution and their Descendants; Amer. Ancestry, XI, 9.

CLOGSTON. Hist. of Washington, N. H., 342.

CLOPTON. N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XVIII, 184.

CLOSE. Meade's Hist. of Greenwich, Conn., 307; Bolton's Hist. of Westchester County, N. Y., vol. II, 717.

CLOSS. Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 314.

CLOUGH:—Ebenezer, of Boston, by wife Martha, had John 1694, Martha 1695, Mary 1697, Ebenezer 1699, John 1704, William 1707, Susannah 1709, Mary 1711, Elizabeth 1714, Ebenezer again 1716, John 1720.

JOHN CLOUGH, of Watertown, came in the "Elizabeth" 1635, aged 22; admitted freeman 1642. By wife Jane he had Elizabeth 1642, Mary 1644, Sarah 1646, John 1648, Thomas, Martha, Samuel. He died 1691.

WILLIAM CLOUGH, of Charlestown, Mass., by wife Mary, had Mary 1657, Joseph 1659, Benjamin 1662, Samuel 1665, Nathaniel 1668.

REFERENCES:—Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 222; Whitmore's Copps Hill Epitaphs; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., II, 159; Coggsell's Hist. of Henniker, N. H., 506; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag. V, 185; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 177; Eaton's Hist. of Warren, Me., 517; Niven's Little Britain, N. Y. Church (1859); Champion Gen.; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VIII, 79; Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 410.

CLOUD. Futhey's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 500.

CLOUTMAN:—Thomas, of Salem, by wife Eliza, had Thomas 1683, John 1685, Mary 1691, Joseph 1693.

REFERENCES:—Pierce's Hist. of Gorham, Me., 161; Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 410.

CLOW. Amer. Ancestry, vol. II, 24.

CLOWES. Bunker's L. I. Gens., 186-8.

CLOYES or CLOYCE:—John, of Watertown, mariner, was of Charlestown, 1658, Falmouth, 1660. By wife Abigail, had John 1638, Peter 1640, Nathaniel 1640, Abigail, Sarah. By second wife Jane, said to be widow Spurwell, had Thomas, Mary, Martha. He was probably killed by the Indians 1676.

REFERENCES:—Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 210.

CLUM. Hall's Trenton, N. J., Presbyterian Church, 249; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 15.

CLUTE. Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Settlers, 38, 45; Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll. IX, 108.

CLUXTON. Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 72.

CLYDE. Washington, N. H. History, 343; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, N. H., 288; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 449; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, N. H., 380; Martin's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 267; Clyde's Irish Settlement of Pa., 29; Clyde Family of Pa. (1880).

CLEYMER. Amer. Ancestry, V, 45; Penn. Mag., IX, 358.

COALL. Thomas Gen., 65.

COALTER. Slaughter's Hist. of Bristol, 160.

COAN. Amer. Ancestry, V, 116, 128; IX, 189.

COATE. Thomas Family of Md., 65.

COATES:—Thomas, of Philadelphia, son of Henry, of England, baptized in Sproxtton, Eng., Sept. 26, 1659, died in Philadelphia, July 22, 1719; came from England, 1682, settled in Philadelphia, where he purchased several pieces of real estate. He was a Quaker; married Oct. 1, 1694, Beulah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Jacques, and had Samuel.

THOMAS COATES, of Lynn, Mass., had sons John, James and Thomas.

REFERENCES:—Futhey's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 501; Pierce's Hist. of Gorham, Me., 157; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, N. Y., 495; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 209; Crane's Rawson Gen., 201; Cunnabell Gen., 83; Holstein Gen.; Plumstead Gen., 61; Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 111; Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 412.

COBB:—Augustine, of Taunton, Mass., 1670, had Elizabeth 1671, Morgan 1673, Samuel 1675, Bethia 1678, Mercy 1680, Abigail 1684.

HENRY COBB, of Barnstable, one of the first settlers, was of Plymouth, 1629, of Scituate, in 1633, and one of the founders of the church there 1635; was chosen deacon. By wife Patience, probably daughter of James Hurst, he had John 1632, James 1635, Mary 1637, Hannah 1639, Patience 1642, Gershom 1645, Eleazer 1648. He married 2d, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Hinckley, and had Mehitable, Samuel 1654, Jonathan 1660, Sarah 1663, Henry 1665, Mehitable again 1667, Experience 1671. He was a representative to the General Court, 1664, and six years more.

JOHN COBB, of Plymouth, married Aug. 28, 1658, Martha Nelson, and had John 1662, Samuel, Israel, Elizabeth, Elisha, James.

REFERENCES.

MAINE.—Lapham's Hist. of Norway, 481; Pierce's Hist. of Gorham, 158; Bangor Hist. Mag., IV, I; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, II, 178; Eaton's Hist. of Warren, 518.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Swift's Barnstable Families, vol. I, 166; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 274, 340, 763; Hobert's Hist. of Abington, 360; Kingman's Hist. of North Bridgewater, 475; Morse's Hist. of Sherborn, 62; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 664; Clark's Hist. of Norton, 79; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 63; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, 238; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 351; Pratt's Hist. of Easthampton, 27; Rich's Hist. of Truro, 523.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Waldo's Hist. of Tolland, Conn., 97; Adams' Hist. of Fairhaven, Vt., 341; Hollister's Hist. Pawlet, 178; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 125; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 450; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., vol. I, 473; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 23; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 179; V, 91; VI, 64; VII, 251; X, 182; XI, 64; Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 412; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. II, 389.

COBBETT:—Thomas, of Lynn, Mass., a man of high esteem, was born at Newbury, in County Bucks, Eng., and was bred at Oxford. He married Elizabeth, and had Samuel, Thomas, Elizabeth, John and Eleazer. After a long service at Lynn, he removed to Ipswich, to fill the place of Nathaniel Rogers in 1656, and was there minister until his death, Nov. 5, 1685.

REFERENCES:—Hammatt Papers, 54; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 626; Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 414.

COBBLE:—Edward, of Salisbury, by wife Judith, had Edward 1652, Benjamin 1655, Sarah 1657, Judith 1659, Elizabeth 1663, Edward again 1666.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 415.

COBHAM:—Josiah, of Salisbury, by wife Mary, had Mary 1640, Joseph 1642, Martha 1643, Moses 1645, Sarah 1646, Joshua 1648, Mary 1652.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 415.

COBBS. Slaughter's Hist. of Bristol, 45.

COBLA. Pierce Gen., 1894.

COBLEIGH. Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 639; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 514.

COBOURNE. Smith Hist. of Delaware, Pa., 454.

COBURN:—Edward, of Darcut, Mass., born 1618, died February 17, 1700; came to America 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., 1638, and moved thence to Dracut. Had son John.

REFERENCES:—Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, N. H., 357; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 179; Farrow's Hist. of Islesborough, Me., 189; Eaton's Hist. of Warren, Me., 520; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 482; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 627; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 126; Amer. Ancestry, II, 24, V, 228.

COCHRAN:—Thomas, born at Coleraine, Ireland, came with his brother John to America from Ireland, whence they had removed from Scotland, in the time of King James. They were lineal descendants of Earl Dundonald. He had Samuel.

REFERENCES:—Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 539; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, N. H., 390; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 451; Cogswell's Hist. of New Boston, N. H., 356; Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, N. H., 421; Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, Mass., 231; Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, Conn., 519; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 179; Futhy's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 500; Martin's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 319; Peyton's Hist. of Augusta County, Va., 312; Aldrich's Rev. William Smith's Biography; Marshall Gen., 1884, 62; Amer. Ancestry, II, 24; IV, 194; VI, 80.

COCK:—James Cock, of Killingworth, N. Y., died about 1698, was at Setauket, 1659, at Oyster Bay, 1662, purchased land at Killingworth, near Matinecock 1669. He married Sarah, and had Mary (married John Bowne), Thomas, John, James, Henry.

REFERENCES:—Bunker's L. I. Gens., 188; Bolton's Hist. of Westchester County, N. Y., II, 718; Miller's Colchester County, N. S., 150; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 75; X, 75, 81; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec. IV, 18, 189; VIII, 9.

COCKE. Slaughter's Bristol Parish, Va., 173, 184; Virginia Hist. Coll., V, 194; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 31, 35, 37, 40, 44, 52; III, 8, 20, 40; Old Kent, Md., 172; Watkins' Gen., 21; Jones Gen. (1891) 121.

COCKS. Amer. Ancestry, IX, 73.

COCKRELL. Richmond Standard, IV, 3.

COCKERUM:—William, of Hingham, 1635, went home, and came again in the "Mary Ann," of Yarmouth, when he calls himself of Southold. He was made freeman March 13, 1639, sailed for home again Oct., 1642. In 1657, he conveyed his estate to his son William.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 416.

CODDINGTON:—William, of Boston, an Assistant, of the company chosen in England 1630, and came with Winthrop. His first wife and two children died. In 1633, he married Mary and had Benjah 1636. Children by his third wife were Nathaniel 1653, Mary 1654, Thomas 1655, John 1656, Noah 1658, Ann 1663. He was treasurer of the Colony 1634-6, represented Boston at the General Court and early the following year went to Rhode Island, where he was made Governor. In 1649, he went to England and some years after his return he was elected Governor. He died in office, Nov., 1678, aged 77.

REFERENCES:—Updyke's Narragansett Church, R. I., 164; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 276; Mott Gen.; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 103; IX, 131; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 415; Turner's William Coddington, 9; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXVIII, 13.

CODMAN:—Robert, of Salem, Mass., had grant of land, and in 1641, he removed to Salisbury, and in 1650, to Hartford, Conn., in 1654-6, to Saybrook, and afterward to Edgartown, where he died in 1678. He had Benjamin 1641, James 1644, Joseph, Stephen.

REFERENCES:—Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 224; Washington, N. H. Hist., 349; Pierce's Hist. of Gorham, Me., 161; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, Vt., 242; Amer. Ancestry, III, 133; VI, 91; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 416.

CODMER. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 417.

CODNER:—Edward, of New London, 1651, removed in 1659, to Saybrook. By wife Priscilla, he had son Lawrence.

RICHARD CODNER, of Swanzy, married May 23, 1671, Phebe, daughter of Rufus Barton, of Warwick, and had Richard 1676, Elizabeth 1678, Savoy 1679.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 417.

CODRINGTON. Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 35, 37.

CODY. Hughes Gen., 183.

COE:—Matthew, of Portsmouth, 1645, removed to Gloucester, and married June 15, 1647, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wakeley, and had John 1649, Sarah 1651, Abigail 1658, Matthew 1661.

ROBERT COE, of Watertown, 1634, came that year in the "Frances" from Ipswich, aged 38, with wife Ann, 43, and children John aged 8, Robert 7, and Benjamin. He removed to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1635-6, and after some years to Stamford or Stratford, and later to Jamaica. He was Sheriff 1669-72.

REFERENCES.

CONNECTICUT.—Hist. of Litchfield County, (1881) 724; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 627; Middlefield, Conn. Hist.; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, 1176; Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, 668; Boyd's Annals of Winchester, 51.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Boyd's Hist. of Consensus, N. Y., 148; Baird's Hist. of Rye, N. Y., 407; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, Mass., 69; Bent's Hist. of Whiteside County, Ill., 261; Bolton's Hist. Westchester County, N. Y., II, 717; Cogswell's Hist. of Nottingham, N. H., 656; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 100; Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 417; Coe Gen., 1856, 1859.

COELY. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., IX, 153.

COERTE. Bergen Gen., 61.

COEYMAN. Messler's Hist. Somerset, N. J., 19.

GENEALOGICAL GUIDE TO THE EARLY SETTLERS OF AMERICA.

COEYMANS. Munsell's Albany, IV, 109.

COFFIN:—Tristram, of Nantucket, born, it is said, at Brudon, near Plymouth, County Devon, about 1605 or 1609; he was son of Peter and Joanna. He married Dionis Stevens, and had Peter 1631, Tristram 1632, Elizabeth, James 1640, and John. He was first at Salisbury, removing thence to Haverhill, where he had Mary, born 1645, John again 1647. He removed in 1648, to Newbury, where Stephen was born 1652, again removed to Salisbury, there was county magistrate, and finally removed 1660, to Nantucket with his aged mother and four children, and died there Oct., 1681.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Coffin's Hist. of Newbury, 298; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., 226; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, 69.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, 346; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 478; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, 640; Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, 491.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Heraldic Journal, III, 49; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, Me., 513; Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., IV, 240; Austin's Allied Families, R. I., 67; Crane's Rawson Gen., 39; Morse Mem., Appendix 89; Buxton Centen., 211; Champion Gen.; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 15; II, 15; VII, 125; XI, 194, Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 418; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., II, 336; XXIV, 149, 305; XXV, 90; Woodman's Coffin Memorial, 1855; Armory's Life of Sir Isaac Coffin; Coffin Wills, by Appleton, 1893; Coffin Family, 1881.

COFFMAN. Palmer Gen. (1875), 169.

COGAN. N. E. Gen. Reg., XLIII, 310.

COGGAN or COGAN:—Henry, of Barnstable, Mass., 1639, by wife Abigail, had Abigail, John 1643, Henry 1646. He went home for a visit and died there 1649.

JOHN COGGAN, of Boston, had first been of Dorchester 1632, was admitted freeman Nov. 5, 1633. By his wife Ann, he had Ann and Lydia. He married March 10, 1652, Martha, widow of Gov. Winthrop, who before had been the widow of Thomas Coztemere, and by her had Caleb 1652. He died 1658.

JOHN COGGAN, of Charlestown, married Dec. 22, 1664, Mary Long, perhaps daughter of the second Robert. He was a householder 1678. His children Henry and John, lived at Woburn.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 420.

COGGIN. Swift's Barnstable Families, vol. I, 189; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, Mass., II, 260; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 186; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 541; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 34.

COGGESHALL:—John, of Roxbury, a mercer, from County Essex, England, came in the "Lion," Sept. 16, 1632, and was admitted freeman Nov. 6, following. He removed with his wife Mary to Boston, and had Hananiel 1635, Wait 1636, Bedaiah 1637. He was a representative in the first General Court 1634, and several sessions after; but in 1637, sympathizing with Wheelwright, he was expelled from his seat; disarmed and next year banished, then went to Rhode Island, was chosen Assistant 1641, and in 1647, President of the Colony, and was one of the chief men at Newport, treasurer of the Colony. He died, after filling other honorable places, in Nov., 1689.

REFERENCES:—Tilley's Mag. of N. E. Hist., II, 99;

R. I. Hist. Mag. V, 173; Newport, R. I. Hist. Mag., (1889), 195; Austin's R. I. Dict., 49; Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 421.

COGGSHALL. Coggshall Chart.

COGSHAL. Stamford, Conn., Families, 24.

COGHILL. Cogghill Gen.

COGGSWELL:—John, of Ipswich, came from Bristol 1635, in the "Angel Gabriel," was wrecked Aug. 15, at Pemaquid. He was admitted freeman March 3, 1636, and died Nov. 29, 1669. His widow died June 2, 1676. He brought William, born 1619, John 1623, Edward 1629, Mary, Hannah, Abigail, Sarah.

SAMUEL COGGSWELL, of Saybrook, married Oct. 27, 1668, Susanna Hearn, and had Hannah 1670, Susanna 1672, Wastall 1674, Samuel 1677, Robert 1679, Joseph 1682, Nathaniel 1684, John 1688.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 161; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, 403; Lancaster's Hist. of Gilmantown, 258; Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, 495; Coggswell's Hist. of Henniker, 509; Coggswell's of Nottingham, 659.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Andrews' Hist. of New Britain, Conn., 342; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 635; Granite Monthly, IX, 185; Chase's Hist. of Haverhill, Mass., 226; Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 59; Timlow's Hist. of Southington, Conn., 61; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Conn., 687; Kellogg's White Mem., 108; Kellogg's W. Coggswell Sermon, 10; Knight's Memorial of Frederick Knight; Montague Gen., 462; Otis Gen., (1851); Wentworth Gen., II, 92; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 422; Coggswell Gen.; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 15; IV, 108; VIII, 200; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., IV, 291; V, 207; VI, 101.

COHOON. Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 452; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, II, 157.

COIT:—John, of Salem, Mass., was a shipwright. In 1644, he removed to Gloucester, and was selectman there 1648; he removed to New London, Conn., 1651, and died there 1659, leaving John, Joseph, Mary.

REFERENCES:—Caulkins' Hist. of New London, Conn., 275; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 630; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, Mass., 71; Bartlett's Wanton Family, 151; Prentice Gen., 280; Chandler Gen., 53; Bill Gen., 180; Walworth Hyde Gen., 1112; Amer. Ancestry, V, 10; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 422; Coit Gen. (1874) 1895.

COKER:—Robert, of Newbury, came in the "Mary and John," in 1634, died May 16, 1680, aged 74. By wife Catharine, who died May 2, 1678, he had Joseph 1640, Sarah 1643, Hannah 1645, Benjamin 1650.

REFERENCES:—Little Gen., 196; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 423.

CALBRON or COLBURN:—John, of Dedham, Mass., married 1672, Experience, only daughter of Henry Leland, of Sherborn, and had John 1675, Ebenezer 1677, Deborah 1680, Hannah 1683, Bethia 1686, Daniel 1689, Experience 1692.

WILLIAM COLBURN, of Boston, came in the fleet 1630, with Winthrop, having been active in the engagement to embark 1629. He was chosen deacon and ruling elder of the church; admitted freeman 1630. He died 1662. His surviving children were Sarah Pierce, wife of William, Mary, Turin or Turell, who had been the

wife of John Barrell, and Elizabeth Paine.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Worcester's Hist. of Hollis, 369; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 480; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 516; Basset's Hist. of Richmond, 369.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 665; Fox's Hist. of Dunstable, Mass., 240; Adams' Fairhaven, 330; Hill's Dedham, Mass., Records, I; Hanson's Hist. of Gardiner, Me., 71; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 186; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 211; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 136, 187; XI, 7; Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 200; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 423.

COLBY:—Anthony, of Boston, 1630, probably came with the Winthrop fleet. He was admitted freeman at Cambridge, 1634, removed to Salisbury, and there by wife Susanna, had Isaac 1640, Rebecca 1643, Mary 1647, Thomas 1651, Sarah 1654. He previously had John, bap. 1633. He died February 1, 1661.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Runnell's Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 161; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 452; Eaton's Hist. of Candia, 63; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, 516; Chase's Hist. of Chester, 493; Lapham's Hist. of Rumford, Me., 312; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 180; McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 282; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Canada, 151; Child Gen., 151; Child Gen., 586; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 444.

COLCORD:—Edward, of Exeter, 1638, removed in 1640 to Dover, 1644 to Hampton, to Saco 1668, and back to Hampton in 1673. He was born about 1617, and died 1682. He had Hannah 1665, Sarah 1668, Mary 1670, Mehitable 1677, Shuah 1660, Deborah 1664, Abigail 1677, Jonathan, Samuel.

REFERENCES:—Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 459; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 643; Cogswell's Hist. of Nottingham, 198; Dearborn's Hist. of Parsonfield, Me., 370; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 424.

COLDAM or COLDHAM, was of Lynn, Mass., 1630; a miller, member of artillery company 1645. He had a son Clement, who settled in Gloucester.

REFERENCES:—Ruttenber's Hist. of Orange County, N. Y., 355; Lamb's Hist. of New York City, vol. 1, 521; Alden's Epitaphs, V, 268; Ruggle's Gen.; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., IV, 161; Colden Gen.

COLDWELL. Amer. Ancestry, VII, 148.

COLE:—Alexander, of Salem, Mass., 1685, a Scot, from Dunbarton, married Bethia, widow of Henry Silsbee, and had Alexander. The father died 1687.

ARTHUR COLE, of Cambridge, Mass., by wife Lydia, had Arthur 1674, Daniel 1676.

DANIEL COLE, of Yarmouth, Mass., removed to Eastham, 1643, was brother of Job; he was the first town clerk, representative to the General Court, 1652, and six years more. By wife Ruth, he had John 1644, Timothy 1646, Hepzibah 1649, Ruth 1651, Israel 1653, James 1655, Mary 1659, William 1663. He died 1694, aged 80.

HENRY COLE, of Sandwich, perhaps went to Middletown, Conn., and there married 1646, Sarah Rusco, probably daughter of William Rusco, and had Henry 1647, James 1650, John 1652, William 1653, Sarah 1654, Samuel 1656, Mary 1658, Joanna 1661, Abigail 1664, Rebecca 1667. He removed to Wallingford, and died there 1676.

HENRY COLE, of Boston, by wife Mary, had Ann

1687, Henry 1689, Mary 1690, and perhaps more.

ISAAC COLE, of Charlestown, Mass., came from Sandwich, County Kent, in 1635, in the "Hercules" with wife Joanna and two children. He had here Abraham 1636, Isaac 1637, Mary 1639, Jacob 1641, Elizabeth 1643. He was admitted freeman 1659, and died 1674.

JACOB COLE, of Charlestown, Mass., by wife Sarah, daughter of John Train, of Watertown, had Sarah, Abigail, Hannah, Jacob 1677. He had been a soldier in Mosley's camp, in the great Narragansett fight, Dec. 19, 1675.

JOHN COLE, of Boston, by wife Joan, had Sarah, born 1642, John 1643, may have removed soon or died.

JOHN COLE, of Hartford, had Sarah, bap. 1647, Mary 1654. He was constable 1657, and admitted freeman the same year; died 1685. In his will he names children: John, of Farmington; Samuel and Nathaniel, of Hartford; Job, in England; Ann and Lydia.

JOHN COLE, of Boston, married 1659, Susanna, daughter of Nicholas Upshur; had John, born 1661.

JOHN COLE, of Hadley, 1666, admitted freeman that year. He is also called Cowles. He was called a farmer, to distinguish him from the other John, the carpenter, who both lived in Hartford, and the object of change in the surname was to prevent confusion, but it increased the trouble. He had John, Samuel and perhaps others.

JOHN COLE, of Boston, married Mary, daughter of the brave John Gallop, killed in the decisive battle of Philip's war; had Samuel 1684, Thomas 1686, Mary 1688.

JOHN COLE, of Gloucester, by wife Mehitable, had Daniel 1669.

RICE or RISE COLE, of Charlestown, 1630, member of the church at Boston, dismissed in 1632 to form the new church at Charlestown, was admitted freeman 1633, and died 1646. His widow is called Harold Colles. In his will he names son John and grandchildren.

ROBERT COLE, of Roxbury, Mass., came in the fleet with Winthrop, and was admitted freeman 1630. He went to Providence, R. I., and became one of the founders of the Baptist Church there. By wife Mary, he had John, Daniel, Nathaniel, Robert, Sarah, Ann, Elizabeth. He died 1654.

ROBERT COLE, of Boston, by wife Ann, had daughter Staines 1681, son Staines 1682, Richard 1685.

SAMPSON COLE, of Boston, 1673, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Weeden, and had Elizabeth 1679, David 1683, Jonathan 1686.

SAMUEL COLE, of Boston, came in the fleet with Winthrop, and with his wife Ann, formed the church as Nos. 40 and 41 of the members; admitted freeman 1630. The first house of entertainment in Boston was opened by him 1633. His will, 1666, mentions John, Elizabeth and Elisha.

WILLIAM COLE, of Boston, by wife Martha, had William 1687, and others.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 605; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, 247; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens. vol. I, 228; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, 238; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 373; Kingman's Hist. of North Bridgewater, 477; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, 137; Rich's Hist. of Truro, 523; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 66; Brown's Bedford, Mass., Families, 7; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 213; Benedict's Hist. of Sutton, 627.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

Hon. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, President.
GEORGE B. HERR, Secretary.

Any information relating to the Old Guard will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

Address GEORGE B. HERR, 188 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Sons of the American Revolution.

The following notice is worthy of the attention of all patriotic societies and it is hoped a hearty response will be given.—Ed.

P. O. Box, 9, Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 19, 1899.

Dear Friend and Compatriot:—

At the Tenth Annual National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at Detroit, May 1 and 2, last, I extended an invitation from our California Parent Society, S. A. R., to meet in San Francisco, April 30, 1900. The invitation was received with expressions of appreciation and reciprocity. As usual, the matter was referred to the Board of Managers for decision; and now the proposition is as follows:—

Under the auspices of the California Parent Society, and National Congress, S. A. R., it is desired to make it an excursion of the greatest magnitude, interest, and delight to every Son and Daughter of the Revolution, and all other patriotic societies, inaugurating the twentieth century by a combination of patriotic, educational, and fraternal organizations, appreciating and perpetuating the services of our ancestors in securing our independence, prosperity, past and present, and future splendors of our American Republic. The season will be most opportune, every hill, plain, and dell decked in floral array and beauty; nature and art commingling in generous rivalry the exquisite products and beauties of flowers and fruits of "the glorious climate of California."

The California Society, S. A. R., take a conscientious pride in being the inceptors of hereditary and patriotic organizations of the descendants of revolutionary sires. Compatriots will be received and entertained with the usual cordiality and hospitality characteristic of Californians.

I have assurances that transportation and every facility and attention for the comfort and pleasure of excursionists will be afforded at reasonable rates.

For a consensus of expression upon this contemplated excursion, the recipient of this circular, and others interested, are requested to communicate with the undersigned at their earliest convenience. Regents, Presidents, and Corresponding Secretaries will kindly forward me the address of their respective Chapters and Societies.

Yours truly,

JOHN R. ROBINSON.

A committee of the Connecticut Society, S. A. R., appointed to consider the matter of founding a State headquarters for the storing of historical and hereditary relics, through its chairman, Mr. Henry Baldwin, has submitted an exhaustive report on the subject. The activity of all the patriotic societies in Connecticut is such that the need of historical documents, their classification and safety, is apparent. Often old documents, covered with dust and forgotten, when brought to light, have disclosed historical facts and indicated the location of past events, thereby enriching the history of a State. The plan of having a common archive for all the societies, to which relics and documents can be brought, deserves and will obtain the support of all the societies.

LOYAL LEGION'S ELECTION.

There was only one ticket at the annual election of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, held recently at Delmonico's. After the election came the annual banquet, at which 450 members were present. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge presided. Among the retired naval officers there were Admirals Stanton, Erben, Miller and Gherardi.

The following are the officers elected: Commander, Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley; Senior Vice-Commander, Brevet Brig.-General Henry L. Burnett, U. S. V.; Junior Vice-Commander, Brig.-Gen. John W. Clous, U. S. V.; Recorder, Assistant Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, U. S. V.; Registrar, Major Alfred Wagstaff, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Paymaster John Furey, U. S. N.; (retired); Chancellor, Capt. Charles Curie, U. S. V.; Chaplain, First Lieut. Nathaniel H. Van Arsdale, U. S. V.; Council Capt. Theodore F. Kane, U. S. N. (retired);

Col. Edgar W. Bass, U. S. A. (retired); Brevet Major Theodore K. Gibbs, U. S. A. (retired); Brevet Major Morris J. Asch, U. S. A. (retired); Capt. Edward P. Meeker, U. S. M. C. (retired).

The American Flag Association held its annual meeting in the Governor's room of the New York City Hall, June 14, 1899. The society, formed about three years ago, is composed of flag committees appointed by various organizations throughout the country, associated for united work for the prevention of the flag from desecration. The annual report of the president, Colonel Ralph E. Prime, showed that material progress has been made in the last year in the direction of the objects of the association, and that now nine States had laws forbidding the desecration of the flag. The following officers were elected: President, Ralph E. Prime, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, General O. O. Howard, General Frederick D. Grant, General J. C. Breckinridge, General Nelson A. Miles, Admiral W. S. Schley, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. S. V. White and Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpool.

—:o:—

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The fourth annual meeting of the New York State Conference of the D. A. R., was held on Tuesday, June 6, 1899, in the Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, New York. There were seventy-five registered delegates representing forty-two of the fifty-six Chapters of the State.

The Chapel was almost completely filled by the delegates and the members of the Buffalo Chapter, when the meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. James Mead Belden, of Syracuse, at ten in the morning. After an organ prelude, "America" was sung by the Daughters, followed by the responsive reading of a psalm and the Lord's prayer and then Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, Regent of the Buffalo Chapter, cordially welcomed the visiting delegates. She spoke briefly of the great work the D. A. R., had pledged themselves to perform, and told of the broad lines on which the Buffalo Chapter was conducting its educational work.

Mrs. W. J. Walcott, Regent of the Oneida Chapter of Utica, responded on behalf of the State Regents. She said that the Buffalo Chapter was the second largest Chapter in the State of New York, and the second also in age. She spoke appreciatively of the hearty welcome extended to the State Regents by the Buffalo Chapter and also of the warm hospitality shown to the visiting Regents by Buffalo hostesses who had opened their homes to receive these guests.

Mrs. Belden then introduced Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, President-General of the National Society of the D. A. R., who was greeted by a rising salutation from the Daughters as she stepped to the front of the platform. Mrs. Manning spoke of the high aims of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she spoke especially of their work in educational lines. Thousands of immigrants were coming yearly into the United States, many of them ignorant alike of American customs, manners, institutions and the English language. To the Daughters came naturally the task of educating these foreign-born citizens, of acquainting them with American institutions, of teaching them the elements of United States history, of rousing in them a respect and veneration for the patriots who through their heroism and steadfastness made possible the building up in the New World of a free republic, a glory and a power among the nations of the earth.

Of the work of the Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. Manning spoke in the highest terms; for the Buffalo Chapter started in this country a system of lectures to the Polish and Italian speaking citizens on American history.

The Battle Hymn of the Republic was sung and then five minute reports were given by the delegates from the various Chapters. All the Chapters are working along the same lines, endeavoring to stimulate patriotism and love of country in all classes and to promote educational development, especially among the foreign-born citizens of the United States. Other Chapters have taken up the idea of lectures to the foreigners, originated by the Buffalo Chapter, and have borrowed its stereopticon slides and lectures. Noble work was done to alleviate the sufferings and to supply the needs of the soldiers in the Spanish-American War. Many historical spots have been marked, prizes given for essays on historical subjects and money distributed for patriotic purposes.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga, the founder of the D. A. R., made a plea, asking the Daughters to sign a petition to be presented to the Congress of the United States in be-

half of a National University. During the recess at noon, the delegates and various committees were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Truman G. Avery, one hundred and thirty-four being present.

The afternoon session began at 2.30, and the reports of the Chapters were concluded. Several matters of business were arranged. A formal invitation was given by the Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., (Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Regent,) for the next annual State Conference. This was accepted with thanks and after the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

A delightful reception was given to all the Daughters by Mrs. Wm. Rogers, from four to six. The following day the visiting delegates were taken to Niagara Falls, where a drive and an elaborate luncheon at the Cataract House, participated in by one hundred and fifty-five, closed the State Conference of 1899.

LAURA C. LETCHWORTH,
Secretary for S. C.

New York State Conference, June 6, 1899.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Report of the Silver Bow Chapter, of D. A. R., of Montana. After having been contemplated for some time, this Chapter was formerly organized on Fore-father's Day, Dec. 21, 1897. The members despairing of finding the name of some notable dame that was not already appropriated, chose one of local popularity, Silver Bow; a stream of that name flows through the valley just below our city, forming a silver bow among the Rocky mountains.

During the past year social gatherings have been held at the homes of the different members on nearly all of the dates of especial celebration.

Our annual meeting was held in December, at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, who served the ladies to a charming luncheon before they began the work of the afternoon. Full reports of the year's work were read. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and a plan of work discussed. We decided to hold a meeting each month and when there is no special social gathering, the time will be spent in the reading and studying of events of colonial and revolutionary bearing.

During the year our Society became a charter member of the Washington Memorial Association, by the payment of five dollars; and one of our members contributed to the fund of the D. A. R.'s, used for the volunteer soldiers of the late war.

We now number 17 "daughters," ten of whom are residents of Butte, and feel glad to be counted among the number of that patriotic organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Charter members are: Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, Mrs. Clinton Moore, Mrs. Anthony Barrett, Mrs. Elmer Kern, Mrs. Robert Grant, Mrs. Andrew Davis, Mrs. J. H. Harper, Mrs. Kate Tuberville, Mrs. Arthur Wetley, Miss Grace Robb, Mrs. E. A. Wasson, Mrs. T. Traphagen, Mrs. E. E. Emery, Mrs. J. McCracken.

Officers were as follows:—State Regent, Mrs. Mary Wasson; Chapter Regent, Mrs. Jennie Tallant; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett; Secretary, Mrs. Luella Kent; Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Grant; Registrar, Mrs. Jane Moore; Historian, Mrs. Helen Harper.

Patriots' Day, the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, D. A. R., of Medford, Mass., opened to the public, in the house belonging at the opening of the Revolution to Col. Isaac Royal, a Loan Exhibit which lasted for ten days and was conceded to be one of the most interesting and valuable ever gathered. It was well patronized by the public, two thousand visitors being present, coming from near and far, many of them belonging to the various patriotic societies. The house itself having been the home of a wealthy Tory, who in fear left the country, just previous to the Battle of Lexington, and later the headquarters of Gen. Stark and Gen. Charles Lee, was an object of interest, with its spacious rooms and fine old staircase, elaborately carved and stands in fair condition to-day, a grand type of Colonial architecture. The two thousand articles that comprised the exhibit were so arranged about the rooms that all appearance of a museum was banished and the visitor was amazed to find himself welcomed to an artistically furnished house of the eighteenth century, by dames in costumes that accorded with the furnishings that surrounded them. Indeed many of them wore gowns that were heir looms from their Revolutionary ancestors.

In the evenings the light from hundreds of candles gave and added grace to the picturesque scenes. A few of the most interesting articles were, the snuff-box of Miles Standish, handed down through eight generations, a letter written by Samuel

Sewell, in London, in 1663, the cocked hat, pistol and cartridge box of Gen. John Brooks, a native of Medford, and intimate friend of Washington, an antique Dutch lamp, brought in the Mayflower, Gen. Stark's clock, two Orders of the Cincinnati, signed by George Washington, the cradle of Gov. Joseph Dudley, brought from England, a seal ring with the motto, "Loyal en tout," bearing the date 1652, the punch bowl used by Mrs. Fulton, when she had Washington as a guest, part of the silver communion service given to the church in Medford, by Isaac Royal, and furniture that had belonged to Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and the father of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The exhibit was skilfully managed by an able committee, and as a result, the Chapter reaped high praise and increased its treasury to the extent of two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

ELIZA M. GILL, Historian.

August 16, 1899.



MRS. JOSEPH D. BEDEL.

Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, was President of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames, from May, 1897, to May, 1899, when she insisted upon resigning, a step sincerely regretted by every member of the Society. Mrs. Bedle is Regent of the Paulus Hook Chapter, D. A. R., and a member of the Daughters of Holland Dames of New York.

For many years a prominent figure in society, Mrs. Bedle has ever been admired, and her winning attributes, rare accomplishments and cultured intellect have won her lasting friends.

Mrs. Bedle is eminently fitted for her high office, for she is one of the most charming of women. As a social leader, she has ever been notable, and her entertainments have been marked by brilliant successes. During the life-time of her husband, the late Judge Bedle, at one time Governor of the State, Mrs. Bedle resided in a large and handsome house near Van Vorst Park, but since the death of Judge Bedle, she has removed to Mercer Street, where she is mistress of a delightful home, to which her friends are ever welcome.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY CAMDEN CHAPTER, D. A. R.

The accompanying illustration represents the monument erected to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers, buried in Camden, by the Camden Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, and unveiled at five o'clock in the afternoon of July Fourth, 1899, with the following appropriate and impressive exercises.

March to Cemetery, D. A. R.'s, in body led by Drum Corps, local post G. A. R., and Municipal officers.

Invocation, Rev. A. P. Palmer; Song, "America," (all); Scripture Reading, Rev. Edward Evans; Reading, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Rev. A. E. Dunham; Yankee Doodle, Drum Corps; Address, Mrs. L. J. Aldrich; Song, "Star Spangled Banner," (all); Unveiling the Monument, Mrs. Wilson Baldwin; Remarks, Rev. Richard Abbott; Doxology, (all); Benediction, Rev. E. N. Hanley.

Owing to a severe shower, the exercises were held in the Town Hall, but the unveiling was done at the cemetery by Mrs. Wilson Baldwin, a real Daughter, whose father was Benjamin Allen, brother of Ethan Allen. She was assisted by the Regent, Mrs. W. J. Frisbie.

The first entertainment of the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Dakota, held in the State, at Hot Springs, was given by Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, the State Regent, to her guest, Mrs. Henry P. Cheairs of Deadwood. The house was decorated in blue and white, the colors of the Association. The guests were Daughters, or those who are eligible and have made application for membership, and were Mrs. A. R. Anderson, Mrs. W. W. Stewart and cousin, Mrs. Howard Vinton, of Richmond, Ill.; Mrs. A. L. Eckstein, Mrs. J. B. Long, Mrs. J. H. Watts, Mrs. George L. Thorp, Mrs. R. D. Jennings, Mrs. Arthur Linn, Mrs. James Bradley, Mrs. G. C. Smith and Mrs.

Mary E. Lease of Kansas, who is the guest of Mrs. Linn. The entertainment was a celebration of the fact that the organization has finally reached a successful point in its up-hill work in South Dakota.—*Minn. Times, June 25.*

Miss Floretta Vining, Regent of the John Adams Chapter, D. A. R., recently entertained the members of her Chapter at her summer home, at Groton, Mass.

Widespread interest is felt in the effort to erect a monument to the memory of Reubena Hyde Walworth, the young woman who sacrificed her life in caring for sick and wounded soldiers in the contagion hospital at Montauk Point.

The 124th Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, was observed in San Francisco, by the Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of California Pioneers and the Bunker Hill Association, who united in celebrating the day. A program of addresses and music, athletic contests and dancing all contributed to an enjoyable and patriotic day. The Executive Committee were as follows:—

BUNKER HILL ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Wm. G. Badger, President; Geo. W. Caswell, Secretary; Albert H. Wheaton; Robert Collier; Wm. Metzner.

SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Hon. Horace Davis, President; Edward Bonnell, Secretary; Col. A. S. Hubbard; Z. U. Dodge; Allen Knight.

SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

Hon. A. R. Cotton, President; Jno. I. Spear, Secretary; Robert Vandercook; Jno. F. Pinkham; E. B. Vreeland.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. L. C. WEED, Historian General.

Seventy members of the Massachusetts State Society, D. R., celebrated Flag Day, by a trip to Methuen. This town, the only one of its name in the world, is rich in historic interest. The party visited the Nevins' Memorial Library, surrounded by beautifully kept grounds and rare shrubs and trees. Also the First Church, in which is La Farge's celebrated stained glass window—"The Ascension of Christ." The fine estate of Charles P. Tenney was opened to the visitors, who found the rhododendrom exhibit a rare attraction. After visiting one of the Colonial mansions, the company took the train for Canobic Lake, Salem, N. H., where they enjoyed a lunch under the trees, and returned to Boston early in the evening.

The Mercy Savary Chapter, D. R., Groveland, Mass., held an interesting meeting in June, in the old Spofford House. Miss A. T. Spofford, being the hostess. In the great attic of the house, surrounded by relics of by-gone days, reels, spinning wheels, pewter, old china and furniture, the Chapter members listened to an entertaining paper by the hostess, upon the history of the house, built in 1780, and a sketch of its first owner, Rev. Ebenezer Dutch, who lived in it until 1813. "Grandma's Attic Treasures" was read and "The Old Oaken Bucket" sung. Refreshments served in old china and silver added to the unique pleasure of the afternoon.

The Bethiah Southwick Chapter, D. R., of Peabody, Mass., held a special meeting in June, having as guests, the State Regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, and Mrs. Abby Stephenson, of Wellesley Hills, for whose great grandmother the Chapter was named. A collation was served at the home of Mrs. W. F. Monroe, on the site of the home of Bethiah Southwick, who, being a Quakeress, gave hot loaves of bread to the men, not as soldiers, but, as she said, "for hungry men and humanity's sake." The Historian, Mrs. Lyman P. Osborn, read notes about the Bell Tavern, where the minute men halted to rest, nearly opposite where the Southwick house stood. Just before her departure from the town, Mrs. Stephenson presented the Chapter with a pencil drawing of the old house in which her great grandmother lived, which will be carefully treasured by the Peabody Chapter.

The Rufus Putnam Chapter, D. R., of Dorchester, Mass., visited Rutland, Mass., in June. Here, in the old-fashioned house where once resided Gen. Rufus Putnam, and from which he went forth to lead his Colony to Ohio, the members of this Chapter named in his honor, hung over the fireplace in one of the front rooms, a fine portrait of the Revolutionary hero, who was farmer, soldier, patriot and statesman. The portrait is a bromide enlargement from the oil painting which hangs in the College at Marietta, Ohio. It is framed in black oak, with an oval gold mat, the whole being a fine reproduction of the ancient style of framing. Underneath is a gold plate, with the following inscription:—

"Brig. Gen. Rufus Putnam. Presented by Rufus Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, Dorchester."

This brave officer devised the fortifications on Dorchester Heights, which caused the British to evacuate Boston. Last September, the Sons of the Revolution, Mass. Society, placed a bronze tablet on the house in memory of Gen. Putnam.

The Fairbanks Chapter, D. R., held its last meeting of the season, June 21st, at the ancient Fairbanks House, Dedham, Mass., where it was received by Miss Rebecca Fairbanks. This Chapter is unlike others of the General Society, in that the members are all descendants of the family from which the Chapter takes its name. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ray, presided, and among the guests were Miss Hunt, State Regent, Mrs. Blood, District Vice-Regent, and several Chapter Regents. The principal paper of the afternoon was by L. S. Fairbanks, on "History of the Fairbanks Family in America," relating to the founding of the family in this country, and a history of the old house in which the Chapter makes its headquarters, and which is still inhabited by members of the family. After refreshments, the ladies were given an opportunity to look over the old house, which is one of the most interesting landmarks now extant.

A new Chapter called the "Betsy Ross" Chapter, D. R., was organized in Fitchburg, Mass., in June, the meeting being held at the house of Mrs. Mary A. Chapman. The rooms were decorated with flags, the society colors, "buff and blue," and its motto, "Liberty, Home and Country." Miss Hunt, State Regent, presided, using a table which was once the property of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, a great-great-grandfather of the hostess. The Regent was given the honor of drinking from a china cup and saucer, decorated with the Colonial colors, buff and blue, from a set belonging to a daughter of Gen. Pomeroy. After brief remarks the State Regent formally organized the Chapter with the following officers: Mrs. Mary L. Graves, Regent; Mrs. Sarah C. Brown, Secretary; Mrs. Mary F. Cummings, Treasurer.

The last meeting of the season of the Dorchester Heights Chapter, D. R., So. Boston, Mass., took the form of a farewell reception to Mrs. Harris, wife of Major Harris, of the U. S. Army, a western Daughter of the Revolution. The affair was informal, and in spite of the hot weather there was a large attendance. Mrs. Harris received with Mrs. Wheeler, the Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Holbrook, the hostess. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the Chapter, from tables beautifully decorated with the Society colors.

The Nathaniel Tracy Chapter, D. R., Newbury Port, Mass., celebrated its third anniversary by a meeting held at St. Paul's Parish House. Invitations had been issued to the State officers and Council, also to members of Chapters in Andover, Haverhill, Bradford, Lawrence, Annabury, Boxford, Ipswich, Groveland and Methuen, and about 75 were in attendance. A guest, Miss Lambert, of Rowley, is one of three living sisters whose father fought in the Revolution. The hall was beautifully decorated with blue and buff bunting, flags, and blue and yellow flowers. The Regent, Miss J. K. Wood, presided, and after a word of welcome and music, Hon. Horace K. Sanderson, of Lynn, was introduced and read a paper of great interest on "The Declaration of Independence and its Signers." He outlined the causes which lead to the Declaration, and gave many incidents in the lives of the signers. During the social hour the ladies had the pleasure of examining Mr. Sanderson's collection of pictures and autographs of the signers of the Declaration. Of the 56 signers, he has an autograph of all but one. The meeting proved not only enjoyable, but most valuable for the information acquired.

The regular June meeting of the Orange Chapter, D. R., of New Jersey, was held at the home of Mrs. C. B. Yardley, East Orange. Miss Batcheller, State Regent, and Mrs. Tracy, Regent of the Nova Cesarea Chapter, D. A. R., were the guests of the afternoon. The subject for study, following out the history course laid out for the year, was "The French and Indian War." Many excellent papers were read, one on "Causes of the War," and another on "The War and its Results." The current events was lead by Mrs. T. W. Foster, a large number taking part in the discussion. Several songs and piano solos were enjoyed, and refreshments and a social hour closed the last meeting of the season.

The Massachusetts State Society, D. R., wishing to inculcate true patriotism and love of country, has sent to the George Junior Republic, Freeville, N. Y., two boys, selected by Rev. Rufus Tobey, from associations which must inevitably make them criminals, where they will be taught to become self-supporting, as well as the duties and privileges of citizenship. At the annual meeting in March, \$200.00, was voted for some patriotic purpose. A committee being appointed to decide how it should be used. After some correspondence with the gentleman in charge of the George Junior Republic, this seemed the wisest disposition to make of the money.

The June meeting of the Judith Badger Cogswell Chapter, D. R., of Haverhill, Mass., was an especial occasion, and the programme was of more than usual interest. The State Regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, gave an interesting talk, being largely a statement of the year's work in the State Society. She showed both the value and necessity of the patriotic societies, and that membership in them does not mean exclusiveness, but duty, and living up to high privileges. Mrs. Hickman, State Secretary, read an excellent paper on "the differences between the patriotic hereditary societies, and women's clubs. The object of the former is to keep alive the spirit of patriotism: in the latter the spirit of progress predominates. The patriotic society has for its ground work—liberty and heredity; the women's club the higher education. The patriotic society enriches the history of our country, adding to meagre statement, full and reliable information. In the woman's club, attention is given to art, literature, science, music, domestic problems; in fact, every subject. It was shown that the patriotic societies perform a special, the woman's club a general work. She pointed out the fact that a member of a club need not necessarily be active, while a Daughter of the Revolution assumes a grave responsibility with her title. She prescribed as one of her duties, to interest the young in the child life of Colonial Days, in the Patriots of the Revolution, the Signers of the Declaration, and the Soldiers at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and other famous battles.

Another most interesting paper, in this programme replete with good things, was one read by Miss Davis, on "Whittier's Moll Pitcher, the Lynn Sorceress." It was prepared with great care after much research, and gave much authentic information not generally known. Copies of the poem are rare, it being one of Whittier's early effusions, which he tried to withdraw from print. "Moll Pitcher" descended from an ancestry more or less connected with witchcraft, and possessed much comeliness. Her aid and succor of the patriots of the Revolution; her wonderful gift of clairvoyance, her meeting

with Washington at Cambridge, her prophecy of victories, her meetings with Major Pitcairn and Gen. Burgoyne, all were vividly described, and the heroine made more interesting, tangible and admirable, than any of the audience had ever thought her.

Refreshments and a social hour closed a rarely enjoyable meeting.

SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly insert the following correction in your next issue, and oblige,

KATHERINE B. ROE.

"In kindly correction of the published letter in the July SPIRIT OF '76, from Mrs. E. E. Moffett, of Raleigh, N. C., referring to a suggestion made by Mary A. Phillips, Historian, New York, D. R., to form a collateral society and admit lineals, etc., I would say, that Miss Mary A. Phillips, is not the Historian of the New York D. R.'s and is no longer a member of the Society. Miss Mary A. Phillips is an officer in the "Society Dames of the Revolution," which may account for the error in initials. "The Society Daughters of the Revolution," have always used these initials and it is not fair that "a suggestion," in direct antagonism to the principles of the Society should be laid at their door. It is only due Mrs. Moffett, as well as the "New York State D. R.'s," that this correction should be made, I am

Very truly,

KATHERINE B. BOGERT ROE.

Regent N. Y. State Daughters of the Revolution.

:o:

HAPPENINGS.

The old Houghton tavern in Montville, about a mile north of the village of Uncasville, Conn., was burned August 16th. The tavern was one of a series of public houses along the Norwich turnpike, of which several are still standing. It was about 200 years old. The first Houghton house was built on land granted by Sachem Uncas, to Richard Houghton, on August 19, 1658. It was replaced by the structure that was burned last night.

As Yale University was chartered in Old Saybrook and later removed to Branford, both these towns have a place in Yale tradition and in each a movement is on foot to erect a suitable memorial.

The site of the building where the "Yale Collegiate School" was established under the Connecticut charter granted in 1701, is just outside the Old Saybrook cemetery. The plan is to have the dedication at the Yale Bicentennial in 1901. Prof. Hart and Dr. A. S. Chesebrough, have been at the head of the movement. The memorial will stand on the site of the house which was given by Nathaniel Lynde, of Saybrook, for the use of the College in 1702. This house was the home of Yale for fifteen years.

Van Rensselaer Gifford, of Northfield, Minn., claims to be the youngest real son of the Revolution in the United States. His father was a minuteman in 1776, served at Constitution Island, opposite West Point, in 1777, later was at Fishkill, with the Revolutionary Army. He died in 1837, aged 89 years. Van Rensselaer Gifford, was born five months after the death of his father. He served in the War of the Rebellion, and is still a comparatively young man, being but 62 years of age.

The commonwealth of Massachusetts has published five volumes, giving the services performed by its soldiers and sailors in the Revolutionary War. The names from A to F, are covered in the matter now in print. The set, when completed, will be a valuable aid to persons seeking to join patriotic-hereditary societies.

The Knowlton Family, of America, held its annual reunion at Ipswich, Mass., June 28th, 1899. Nearly two hundred and fifty of the Association, and many more who were not members, attended this meeting in the historic old town. They meet next year at Hamilton, Mass., accepting the invitation of Hon. Isaac Knowlton, Mayor of the town. The dues of the Association have been reduced to \$1.00, per year, and all those of the name of Knowlton, or connection of that family, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, William Herrick Griffith, Albany, N. Y.

OUTCLASSED.

From the *Chicago Times-Herald*.

"You must remember," said the proud Yankee girl, "that I am a Daughter of the Revolution."

"Pooh!" exclaimed the beautiful, dark-eyed woman from Central America, "I am a Daughter of Six Revolutions."

DUTCH COLONIAL RECORDS.

An appropriation of \$5,000 is contained in the Supply bill to enable Dr. Corwin to translate and publish the valuable Dutch records relating to the colonial history of this State, which he has gathered. This movement was begun a number of years ago by the General Synod of the Reformed Church.

About two years ago the committee selected the Rev. Dr. E. T. Corwin, an accomplished Dutch scholar, to visit Holland, the funds for the work having been voluntarily contributed. After fourteen months of diligent labor, Dr. Corwin returned to the United States, bringing with him documents whose existence had never been divined, even by those who are experts in Dutch history.

The valuable material will be published as an appendix to the work begun under Mr. Brodhead and Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan and published as the "Documentary History of New York" and the "Colonial Documents relating to the State of New York." Under the terms of the bill, the general direction of the work is intrusted to the State Historian.

THE YANKEE-DOODLE HOUSE.

The "Yankee-Doodle House" on the Hudson River, opposite Albany, will be turned over to some patriotic society, and thus preserved from demolition. The manor-house, which was built in 1642, is famous among many other reasons, for being one of the oldest habitable houses in the United States and the place where "Yankee-Doodle" was composed. It is hoped by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and the others taking interest in the project that a maintenance fund of \$10,000 may be raised. Subscriptions large and small, will be received by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, No. 9 West Ninth Street, New York.

Governor Roosevelt has signed the bill of Dr. Henry, providing that the highest rank of a member of the Governor's military staff shall be Colonel. When he appointed the civilian members of his staff he declined to designate four Brigadier-Generals, and in their stead appointed a Major and three Captains. In announcing his action upon this bill the Governor said that it was perfectly ridiculous for the staff of the commander-in-chief to be filled with Brigadier-Generals and other high-titled officers.

The Kentucky Monument at Chickamauga, erected by that State to the memory of both Confederate and Union soldiers, was dedicated May 3. Gov. Bradley, and members of his staff were present. Miss Christene Bradley, daughter of the Governor, unveiled the monument. Thousands of old soldiers were present from Kentucky. Gov. Candler of Georgia, was also present. Gov. Bradley made a patriotic speech.

IT WAS A "BIRD."

In November, 1776, the citizens of Albany, were greatly interested in an "uncommon bird," which had been shot at Saratoga and sent down here and placed on exhibition. "The distance from the tip of one wing to the other, when both were extended, was nine feet two inches; the mouth was large enough to contain the head of a boy ten years of age, and the throat so capacious as to admit the foot and leg of a man, boot and all." As the description would indicate, it was finally decided that it was a pelican, probably the only one that ever extended its migrations to this latitude. For several days the worthy citizens gazed with open-mouthed wonder at the "remains," and many shuddered as they attached supernatural meaning to the visit of the strange bird.—*Albany Argus*.

GEN. ABERCROMBIE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

From the *Washington Post*.

They were talking at the Metropolitan Club the other night about the hard-fighting and hard-drinking old Generals of the American Army in its early days, and some stories of old Gen. Abercrombie, "who never tasted water," went around.

"My father," said one of the members, "once asked Gen. Abercrombie why it was that he had such a natural distaste for water."

"I'll tell you of an incident that'll help to explain it," was the frank old soldier's reply. "A good many years ago I was crossing the great Continental Divide. It was colder than Greenland. In one of my saddle-pockets I had a jug of whisky, and in the other a jug of water. Well, it was so cold that the jug of water froze up and busted. Supposing it had been inside of me!"

Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 & 20 Rose Street, New York City.

THE AMBROTYPE.

Some very, very rainy day,
When there isn't much to do;
If grandma will get her treasures,
And will let you look them through,
You may find, perchance, a picture,
Something like this laddie's here.
And grandma will tell you sweetly,
"That's an ambrotype, my dear."
She will also say:—"Twas taken
Nearly forty years ago,
About the time the war broke out,
The Civil War, you know,



Then, photographs we did not have,
But these pictures made on glass,
That were put in little cases
With a dainty clasp of brass."
And she'll tell you, that her laddie
Was patriotic, too,
He used to make great soldier caps
Just as little boys now do!
And when you close the ambrotype
And hand it back again,
She'll tell you, "patriotic boys
Make patriotic men."

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION.

Children played an important part in the war for independence.

The first martyr to the cause of liberty was a little Boston boy, and in the closing scene at Yorktown a slight form stepped forward—a lad of nineteen—and received the fallen British standard.

Through the struggle in Rhode Island, two young girls, whose husbands were with the army, performed all the labor on the farm, taking their babies with them into the field. Dorcas Matteson pillowed hers in the grass, while Emma Aldrich cradled her little one in the bough of a tree.

Woodman says that during the attack on Fort Montgomery, in October, 1777, Rebecca Rase, seven years of age, flew to save her stock of rag dolls, which she hid in a maple sugar trough, regardless of the balls which screamed around her.

We have all heard of the horrible atrocities of the Indians. A little boy in Vermont climbed into the great chimney when his family fled from the whooping savages. They made a roaring fire, and he came tumbling down upon the hearth—a suffocated corpse.

Boys and girls seem to have been the same one hundred years ago as they are now. They were active at the Boston massacre and in the burning of effigies in South Carolina. The streets swarmed with them. They had to be taken into account by friends and foes.

When Ethan Allen set forth to thrash the Tory printer, Rivington, of New York, who had been abusing the patriots in his paper, a crowd of boys gathered around the tall figure in tarnished regimentals and loudly cheered the hero. But

no fight came off, and the disappointed boys were disgusted with Allen.

A boy was at the head of the mob in 1788. Those too young to bear arms found ways to show their zeal for liberty. They worked in the trenches, they drove teams when fortifications were built, they acted as scouts.

One of the best accounts of our army on Dorchester Heights was written by Jeremiah Baler, but eleven years old, who tended his father's horses through that night of anxiety when the British attack was expected.

At the British descent upon Connecticut, the Yale College boys turned out in full force, led by Aaron Burr.

Tory feeling was strong. While the royal army was near many concealed themselves in the swamps, and the girls were of service. They carried food to their fathers, often going to them at night, always at the risk of their own lives and of betraying the hiding places of their dear ones.

When De Platt was imprisoned in New York, his daughter was so persistent in her pleadings with Sir Henry Clinton that he was glad to release his captive.

A Connecticut mother sent all her sons, the youngest but fourteen. He soon returned, as he had no musket. She said, "Go back and take a gun from the enemy!"

Hundreds of boys enlisted at fourteen. A large part of the force on Bunker Hill were mere lads, and one-third of the heroic defenders of Fort Mifflin were under sixteen.

When Barrett was leading his Minute Men to meet the British, at Concord, his grandson, fourteen years old, was marching with the village lads to remove the powder the King's troops had come to capture.

Nyal Knapp was an officer of Washington's Life Guard at eighteen, and William Nalpay was the same age and their commander.

Alexander Hamilton at seventeen was writing articles discussing the advantages of open rebellion against the mother country. He was then a student in King's—now Columbia—College—He, with fifteen students, went to Captain Lambs, offering to assist in securing the cannon that defended the city. The British man-of-war in the stream fired upon them, but the little band brought away every gun.

Lafayette came to us at eighteen. He had a girl wife in France and she encouraged him. He was such a help to Washington, that in Valley Forge, Washington never wanted him out of his sight. He was the sunbeam of that sad winter, and bore the cold, the hunger and the loneliness without a murmur.

Mrs. JANVIER LEDUC.

AN OLD COLONIAL DOCUMENT.

The British had been in possession of New Amsterdam about four years, when the following quaint and curious customs order, which has recently been discovered among some old Colonial records, was written:

"Instructions for Mr. Cornelius Van Ruyven, Collector of the Customes in ye City of New York by order of Colonell Francis Lovelace, Governour, May 24, 1668.

"You or y'r clerk are to be dayly at ye Custome House from nine in ye morning until twelve at noone. There to receive ye Customes both in and out, as the Merchants shall come and enter, ye merchant is to make foure Bills and signe them with his hand writing, his name to them, and ye same time, when you have signed ye Warrant, or one of ye Bills, you are to demand ye Custome, either in kinde at 10 P Cent inwards or double ye value of its first Cost in Holland, in Beaver And likewise outwards for Peltry you are to receive 10½ P Cent according to ye value in Beaver, for Tobacco one half penny Pr. pound Ster'g; which is noe more than all Englishmen doe pay * * * You to tell ye Merchant you are not to give credit. * * * If they doe not like your propositions, you are not to pass their Bills. * * *

"And Lastly pray lett ye Books be kept all in English and all Factoryes and Papers, that when I have occasion to satisfy myself, I may better understand them."

READING FOR SEPTEMBER.

The account of the battle of Brandywine, in the "History of the United States," by Wilbur F. Gordy.

"The Story of a Yankee Boy," by Herbert Elliot Hamblen.

"A Gunner Aboard the Yankee," by H. H. Lewis.

"Story of the Thirteen Colonies," by H. A. Guerber.

Memorize:—"Yankee Doodle."

1. Give an account of the Battle of Brandywine.
2. Who were the commanding officers?
3. How did the opposing forces compare as to numbers?
4. What were the consequences of the battle?
5. What much loved person was wounded in this battle?

Gone Beyond.

Died in East Lexington, June 12, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, Eliza Powell Giddens, widow of John Bowman, aged 75 years, seven months.

Mrs. Eliza Powell (Giddens) Bowman, was born Oct. 25, 1823, at Sparta, Georgia, and was a daughter of George Giddens, of England and Maryland, whose ancestors founded Maryland with Lord Baltimore and Sarah Powell, of Virginia. She was married to Mr. John Bowman, who died many years since, but whose name through a long line of ancestry, has an honored record in the history of the town in its Revolutionary period. Mrs. Bowman's funeral occurred at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Van Ness, Rev. Carlton A. Staples, officiated. There were many beautiful floral tributes. She was buried in the old cemetery in Lexington, by the side of loved ones. Mrs. Bowman has been most tenderly cared for by her daughter, who will sadly miss the loved mother. She was a dear lover of nature and enjoyed sweet communion with birds and flowers. The Lexington Chapter of the D. A. R., extend their sympathy and sent a wreath of white roses, tied with white ribbon, as a token of their love and respect for the mother of their Regent. Mrs. Bowman belonged to the Powell family, who were a famous group in early period of Virginia, and a member of the Powell family received the charter for the first woman's college in the world from the Georgia Legislature of 1836—Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Georgia.

Isaac McLellan, the friend of Willis, Longfellow, Bryant and Holmes, and himself well-known as a writer of poems on on hunting and fishing, died at Greenport, L. I., on Sunday, August 20th, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Until a few months ago, Mr. McLellan kept up his out-door activity and went out constantly on hunting and fishing excursions. He was born in Portland, Me., on May 21, 1806. His parents moved to Boston, when he was 13 years old and he was sent to Phillips-Andover Academy, to be fitted for college. Nathaniel P. Willis, who was also a native of Portland, was his classmate at Andover. He entered Bowdoin College and was graduated in 1824.

His best friend in the class was Sargent S. Prentiss, with whom he went on hunting expeditions frequently. In the next class were Hawthorne, Longfellow and Dr. George Barrow Cheever. After his graduation he became the associate editor of the *Daily Patriot*, of Boston, which was later merged into the *Daily Advertiser*. He also started a short-lived monthly magazine known as *The Pearl*. He made many contributions in prose and verse to *Willis's Monthly Magazine*, the *New England Magazine*, and to the *Knickerbocker*.

About forty years ago, Mr. McLellan came to New York. He was closely associated here with William T. Porter, the editor of *THE SPIRIT*. Frank Forester, and others prominent in the literary affairs of that generation. Several years ago he moved to Greenport, L. I.

Mr. McLellan's life at Greenport, during his old age was the wonder and astonishment of the natives. He went out with his gun on the stormiest days, and seemed altogether reckless of his comfort. He took great pride in the fact that he was an inveterate smoker of cigarettes.

Miss Eliza Sandford, who had a distinct recollection of the visit of Gen. Lafayette to Newark, in 1824, died at the Mount-aside Hospital, in Montclair, N. J., recently, was 84 years old.

*Her father, William Sandford, fought in a New Jersey regiment in the Revolutionary War and was taken prisoner by the British. Mr. Sandford died in 1842. Before the close of the Revolution, he rose from the rank of private to be a sergeant. Miss Sandford, was one of the sixteen Revolutionary pensioners, her name having been added to the rolls through the influence of Hon. Richard Wayne Parker, member of Congress from the Sixth New Jersey district. She was an active member of Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and was the recipient of a gold spoon from the Chapter as the only original "Daughter."

Mr. Amos Perry, formerly a resident of New London, died at that place August 10, from a stroke of apoplexy. He had made his home in Providence for several years, and was curator of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Mrs. Nancy Jones, 95 years old, one of the three widows of Revolutionary soldiers on the pension rolls, died at Jonesboro, Tenn., August 10th.

Aged ninety-five years, and with 714 living descendants, the Rev. Henry C. Tucker died at Jacksonville, Fla. It was he who built the first house at Tallahassee. His wife was the only white woman in that territory, all the other inhabitants being Indians.

Jane Richards Burleigh, wife of the Hon. Henry G. Burleigh, died at Ticonderoga, August 18. She was born at Utica, on September 12, 1838, and married on June 2, 1870. She was Vice-President of the Ticonderoga Historical Society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—The list of Colonial dates inaugurated in the July number of your magazine, promises to be of great value, and your readers are under debt of obligation to Prof. Egleston, for its compilation and to you for its publication. It is almost impossible to prepare a chronology of this sort which will be free from errors, or will not excite some question, and with a full realization of this fact, it is with the utmost friendly spirit that I call attention to one date which is apparently erroneous. It is no other than the date of the founding of our own city on Manhattan Island. The date given in your list is 1627. If my authorities are correct, the date should be 1625.

Peter Minuit, the first Director-General, arrived at Manhattan Island, May 4th, 1626. As the authority which I shall quote hereafter, states that the settlers had sowed all their grain by the middle of May, it is apparent that the purchase of the island was effected between the 4th and approximately the 15th of May, 1626. Mrs. Lamb states, "I do not know on what authority—that the purchase was made on May 4th, the date of arrival. At any rate, it appears to have been made in May, 1626.

On November 4th, 1626, the ship "The Arms of Amsterdam" arrived at Amsterdam, from the New Netherlands, bring intelligence of the purchase, and on the following day, Peter Jans Schagen, Councillor and Magistrate of the City of Alkmaar and a Deputy in the States-General, addressed to the States-General the following letter:

High Mighty Sirs:

Here arrived yesterday the ship of The Arms of Amsterdam which sailed from New Netherland out of the Mauritius river on September 23; they report that our people there are of good courage and live peaceable. Their women, also, have borne children there, they have bought the island Manhattes from the wild men for the value of sixty guilders, is 11,000 morgen in extent. They sowed all their grain the middle of May, and harvested it the middle of August. Thereof being samples of summer grain, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, small beans and flax. The cargo of the aforesaid ship is 7246 beaver skins, 178½ otter skins, 675 otter skins, 48 mink skins, 36 wild cat (lynx) skins, 33 minks, 34 rat skins. Many logs of oak and nut wood. Herewith be ye High Mighty Sirs, commended to the Almighty's grace. In Amsterdam, November 5, Ao. 1626.

Your High Might's Obedient

P. SCHAGEN.

The foregoing letter, of so great historic value to the inhabitants of this city, reposes in the archives of the Kingdom of The Netherlands. In 1808, when urging upon the Municipal authorities the propriety of a great historic commemoration of the creation of Greater New York—a plan which was inaugurated but which was not carried out on account of the War with Spain—the writer broached the subject of the acquisition of this document through instrumentalities similar to those employed by Massachusetts, in the acquisition of the Mayflower Log from England. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, formerly Minister to The Netherlands, intimated to the writer his belief in the entire feasibility of securing this precious document from The Netherlands. I venture to hope that some individual or Society, with sufficient appreciation of the subject to give him or it the inspiration, and sufficient resources of influence to accomplish the end, will yet take up seriously the project of obtaining from our old Dutch mother this certificate of our city's birth.

Yours very truly

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL.

New York, August 5, 1899.

Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1899.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find P. O. Money Order for two dollars, to pay up my arrears, and for the current year, which I think will carry my account forward to Sept., 1900. It is hardly probable that I shall live to enjoy your valued paper for so long a time, as I am now in my 82nd year, but I hope it will serve to interest those who may survive me.

Very truly yours,

F. HATHEWAY.

It is hoped he may live for many years to come, for it is the subscription of the old people that keep alive the Patriotic press. The present generation are too busy and do not consider it good form to show an interest in things American.—Ed.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

Please find inclosed my subscription to the SPIRIT OF '76, for 1899. I thought I had sent it long ago, as I intended so doing, however, it is a case of slow but sure.

Very truly,

VIRGINIA K. MADDOX,

Ex-State Regent D. A. R. for California, '93-'99.

Resigned December, 1898.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., August 2, 1899.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will please find one dollar to renew my subscription for the best magazine of the kind published.

Very truly yours,

NATHAN H. JONES.

We have hanging in our sanctum, a large and handsomely framed diploma from the Richmond County Fair and Horse Show Association, awarded for the best exhibit of Suburban papers, it makes an impression on our visitors, but we know in the inmost recesses of our heart, that it was the only paper of its kind exhibited. This will apply to the SPIRIT also, I fear.—Ed.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Lieut. John Ferris, took part in a filibustering expedition to Venezuela, under Gen. Miranda, in 1806. (See article in July issue, page 244, by error of make-up added to item relating to "Betsey Briant.") I desire information concerning him or his ancestry, or his family connections. Likewise information relating to any other American members of this ill-starred party.

LORA C. LITTLE,

2108 Fremont Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

(Compiling Genealogy of Ferris family.)

ECCLES.—Rev. John Eccles, married Margaret Piatt. Want information about their descendants.

BALDWIN.—Elias Baldwin, married Elizabeth Piatt. Want information about their descendants.

WHITEHEAD.—Benjamin Whitehead, born about 1760, married and moved to Ohio. He died in 1824. Want information about his descendants.

James Whitehead, born about 1790, married and moved to Kentucky. Want information about his descendants.

BENJAMIN W. STRADER,

426 East 4th St., Cincinnati.

Who were the parents of Jane Rossiter, who married Thomas Gilbert, Esq., of Taunton, Mass., in 1639?

Who were the parents of Abraham Jackson, who married Secretary Nathaniel Morton's daughter Remember, on Nov. 18th, 1657?

Who were the parents of Mehitable West, who married Barnabaz Cole, of Chesterfield, Mass., in 1794?

P. C.

Jonathan Hunt, born near Boston, in (or about) 1760. Entered the army when 16 or 17, was at the battle of Bunker Hill and with Washington's army through the Revolution. After the war he settled in Westchester Co., N. Y. He removed to Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1802, where he died in 1835.

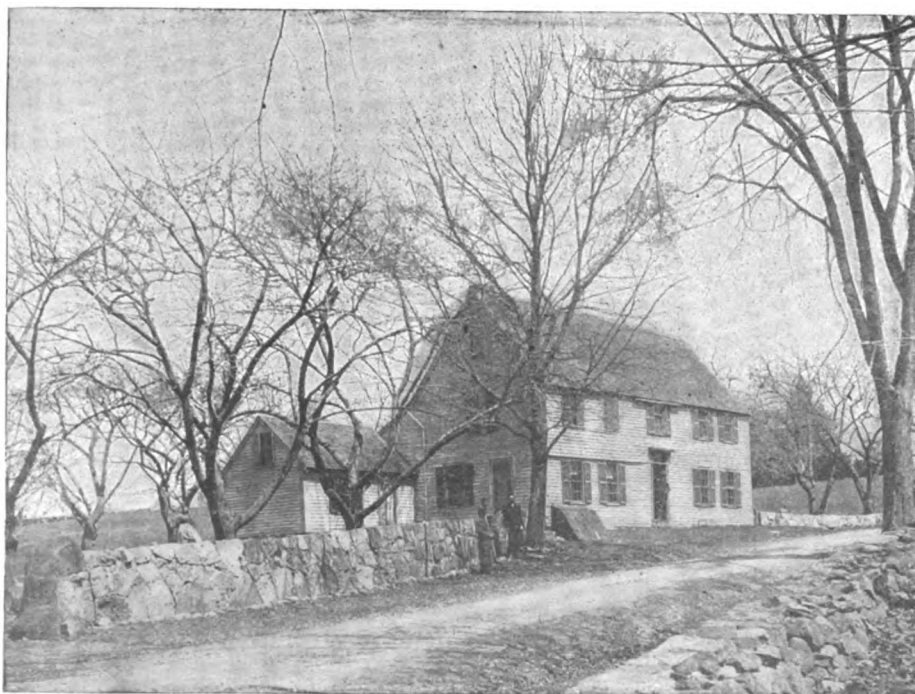
BOOK REVIEWS.

THE REGISTER OF THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, of the Sons of the American Revolution for 1899, which is now being distributed to the members, is a handsome royal octavo volume of 616 pages, and bound in the colors of the Society, blue, buff and white, printed on deckle edge paper. It contains portraits of Robert B. Roosevelt, President of the Society, Chauncey M. Depew, Ex-President. Franklin Murphy, President General, and nearly a score of views of historical places in the State of New York. Among the latter are pictures contributed by all of the local chapters illustrating the most interesting historical sites in their respective jurisdictions.

The reading matter consists of a history of the formation of the Sons of the American Revolution; an explanation of the existence of the two societies with similar names and objects; a detailed account of the movements for the union of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution; lists of officers of the National Society, S. A. R., officers of the Empire State Society since its organization, and officers of the local chapters; Constitution and By-Laws of the State Society; list of members with personal data and genealogies; list of ancestors with Revolutionary records; and sixteen pages of ruled writing paper for the amplified Family Record of the person owning the volume. The latter is one of several novel features of the book. One pleasing innovation is the printing of the names of members and ancestors in the natural manner, instead of placing the last name first in the style of a directory. The names are arranged alphabetically, however, and a guide to them is given in an alphabetical index in the running heads of the pages.

The title page is especially attractive, embodying a book plate design, conventionalized from the seal of the Society, representing a Minuteman leaving his plow, and the skirmish at Concord bridge in the back ground.

The giving of the college degrees, military services, public offices, other societies, etc., of the members, is a new departure in books of this sort, and will undoubtedly be of great service in making the members better acquainted with each other. The book contains a vast amount of valuable information, and represents a large amount of labor on the part of the Editor, Edward Hagaman Hall. It is distributed gratuitously to the members and to the public libraries. It is a work of typographic art and is one of the most elaborate and beautiful books of the sort that has yet appeared. It reflects credit on the Society in whose name it appears, and will no doubt be of general service to the Order at large.



This House, built by Robert Prince about 1660, is still standing, with many changes, and is one of the full-page cuts that appear in the Prince Genealogy, published by F. A. Prince, Danielson, Conn.

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Very respectfully,

Agent for "SPIRIT OF '76."
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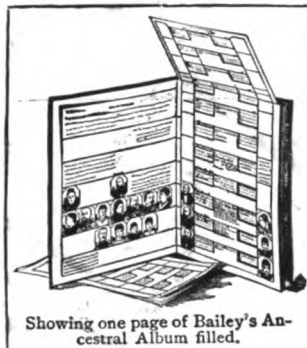
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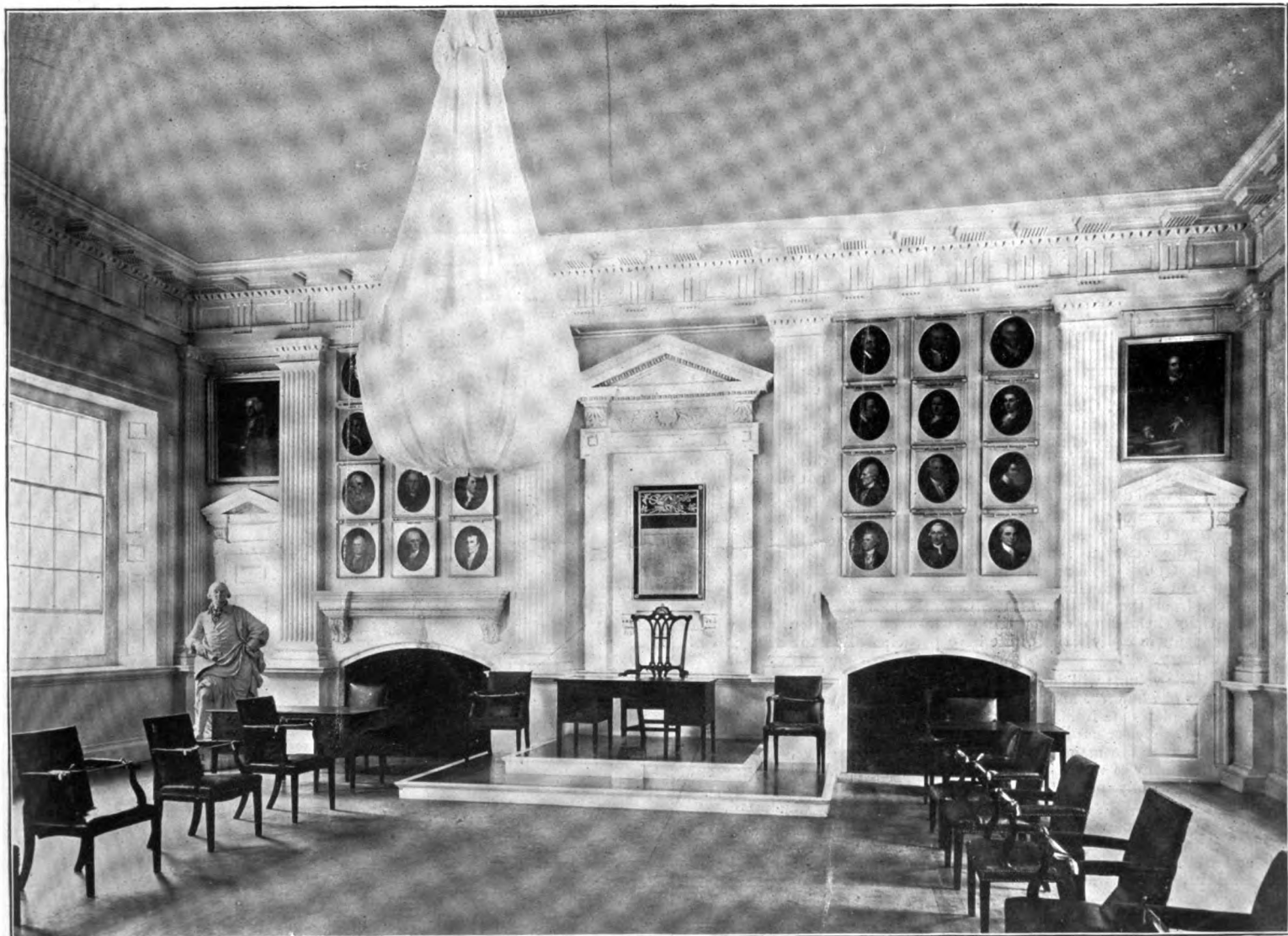
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AND COLONIAL TIMES

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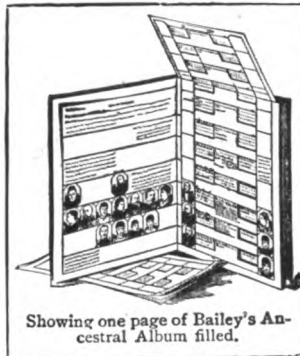
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Part Taken by Women in War of the American
Revolution and Its Individual and General Effects.

THE WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!

Well may it be said that the history of a nation is the history of its women, for who can deny that to their influence, directly or indirectly, can be traced almost every noble deed and heroic act that perpetuates a people, its customs and manners. When reading the biographies of great men, of the statesman, soldier, scholar, musician, whose lives were devoted to the advancement of their fellow-beings; of the missionary, the martyrs, whose labors in behalf of suffering humanity were frequently sealed with their blood, do we not usually find that from the early lessons and guiding influence of a mother's loving heart and hand, of a wife's tenderness and sympathy or a sister's sacrifice and devotion, came the force that made their lives worthy of a record for future generations to peruse? And the history of our own beloved country is no exception. For in its early stages when the hateful yoke of tyranny and oppression was galling our colonists, it was women who urged men by word and example, to fight and die for freedom and liberty. Did they not give up father, brother, son and husband in the cause of right and justice? And when the Revolution finally broke out these women did much to help the men, who were engaged in the great strife for independence. It almost seems as though the victory was due as much to the courage of the women as to the fighting of the men.

Even in the hearts of "little girls" there existed the same spirit of patriotism and love of liberty that characterized their elders. During the occupation of Boston by the British, when the patriots of that place were almost reduced to starvation because they were obliged to support the enemy, the people of other towns sent supplies to relieve the suffering Bostonians, and Minister White's little girl contributed her pet lamb, although the sacrifice was a painful one, and almost broke her heart; but her compassion for the suffering patriots, and her loyalty to her country enabled her to make the sacrifice, and prove that little girls could assist their struggling country as faithfully as any American soldier that took

the field and endured the hardships and trials of war.

General Howe's adjutant-general, while stopping at the home of Lydia Darrah, was to meet a party of his men to make arrangements for an attack on Washington. He told Lydia that he wished her to have all the family in bed at eight o'clock, before his company should arrive. She consented to his request. However, after Howe's men were closeted in a room, Lydia stole quietly to the door and listened to their well laid plans of attack. She then returned to her room, and when the company was leaving, Howe had to knock several times upon her door before he succeeded in arousing her from the sound sleep she feigned to be taking. The next morning she went to Frankfort, apparently after flour, but having given her order at the mill, she hastened onward until she was able to notify Washington of Howe's intention. So when Howe went to attack the Americans, dismayed on finding them prepared for battle, he decided to return without further molestation. This shows how a woman's courage on the eve of trouble saved Washington's army.

When Greene was fighting in the South, he reached Salisbury late at night, tired, hungry and penniless and stopped at a tavern kept by a Mr. Steele. His wife hearing Greene's pitiable story soon brought him a hot breakfast and before his departure, gave him two bags of silver which she had, telling him he needed the money, and she could do without it. Was she not loyal to her country?

While the battle of Monmouth was at its height, an artilleryman by the name of Pitcher was shot. His wife, Mary, was on the field. She saw him fall and heard the order to have the piece removed. Dropping the pail she was carrying and going to the cannon, she seized the rammer and with skill and courage, performed her husband's duty. She was given the nickname of Major Molly by the soldiers and later Congress voted her a sergeant's commission with half pay through life.

In the battle of Hanging Rock, the powder used was saved by a Mrs. Thomas and her daughter. It had been stored in a house belonging to her, but she fearing an attack from the enemy and knowing that if they obtained the ammunition, Sumter's men would be without powder, she determined to save it if possible. The doors were fastened and the two women loaded the guns, which the son-in-law, the only man in the house, discharged so rapidly and with so much effect, that the red-coats thought a body of men was posted there, and decided to give up the attack. Although only two

rounds of ammunition were left, it was enough to enable Sumter's men to repel the bayonets of the British.

Another instance of women's loyal courage was displayed when Greene wished to send a message to General Sumter. Even the bravest of his men withheld from offering their service for so dangerous a mission. Emily Geiger, a young German girl, volunteered to carry it to the camp. With a fast horse, she had gone half of the distance in safety, when she was met by two Tories, who, suspecting that she might be carrying some secret message prevented her further travel until she should be searched. Being left alone for a few moments, she seized the chance thus afforded her to dispose of the letter and swallowed it piece by piece. When searched, nothing suspicious being found about her, she was allowed to resume her journey. Sumter's quarters were reached and she delivered the message for which she had risked her life.

Mrs. Wayne, whose husband was a Colonel in the American Army, while talking with her children one night, heard a sound as though a heavy body had fallen. On going to the door she found a wounded man dressed as a British soldier. She nevertheless brought him into her house and lavished every kindness upon him. On regaining consciousness he told her that he was an American, but being sent as a spy into the British camp had narrowly escaped being captured. Mrs. Wayne kept and cared for him with a mother's tenderness until he was able to rejoin his army.

Mrs. Slocumb, wife of Lieutenant Slocumb, was as heroic as himself. After he had left for a hard seige, she dreamt she saw him lying dead. The fright awakened her and rising, she saddled her horse and started in the direction taken a few hours before by the troops. She was on horse-back until nine in the morning, when the battle-field was sighted. One of the first things that met her eye, was a body stretched upon the ground wrapped in her husband's cloak. She dismounted with fast beating heart to find, not as she feared, her husband, but one of his men who had been wounded. She went to work at once, washed his face, dressed his wounds and was engaged in the performance of a similar office to another sufferer when her husband appeared upon the scene. She remained at her post the entire day, and at midnight, started in the darkness on her homeward journey. In less than two days this woman rode about one hundred and twenty-five miles, being occupied when out of her saddle in the arduous task of caring for the sick and wounded on the battle-field. In 1780, we again find this woman spoken of in history. One fine spring morning a splendid attired officer and his body-guard rode up the avenue and took possession of the mansion-house on the Slocumb plantation. From Mrs. Slocumb's witty, tart replies to the questions asked her, they found out that her husband was a staunch American and the fire of patriotism burned no less strongly in the heart of his wife. Accordingly, orders were given to quarter the troops on the place, and a thousand soldiers, the choicest of English Cavalry had soon taken possession. Lieutenant Slocumb was at that very minute reconnoitering Cornwallis' encampment with twelve or fifteen recruits. Mrs. Slocumb set forth a tempting dinner for the uninvited guests, and sent a servant to inform her husband of the dangerous position in which he was placed. In the meantime by her enthusiastic conversation, she continued to engage them until Lieutenant Slocumb and his companions were safely out of reach. Thus preventing her husband from falling into the hands of the British, and America losing one of her bravest commanders.

Nancy Hart, of Georgia, another remarkable woman

of this period, was large in stature, but her fortitude was great in proportion. One evening as her children were sitting around the fire in her log house, and a pot of soap was boiling on the hearth, she was telling them in her own spirited style the war news, when one of the little children discovered a face looking in at a crack near the chimney, and quietly told the mother. As her forcible political views were well-known and hated, she concluded that a spy from the Tories was there. Rattling the kettle, she began drawing sarcastic pictures of the enemy with her tongue. When the proper time came she quickly threw a cupful of the boiling soap into his face. Blinded by pain and angered beyond description, he screamed and roared while she bound him and held him prisoner. At another time she was ordered by some of the British to get them something to eat, she did as she was commanded and when they were seated at the table, seizing one of their guns, she told them not to touch one mouthful or to rise. Knowing her spirit, they dared not move and were accordingly kept there until word was sent to the Americans that six Tories had been captured. On these and several similar occasions she did much signal-service for the Americans.

The noble sacrifice of the Revolutionary women is again illustrated in Mrs. Mott, who was the owner of a large mansion, around which a stockade, called Fort Mott, had been built. The British were here defending themselves. Colonel Lee told her, that if he could burn the house the enemy would be obliged to surrender. She and Mrs. Brewton secured a bow and some arrows, by which combustible matter was shot over the house. The building was fired, and the British were forced to leave their shelter. Seeing resistance would now be useless, they very reluctantly gave themselves up as prisoners of war.

In narrating the brave deeds of our noble women we will not forget the service rendered by the heroic Vermont woman, Ann Story. She saved the "Green Mountain Boys" many times from being captured, hiding them in her house and when it was burned, took them to the cave she and her children occupied, giving them the powder that was stored in there in order to blow up part of the cave where the enemy was trying to reach them.

From east to west, from north to south,
The echo comes to-day
Of honor to the "Vermont Boy"
Who holds Manila Bay.

But shall we in our glee forget
The Vermont women true,
Who met their country's urgent needs,
So brave to dare and do.

No smokeless powder served their needs,
No gatling guns had they,
But only woman's wit and grit
To find a means and way.

We give to Vermont's noble sons
All honor, praise and glory,
But through it all, let's ne'er forget
Her daughter, brave Ann Story.

I have endeavored in the preceding pages to sketch the most striking events in the career of our noble women of the Revolution. My attempt, I know, is a poor one, and my description fails to do justice to them. But do not think, because I am unable to express in more glowing or eloquent terms the honor and praise due to their noble memory, that my admiration is less sincere.

The writer of this simple sketch is and ever will be an ardent and enthusiastic admirer of the "Women of the Revolution."

MAUD PRATT, Rutland, Vt.

UNCLE SAM'S WELCOME.

By JOE LINCOLN.

What? here at last! Come in, come in,
Well, Admiral, how be yer?
Yer're welcome home from 'cross the foam,
We're mighty glad ter see yer.
It does seem good ter have yer back
With us, yer blood relations,
Yer've been away so long, ter stay
Among them furren nations.

We've heard from yer quite frequent since
Yer took our Eastern tiller;
We read it *yit*, that note you writ
So plain upon *Manila*.
We liked that message *that* yer sent
Them folks who riz yer dander,
It showed direct, we'd git respect
Where you was our commander.

We sent yer off, a commodore.
Few knowed or cared about it;
But now yer name is bright with fame
And all the world can shout it.
Yer went away an unknown man,
Yer public praise was—zero;
But now it's flung from every tongue,
You're back again, a hero.

Yer actions shows us what yer be—
A plain man, though a bold one;
They show us that yer wear a hat
No bigger than yer old one.
We love yer, not alone because
Yer fought a fight and won it;
It seems ter me lots more ter be
The manly way yer done it.

No use, we Yankees like a man
Who's there all kinds er weathers—
Who doesn't shirk, but does his work
Without the fuss and feathers.
That's why, George Dewey, we're here terday,
Ter clasp yer hand and shake it,
With this address, "The hull U. S.
Is yourn; step in and take it."

JOHN PAUL JONES.

Bones of the First Naval Hero in American History
Found in Paris.

Shall They Be Brought to This Country?

(By MARION HOWARD.)

The Dewey of the American Revolution was unmistakably Paul Jones, the plucky commander of the *Ranger*, and the terror of the foe on the high seas.

After the great victories were ended, he went to Paris to live, and there he died July 18, 1792. The National Assembly sent twelve members to honor the "memory of Paul Jones, admiral of the United States of America—a man who has well served the cause of liberty." In the funeral discourse over him it was said: "The fame of the brave outlives him; his portion is immortality."

He was buried with full honors despite rumors to the contrary; but the American people—at least this generation—while appreciating his services, have allowed his bones to lie in a somewhat obscure cemetery in Paris, all these years, unrecognized, unmarked and out of the beaten track of the average tourist.

Within a few years there has been a revival of interest in all that pertains to the incidents and the participants connected with that memorable epoch in history—the American Revolution.

Members of the various patriotic societies have sought out and suitably marked the graves of men and women in this and other lands who aided the cause of liberty, and there are few unmarked graves in this country. They long ago began to honor the memory of Marquis de Lafayette in the Picpus Cemetery, in Paris, and his grave bears a marker of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, a flag placed there by an American citizen and usually flowers.

The grave of Paul Jones has been sought by travellers far and wide, with most discouraging effects. The original register showing his death and burial was destroyed by the Commune, and few knew of the existence of the certified copy recently found in the possession of a French antiquary.

Since Dewey's victory it became the determination of many persons to find the remains of Paul Jones, and if possible to have them removed to this country. The State Department also ordered further search and very recently that effort was rewarded by the important discovery.

To Mr. James G. Johnson of Louisville, Ky., is due the credit of finding the copy of the funeral register, now in the possession of Secretary John Hay. Jones is described in the register as "a commodore in the United States service; aged 45; died at 42 Rue de Tournon of dropsy of the chest, and in the sentiments of the Protestant religion." The funeral was a state function, attended by the clergy and other representatives of the Protestants of Paris and by Colonel Samuel Blackburn, United States dragoons, and Ex-Mayor James Montflorenc of North Carolina. With this data Mr. Johnson will be enabled to verify his discovery. The grave has been found, and Ambassador Porter will see that it is suitably decorated.

Paul Jones came to this country from Scotland, where he was born in 1747, and landed when about 13 years of age. He was an adventurous lad, the son of John Paul, a thrifty Scotch gardener. The reason for the adoption of Jones has never been clearly explained. That he had no wish to sink his identity is evidenced by the retention of his original name. In this early career he signed himself John Paul Jones. Afterwards he changed it to J. Paul Jones, and when he became the hero of two nations and all Europe resounded with his fame, his cards read simply "Paul Jones."

There is no record of his having attended any school except that of the village parish. He had a strong passion for reading and writing, and may be said to be self-educated. He made two voyages at sea when 12 years old in a slaver, but detesting the business he quitted it. He returned once to Scotland, but was treated coolly by his friends and neighbors. Being of a high-strung, sensitive temperament, he resented this treatment, and never after felt other than indifference, if not hatred, toward his native land.

December 22, 1775, was made the beginning of the American Navy, and from this point the true history of Paul Jones begins. He was then 28 years old, of middle height and about the build of Admiral Dewey. His manners were easy and dignified. He had a persuasive way with sailors, also with the ladies, with whom he was a great favorite. When he wished to enlist a sailor he had simply to walk up and down the pier with him for awhile, and he never failed to get his man.

At the outbreak of the war with the mother country, Jones hastened from his Virginian home to Philadelphia

and obtained his commission as senior first lieutenant in the infant navy of the Colonies. His first duty was on the Alfred, Commodore Hopkins's flagship, and on this vessel he hoisted the famous rattlesnake flag bearing the words "An Appeal to God" over the pine tree and beneath it and the snake "Don't tread on me."

Jones's first command was a little sloop-of-war, the Providence, and his conduct during the cruise and later in command of a small squadron in 1776 won great favor with Washington.

June 14, 1777, Congress adopted the present Stars and Stripes, as the national banner, and in the resolution was embodied another, that John Paul Jones be given command of the "Ranger," which sailed out of Portsmouth, N. H., Harbor three months later bearing aloft the first official "Old Glory."

History tells of the exploits of Jones and his plucky ship in capturing the Serapis, which practically settled the question of America's supremacy on the sea.

In November of the same year he sailed for France, where he met Ben Franklin, which resulted in a deep and lasting friendship. Jones began a study of the theory and technique of his profession on a large scale. He grasped the theory that naval warfare is a great and far-reaching science, and he put it into practice.

He foresaw the use of torpedoes, and experimented boldly with very primitive ones. He fully understood the influence of sea power upon history, and a century and a quarter ago said: "In time of peace it is necessary to prepare and to be always prepared for war."

It is Jones who advocated the establishment of a naval academy and a supplementary course for officers closely resembling the naval war college, and advocated the constant study and practice of fleet evolutions.

These were the days when Britannia ruled the waves with a vengeance, but without "tactic." The French commanders listened, and later put into practice his suggestions.

With the gallant ship Ranger, Jones sailed out one day to attack H. M. S. Drake. His answer to the Drake's hail was in these bold words: "This is the American continental ship Ranger. We wait for you and beg you will come on. The sun is out little more than an hour high and it is time to begin." The fight, as Paul Jones describes it in his journal for the King of France, was "warm, close and obstinate." It lasted one hour and four minutes, when the Drake struck with her captain and first lieutenant both mortally wounded, forty-two men killed, her ship dismasted and totally disabled. The Ranger lost nine men. It has been the custom among historians unfriendly to Jones to belittle his engagement; as a matter of fact she was among the best of the British fleet and was well officered. Jones then sailed back to France and gave the command of the Drake to Simpson, also the sword of the dead captain.

Tuesday next, celebrates the 120th anniversary of Jones's sailing from Groit, France, with his squadron of six ships, which led to the capture of the Serapis a few weeks later—an event familiar to all Americans.

In Portsmouth, N. H., is a club named for Paul Jones, composed of members of the Sons of the American Revolution. It was organized Dec. 15, 1896, and has enrolled in its membership Mayor William O. Junkins, the Hon. Frank Jones, the Hon. O. L. Frisbee, Postmaster Leavitt, Henry B. Plant and Morton F. Plant of New York and many eminent men.

The objects of the club are six in all—First, "To associate congenial men, whose ancestors sustained the Colonies in the Revolutionary War." Second, "To inculcate patriotism in the members and their descendants."

Third, "To collect and preserve records and history relating to the American Revolution." Fourth, "To mark the graves of Revolutionary heroes." Fifth, "To commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the American Revolution, especially the leading events in Paul Jones's life." Sixth, "And other historical and patriotic purposes."

Miss Brazier (Marion Howard) is the founder of Paul Jones Chapter.

The name of Paul Jones has been honored in this city by the formation of a Chapter in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the only one in the State named for a naval hero. It was the result of Dewey's victory at Manila and bids fair to be especially active in the movement to bring to America the remains of Jones. The founder of the Chapter (and writer of this article) has a letter from Admiral Dewey expressing his appreciation of her patriotic work in honoring Jones. Inclosed in the letter was a piece of one of the Olympia flags flown during the famous battle. This Chapter purposes to unite with the Paul Jones Club of New Hampshire in patriotic work concerning their namesake.

A movement has started to secure through the United States Government the remains of Jones from France and to bury them in Arlington. Statesmen, professional and business men are a unit in demanding that this Revolutionary hero be placed in our national cemetery.

Vice-President Hobart writes from Hotel Champlain:—

"I am in entire sympathy with the suggestion that the bones of John Paul Jones, the naval hero of our Revolutionary conflicts, shall be brought to this country and buried with the honors due to his exalted patriotism and splendid services to the land of his adoption. It is an enterprise appealing to the sentiment of national pride and gratitude. It should and doubtless will receive the heartiest response of the American people."

The universal feeling among patriotic men and women in Boston, is that his bones have lain too long in an alien land and every effort will be made to secure the consent of the French Government for an early transfer.

There will be nothing wanting in the reception given to the remains of this hero if the body comes here to New England or elsewhere. New Hampshire may work for the honor, as it was from that port Jones sailed when he made his famous captures.

A burial at Arlington seems appropriate to all. He fought for the very existence of our starry banner, and it is therefore proper that his body should lie protected on our soil and a suitable monument erected to his memory.

GRANT FAMILY REUNION.

An interesting gathering will be held in Windsor, Conn., on October 27. It will be a reunion of the Grant family of America. Grants are scattered from coast to coast, and nearly all of them, with the help of a skilled genealogist, can trace their origin back to that sturdy old Puritan, Matthew Grant, who founded the town of Windsor, and whose direct descendants still live there. Ulysses S. Grant, the soldier President, was probably the most honored member of the family, but many other Grants have deserved well of their country.

But high and low, rich and poor, all the Grants who can will be at this great family gathering. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., is president of the family association, and Roland D. Grant, D. D., is the first vice-president.

The story of the founding of the family is an interesting one. Matthew Grant, with his wife, Priscilla,

landed at Boston, May 30, 1630, from the good ship "Mary and John." This ship had sailed from Plymouth, on March 20, of the same year. Matthew Grant was constituted a freeman in Boston, May 18, 1631.

Evidently, because of his displeasure with the lack of pure liberty of conscience, he, with others, again moved westward, "emigrating fourteen days into the wilderness," settling anew on the west banks of the Connecticut, or "Great River." This was in October, 1636. This party there founded the town of Windsor, located a few miles above Hartford, with which town it long divided honors.

Matthew was one of the important men of the new community. In the colonies he was the first public surveyor, laying out the lines between Massachusetts and Connecticut. He was Town Clerk for twenty-five years. Selectman for many years, deacon of the first church and clerk of the same through all his life, evidently having been so on shipboard. He compiled the old church records, from which alone all past historians have been able to secure any worthy facts. These, with his town records, so beautifully kept, comprise the only sources of authority for the region.

Stiles's history says of him: "Few men filled so large a place in the early history of Windsor or filled it so well." He was known as "honest Matthew." He was a gentleman of education and refinement.

From this group of freemen who settled in the vicinity of Windsor and Hartford, came the first enunciation of pure American principles. It is not written in the books, but is true, that many weeks before the Declaration of Independence was written in Philadelphia, Connecticut men drew up a declaration in Hartford, fully the equal of the famous Philadelphia document.

This Hartford document is still intact, Matthew Grant died in Windsor, December 16, 1681, after King

Philip War, in which he took a hand. Matthew's first son, Samuel Grant, was born in Dorchester, November, 12, 1631. About 1670 he moved across the Great River to what was then known as "Windsor Farms," now East Windsor Hill." There he built a house near the Great River and had charge of the ferry. That same ferry line is still doing service at the old stand and is one of the oldest active institutions in America. The great freshet a little later led Samuel to move further up from the stream to what is now the regular Windsor street.

Here, not later than 1697, he built his new house, which is still the Grant homestead. This homestead has never been out of the family or had a deed, except from the Indians, having been continuously entailed to the present owner, Hon. Roswell Grant, and through him even to his children.

Ebenezer Grant, the grandson of the first Samuel, enlarged the old house in 1757, building a really palatial residence. Its third owner, Captain Ebenezer Grant, was the leading citizen of town and church, being an extensive Indian merchant. He was also the holder of every important office, a graduate from Yale College, as classmate with Jonathan Edwards, Captain of the train band and led the expedition to Deerfield, in 1745.

Many of the bills for the building of Fort William Henry are receipted to Ebenezer Grant, and Captain Noah Grant, great-grandfather of General U. S. Grant, served in the French and Indian War as a brave scout with Putnam, Rogers and others. He did grand service in Vermont and New York, so that in 1756, he received a gratuity from the Connecticut Assembly for "extraordinary service and good conduct." Later he was killed for his country just north of Saratoga, in sight of Mt. Gregor, where his more famous, but no more brave great-grandson, Ulysses, died. Such is the bond of centuries.



LOWER MERION FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.

Built 1695, the Oldest Church Edifice in the State of Pennsylvania.

Lower Merion Friends' Meeting-House is situated on the Old Lancaster Road, just beyond Merionville, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and adjoining "The General Wayne." This is the oldest church edifice in the State and was erected in 1695, on the site of a stile order log meeting-house, built in 1682. This quaint picturesque structure stands in the form of a cross. Its walls are made of jointed stone, two feet thick, and its window-panes are of the small leaded type. The coating of the plaster (which really disfigures the walls) was added in

1829, when as a little tablet in the side of the building tells us, it was "repaired."

In the wall above the elders' seats, two pegs are still pointed out as those upon which Wm. Penn hung his hat, when he preached to a Welsh congregation (many of whom could not understand him).

The name Merion, given to this township by the early Welsh colonists, is derived from that of Merionethshire, Wales, (we are told that Merionethshire, itself, was named after an ancient Welsh hero, Merion, sometimes spelled Meriawn, who lived early in the Christian era). The first settlers were a company of Welsh colonists, from Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, who landed on the banks of the Schuylkill River, near Pencoyd. August 14, 1682, two months before William Penn landed. The first recorded burial at Merion is that of a little child, Catharine, daughter of Edward and Mabby Rees, Oct. 23, 1682, only two months after the landing of the ship "Lyon" at Pencoyd.

It is known, that, for some time after the landing, "meeting" was held at the house of Hugh Roberts at Pencoyd. The ground where the log meeting-house first stood belonged to Edward Rees, the same who buried the little child. The land was sold to the congregation of Friends, in 1695, for \$2.50. Descendants of Edward Rees assert, that, previous to this year, ground was leased or loaned, and that if the meeting-house should ever be disturbed they could lay claim to it.

Just across a broad field stands the old Price (or Rees) mansion, used by Lord Cornwallis as his headquarters during the Revolution, while in this part of the country. The original 10,000 acres included in what is now Lower Merion, was granted to John Ap. Thomas, a noble Friend or Quaker, whose royal pedigree is recorded all the way back to Adam. The document (a copy of which may be seen in the library of the Philadelphia Historical Society), goes a long way to carry out the belief of Welsh historians that the Welsh are the oldest civilized people in the world and are descended from the Phoenicians, Phrygians and Trojans, through Brutus, the great grandson of Aeneas, who landed in Britain, 1136 B. C. John ap. Thomas, died in the spring of 1682, before he had the opportunity of seeing his vast possessions in Merion, but his kinsman, Dr. Edward Jones, who settled at Wynnewood, brought the colonists over. Wynnewood was named after Dr. Thomas

Wynne, who was father-in-law to Edward Jones, and who was physician to William Penn. (Dr. Thomas Wynne was the first speaker of the first Pennsylvania Assembly.)

Wm. Penn and Dr. Wynne came over in the ship "Welcome," two months after the ship "Lyon" landed. He, Dr. Wynne, settled in Blockley Township and built "Wynnestay," which still stands. In Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," may be seen a copy of Holmes' map, dated 1681. Lower Merion appears as Edward Jones and 17 families.

"Merion Meeting" is shown on Scull and Heap's map, 1750. (The writer has in her possession the old "Brief of Title," showing the terms of the land grant to Dr. Edward Jones, 1681—from whom she is descended.)

Merion Meeting is mentioned in 2d Pennsylvania Archives, vol. XV, page 211, in the journal of a Revolutionary officer—Lieutenant James McMichael:—

"Sept. 14, at 9 a. m. we marched from camp near Germantown, N. N. W. for a few miles up the great road from Philadelphia to Reading, then turning W. S. W. we crossed the Schuylkill in the centre, between Philadelphia and Swedes' Ford, 8 miles from each. We reached the great road to Lancaster, at Merion Meeting House, and proceeded up that road, when we camped in an open field, being denied every desirable refreshment." (This was in 1777, a few days before the massacre of Paoli. On this spot a granite memorial stone was erected by Merion Chapter, D. A. R., Sept. 14, 1896.)

On October 5th and 6th, 1895, Merion Meeting held its Bi-Centennial Anniversary. Between two and three thousand people came from all parts of the country to be present at this most interesting celebration. A great tent was erected on the green sward, under the tall button-wood trees, with seating capacity for about 1000 persons, but this accommodated less than half who were present. They came early, they came by train, by wagon, they rode on horses, on wheels, and they walked, until, as someone remarked, the fields adjoining the old "General Wayne Tavern" looked like a big day at a county fair. (The old horse-block, where the maidens of long ago used to dismount, stands as it did two centuries ago.)

The visitors were welcomed to the quaint old house of worship and many interesting relics, such as the original deed of ground, dated 1695; an old marriage certificate bearing the date of 1783, etc., were displayed. Behind the meeting-house, running across the back of the "General Wayne" is the grave-yard where many of the early settlers of Merion peacefully sleep. (Jesse George, who died in 1873, aged 88 years, is buried here. He left to the city of Philadelphia and Fairmount Park, 80 acres of ground. The Centennial Exposition was held upon a portion of the land, and George's Hill, that magnificent hill that crowns the western end of Fairmount Park, bears his name.)

At this celebration many well-known speakers took part, among them being Robert M. Janney, Dr. Jas. B. Walker of Philadelphia, Mary J. Walker, Chester Valley, Allan G. Thomas and Dr. Francis Gummere of Haverford College, Rufus M. Jones and others. The paper by M. Isaac H. Clothier, on "The Influence of the Society of Friends To-day," was especially interesting, as was also, the "Ode to Merion Meeting-House," written by Miss Margaret B. Harvey, Historian of Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Published in the Bryn Mawr News, Sept. 27, 1895.)

Meeting is still held here on first day morning each week. Many of the old friends, in their quiet garb of grey or brown, who are just on the border of the "shadow-land" attend regularly. Many of the most distinguished, influential and wealthy families of Pennsylvania are proud to claim descent from the grand old forefathers.

Before the Bi-Centennial celebration, it was found necessary to repair the floor in some places. Mr. Shelly T. Jones, came into possession of some places. Mr. Shelly T. Jones, had a gavel made from it, and presented it to Marion Chapter, D. A. R.

DORA HARVEY MUNYON,

Regent Merion Chapter, D. A. R.

1803, January 25, Tuesday. Bill reported in House to make provisions for persons disabled by reason of known wounds during the Revolutionary war. Passed Feb. 15. Passed by Senate, March 1, with amendments. Senate recedes, March 3. Approved, March 3. It provides, "That any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, by wounds received during the Revolutionary war, and who did not desert the said service, shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States during life; provided, that in substantiating the claims thereto the rules and regulations following shall be compiled with." No pensions to begin before Jan. 1, 1803, except so far as to effect the commutation of half pay received by said officer, in which case

the pension is to be calculated from Jan. 1, 1784. Full pension of an officer, half pay; others \$5 a month. He must prove decisive disability and the surgeon must report the nature of the disability and to what degree it prevents him from obtaining a livelihood. He must prove that he continued in the service until the end of the war or was discharged for disability or in consequence of some derangement of the Army.

1804, March 3. Persons pensioned by the State of South Carolina, for wounds or disability are to be placed on the pension list of the United States. Commutation of half pay to be deducted from arrears.

1805, March 3. Bill of March 3, 1803, extended to persons, who, by reason of wounds or disability, resigned their commissions to take discharge.

1805, Dec. 19, Thursday. Senate was informed that the House had passed a bill, making provisions for persons disabled from known wounds. Dec. 20th, bill read a second time, and referred. March 25, bill reported with amendments, and ordered to lie for consideration. Monday, March 31, amendments agreed to and bill passed to third reading. Apr. 1, Senate passed the bill as amended. Approved, April 10, 1806.

Be it enacted, etc., That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, marine or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of his duty, by known wounds received during the war, and who did not desert the service; and who, in consequence of disability as aforesaid, resigned his commission or took a discharge; or who, after incurring disability as aforesaid, was taken captive by the enemy and remained either in captivity or on parole until the close of the said Revolutionary war; or who, in consequence of known wounds received as aforesaid, has, at any period since, become and continued disabled in such manner as to render him unable to procure a subsistence by manual labor; whether such officer, musician, soldier, marine or seaman, served as a volunteer, in any proper service against the common enemy, or belonged to a detachment of the militia, which served against the common enemy, or to the regular forces of the United States, or of any particular State, shall, upon substantiating his claim, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, be placed on the pension list of the United States for life; on the continuance of such disability, and be entitled, under the regulations hereinafter mentioned, to receive such sum as shall be found just and proper by the testimony adduced."

Evidence to be taken before the district judges. Decisive disability from wounds received while in the service must be proved by the testimony of his commander or of two other witnesses. He must be examined by some reputable surgeon. He must also prove his mode of life and employment since he left the service. Pensions to begin from date when claimant shall have completed his testimony before the proper authorities. Increase of pension may be allowed to persons already on the pension list, "in all cases where justice shall require the same." Full pension for officers to be half pay; for others \$5 a month. All laws heretofore passed, so far as they authorize persons to be placed on the pension list in consequence of disability derived from known wounds, are repealed. This act to remain in force for 6 years and no longer.

1806, Feb. 18, Tuesday. House. Mr. Tenney, from Committee on Revision and Unfinished Business, presented a report and bill to continue in force the act authorizing the Secretary of War to issue military land warrants. Feb. 25th, the House debated for one hour whether to postpone or reject the bill. It was, however, read a third time in Committee. Feb. 26th, in Committee of the Whole, the House amended the bill, which was then reported to the House and read a third time, and passed. April 4, passed in Senate, with amendments. April 7, House accepted the amendments. Approved, April 15, 1806. The bill authorized the Secretary of War to issue land warrants to persons proving their claims before March 1, 1808, "which warrants with those heretofore issued and not yet satisfied shall and may be located in the names of the holders or proprietors thereof at any time prior to the first day of October, 1808, on any unlocated parts of the 50 quarter townships and the fractional quarter townships reserved by law for original holders of military land warrants."

1807, March 3. Act of. About 60 persons placed on the pension list.

1807, March 3. Appropriation Bills; contains item of \$98,000 for pensions, and \$860 for "sundry pensions."

1807, Nov. 23, Monday. The House instructed its Committee on Pensions to inquire whether provisions ought to be made for persons disabled from unknown wounds, received subsequently to the Revolutionary war, who were called into the

service for the protection of the frontier.

1807, Dec. 29, Tuesday. Mr. Macon said that, two years ago, the House had directed the Secretary of War to call upon the several States for a list of all invalid pensioners on the pension list of those States. He offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the pension list of the United States, the persons on each State pension list in consequence of wounds received in the Revolutionary war."
—Adopted.

Mr. Macon presented an authenticated list from North Carolina, the previous one having been lost.

1807, Nov. 5, Tuesday. Dana offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to inquire what compensation should be allowed for taking examinations in pension cases. If any compensation were to be allowed, it ought to be paid from the public treasury. Adopted.

1807, Dec. 1, Tuesday. Randolph offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that provision ought to be made, by law, for an adequate and comfortable support of such officers and soldiers of the late Revolutionary war as are still existing in a state of indigence, disgraceful to the country, which owes its liberties to their valor. Dec. 2d, passed after debate, 75 yeas, and no nays; amended so as to read "in a state of indigence in a country which, etc."

Dec. 4. Resolution referred to a Committee composed of Randolph Elliot, Cobb, Macon and Kelly.

1808, Tuesday, April 21. Randolph reported a bill from this committee to provide for persons, who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war. Read twice and referred to Committee of the Whole.

1808, Feb. 10, Act of. Appropriates \$98,000 for pensions, and \$860 for "sundry pensions."

1808, April 25, Act of. Places about 110 persons on the pension list for sums varying from \$2.50 to \$3.33, and \$5 to \$20 a month. This bill contained a section, placing on the pension list those persons who remain on the pension lists of any of the States, who were placed thereon in consequence of disability caused by known wounds.

1808, Dec. 1, Thursday. In the House, Jeremiah Morrow, presented a memorial from officers of the Revolution, living in Ohio, stating that from procrastination of the Acts for funding the public debt, and the distress of the memorialists, they were compelled to dispose of their certificates of half pay and commutation at much less than their nominal amounts, and they pray for such relief as Congress may be able to grant.

Samuel Smith presented a similar memorial from Pennsylvania.

1809, March 3, Act of. About 100 persons placed on the pension list.

1809, April 17. Appropriation bill. Item therein of \$98,000 for pensions, and \$960 for "sundry pensions."

1809, Dec. 19, Act of. Authorizes the Secretary of War to issue military land warrants to persons proving their claims before March 1, 1813. To be located in the same townships as before.

March 2, 1810, Act of, appropriates \$98,000 for pensions, \$960 for "sundry pensions."

April 27, 1810, Act of, puts about 100 persons on the invalid pension list, either for pensions or an increase.

March 27, 1810. In the House, Mr. Nelson, presented the petition of sundry officers of the Revolution in Virginia, praying for half pay for life. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, to which had been referred the report made during the present session on memorials from other officers of the Army.

1810, April 24, Wednesday. In the House, on motion of Mr. Nelson, "Ordered, that the several memorials and petitions of the officers of the late Revolutionary army, presented in December, 1808, and January, 1809, be referred to Mr. Nelson, Mr. Winn, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Desha and Mr. Huity, to consider and report thereon to the House."

January 31. Mr. Nelson reported a long statement of the resolutions of Congress, of May 15, 1778; Aug. 11, 1779; Oct. 21, 1780; Jan. 17, 1781; and March 22, 1783; reciting the provisions of each. (See preceding pages.) His report then continued:

"The petitioners state, and the fact is too general notoriety to be disputed, that although they confidently expected, at the time they were compelled from imperious necessity to accept the sum in gross in lieu of half pay for life, that it would be paid to them in reality, and not by a fresh promise without any sufficient guarantee for its due performance, yet they were compelled to receive certificates, which, for want of any specific provision for the payment of them, or the interest accruing on them, were immediately depreciated to five for

one, and, by degrees, to ten for one, in exchange for money. They therefore pray that half pay for life, to commence from the time of the reduction of the Army, may be granted to them, according to the solemn stipulations entered into with them by Congress, by the resolutions before referred to; deducting therefrom the five years' full pay received by them in depreciated paper, by way of commutation.

"It is well known to your Committee, and to the whole Nation, that the far greater part of the officers were compelled by hard necessity to dispose of their commutation certificates at prices infinitely below their nominal amount; that this did not proceed from want of patriotism, of which they had beforehand given proofs most unequivocal, or from want of confidence in the Government; but that, after having spent the vigor of their manhood in the service of their country, they returned to the walks of civil life (many of them maimed and scarcely able to halt along), ignorant of what was passing or likely to pass in the councils of their country; the gripping hand of poverty bore hard upon them; and unacquainted as they necessarily were with civil affairs, they fell an easy prey to the wiles of the artful and insidious speculator, who was lying in wait to fatten upon their hard earnings. Under circumstances like these, it would have been strange indeed, if they had kept their certificates in their pockets. No, the thing was impracticable; go, they must, for whatever they would bring, and be the consequences whatever they might.

"Upon the whole, the committee are of opinion, that the contract entered into by Congress with the officers of the Revolutionary army for giving them half pay for life, has not been substantially complied with by the Government. They therefore recommend the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable and ought to be granted."

Report referred to Committee of the Whole, for Monday next.

On the Monday in question, no action was taken, the House being occupied with other matters.

1810, Dec. 24, Monday. In the House, the petitions and memorials of officers of the Revolution were referred to a select Committee of Sheffield, Hale, Shaw, Tracy and Willis Alston.

1811, Jan. 19. Mr. Potter presented a petition from the Rhode Island line for half pay for life. Referred to the committee above.

1811, Feb. 20, Act of, \$98,000 for pensions, \$960 for "sundry pensions."

1811, March 3. About 40 persons put on the list for pensions or an increase.

1811, Nov. 18. In the House, Mr. Dawson offered a resolution, that a committee be appointed "to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the relief of infirm and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late Revolutionary Army and of the present Army of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise." Laid on the table. Passed on the 19th. Dawson, Blount, Butler, Davenport, Ormsby, Gold and Fisk, were appointed the committee.

Dec. 11, the select committee presented a bill, which was read twice and referred to Committee of the Whole, for Monday, next. On Monday, the House was occupied with British aggressions and did not take up this bill.

1812, Jan. 3, in the House, the Committee on Claims, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act, providing for persons, disabled by reason of known wounds.

Feb. 25. Mr. Gholson, from that committee presented a bill, continuing in force the said act. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

March 31. Read a third time and passed. Same day, read twice in the Senate. April 14, it was reported in the Senate with amendments. Passed, amended, April 22. The House concurred. Bill approved.

1812, April 25. It revived the act of April 10, 1806, for six years or until the end of the then next following session of Congress. Section 2 requires agents for the payment of pensions to give bonds.

1812, Feb. 26, Act of, \$98,000 for pensions, \$960 for "sundry pensions."

1812, July 5, Act of, places about 80 names on the pension list and grants an increase to 40 more.

1812, Jan. 14. An act to raise an additional military force. \$16 bounty at enlistment; and three months pay and 160 acres of land at muster out.

SECT. 14. If disabled by wounds in the line of his duty, he shall be placed on the pension list; half pay for officers and \$5 per month for the others; widows to have half pay for five years; child or children to have the pension in case of death or re-marriage of widow.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The folios were not changed in the September number as they should have been with the beginning of a new volume. They should begin with 1 and run to 20. This number begins with 21.

THE celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the settlement of Easthampton, Long Island, was held August 24th. Flags and other decorations gave color and life to the village. Judge H. P. Hedges, delivered the historical address on the settlement of the place in the evening.

A parade which started shortly after noon, was an allegorical procession symbolical of the history of the town and was led by Frank L. Stratton, who appeared on horseback representing Uncle Sam, followed by a float containing twenty-four children, all descendants of the patentees of the town. Then came the Puritans, the Continental Brigade, a band of Montauk Indians, several companies of uniformed women on bicycles, followed by companies of men and boys all mounted on wheels. Fully 400 cyclists took part in the procession, and the wheel decorations were elaborate. A company of Rough Riders came in for a share of attention, while a procession of antiquated vehicles contained objects of curiosity. A liberty pole 150 feet high was dedicated during the day, and the Stars and Stripes were spread to the breeze from its tall peak.

THE American Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry, which, prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, was situated at 2 West 33d St., New York City, and was, at that time, obliged to close, owing to the fact that all of those associated in its conduct, volunteered either in the Army or Navy, is about to reorganize.

The Institute made *Authentic* genealogical and heraldic searches, prepared papers for admission to the various patriotic societies; also supplied the demand for paintings of armorial devices, dies for stamping stationery, book-plates, armorial windows, family trees and particulars as to livery details.

The above work, rendered by the Institute, was not only most artistic, but, what is more important, conformed absolutely with the many intricate laws of heraldry.

The SPIRIT OF "76" will publish, in subsequent issues, brief sketches of American families, including rendering of their armorial devices and such salient facts regarding their origin, alliances, etc., as may be deemed interesting.

This work will be conducted under the auspices of the American Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry, the temporary address of which is P. O. Box, 955, New York City.

If interested in the reorganization of the Institute, further particulars may be obtained upon application.

The Institute is now prepared to render services along the lines already described.

We are about to add a new department to the SPIRIT OF '76, under the heading of "Old Homesteads." This will comprise not only the homes of historic or family interest in the eastern part of our country, but also the pioneer homes of the middle, southern and western states. In this way records and illustrations of old homes may be preserved for future generations—which might otherwise be lost. A moderate charge will be made for illustration. Brief items of general interest will be used free of charge. For further particulars, Address, "Old Homestead Department," care of The SPIRIT OF '76.—18 to 20 Rose St., New York City.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

The Goodyear Genealogy, by Grace Goodyear Kirkman, is now ready for delivery to subscribers.

The following named persons are compiling a genealogy of a particular family:

Harwood—W. H. Harwood, M. D., Chasm Falls, N. Y.

Higginson—Eben Putnam, Salem, Mass.

Holbrook—Henry A. May, No. 47 Florence street, Roslindale, Mass.

Houghton—(Canadian) L. N. Vaughn, No. 1045 Cambridge street, Cambridge, Mass.

Hunter—E. J. Hunter, No. 105 Clark street, Chicago.

Kimberly—Chester T. Sherman, pension bureau, Washington, D. C.

Leeds—B. Frank Leeds, College Park, Cal.

Lufkin—Mr. E. B. Lufkin, Weld, Me.

Lyon—Henry A. May, No. 47 Florence street, Roslindale, Mass.

March—Miss Ellen Gates March, Baltimore, Md.; Azel Ames, M. D., Chelsea, Mass.

May—Henry A. May, No. 47 Florence street, Roslindale, Mass.

Noyes—Colonel Henry E. Noyes, Fort Wingate, N. M.

Owsley—Heaton Owsley, Chicago.

Pressey—Eben Putnam, Salem, Mass.

Shailer—Sumner Shailer, No. 126 West Sixty-sixth street, New York City.

Sherman—The Rev. David Sherman, Brookline, Boston, Mass.; Chester T. Sherman, pension bureau, Washington, D. C.

Stacey—Henry A. May, No. 47 Florence street, Roslindale, Mass.

Tapley—Eben Putnam, Salem, Mass.

Thomas—Descendants of Hugh Thomas of Maryland, Mrs. John N. Jewett, No. 412 Dearborn avenue, Chicago.

Tyler—W. I. Tyler Brigham, No. 4814 Evans avenue, Chicago.

Wade—Stuart Charles Wade, No. 1903 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Walker—Descendants of Lewis Walker of Chester Valley, Priscilla Walker Streets, No. 109 East Nineteenth street, New York City.

Wenzel—John Wenzel, Ashland, Mass.

White—Descendants of Thomas White of Plymouth, by the Hon. George White, Norfolk County Probate Court, Dedham, Mass.; Miss Elvira B. Smith, No. 18 Somerset street, Boston.

Winchester—Bradford Kingman, Brookline, Mass.

Wright—Nathan M. Wright, Providence Journal, Providence, R. I.

Harlow—Francis W. Robinson, No. 4 Athelwold street, Dorchester, Mass.

Hasbrouck—C. A. Hasbrouck, No. 237 Forty-Seventh street, Chicago.

Hazen—Henry Allen Hazen, box 427, Washington, D. C.

Hobart (of Edmund Hobart, Charlestown, 1633)—William Nelson, Paterson, N. J.; Edgar Hobart, San Jose, Cal.

Hyde (descendants of Jonathan and Samuel Hyde of Newton, Mass., 1646-1647)—Frank C. Hyde, No. 31 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Hosmer—Alfred W. Hosmer, Concord, Mass.

Harwood—W. H. Harwood, M. D., Chasm Falls, N. Y.

How-Howe—William A. Howe, East Windsor, Conn.; Gilman B. Howe, Northboro, Mass.

Nathan Gould of Portland, Me., has prepared a valuable pamphlet on "Captain Johnson Moulton's Company," the first company to leave the district of Maine in the Revolutionary war. It contains a list of the officers and privates in said company, and a record of the service they performed.

MAINE.—Thurston's Hist. of Winthrop, 178; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, 195; Lapham's Hist. of Paris; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, 483; Corliss' Hist. of North Yarmouth, 965; Bangor Hist. Mag., IV, 216.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dow's Hist. of Hampton, 644; Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 431; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, 370.

NEW YORK.—Boyd's Hist. of Consensus, 149; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, 203, 496; Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, 356; Gummer's Hist. of Deerport, 78; Schoonmaker's Hist. of Kingston, 475; Smith's Hist. of Dutchess County, 497.

RHODE ISLAND.—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 50; Austin's Ancestral Dict., 15; Narragansett Hist. Reg., II, 179; Updyke's Narragansett Church, R. I., 105.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Timlow's Hist. of Southington, Conn., 64; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 658; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 4, 31, 32; Littell's Passaic Valley Gens., 80; Clement's Newtown, N. J., Settlers; Heminway's Vt. Gaz., V; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Can., 197; Leland Gen., 253; Pope Gen.; Ressaguin Gen. 55; Salisbury Gen.; Guild's Stile's Gen., 325; Barton Gen., part II, 143; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 15; II, 25; III, 11; VII, 274; VIII, 58, 144; IX, 74; X, 46, 68, 196; Cole Gen., 1876.

COLES.—Robert, of Warwick, R. I., came with Winthrop's fleet to Ipswich, Mass., was admitted freeman 1631. He was at Providence Plantations, R. I., with Roger Williams; was one of the received purchasers of Warwick, R. I. He died in 1654. He married Mary, supposed to have been the sister of Christopher Hawxhurst, and after the death of Robert, to have married Matthias Harvey and removed to Long Island. By his wife Mary, Robert Coles had Daniel, John, Deliverance, Ann, Robert and Sarah.

REFERENCES.—Thompson's Hist. of Long Island, vol. I, 510; Davis' Hist. of Wallingford, Conn., 719; Middlefield, Conn., Hist.; Shourd's Fenwich Colony, N. J., 64; Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, Va., 186; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 26; Meade's Old Families of Va., II, 15; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 77, 80; X, 82; Cole Gen.

COLESWORTHY. N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XV, 330.

COLEMAN.—Thomas, of Newbury, from Marlborough, in Wiltshire, arrived at Boston, June 3, 1635, in the "James," from Southampton, came out under contract with Sir Richard Saltonstall and others, to keep their cattle, in which he was negligent and unfaithful as the Court ruled, yet was admitted freeman May 17, 1637, by wife Susanna, who died Nov. 17, 1650, had Tobias, born 1638; Benjamin, May 1, 1640; Joseph, Dec. 2, 1642; John, 1644; Isaac, Feb. 20, 1647, before mentioned; and Joanna; removed to Hampton, married July 11, 1651, Mary, widow of Edmund Johnson, who died Jan. 30, 1663; and he took for third wife Margery, daughter of Philip Fowler (widow of Thomas Rowell, of Andover, who had been widow of first Christopher Osgood, of Andover). He removed to Nantucket before 1663, there died 1682, aged 83. Perhaps Susanna, who died Jan. 2, 1643, was his daughter. Coffin says he spelled his name "Coulman," but was probably Coaleman, or Coulman.

THOMAS COLEMAN, of Wethersfield 1639, representative 1652 and '6, removed to Hadley, freeman 1661, there died 1674, leaving good estates to two sons before mentioned and three daughters of whom Sarah married the

second Richard Treat, one married Philip Davis, of Hartford; and Deborah married Daniel Gunn, of Milford. Part of the property was at Evesham, Worcestershire, England. His second wife was widow Frances Welles, by whom he had only Deborah. Mrs. Welles had Thomas, John, Mary, who married Jonathan Gilbert, before her marriage with Coleman.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, 204; Temple's Hist. of Whately, 27; Swift's Barnstable Families, vol. I, 195; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 639; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 286; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, 464.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Boyd's Hist. of Consensus, N. Y., 149; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, N. Y., 246; Egle's Hist. of Lebanon County, Pa., 237; Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, Va., 128; Slaughter's Bristol Parish, Va., 202; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 72; Paxton's Marshall Gen., 130, 236; Robertson's Pocahontas' Descendants; Cooley's Trenton, N. J., Gens., 41; Power's Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ill., 209; Round's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., II, 176; Ely Gen., 23, 47; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 430; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XII, 129; XVI, 141; Coleman Gen. (1867).

COLEY.—Samuel, of Milford, 1639, one of the first settlers, joined the church 1640, married Ann, daughter of James Prudden, had Peter, baptized 1641; Abilene 1643, Samuel 1646, Sarah 1648, Mary 1651, Hannah 1654, and Thomas 1657; and died in 1684. In his will of 1678, and in the will of his widow 1689, the same seven children are named. Abilene married Japhet Chapin, children are named. Abilene married Japhet Chapin, Sarah married a Baldwin; Mary married first Peter Simpson and second John Stream, and Hannah married Joseph Garnsey.

REFERENCES.—Schenk's Hist. of Fairfield, Conn., 362; Power's Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 210; Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 131.

COLIE. Amer. Ancestry, VI, 30.

COLFAX.—William, of Wethersfield, Conn., 1645. had several children born there and died before 1661.

COLGATE. Norwich, Conn., Jubilee, 200; Whittemore's Founders and Builders of the Oranges.

COLGRAVE. Amer. Ancestry, II, 25.

COLLAMORE, COLLEMORE or CULLIMORE.

COLLAMORE.—Anthony, of Scituate, nephew of Peter, born in England, married 1666, Sarah daughter of Isaac Chittenden, had Mary, born 1667, Peter 1671, Sarah 1673, Martha 1677 and Elizabeth 1679; was captain of militia, master of a vessel, and perished by wreck Dec. 16, 1693, on a ledge, still called Collamer's, near his home. Mary married Robert Stetson.

ISAAC COLLAMORE, Boston, 1636, shipwright, written Cullimer, in our old book of possessions, and Colimer, in Colonial Records, in 1638, had grant of lot at Braintree for four heads; freeman 1643; had wife Margaret, who died Dec. 13, 1651; and he married Jan. 22, 1652, Margery Page.

JAMES COLLAMORE, of Salem 1668.

PETER COLLAMORE, of Scituate, married 1695, Abigail, daughter of Tobias Davis, of Roxbury.

REFERENCES.—Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 181;

Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 239; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 432.

COLLANE:—Matthew, of Isle of Shoals, died about Dec. 25, 1650; and the Court at Kittery, appointed March 11, following Teague Mohonas admor.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 432.

COLLAR:—John, of Cambridge, by wife Hannah, probably daughter of James Cutler, had John, born Mar. 6, 1661, and Thomas Dec. 14, 1663; perhaps others; as probably in Boston, Jane July 20, 1681. Hannah, probably his daughter, married June 16, 1679, James Cutting.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 433; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 214; Boyd's Hist. of Consensus, N. Y., 150.

COLLIER:—Ambrose, embarked at Barbados, for Boston, March 11, 1679, in the society.

JOSEPH COLLIER, of Salisbury, had Mary, born April 9, 1662, who probably died young, and he removed to Hartford, about 1666, died Nov. 16, 1691, leaving Joseph aged 23; Mary (Phelps), 22, Sarah 18, Elizabeth 16, Abel 14, John 12, Abigail 9, Susanna 7, and Ann 4½. His wife was, I presume, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Sanford, of Hartford.

THOMAS COLLIER, of Hingham, 1635, freeman 1646, died April 6, 1647, the date of his will as in Genealogical Register, VII, 173-4, appears (tho. IX, 172, the abstract of record of death is one year earlier), aged 71, leaves wife and daughter Susanna, son Moses and Thomas.

WILLIAM COLLIER, of Duxbury, a merchant of London, came 1633, having for several years acted as one of the adventurers, and had so generous a spirit, as not to be content with making profit by the enterprise of pilgrims, unless he shared their hardships. Whether he brought wife from home, or had any here, is doubtful; but four daughters came, of excellent character, Sarah, who married March 15, or May, 1634, Love Brewster; Rebecca, married March 15, or May, 1634, Job Cole; Mary, married April 1, 1635, Thomas Prentice, afterwards the governor and surveyor to 1676, being his second wife, but tradition makes her widow of Samuel Freeman; and Elizabeth, married Nov. 2, 1637, Constant Southworth. He was assistant 28 years, between 1634 and 1665, and one of the two plenipotentiaries at the first meeting of the Cong. of Unit. Col., 1643, among the first purchasers of Dartmouth, 1652, and died 1670.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 432; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, Mass., 248; Rose's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 291; Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll., IV, 109; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 661; Dudley's Arch. and Gen. Coll. plate, 4; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 16; II, 25.

COLLEY. Eaton's Thomaston, Me., 181.

COLLICOTT or COLLACOT:—Edward Collicott, Hampton 1642; Historical Collections, N. H., II, 214.

RICHARD COLLICOTT, of Dorchester, freeman Mar. 4, 1633, was sergeant in the Pequot war artillery company 1637, selectman 1636, representative 1637, removed before 1656 to Boston, was representative for Falmouth 1669, and Saco 1672, died July 7, 1686, aged 83, as his gravestone on Copp's Hill reports. His will of April 23, preceding, is good for names of grandchildren who might be lost for want of it. His first wife Joanna, died Aug. 5, 1640, and by another wife Thomasin, who survived him, he had daughter Experience, born Sept. 29, 1641, son

Dependence July 5, 1643, who died before his father; and Preserved, baptized Jan. 28, 1649; Elizabeth and Bethia. Experience married Richard Miles; Elizabeth married Richard Hall; and Bethia married July 21, 1692, Rev. Daniel Gookin, as his second wife. Winthrop II, 336; Hutchinson, II, 515. The record gives the name Colcott sometimes.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 432.

COLLINS:—Anthony, of New Hampshire, of the Grand Jury, 1684. The death, March 22, 1700, of aged widow Collins is mentioned in Pike's Ms. Journal.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, of Salisbury, married Nov. 5, 1668, Martha, daughter of John Eaton, had Mary, born Jan. 8, 1670, John 1673, Samuel Jan., 1676, Ann April 1, 1679, Benjamin May 29, 1681, and Ephraim Sept. 30, 1683, and the father died Dec. 10, following.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, of Lynn, freeman 1691, married Sept. 25, 1673, Priscilla Kirtland, had Susanna, born July 9, 1674, William Oct. 14, 1676, died at 12 days; the mother died soon after, and he married Sept. 5, 1677, widow Elizabeth Putnam, had Priscilla, May 2, 1679, Elizabeth Jan. 3, 1682, and Benjamin Dec. 5, 1684.

BERNARD COLLINS, of New London, drowned 1660.

CHRISTOPHER COLLINS, of Boston, had in 1640, grant of lot for two heads at Braintree; Saco 1660, was constable of Scarborough 1664, there died 1666, aged 58, under some suspicion of murder by a neighbor, who on trial was acquitted and the jury say, "the said Collins was slain by misadventure and culpable of his own death." He left good estates and son Christopher and Moses. See the valua. History of Scarborough, by Wm. S. Southgate, in Maine Historical Collections, III. His widow Jane returned good inventory of 422 pounds sterling, 14 shillings, including 23 cows.

DANIEL COLLINS, of Enfield, 1683, died May 3, 1690, aged about 42, leaving widow Sarah, daughter of Thomas Tibbals, who next year married Joseph Warriener, and children Daniel, Patience, Nathan born 1683, and Sarah 1686.

EBENEZER COLLINS, of New Haven, married about 1683, Ann, widow of John Trowbridge, daughter of Gov. Leete, had Mehitable, and a posthumous child.

EDWARD COLLINS, of Cambridge, 1638, freeman May 13, 1640, was deacon representative 1654-70, except '61, lived many years on plantation of Gov. Cradock, at Medford, and at last purchased it, sold to Richard Russell 1600 acres, and other parts to others. Mather, Magn., IV, 8; in his whole chapter on the twin sons John and Nathaniel, does not equal in value the few lines of Mitchell, from whom we learn, his wife was Martha, and child Daniel, about 9 years old when his parents united with his church possibly father of Phebe, who died at Cambridge, Jan. 5, 1654; lived at Koenigsberg, in Prussia; John, Harvard College 1649; Samuel, lived in Scotland for some years; and Sibyl, wife of Rev. John Whiting, all born in England; beside these, Martha born Sept. 1639; Nathaniel, March 7, 1643, Harvard College 1660; Abigail, Sept. 1644; and Edward 1646, all baptized here. Abigail married probably in 1663, John Willet, son of Capt. Thomas, who died Feb. 2, 1664; and Martha, it is thought, married Rev. Joshua Moody. The patriarch died at Charlestown, April 9, 1689, aged about eighty-six.

ELIZUR COLLINS, of Warwick, 1644, son of that widow Ann Collins, who married John Smyth, President of the College of R. I., 1649. On the death of his mother's

husband she and her son had the estate of Smyth. Of him I learn, that, in 1667, his age was 45; had married Sarah Wright, who brought him Thomas, born Oct. 26, 1664; Elizur June 11, 1666; William March 8, 1668; Ann, March 4, 1670, who married Jan. 7, 1686, the second John Potter, and Elizabeth Nov. 1, 1672.

FRANCIS COLLINS, of Salem, 1637, had Hannah, who married June 30, though another account says Jan. 27, 1669, John Brown of Salem; asked permission in 1687, on the strength of his half century's residence to keep a house of entertainment and ten years later a widow Collins, probably his, of the same town, had the same leave.

HENRY COLLINS, of Lynn, came in the *Abigail*, 1635, aged 29, with wife Ann, 30; and children Henry 5, John 3, Margery 2, and four servants, says the London custom house record; freeman March 9, 1637, died Feb. 1687, leaving Henry, John and Joseph.

HUGH COLLINS, of Norwich, or perhaps Lyme, a devisee in the will of young Joshua Uncas, the Mohegan sachem, for which see *Geneal. Reg.*, XIII, 236; but I find nothing more.

JAMES COLLINS, Salem, a shipmaster, lost at sea, 1685.

JOHN COLLINS, of Gloucester, may have had grant of land at Salem, 1643, had wife Joan, son John, born perhaps in England; James, born Sept. 16, 1643, Mary March 8, 1646. Selectman 1646 and '70, beside often intermediate years freeman 1646. Died March 25, 1675, and his widow died May 25, 1695. Joan, probably his daughter married Dec. 25, 1661, Robert Scamp, and died Nov. 9, 1663, Mary, probably another daughter, married June 15, 1665, Josiah Elwell.

JOHN COLLINS, of Boston, brother of Edward, artillery company 1644, had besides eldest son John, by wife Susanna, Thomas, baptized April 5, 1646, 7 months old, and at same time, Susanna, about 3 years and 12 days old; and Elizabeth April 16, 1648, about 8 days old, was a shoemaker, and died March 29, 1670. In 1640, he had grant of lot at Braintree, for three heads. His daughter Susanna, married March 25, 1662, Thomas Walker.

JOHN COLLINS, of New London, 1680-3.

JOSEPH COLLINS, of Eastham, married March 20, 1672, Duty Knowles, had Sarah, born Jan. 2, 1673; John Dec. 18, 1674, Lydia, July, 1676, Joseph, June, 1678, Hannah, Feb., 1680, Jonathan, Aug. 20, 1682, Jane, March 3, 1684, Benjamin, Feb. 6, 1687, and James, March 10, 1689, died at three weeks.

PETER COLLINS, of New London, 1650, is not thought to be son of any in our country, nor to have had wife or children at his death, May or June, 1655, dividing his property among John Gager and other neighbor.

PETER COLLINS, of Pemaquid, in 1674, swore fidelity to Massachusetts.

SAMUEL COLLINS, of New London, 1680-3; perhaps removed to Lyme, married Aug. 6, 1695, Rebecca, widow of Joseph Hunt, of Duxbury, who died June 15, preceding.

THOMAS COLLINS, of Boston, 1677, merchant.

REFERENCES.

MAINE.—Hatch's *Hist. of Industry*, 542; Farrow's *Hist. of Isleborough*, 189; Eaton's *Hist. of Thomaston*, 182.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Page's *Hist. of Hardwick*, 353; Paige's *Hist. of Cambridge*, 511; Rich's *Hist. of Truro*,

522; Wyman's *Charlestown, Mass., Gens.*, vol. I, 231; Davis' *Landmarks of Plymouth*, 68; Babson's *Hist. of Gloucester*, 72; Freeman's *Hist. of Cape Cod*, II, 373, 598.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Norton's *Hist. of Fitzwilliam*, 518; Hayward's *Hist. of Hancock*, 460; Cogswell's *Hist. of Nottingham*, 355; Washington, N. H., *Hist.*, 344.

CONNECTICUT.—Dodd's *Hist. of East Haven*, 114; Orcutt's *Hist. of New Milford*, 688; Stiles' *Hist. of Windsor*, II, 158; Hinman's *Conn. Settlers*, 664.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Hough's *Hist. of Lewis County, N. Y.*, 230; Cleveland's *Hist. of Yates County, N. Y.*, 317; Roe's *Hist. of Rose, N. Y.*, 269; Irish *Hist. of Richmond, R. I.*, 91; Austin's *R. I. Gen. Dict.*, 51; Clement's *Newtown, N. J., Settlers*; Putnam's *Hist. Mag.* V, 30; Hubbard's *Hist. of Stanstead County, Can.*, 200; Huntington *Gen.*, 129; Hall's *Genealogical Notes*, 76; Goodwin's *Footnote Gen.*, 240; Walworth's *Hyde Gen.*, vol. I, 297; Amer. *Ancestry*, vol. I, 16; II, 26; IV, 189; VII, 172; IX, 184, 196, 199; X, 146; XI, 161; N. E. *Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, V, 95; XI, 335; XVI, 141; Collins' *Gen.*

COLLIN. Amer. *Ancestry*, II, 26; Collins' *Hist. of Hillsdale, N. Y.*, 16; App. I.

COLLINGSWOOD. Davis' *Landmarks of Plymouth*, 68.

COLLIS. Hyde's *Brimfield, Mass.*, 391; Temple's *Hist. of Palmer, Mass.*, 433.

COLLYER. Baird's *Hist. of Rye, N. Y.*, 407.

COLLISHAW:—William, of Boston, 1633, came, possibly at the same time as Cotton, with wife Ann, and Sarah Morrice, her daughter, for the three were received into our church the month following the admission of our teacher; freeman March 4, 1634. No more is known.

REFERENCES:—Savage's *Gen. Dict.*, vol. I.

COLMAN:—Edward, of Boston, married Oct. 27, 1648, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lumbard of Barnstable, had Elizabeth Jan. 28, 1652; Mary, Sept. 12, 1653, died under four years; Martha, Aug. 8, 1655; James, Jan. 31, 1657; and other children, certainly Abigail, named in will of grandfather Lumbard.

JOSEPH COLMAN, of Scituate, shoemaker, came in 1635 or '36, from Sandwich, in Kent, with wife Sarah, and four children, was first at Charlestown, but went, 1638 to Scituate, thence removed, perhaps, to Norwich, before 1690; had at Sandwich, Joseph, Zechariah, Thomas and several daughters.

WILLIAM COLMAN, of Boston, came with wife Elizabeth, in the "*Arabella*," 1671, from London, had Mary, born Dec. 3, 1671, and Benjamin, Oct. 19, 1673, Harvard College, 1692. They were from Satterly, in Norfolk, and perhaps brought John. Five of this name, in 1834, had been graduates at Harvard and nine at other N. E. Colleges.

REFERENCES:—Emery's *Penn. Newbury, Mass.*, 151; Deane's *Hist. of Scituate, Mass.*, 241; Essex *Inst. Hist. Coll.*, XX, 226; Hinman's *Conn. Settlers*, 658; Dawson *Gen.*, 155; Thurston *Gen.*, (1892) 80; Savage's *Gen. Dict.*, vol. I, 437; N. E. *Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, XII, 129; XVI, 141.

COLESWORTHY. N. E. *Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, XV, 330.

COLQUHOUN. Richmond Standard, II, 32.

COLQUITT. Goode Gen., 98.

COLSON:—Adam, of Reading, an early settler, married Sept. 7, 1668, Mary, had Josiah, born March 6, 1673, died in few months; Elizabeth, Oct. 9, 1676; Lydia, March 31, 1680; and David, April 26, 1682; and died March 1, 1687.

NATHANIEL COLSON, of Newport, by wife Susanna, had Ann, born June 8, 1678.

REFERENCES:—Eaton's Thomaston, Me., 182; Milikin's Narraguages Valley, Me., 2.

COLT or COULT.

COLT:—John, of Windsor, 1668, lived to old age, had Sarah, baptized at Hartford, says Hinman, Feb. 7, 1647, and several sons of whom one or more settled at Lyme. In his second edition 672-8, Hinman gives many names of descendants yet with no precision of line. But the original is quite mythical. The settler was born in Colchester, Co. Essex, about 50 minutes from London, came to Dorchester, when about 11 years old, removed to Hartford about 1638, as says the book, with no inherent probability, but it is sure to encourage distrust of such tale, that he is made great-great-grandson of a peer of England, who was dispossessed of his estate, etc. Such examples may, I hope, be shunned and not imitated. Mr. Hinman had too respectable a name to encourage the relations of such old wives' inventions.

REFERENCES:—Wadsworth Hyde Gen., 101; Loomis' Gen. Female Branches, 149; Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, Conn., 657; Tuttle Gen., 182; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 672; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 437.

COLTMAN:—John, of Wethersfield, 1645, a schoolmaster, who had been a servant with Leonard Chester, or his widow Mary, who in her will of Nov. 20, 1688, then widow of Hon. Richard Russell, remembered his servant near fifty years before. His daughter Mary married May 1, 1684, John Nash of Norwalk, and died about 1688, or '9, leaving widow and three daughters.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., 438.

COLTON:—George, of Springfield, 1644, came from Sutton Coldfield, as is said, Co. Warwick, about 8 minutes from Birmingham, married Deborah Gardner, had Isaac, born 1646; Ephraim, 1648; Mary, or Mercy, Sept. 22, 1649; Thomas, 1651; Sarah, 1653; Deborah, 1655; Hepzibah, 1657; John, 1659; and Benjamin, 1661; died young; was freeman 1665; a grantee of Suffield, 1670, called "quartermaster" in the record report 1669-71, and '7. His wife died Sept. 5, 1689, and he married 1692, Lydia, daughter of deacon Samuel Wright, widow of John Lamb, who had been widow of John Norton, and before him of Lawrence Bliss; died Dec. 17, 1699.

REFERENCES:—Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, Conn., II, 1478, 1605; Adams' Hist. of Fairhaven, Vt., 327; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 678; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 159; Long Meadow, Mass., Centen. 27; Chandler Gen., 83; Ely Gen., 46, 101; Wentworth Gen., II, 55; Morris and Flint Gen., 39; Amer. Ancestry, II, 26; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 438; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXIII, 202, 319, 416; XXXIV, 31, 187.

COLVILLE. Amer. Ancestry, II, 26.

COLVIN. Williams' Hist. of Danby, Vt., 125; Rose's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 30; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 52; Wight Gen., 175; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 16.

COLWELL:—Robert of Providence, R. I., admitted freeman 1658.

SAMUEL COLWELL, embarked at Barbadoes, March 21, 1678.

REFERENCES:—Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 138; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict. 58; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 104.

COMBERBACH.

THOMAS COMBERBACH, came from Norwich, 1637, aged 16, in the employment of Michael Metcalf. Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I.

COMBS, COMBE, COOMES, or COOMBS.

COMBS:—George, of Charlestown, died July 27, 1659, was perhaps only a transient man.

JOHN COMBS, Plymouth, freeman 1633, is called gentleman, next year had wife Sarah, and son Francis, seems to have died before 1645, when William Spooner, who was his servant in 1642, was by the Court ordered to have charge of the children of Combs, and in 1666, the son Francis got grant of land in his father's right.

JOHN COMBS, Boston, cooper, married Feb. 24, 1662, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Barlow, had Elizabeth, born Nov. 30, 1662; John, July 20, 1664, probably the freeman 1690; and Mary, Nov. 28, 1666; and he died May, 16, 1668. He spent much of Barlow's estate and the Court ordered provision for Barlow's only child and his widow who married John Warren as his second wife and died early in 1672.

JOHN COMBS, Northampton, had there twelve children, removed to Springfield, and had one more, born 1714. Sometimes this name has "e" final, instead of "s"; and other variations.

REFERENCES:—Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 556; Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, N. H., 431.

COMEE or COMY.

COMEE:—David, of Woburn, had Mary, born Jan. 30, 1663; removed to Concord, 1664, died Mar. 31, 1676. His daughter Mary, married May 24, 1688, Joshua Kibby. This may be the same name as the next.

REFERENCES:—Herrick's Hist. of Gardiner, Mass., 340; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 340.

JOHN COMER, Weymouth, perhaps the same as the preceding, by wife Sarah, had Sarah, born July 10, 1662.

JOHN COMER, Newport, a Baptist preacher 1656.

JOHN COMER, Boston, by wife Elinor, had John, born Aug. 12, 1674; William, Nov. 28, 1678; Thomas Sept. 6, 1680, and Mary Dec. 15, 1685.

RICHARD COMER, perhaps of Ipswich 1651, married a daughter of Humphrey Gilbert.

REFERENCES:—Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, N. Y., 720; Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 437.

COMEGGS. Old Kent, Md., 224.

COMERFORD. Hist. Sanbornton, N. H., 177.

COMERY. Eaton's Hist. of Warren, Me., 520.

COMINGS. Hodgman's Westford, 443.

COMMONS. Young's Wayne, Ind.

COMLY. Martindale's Byberry, 250.

COMPTON.

COMPTON:—John, of Roxbury, freeman Sept. 3,

1634, had wife Susanna, in Roxbury church record, spelled Cumpton, as also in list of freeman; removed to Boston, was disarmed with the majority in 1637. Winth. I, 248. Snow's Hist. 108. His daughter Abigail, married Jan. 30, 1652, Joseph Brisco, but the father was probably dead though his widow lived to Nov. 1664.

WILLIAM COMPTON, Ipswich, bought land in 1662, of Daniel Ladd.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 439.

COMSTOCK.

COMSTOCK:—Christopher, of Fairfield, 1661, married Oct. 6, 1663, Hannah, daughter of Richard Platt, of Milford, had Daniel, born July 21, 1664; Hannah, July 15, 1666; Abigail, January 27, 1669, died at 20 years; Mary, Feb. 19, 1671; Elizabeth Oct. 7, 1674; Mercy, Nov. 12, 1676; and Samuel, Feb. 6, 1680; had good estate, kept a tavern, and died Dec. 28, 1702.

JOHN COMSTOCK, Weymouth, 1639, indenture served of Henry Russell, sat down at Saybrook, E. part, now Lyme, had Abigail, born Apr. 12, 1662; Elizabeth June 9, 1665; William, Jan. 9, 1669; Christian, Dec. 11, 1671; Hannah, Feb. 22, 1673; John, Sept. 30, 1676; and Samuel July 6, 1678. Abigail married June 24, 1679, William Peake.

SAMUEL COMSTOCK, of Wethersfield, 1648.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK, of Wethersfield, came from England, and there lived several years with wife Elizabeth, and probably son William and Daniel, removed 1649, to New London. His son William, had William, left widow Abigail, who married a Huntley of Lyme.

REFERENCES.

CONNECTICUT.—Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, 273; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, 689; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 682; Hall's Hist. of Norwalk, 185; Caulkins' Hist. of New London, 205.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 667.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, 289; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 461; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, 348. Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, 378.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Turner's Philip Purchase, N. Y., 223; Cleveland's Hist. Yates County, N. Y., 460; Richardson's Hist. of Woonsocket, R. I., 242; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 280; Austin's Ancestral Dict., 16; Bulkley's Brown Mem., 19; Bangor Hist. Mag., IV, 125; Champion Gen.; Morris Gen.; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 16; V, 88; VII, 155; XI, 202; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 439.

CONNABLE. Connable Gen.

CONARD. Conard Gen.

CONARY. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 184.

CONDE. Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 16.

CONDIT. Dodd Gen., 91, 182; Condit Gen., 1885; Whittemore's Founders and Builders of the Oranges, N. J.

CONANT.

CONANT:—Christopher, of Plymouth, 1623, came in the Ann, had share in division of land next year but was gone in 1627, perhaps to Cape Ann, for he had not shared in the division of cattle that year. But if he had gone home, he must have come back to our country, for he was on the first jury for criminal trial here, impaneled

for the case of Walter Palmer, for manslaughter, Nov. 1630, having been in 1623, at Plymouth, next at Nantasket, thence removed to Cape Ann, there resided between one and two years and removed to Naumkeag, about 1627. He was son of Richard and Agnes, brother it is said of Dr. John of the great Assembly of Divines at Westminster, born in the hundred of E. Budleigh, baptized at the parish church of the same, in Devonshire, April 9, 1593; appointed 1625, governor, agent, or superintendent for the Dorchester projector of the plantation as Endicott, who superseded him, was, 1629, for the Governor and Comptroller of Mass. before the coming of Winthrop, the first Charter Governor in the country. (Felt. I, 106; Hubbard, 109, 10.) Gibbs says his grandfather John, was of French, i. e. Norman, extraction, his ancestors for many generations having been at Gittis-ham, between Honiton and Ottery St. Mary's. He requested to be freeman Oct. 19, 1630, was admitted May 18 following, was representative at the first general Court of Mass., 1634, died Nov. 19, 1679, in 87th year at Beverly (which he earnestly desired to be named Budleigh). Young, Chronicle 24, gives him four sons, I think, he had five; but even the assiduous fondness of Felt, in a Memorandum of great diligence filling fourteen pages of Geneal. Reg., II, has not furnished complete family account. His abstract of the will, made March 1, 1678, refers to son Exercise and children; son Lot's ten children; grandchildren John, son of Roger; grandchild Joshua Conant, whose father may have been John, or Roger; daughters Elizabeth Conant, probably never married; Mary, widow of the second William Dodge, and her five children; Sarah, and her children John and four daughters; a grandchild Rebecca Conant, whose father may have been either of the sons, John or Roger, beside cousin Mary, wife of Hilliard Verin, but whose daughter is unknown; Adoniram Verin, and his sister Hannah, with her two children and three daughters of his cousin James Mason, deceased and it is equally unknown who she was. Of Exercise, perhaps the third son, born at Cape Ann, about 1636, baptized Dec. 24, 1637; Joshua; and Lot, above, is all that is known to me; John was of Beverly church, 1671, probably died before his father; Roger, the first born child at Salem, is spoken next. His wife Sarah, but neither he nor wife united early with the church.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Wyman's Charlestown Gens., vol. I, 232; Stone's Hist. of Beverly, Mass., 18; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, 641; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, 138; Herrick's Hist. of Gardner, 342; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 354.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 434; Worcester's Hist. of Hollis, N. H., 370; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 182; Hollister's Hist. of Pawlet, Vt., 180; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 210; Whitman Gen., 101; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 691; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 101, 111, 167; VII, 106; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 440; Conant Chart, 1884; Conant Gen. 1887.

CONDY.

CONDY:—Samuel, of Marblehead, 1668-74.

THOMAS CONDY, a soldier in Turner's company, Feb. 1676, probably of Boston.

WILLIAM CONDY, of New London, had a lot granted 1664, was master of a vessel in the West Indies trade, married Mary, daughter of Ralph Parker, had Richard, William, Ebenezer and Ralph, all baptized March 23,

1673; removed to Boston, was master of a vessel going to London, in 1679, taken by the Algerines; died Aug. 26, 1685.

REFERENCES:—Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Conn. 353; Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Families, 47.

CONDON. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 183.

CONCKLIN.

CONCKLIN:—Ananias, of Salem, 1638, freeman May 18, 1642, had Lewis, baptized April 30, 1643; Jacob and Elizabeth, March 18, 1649; removed to Long Island.

JEREMIAH CONCKLIN, of Long Island, married Mary, daughter of Lyon Gardiner, died 1712, in 78th year.

JOHN CONKLIN, of Salem, perhaps, at least he is in Felt's list, as having grant of land 1640, and he and Ananias, probably his sons were there in 1645; was of Southold, L. I., admitted freeman of Conn. 1662, as was John Jr., perhaps his son.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 440; Amer. Ancestry, X, 63.

CONKLIN. Cleveland's Yates County, N. Y., 491; Hedge's Hist. of East Hampton, N. Y., Address; Littell's Passaic Valley, N. J., 83, 499; Pompey, N. Y., Reunion, 288; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 215; Frey Gen., 34; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 16; II, 26; X, 63; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 441.

CONKLING. Essex Inst. Coll., XXXI, 43; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 73; Hays' Wells Gen., 89.

CONN. Cochrane's Hist. Antrim, N. H., 435; Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 643.

CONNABLE. Cunnabell Gen.

CONE:—Daniel, Haddam, by wife Mehitabel, daughter of Jared Spencer, had Ruth, born Jan. 7, 1663; Hannah, Apr. 6 or 8 1664; Daniel, Jan. 21, 1666; Jared, Jan. 7, 1668; Rebecca, Feb. 6, 1670; Ebenezer; Jared, again, 1674; Nathaniel; Stephen; Caleb about 1680; and died Oct. 24, 1706, aged 80.

REFERENCES.

CONNECTICUT.—Field's Hist. of Haddam, Conn., 44; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 693; Andrews' Hist. of New Britain, 249; Whittemore's Hist. of Middlesex County, 321.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 78; Loomis Gen. Female Branches, 523; Walworth Hyde Gen., 783; Smith Gen. (1890) 19; Hurlbut Gen., 413; Humphrey Gen., 344; Heminway's Vt. Gaz., V; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 441; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 25; IX, 134.

CONELLY. Powers' Hist. Sangamon County, Ill., 217.

CONEY. Breckinridge Gen., 63.

CONGDON. Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 53; Austin's Allied Families, R. I., 53; Newport Hist. Mag., 236.

CONGER. Williams' Danby, Vt., 129.

CONEY.

CONEY:—James, of Braintree, had Joshua, born April, 1640, died Dec. 1642; Patience and Experience, twin daughters, Aug. 1642, and James, died Dec. 1642.

JEREMY CONEY, Exeter, took oath of allegiance Nov. 30, 1677.

JOHN CONEY, of Boston, cooper, married June 20, 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Nash, had John, born Jan. 5, 1656; Sarah, May 22, 1660; Joseph, April 27, 1662; Elizabeth, April 2, 1664; William, July 5, 1665; Thomas, Sept. 26, 1667; Mary, March 10, 1669; Rebecca, June 18, 1670; Elizabeth again, Feb. 24, 1672 and Benjamin, Oct., 1673.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 442.

CONIGRAVE.

CONIGRAVE:—Walter, of Warwick, was on the freeman's list 1655, and soon after at Newport; but no more can be heard of him, except that he was Captain 1661; and so strange a name would be observed if perpetuated in any record as it is when made worse in Col. Rec. R. I., 1,455, where it is distorted to Cemigrave.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 442.

CONLEY or CONNELLY.

CONLEY:—Abraham, of Kittery, 1640, took oath of fidelity 1652, constable 1647-59; by Sullivan, 343, written Cunley.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 442.

CONNEBALL.

CONNEBALL:—John, of Boston, a soldier of Turner's company in the Falls fight, March 1676, was of Old South church and freeman 1690, died April 10, 1724, aged 75. His son Samuel, had his share of land in Bernardston, granted 1736, for those in that bloody field. The name now is Cunnable.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 443.

CONNELL:—Thomas. See Cornhill.

CONNER.

CONNER:—Cornelius, of Exeter, quite early removed to Salisbury, there, by wife Sarah, had Sarah, born Aug. 23, 1659; John, Dec. 8, 1660; Samuel, Feb. 12, 1662; Mary Dec. 27, 1663; Elizabeth Feb. 26, 1665; Rebecca, April 10, 1668; Ruth, May 16, 1670; Jeremiah, Nov. 6, 1672; a daughter probably Ursula, in record Husly, Aug. 10, 1673; Cornelius, Aug. 12, 1675 and Dorothy, Nov. 1, 1676. Ruth married 1687, Thomas Clough, of Salisbury, as his second wife.

WILLIAM CONNER, of Plymouth, came in the Fortune 1621, but died or more probably removed before 1627, as he has no part of division of cattle.

REFERENCES:—Dearborn's Hist. of Parsonfield, Me., 372; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., II, 178; Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, 357; Old Kent, Md., 79; Wheeler's Hist. of North Carolina, II, 82; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 443.

CONNOR. Willis' Amer. Family Antiquities; Bell's Hist. of Exeter, N. H., 7; Coggs'well's Hist. of Henniker, N. H., 525; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 14.

CONNET. Littell's Passaic Valley Gens., 89; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 144; Conant Gen., 563.

CONOVER. Willis' Amer. Family Antiquities; Heroes of the Revolution and their Descendants; Salter's Hist. of Monmouth County, N. J., XX; Roome Gen., 140; Bergen Gen., 140.

CONRAD. Amer. Ancestry, VII, 197; VIII, 78; Conrad Gen.

CONROY. Worcester's Hist. of Hollis, N. H., 370; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 556.

CONNOWAY.

CONNOWAY:—Jeremiah, of Charlestown, 1678. Ann, perhaps his widow, died July 21, 1692, aged 58.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 443.

CONSTABLE.

CONSTABLE:—Thomas, of Boston, died about 1650 and his widow Ann, married Philip Long, who came from Ipswich. At New Haven, 1643, was a Mrs. Constable.

REFERENCES:—Hugh's Hist. of Lewis County, N. Y., 238; Old Kent, Md., 85; Bartow Gen., 197.

CONSAULUS. Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Fam., 48; Munsell's Albany, IV, 127.

CONSTANT. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 218.

CONTESSÉ. Richmond Standard, vol. I, 49.

CONSTANTINE. History of Ashburnham, Mass., 645.

CONVERS or CONVERSE.

CONVERS:—Allen, of Woburn, freeman 1644, who, Felt says, had grant of land at Salem, 1639, had Zechary, born Oct. 11, 1642; Elizabeth March 7, 1645, died young; Sarah, July 11, 1647; Joseph, May 31, 1649; Mary, Sept. 26, 1651, died soon; Theophilus, Sept. 21, 1652, died soon; Samuel, Sept. 20, 1653; Mary, again, Nov. 26, 1655; Hannah, March 13, 1660. He died April 19, 1679, and his wife died three days after, probably of small-pox.

EDWARD CONVERS, of Charlestown, came in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630, with wife Sarah, and children; requested Oct. 19, to be, and, May 18, following was admitted freeman. They were dismissed from our church to be among the first of that in Charlestown, where he was selectman 1634-40, had grant of first ferry to Boston in 1631, removed 1643 to Woburn, was representative 1660, and deacon. His wife Sarah, died Jan. 14, 1662. He may have been father of all in this region, except Allen, and perhaps, was his brother; died Aug. 10, 1663. His daughter Mary, married Dec. 19, 1643, Simon Thompson, who died 1658; she married a Sheldon next year. His will, of Aug. 1659, names wife Sarah, sons Josiah, James and Samuel, Edward, son of James, as well as alludes to others, children of daughter Mary Thompson, who was then wife of Sheldon, kinsmen Allen Convers and John Parker, kinswoman Sarah Smith.

ZECHARIAH CONVERS, of Woburn, married June 12, 1667, Hannah Bateman, daughter of John, of Boston, who died Jan. 1, 1679, had Zechariah, born Nov. 4, 1670; Elizabeth, Oct. 29, 1672; Ruth, Oct. 3, 1674, died at 3 months; and he died Jan. 22, 1679. Of this name, spelled sometimes with "i" for "e" and often with final "e," though the soldier wrote it, as I have; two had, in 1834, been graduates at Harvard and eight at other New England colleges.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 72, 176; Drapers Hist. of Spencer, 188; Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, 391; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, 557; Washburn's Hist. of Leicester, 353; Winchester Record, vol. I, 233; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., vol. I, 234; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, 557.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 482; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, 280; Sanderson's Hist. of Charlestown, 311; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 543.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 195; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, N. Y., 302; Heminway Gen., 55; Vinton's Richardson Gen., 248; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 633; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 16; X, 67; Converse Gen.

CONWAY.

CONWAY:—Edwin, of Worcestershire, Eng., married Martha, daughter of William Eltonhead, of Eltonhead, Eng., had son Edwin of Virginia, born 1694, died 1698, married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Henry Fleete. His son Edwin married Annie Ball, half sister of Mary Ball, mother of Washington.

REFERENCES:—Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, Va., 129; 158; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, 222; Norton's Hist. of Knox County, Ohio, 297; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, N. H., 370; Carter Family Tree; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 204.

CONY. North's Hist. of Augusta, Me., 836; Maine Hist. Rec., vol. I, 207; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, 430; Guild Gen., 29; Cony Gen.

CONYN. Munsell's Albany, IV, 109.

CONYNGHAM. Penn. Mag., VII, 204; Kulp's Wyoming Valley.

COOK or COOKE.

COOK:—Aaron, of Dorchester, freeman May 6, 1635, removed 1636, with the great body of others, to Windsor, married there a daughter of Thomas Ford, had Joanna, baptized Aug. 5, 1638; Aaron, Feb. 21, 1641; Miriam, March 12, 1643; Moses, Nov. 16, 1645; Samuel Nov. 21, 1650; Elizabeth, Aug. 7, 1653; and Noah, June 14, 1657; the last three by second wife Joan, daughter of Nicholas Denslow, who died April 1676. He had graduated at Mussaco, now Simsbury, but was discouraged probably by a controversy and removed to Northampton 1661, was a proprietor 1667, at Westfield, representative 1668; by a third wife Elizabeth, married Dec. 2, 1676, daughter of John Nash, of New Haven, had no children; married fourth wife 1688, Rebecca, widow of Philip Smith, daughter of Nathaniel Foote; was captain and Mayor; and died Sept. 5, 1690, aged 80. Miriam married Nov. 8, 1661, Joseph Leeds and Elizabeth married probably Samuel Parsons.

CALEB COOK, of Watertown, married July 31, 1685, Mary Parmenter, had Caleb, born April 1, 1686.

ELKANAH COOK, of Boston, 1658.

FRANCIS COOK, of Plymouth, came in the Mayflower, 1620, with one child, John; his wife Esther, and other children Jacob, Jane, and Esther, coming in the Ann, 1623, so that he counted six shares in division of lands 1624; and in 1626, was born Mary, and he had seven shares at division of cattle. He was called by Bradford, "a very old man," in 1650, who saw his "children's children having children," and had married in Holland, a native of the Netherlands, of the Walloon Church, was one of the first purchasers of Dartmouth, 1652, and of Middleborough, 1662; died April 7, 1663. His will, of Dec. 7, 1659, made wife Esther and son John executors. Jane married about 1628, Experience Mitchell; Esther married Nov., 1644, Richard Wright; and Mary married Dec. 26, 1645, John Thomson, who died June 16, 1696, aged 80, and she died March 21, 1715.

GEORGE COOK, of Cambridge, came in the "Defence," 1635, aged 25, with elder brother Joseph, in Harlaken-den's company, in the ship's clearance at the London custom house called with others, servants of Harlaken-den for description of the government, no doubt, for in the year following our record gives both the prefix of respectable; freeman March 3, 1636; representative 1636-42-5, and speaker 1645, artillery company 1643, captain, by wife Alice, had Elizabeth, born March 27, 1640, who died August following; Thomas, born June 19, 1642, died at 2 months; Joseph Dec. 27, 1643; Elizabeth again, August 21, 1644; and Mary August 15, 1646. He went home, and was a colonel on service in Ireland, there died or was killed 1652. His daughter Mary, married, it is said, Samuel Annesley, Esq., of Westminster, called "her mother's younger brother," with whom she was living 1691; and Elizabeth married Rev. John Quick of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London. Administration on his estate here was granted 1653, to President Dunster and Joseph Cooke.

GREGORY COOK, of Cambridge, shoemaker, by wife Mary, who died August 17, 1681, had Stephen, born about 1647; and Susanna, who died Nov. 13, 1674; lived in that part now Newton, in 1672; next year was of Watertown, yet had some years been at Mendon, was there selectman 1669; of Watertown again, 1684, and at Cambridge was selectman 1678, and after; married Nov. 1, 1681, widow Susanna Goodwin, and died Jan. 1, 1691, and his widow married Sept. 15, following Henry Spring.

HENRY COOK, of Salem, 1638, married June, 1639, Judith Burdsall, died Dec. 25, 1661, when his inventory is produced and his children named with their ages, Isaac, 22; Samuel 20; John, 14; Judith, 18; Rachel, 16; Mary and Martha, 12; Henry 8; and Hannah 4.

ISAAC COOK, of Salem, married May 3, 1664, Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Buxton, had Elizabeth, born Sept. 23, 1665; Isaac, Jan. 9, 1667, and Mary Nov. 12, 1668.

JAMES COOK, of Boston, died Dec. 15, 1690.

JOHN COOK, of Plymouth, 1633, called senior, probably removed 1643, to Rehoboth, is not known to have been relative of the succeeding. Perhaps he removed to Warwick, was town-sergeant 1651, freeman there 1655, and probably died that year, for his widow Mary married 1656, Thomas Relph. He left son John, and daughter Elizabeth, who married Dec. 24, 1666, John Harrod.

JOHN COOK, of Salem, 1637, came, perhaps, in the Abigail, 1635, aged 27, freeman May 18, 1642, had Sarah, baptized Sept. 19, 1640; Elizabeth May 16, 1641; and Mary, Oct. 22, 1643. He died, I suppose, in 1650, when his inventory was brought in.

JOHN COOK, of Ipswich, 1664.

JOHN COOK, of Portsmouth, R. I., 1655, of whom I learn no more, unless that he has wife Ruth in 1682, then was 51 years old, and John Jr., probably his son, was 26, and other sons Joseph and Thomas, beside several daughters, and his will was recorded 1691. As early as 1647, he was made one of two "water bailies" of the Colony, if there be no mistake. One John, a young man, Winth. II, 97, says, was killed by accident at Boston, June 23, 1643; and a John was at Windsor, 1644.

JOHN COOK, of Boston, was of the vestry of King's Chapel, 1689; and a John, a soldier in the company of Moseley, Dec., 1675, and again in Philip's war, 1676, at Hadley; may have been of Gloucester, married Feb. 2,

1680, and Mary Elwell, had John, born Nov. 20, 1680.

JOHN COOK, of Middletown, at his death Jan. 16, 1705, left children John and Mary, of full age; Daniel 14 years; Sarah, 12; Ebenezer, 7. His wife Hannah, daughter of Capt. Daniel Harris, could not have been the first. His will was made Aug. 15, 1698.

JOHN COOK, of Hampton, married Nov. 26, 1686, Mary Downs.

JOSEPH COOK, of Cambridge, elder brother of George, came in the Defence, 1635, aged 27. They were of Earl's Colne in Essex, and there had enjoyed the spiritual guidance of Shepard, who came in the same ship "Freeman," March 3, 1636; representative 1636-40, artillery company 1640; had wife Elizabeth and children Elizabeth, March 16, or August, 1645; Mary Jan. 30, 1647; Grace Dec. 9, 1648, died soon; Grace, again May 1, 1650; and Ruth; all baptized at Cambridge. I think it not unlikely, that after administration on his brother's estate he went home.

JOSEPH COOK, of Wells, swore allegiance, 1680.

JOSIAH COOK, of Plymouth, married Sept. 16, 1635, Elizabeth, widow of Stephen Deane, daughter of widow Mary King, freeman 1637, removed with Gov. Prentice to Eastham, had Josiah and Ann, who married Jan. 18, 1655, Mark Snow, and died July 7, 1656; Bethia, who married April 4, 1660, Joseph Harding; and died Oct. 17, 1673; and his widow died about 1687.

NATHANIEL COOK, of Windsor, married June 29, 1649, Lydia, daughter of Richard Vore, had Sarah, born June 28, 1650; Lydia, Jan. 9, 1653; Hannah, Sept. 21, 1655; Nathaniel, May 13, 1658; Abigail, March 1, 1660; John, August 3, 1662; and Josiah, Dec. 22, 1664. He was admitted freeman of Conn., 1650, and died May 19, 1688. The widow died June 14, 1698. Sarah married June 30, 1670, Samuel Baker; Lydia died unmarried before 24 years; Hannah married Thomas Buckland the younger, who died May 28, 1676; and she next married Joseph Baker, who died Dec. 11, 1691; and she married third husband John Loomis; and Abigail married Joshua Pomeroy, and next, David Hoyt, and next, Nathaniel Royce.

PEYTON COOK, of Saco, 1635, called gentleman, was clerk of the assembly of Lygonia 1648. Folsom, 32.

PHILIP COOK, of Cambridge, freeman 1647, died Feb. 10, 1667, by wife Mary, daughter of Barnabas Lamson, had Mary, born July 26, 1652; Philip, Aug. 19, 1654; Samuel; Hannah, July 4, 1657; and Sarah; all except Philip, who probably died young, baptized at Cambridge; also Philip again, baptized May 5, 1661; John, Aug. 30, 1663; and Barnabas, June 4, 1665; as in matchless Mitchell's register appears, but it must be, that he had two daughters named Hannah, for town record shows daughter of Hannah, July 13, 1654, and brother of Samuel, 1655. Sarah died May 12, 1661. His will of July 18, before his death disposes of children John, 3 years old; Philip, 5; and Hannah, 9; leaving widow Mary, to bring up others to trades. A discrepancy between Mitchell and the inscription on gravestone of second Philip may be observed if Harris, 57, has correctly given it, that he died March 25, 1718, aged 55 years, 10 months, 25 days, so that by such computation he was born April 30, 1662. Probably the gravestone is false, Mitchell may be following and we may suppose he was baptized at 5 days old.

RALPH COOK, of Charlestown, 1640, may have had wife Sarah, admission of the church Nov. 30, 1643.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

Hon. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, - - - President.
GEORGE B. HERR, - - - - - Secretary.

Any information relating to the Old Guard will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

Address GEORGE B. HERR, 188 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Long Island Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, with a membership of nearly one hundred, draws its members not only from Brooklyn Borough, but from the towns between it and Montauk Point. It is most systematically organized, thus enabling it to do practical and efficient work. The Society is divided into nine committees, namely: Investigation, Finance, Printing, Hospitality, Music, Literature, Education, Libraries and Government Hospitals. Each member is asked to enroll herself on one or two of these committees that she may feel an individual interest and responsibility, and a chairman is appointed from among the able and most experienced members. The Executive Board meeting is held on the first Monday of each month, at which all business pertaining to the Organization is discussed and acted upon, and once a month is held a social meeting at which papers on patriotic subjects are read, and music by American composers given. These meetings are held at the homes of the members, and \$8.00 is allowed each hostess out of the treasury for the entertainment.

The following subjects are to be studied during the coming season:—

"Quakers in Pennsylvania," "Germanic Origin of New England Towns," "Dutch Village Communities," "Connecticut River Towns," "Old Maryland Manors," "The Land Question in the United States" and "Woman's Work in Colonial Days."

During the past year the Society has donated \$38.00 for patriotic pictures for the Brooklyn Public Schools. A photograph of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" has been presented to Public School No. 106, and a sum of money has been given to the Brooklyn Manual Training High School for a picture. It has sent many boxes of books to Porto Rico and Manila, and now proposes to establish permanent libraries at Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island, and at two military points in Cuba. This coming winter, books of genealogy will be presented by the Society to one of the public libraries of Brooklyn.

An account has been given in these columns of the efficient work done by the Long Island Society during the late war. One hundred and twenty-five dollars has been expended in dressing gowns, comfort-bags, and delicacies for the soldiers.

Money is given yearly for the preservation of old homes and old relics. The past year a sum of money was donated toward the Fort Greene Monument Fund, and this coming year the contribution will be toward the erection of a monument to the soldiers who died at Valley Forge.

Three members of the Society Daughters of the Revolution died during the month of July:—Mrs. A. Q. Holladay, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Kittie B. Williams, a member of the Genesee Valley Chapter, New York Society, and Mrs. John Maholm of Indiana. Mrs. Holladay had filled most gracefully and acceptably the office of Vice-Regent of the North Carolina Society, D. R., and represented it at the annual meeting of the General Society at Philadelphia, in April. Resolutions were passed by the Board of Managers of the N. C. Society. A copy sent to the family, to the daily papers, and spread upon the minutes of the Society. Mrs. Maholm was an "original daughter" and a member of the Indiana Society. A floral offering tied with the colors of the Society, "buff and blue," was sent by the officers, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The Massachusetts Society, D. R., will observe the anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, in 1783. The anniversary falls on Sunday, Sept. 3, so the local chapters will hold their celebrations on Saturday, Sept. 2. The State Meeting will be held Oct. 5, and on Oct. 19, the Society will celebrate Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown by a pilgrimage to some historic spot.

The members of the "Past and Present" and the "Benjamin Franklin" Chapter of the Pennsylvania D. R. Society, met in July, at the residence of Mrs. Henry B. Taylor, at Chester, Pennsylvania.

The usual custom of reading history was varied by dividing the members into two sections and asking them questions relative to incidents connected with the Revolutionary War. Like the old-time "spelling bee," the contest was a lively one and much enjoyed. The Chapter was honored by the presence

of the State Regent, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay, and the State Treasurer, Mrs. Henry T. Kent.

A brass tablet has been prepared to mark the room in the "Paul Revere" School House at Boston, Mass., decorated by the Massachusetts State Society, Daughters of the Revolution. It reads as follows:—

The Decorations in this Room were presented with the approval of the School Committee, to the City of Boston, October 19, 1898, for the Paul Revere School, by the

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The pictures presented were:

The Dawn of Liberty, a fairy picture of the Battle of Lexington;

Washington Crossing the Delaware;

The Surrender of Burgoyne;

The Surrender of Cornwallis;

Washington at Princeton;

A Portrait of Samuel Adams;

A Portrait of General Joseph Warren;

Bust of Benjamin Franklin.

REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

- 2369. Davis, Miss Mary Ann, admitted August 2, 1897, 125 So. Front St., Wheeling, W. Va., Marmaduke S. Davis, ancestor.
- 2387. Poor, Mrs. Clarissa A. (deceased) Sept. 17, 1837. Andover, Mass. Caleb Abbot.
- 2388. Waldo, Mrs. Lozina, Sept. 17, 1897. Care of Miss Mary H. Waldo, Andover, Mass. Jeremiah Goldsmith.
- 372. Bartlett, Mrs. Caroline Long, Sept. 29, 189, 383 Highland Ave., Orange, N. J. Moses Long.
- 2432. Spooner, Miss Mary, Nov. 10, 1897, New Bedford, Mass. Micah Spooner.
- 2433. Lovett, Mrs. Lydia Ray, Nov. 10, 1897, 54 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass. Isaac Rea.
- 2445. Van Evera, Mrs. Maria Roof, Nov. 10, 1897, Sprakers, N. Y. John Roof.
- 2462. Gore, Mrs. Mary Richards, Nov. 15, 1897, 57 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass. Jonathan Richards.
- 2461. Crofut, Mrs. Julia Briscoe, Nov. 15, 1897, Methuen, Mass. Nathan Briscoe.
- 2460. Thayer, Miss Abigail, Nov. 15, 1897, 19 Common St., Boston, Mass. Eliphaz Thayer.
- 2521. Peters, Mrs. Mary Sawyer, Dec. 20, 1897, 373 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Edmund Sawyer.
- 2520. Langmaid, Mrs. Dorcas Sawyer, Dec. 20, 1897, 373 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Edmund Sawyer.
- 2572. Pratt, Mrs. Rebecca Carterett, Feb. 10, 1898, Chelsea, Mass. John Carterett.
- 1311. Parker, Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Oct. 11, 1895, 218 Seaver St., Salem, Mass. Jeremiah Baker.
- 2716. Harris, Mrs. Harriet Newell McAllister, April 18, 1898, 299 Broadway, East Somerville, Mass. Richard McAllister.
- 2786. Lamprey, Mrs. Sarah Marston, June 30, 1898, Meridian St., Malden, Mass. Jonathan Marston.
- 2787. Pilsbury, Mrs. Lucy T. Stickney, June 30, 1898, Georgetown, Mass. Paul Stickney.
- 2841. Burnham, Mrs. Charlotte Fuller, Oct. 17, 1898, Ipswich, Mass. Nathaniel Fuller.
- 2848. Maholm, Mrs. Susan Goodrich, Nov. 21, 1898, Shelbyville, Indiana. Nathan Goodrich.
- 2847. Hord, Mrs. Martha Hazlewood, Nov. 21, 1898, 122 Shelby St., Louisville, Ky. Luke Hazlewood.
- 2889. Lambert, Miss Elizabeth Gage, Dec. 19, 1898, Rowley, Mass. Jonathan Lambert.
- 2890. Lambert, Miss Mehetable, Dec. 19, 1898, Rowley, Mass. Jonathan Lambert.
- 2891. Lambert, Miss Mary Gage, Dec. 19, 1893, Rowley, Mass. Jonathan Lambert.
- 2925. Parker, Mrs. Elizabeth Buford, Feb. 3, 1899, Richmond, Madison Co., Ky. John Buford.
- 3009. Andrews, Mrs. Sophia M. Van Dolson, April 17, 1899, 834 Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa. John Van Dolson.
- 3027. Christie, Mrs. Stacia, April 17, 1899, Lock Haven, Penn. Wm. Nutt.
- 3033. Eaches, Mrs. Hannah Philips, May 2, 1899, 128 W. Gay St., West Chester, Pa. Josiah Philips.
- 3059. Chadwick, Miss Susannah, May 15, 1899, Emporium, Penn. Col. Elihue Chadwick.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

The Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors confers upon members of the Colonial Wars and Colonial Dames Societies, who are lineal descendants of governors prior to 1750, the right to wear the insignia of the Order and to have their names and the biography of their ancestors published in its year books. In so doing, the Order usually accepts without question the decisions of these Societies, both with regard to genealogical accuracy and historic eligibility. In certain instances however, differences of opinion have arisen. In some cases the Order has proclaimed as Governors, men who have not yet been accorded that title by the Colonial Societies; in others, it denies the title to men who have been given it by certain societies.

As the Order makes a specialty of information regarding Colonial Governors and is anxious to obtain the utmost accuracy as to their standing, it has, in all its decisions, sought the advice and opinion of the most eminent historians and colonial students. The Governor-General gratefully acknowledges a special indebtedness to the late Dr. Gustin Winsor and to Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard University. It is earnestly desired that state chairmen will exercise great caution in issuing invitations through names on the lists of Governors published in the state manuals of the Colonial States. All doubtful claims should be referred to the Governor-General for investigation.

It is designed in the present article to state, first, the scope of the Order's eligibility list; secondly, its definition of the word *Governor*; thirdly, its definition of the term *Colony*; and lastly to give examples of cases that have been referred to us for investigation, and the decision rendered, whether favorable or unfavorable.

SCOPE OF THE ELIGIBILITY LIST.

It is the desire of the Order to make the eligibility list broad and comprehensive. It includes under the head of "governors" all duly recorded Acting-Governors, irrespective of length of service, all duly elected or commissioned governors whether they actually served or not, and all Lieutenant-Governors and Deputy-Governors. Also by courtesy are included distinguished citizens of the American Colonies, who were commissioned to govern colonies which have remained under British rule.

DEFINITION OF A GOVERNOR.

To limit our list of governors to those appointed by the Crown would be to ignore the principle of self-government so early established in the Colonies and also to omit many of the most distinguished names in our Colonial history. The Order therefore recognizes as governors, all persons appointed by the proper authorities, or elected by the people, as chief-magistrate of a State or Colony, to exercise supreme executive authority therein.

DEFINITION OF A COLONY.

The Order recognizes as Colonies only such settlements as enjoyed a stable and independent civil government, or powers of self-government conferred by charter. Forts, military posts, trading posts, agencies, outlying towns with restricted self-government, proprietary settlements, etc., are not recognized as Colonies in the true, historic sense of the word.

CLAIMS NOT RECOGNIZED.

From the above definitions it will be seen that Lords, Proprietors, Military Governors, Patroons, Governor's Assistants, Magistrates of Towns, Commanders of Military or Trading Posts and Agents of Chartered Companies are not eligible ascendants to the Order.

ADVERSE DECISIONS.

PYNCHON. William Pynchon, one of the eight governing magistrates of Connecticut, assistant to the General Court from Springfield, is called by certain of the Colonial War Societies "Governor of Springfield, 1641." As Springfield was incorporated as a town in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, we cannot recognize its chief-magistrate as a Colonial governor.

HOBBY. Lt. Col. Sir Charles Hobby was military governor of the fort at Annapolis, which was then held by military occupation and had no civil government. Not eligible.

HOWLAND. John Howland held command of a trading post at Kennebec, 1634, and was in no sense a colonial governor.

GARDNER. Although the distinction between agents of chartered companies and some genuine governors is often shadowy, yet it seems clear that Thomas Gardner's powers were those of agent only, in the Dorchester Colony.

ROBERTS. The settlement of Piscataqua, was not a Colony in the historic sense, therefore its so-called governor, Thomas Roberts, is not entitled to rank among Colonial governors.

UNDERHILL. The above decision affects also the claim of Capt. John Underhill to be considered a "Governor of New Hampshire."

CARVER. No satisfactory proof has yet been offered us of descent from Gov. John Carver of Plymouth Colony.

PHELPS. The eight commissioners authorized by Mas-

sachusetts to govern the Colony of Connecticut for one year, 1635, cannot be considered individually as governors, no one of them exercising that supreme executive authority necessary to constitute a governor.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES. These officers had none of the executive powers of governors, and in spite of the importance of their office are not eligible to this Order.

LORDS PALATINE. The Proprietors of Carolina had governing powers as a body and elected one of their number as Lord Palatine. He may be regarded as governor when he came to America, but those who never came over cannot be recognized.

NEW JERSEY. Prior to Lewis Morris, governor of N. J., 1738, all claims will have to be decided, each on its own merits, as the question of jurisdiction among the governors and lords proprietors is exceedingly complicated.

FORT ORANGE. The Directors of Fort Orange are not recognized as governors of New York.

CLAIMS RECOGNIZED.

NEW NETHERLAND. The Director-Generals of New Netherland are recognized as the first governors of New York.

NEW HAVEN. The governors of the New Haven Colony are recognized as true Colonial governors.

WYLLYS. The name of George Wyllys does not appear on certain lists of the governors of Connecticut. His election and services are, however, duly registered among the Colonial records.

WOLCOTT. Roger Wolcott was governor of Connecticut subsequent to 1750, but is eligible to the Order as having held the office of Deputy-Governor for many years prior to that date.

MAYHEW. The Colony of Martha's Vineyard must logically be considered a true colony, as it enjoyed by patent all the same rights of self-government as those enjoyed by Massachusetts. Thomas Mayhew, its governor and Lord Proprietor, is therefore eligible.

NANTUCKET. The Colony of Nantucket must be considered a regular colony for the same reason as that applied to Martha's Vineyard. It had chartered rights of self-government, and was governed by a chief-magistrate with two assistants and an elective chamber of deputies. The chief magistrates of Nantucket are therefore recognized as Colonial Governors.

CONANT. Roger Conant, governor of the Dorchester Colony at Cape Ann, has now been so universally acclaimed as first governor in Massachusetts, that the Order gladly concedes him the title.

ALDEN. There was for many years no office of Deputy-Governor in Plymouth Colony, but the Senior Magistrate acted as governor in the absence or incapacity of the executive. John Alden, as First Magistrate, acted as governor on several occasions, and is styled in the Colonial records when so acting "deputie-governor." The question of the length or importance of an acting-governor's services is not entered into by the Order, and we recognize John Alden under his recorded title of Deputy-Governor.

VAN DAM. In many provinces, including New York, there was often no resident governor. The duties of chief-magistrate were exercised by a lieutenant-governor. In the absence or incapacity of the lieutenant-governor, it was customary for the Senior member of the Council to perform the duties of chief-magistrate. As acting-lieutenant-governor, Rip Van Dam is fully entitled to rank among the governors of New York.

PENDLETON. Bryan Pendleton was elected as "Deputy-President" of the Province of Maine, to act as President in the absence of Pres. Danforth. This title is the equivalent to that of Deputy-Governor, which office was duly established and provided for by the Gorges Charter, which did not lapse with the annexation of the Maine Colony to that of Mass. Bay. Therefore, the Presidents and Deputy-Presidents of Maine, after the annexation, are true Governors and Deputy-Governors.

HUTCHINSON. The "Judges" of the first Rhode Island settlements exercised all magistrates' powers, and were the only magistrates. They are as fully entitled to the honor of being styled "Governor" as was the first Governor of Plymouth Colony, and the executive heads of the Portsmouth and Newport Colonies. William Coddington and William Hutchinson, are ranked by the State of Rhode Island as its first Governors.

Other decisions with regard to eligibility will be recorded in this paper from time to time. Any persons invited into the Order upon claims which have since been adversely judged will be given the benefit of any possible doubt and permitted to retain their insignia, but no future invitations will be issued on such claims, and the Year Books of the Society, in recording these claims, will contain the notification that they are no longer recognized.

HENRIETTA DANA SKINNER,

Governor-General.

360 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.,
September 1, 1899.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FLORIDA COMMANDERY.

Oak Hill, Fla., Aug. 30, 1899.

The meeting of the Florida Commandery, for the purpose of reorganization, held at Hotel Escambia, Pensacola, August 10th, at seven P. M., was called to order by Col. T. V. Kessler, Vice-Commander.

A majority of all members of the Commandery were present, either in person or by proxy.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Commandery to serve until December 14th, the date of next annual meeting:—Commander, Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. Navy; Vice-Commander, Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. Navy; Judge Advocate, Peter O. Knight, Tampa; Secretary, W. C. Howes, Oak Hill; Registrar and Treasurer, W. O. H. Shepard, Pensacola.

Companions of the Council, in addition to above named officers: Col. T. V. Kessler, Lieut. J. H. Bull, W. T. Shepard and Lieut. A. C. Almy.

Col. T. V. Kessler was elected Vice-Commander General for Florida.

The Chairman announced that appointments of nominating committee and delegates to National Commandery would be made later.

I beg to add that the interest now being taken in the Order gives assurance that the Florida Commandery will soon take front rank among the patriotic societies in Florida. Several new names have been proposed and a considerable gain in membership will be shown at the annual meeting in December.

WM. C. HOWES, Secretary.

ORMSBY CHAPTER, D. A. R.

The following is a statement of what Ormsby Chapter, D. A. R., accomplished in the way of patriotic work during the year 1898. All money and articles, it is to be understood, were collected within the town of Manchester and vicinity, by the members of Ormsby Chapter and just credit was given to the donors when forwarding the various articles to their destination.

During March and April, of last year, \$128 were collected for the suffering Cubans and sent to a neighboring town to be forwarded. This money was delayed in the transmission, but it has since been sent through Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society, to Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, at Havana, President Cuban Branch American Red Cross, both of whom have sent appreciative acknowledgments for the same. The money is used for the destitute orphans of the Cuban reconcentrados. At the same time that this money was collected, a large quantity of clothing, with some food, was gathered, at a low estimate valued at \$80, which were sent to Cuba as soon as the condition of things would permit, and we are convinced from reports, were certainly received.

During the month of August, 1898, in response to an appeal for delicacies and extras for our soldiers who were then at the front, Ormsby Chapter collected in Manchester and Darset, the sum of \$30.27, which was sent to the War Fund of the National D. A. R., and due acknowledgment of the receipt of the same was returned by Mrs. Sarah Hatch, Treasurer-General.

A large box of books was also collected in the town, which was sent to Porto Rico. Several letters have been received from soldiers who had access to the reading matter of the box and all expressed great thankfulness for the same.

M. LOUISE WYMAN, Historian.

Manchester Centre, Vt., Sept. 20, 1899.

The Colorado Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, gave a banquet to Brigadier-General Irving Hale, at the Albany Hotel, Denver, Friday evening, September 8th. Its purpose was two-fold—to honor Gen. Hale, who has just returned from sixteen months of active service in the Philippines; and to welcome and install him as its new President he having been elected to that office April nineteenth last. Many distinguished persons graced the occasion with their presence, among whom were Governor Thomas, Mayor Johnson of Denver, Major General Merriam, Colonel Baldwin, Congressman Shafroth, Colonel Randolph.

Joseph F. Tuttle, Jr., was master of ceremonies and introduced the various speakers. After speeches by R. J. Bardwell and Governor Thomas, Dr. W. R. Whitehead, Vice-President of the Society, formally installed General Hale in the Presidential chair. President Hale gave a brief but exceedingly interesting resource of his work in the Philippines. He had gone out as Colonel of the First Colorado, but was in a very short time promoted to be Commander of a brigade. The large attendance of the Society and its friends gave ample testimony to the General of the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Denver and Colorado.

June 14th, the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution of Denver, Colo., celebrated Flag Day in City Hall Park. All the Sunday School children of the city and the citizens in general were invited to join, and every child was presented with a flag. Over 10,000 children waving flags at one time is a patriotic demonstration not often witnessed. The Park was turned over to picnickers for the entire day, the gates being closed to all carriages. In the afternoon, the following programme was rendered:—

Bugle Call "Reveille and Assembly."
Patriotic Music, Band.
Invocation Rev. Chas. W. Williams.
Introductory John Cromwell Butler, Pres. Soc. S. R.
Singing by Audience, "Red, White and Blue."
Address, Hon. H. V. Johnson, Mayor of Denver.
Bugle Calls of the Army, Phil. E. Kellogg,
Late of Torrey's Rough Riders.

Address, S. C. Hinsdale.
Music, Band.
Address Hon. Alva Adams, Ex-Gov. Colorado.
Bugle Calls of the Army Victor E. Gothe,
Late Torrey's Rough Riders.

Singing by Audience, "America."
Three Bands furnished a continuous concert in different parts of the Park and the pavilions were elaborately decorated with flags and bunting. The Mayor of the city called upon all patriotic citizens to observe the day in a fitting manner and requested that the American flag float from all buildings, not only one but many. Surely no more effective way could be taken to impress the youth of a city with a love of country and patriotic ardor.

A LIST OF THOSE PERSONS WHO CAME OVER WITH WILLIAM PENN, IN THE SHIP "WELCOME."

Doubtless there are many readers who will be interested in a list of the passengers on board the "Welcome," the ship which brought over William Penn, in 1682. This list has been most carefully compiled by a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, from wills made on board the "Welcome," from English Quaker registers and from a general registry of arrivals. This list is not absolutely complete, but probably the remaining persons necessary to make up the one hundred persons who sailed, were the crew.

John Barber and Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of John Songhurst, of Shipley, County of Sussex, England.

Wm. Bradford, printer, Leicester, England.

Wm. Buckman, Mary his wife, and children Sarah and Mary, from Billingham, Sussex.

John Carver and Mary his wife, of Hertfordshire.

Benjamin Chambers of Rochester, Kent.

Thomas Chroasdale and Agnes his wife and six children of Yorkshire.

Ellen Corogill and family.

John Fisher and Margaret his wife, and son John.

Thomas Fitzwater and sons Thomas and George. His wife Mary and two children, Josiah and Mary, died on the passage.

Thomas Gillett, John Hey, Richard Ingelo, Wm. Lushington, Cuthbert Hayhurst, wife and family, Thomas of Hurst-Pile-Point, Sussex.

Isaac Ingram of Gatton, Surrey.

Giles Knight, wife Mary and son Joseph of Gloucestershire.

Hannah Mogdridge.

Joshua Morris.

David Ogden, probably from London.

Evan Oliver, with Jean, his wife and children David, Elizabeth, John, Hannah, Mary, Evan and Seaborn of Radnorshire, Wales.

Thos. (or Robert) Pearson of Cheshire.

John Rowland and wife Priscilla, from Billingham, Sussex, also

Thomas Rowland from same place.

John Songhurst, Chillington, Sussex.

John Stackhouse and Margery his wife, from Yorkshire.

Geo. Thompson, Joseph Woodroffe, Richard Townsend, wife Anne, and son James, born on "Welcome."

William Wade, Hankton, Sussex.

Thomas Walmsley, Elizabeth his wife, and six children, Yorkshire.

Nicholas Waln, Yorkshire.

Thomas Wrightsworth and wife Yorkshire.

Thomas Wynne Chirurgeon, of Caerwys, North Wales.

Bartholomew Green, Nathaniel Harrison, Thomas Jones, Jeane Mathews.

William Smith, Hannah, daughter of Richard Townsend.

Dennis Rochford, of Emstorfe, County of Wexford, Ireland, and wife Mary, daughter of John Heriott with their daughters Grace and Mary, who died at sea.

ELA STILES HANSELL.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

When December 14th of the present year is reached, one hundred years will have elapsed since the death of George Washington. No more ardent advocate of popular education ever lived than he. With his great love of country he appreciated the fact that to secure enlightened public opinion and suffrage we must instruct the people. To quote from his own words—"Promote then as a subject of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," and again in his message to Congress in 1796 he says, "I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of Congress the expediency of establishing a National University and a Military Academy." Feeling strongly the necessity for such an institution of learning, Washington succeeded in having Congress set aside a tract of land, and in his will he endowed this university. Here is the extract:—

"Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this, my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than the establishment of a University in the central part of the United States to which the youths of the fortune and talent from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their education in polite literature, in arts and sciences, in acquiring the principles of politics and good government, and as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment, by associating with each other, and forming friendships in early years be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies, which when carried to excess, are never failing sources of disquietude to the public mind and judgment of mischievous consequence to this country. Under these impressions I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares (value \$500 each) which I hold in the Potomac Company, toward the endowment of a University to be established in the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the general government, if that government should incline to extend a fostering hand toward it, and until such a seminary is established and the funds arising on these shares shall be required for its support. My further desire is, that the profits accruing therefrom, shall, whenever dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of Columbia, or some other bank at the discretion of my executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being under the direction of Congress, and the dividends proceeding from the purchase of stock to be invested in more stock, and so on until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of this object is obtained."

At his death, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jay, Kent—later Grant, Hayes, Edmunds, and many other eminent educators, scientists, jurists and philanthropists, with a devoted love of country, followed in his lead, striving to rouse the people to carry out his desire. Three times the National Educational Association has endorsed this plan, introducing a bill in the House of Representatives, and later in the Senate, for its establishment. Many times it has progressed so far as to be referred to a standing committee, but for lack of time or the presence of some one to press the question to an issue, it has failed. Later a committee of one hundred of our most eminent statesmen and educators was appointed, and a sub-committee of seventeen, chosen to prepare and introduce a bill into the Senate, Dec. 13th, 1897, which is still in the committee room. This brief history of the movement is given to refute the claim recently made before a Brooklyn audience, that it was a Woman's movement, entered into without proper appreciation of the subject. Some two years ago the idea was suggested by the wife of one of our college professors that the women of the country should undertake to provide a building which should be a memorial to George Washington and be used as an administrative building for the National University.—Should it materialize after months of labor and devotion to the cause by earnest hearted women, the George Washington Memorial Association stands before the public to-day an incorporated society, with the work organized in some forty states, over a thousand charter members, \$10,000 toward the building fund and \$400,000 promised as endowment for four chairs in the new university. The headquarters of the Association are in Astor Court Building, Room 61, 18 West 34th St., New York, and the officers are as follows:

President, Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Geo. B. Bigelow, Hôtel Oxford, Boston, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Susanna Phelps Gage; National Treasurer, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Washington, D. C.; President American Security and Trust Co.; Mrs. Leslie C. Wead, Recording Secretary Board of Trustees, Brookline, Mass.

Popular education is wholly the product of the present century, and our public school system has raised the general education level of our country above that of any other nation. Our colleges and universities rank with those of Europe. Why then should we not crown the whole with this great conception

of Washington's—a National University under the auspices of the General Government, but sufficiently endowed to place it above political control, which shall augment, not duplicate, existing institutions. Aside from the fact that Washington designated our National capital in his bequest, this city now contains bureaus of science, libraries, museums, art collections, laboratories and workshops, all available for research, and supported by the Government at an annual expenditure of \$4,000,000. It seems unnecessary for 4000 students to go abroad yearly when this vast aggregation of material is at hand ready to be brought under the one head of the National University of America, Congress to continue to make an annual appropriation for its support, and the youth of our country to have the advantages of these already existing facilities. Is it not fitting that the patriotic societies, founded to perpetuate the memories of Revolutionary heroes, should honor the "Father of his Country" by bringing to a successful issue this great wise and far-seeing desire of his noble soul?

The charter membership has been extended until Dec. 14, 1899. The fee is \$5.00 with annual dues of \$2.00 until the object is accomplished. \$250,000 are necessary for the building which must be raised during the next seven months. It is hoped that both the "Sons" and the "Daughters" will come forward, not only as members, but with subscriptions to the building fund, that the corner stone of this Memorial building may be laid Dec. 14, 1899, on the 100th anniversary of Washington's death.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO STURBRIDGE, MASS., IN 1824.

EDITOR OF SPIRIT OF '76.

The article in the last issue of the SPIRIT OF '76, descriptive of the departure of Lafayette from this country, reminds me of the following description of his visit to Sturbridge, Mass., in 1824. This narration was written by Henry Leonard White, a student of Brown University. He was the eldest son of Rev. Lemas Leonard, for 40 years pastor of the old Baptist Church on Fiske Hill, in Sturbridge, and brother of the late Manning Leonard of Southbridge. This manuscript was found recently in an old trunk which had been locked for over 40 years and key lost, but recently broken open. I was present at this reception at Sturbridge, then four years old, an incident of my earliest recollection. My father stood in line among the old soldiers on the Common, and as the Marquis came along and shook hands with my father, he leaned down and took me by the hand.

"The reception of General Lafayette at Sturbridge, in Worcester County, while on his journey from Boston to New York, was attended with the most affecting marks of joy and gratitude. The author having been present at the time of his arrival, expresses himself as delighted with the taste and order with which the preparations in that place were made and the enthusiasm with which our nation's guest was received. The Common, a very beautiful lawn, was enclosed by shrubs of evergreen, and a line was formed within of citizens of the town and vicinity to the number of 300 at least. The young ladies of the place were dressed with great simplicity and taste, decorated with evergreens and garlands from their own gardens and blooming themselves with the rich glow of the pure country air. In contrast with this were two rows of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, to the number of about 70, who had assembled to pay their last honors to their veteran commander and to renew in this moment of joy and peace the remembrance of darker times and dangerous hours. Thus beneath the bower of science while the sun is fast approaching the western horizon and making the close of day, I address the following lines to you, which may salute you in the lowest terms of scientific excellence when expectation is not on her guard. Often has reflection called to memory the many agreeable hours we have spent while young, however small, the number of days may have since been added to the long catalogue, time has made an alteration and is fast hastening us to that bourn from whence no traveler returns.

TIMOTHY NEWELL.

Providence, September 12, 1899.

San Francisco, Sept. 8, 1899.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—I wish to renew my subscription for THE SPIRIT OF '76, beginning with the September number. I can do without many things in this world and feel contented, but while I live and retain my senses, I want the SPIRIT OF '76 to make me a monthly visit.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. GEO. J. HOBE, 1633 Hyde St.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

Old Home Week in New Hampshire was generally observed by the Sons and Daughters of the Granite State—the accommodations and facilities afforded by the Boston and Maine Railroad were a great contrast with former methods of locomotion and transportation, pleasant and available to non-residents to visit again the old homesteads and renew fraternal relations with relatives and friends. To a non-resident of 70 years the changes have been marked by progress and decay. Manufacturing interests have largely developed, subject to the vicissitudes of demand and supply, but in the main have been satisfactory and progressive.

Nature has been lavish in her adaptability to the industries and happiness of the people—her mountains and hills are watersheds, her valleys and ravines reservoirs for the accumulation and storage of the rains and melting snows, over-flowing into brooks and streams, diverging again into inlets and beautiful bays, then rivulets and rivers, rushing over rapids and falls, with artificial dams, water ways and canals, furnishing a motor power for countless spindles and mechanical industries.

Views of matchless beauty, o'er hill and dell, forests and fields, reflecting lights and shadows of dazzling mirrored lakes, forming kaleidoscopes of panoramic beauty and loveliness unexcelled in the world. Successive generations of families have not kept pace with opportunities and improvements—I think there is not a school-mate of mine living in the old school district—their records are only found in the numerous family graveyards; a few of the third generation only are owners and occupants of the old homesteads. From the first settlements of the present century now nearing its close, the aims and efforts of the inhabitants were simply for a comfortable sustenance. The distances, isolation and expenses from and to markets rendered it unprofitable to raise excessive crops. The farms in New Hampshire are as well adapted for all varieties of deciduous fruits as cereals and other farm products, but as every farmer had his apple orchard of natural fruit at an outlay of only planting the trees and gathering the fruit needed for cider and family use, there was no further inducement to improve quality and variety. Home consumption was the only requirements of the farm. It wouldn't pay to haul to Portsmouth market 60 miles, nor Boston, 100 miles—consuming 3 and 5 days' time and corresponding expenses. But now, how changed; all farm products commend a market in three and five hours, instead of three and five days. Railroads have come and wherever built and honestly managed, not charging "all the traffic will bear," have multiplied and added to the convenience, comfort and prosperity a thousand-fold.

This is the half anniversary of the Concord and Montreal Railroad, (now consolidated, the Boston and Maine) runs through a portion of the old homestead "dug hill" now Wiona Station, all the way down hill, only a quarter mile distant. This corporation by its superior management, every equipment and appointment the best, every attention for the comfort, pleasure and satisfaction of its passenger and traffic patronage mutually promoting not only its own, but the State's and people's success and prosperity. Notwithstanding these increased facilities, the farms have deteriorated instead of improving and increasing production and value. Daniel Webster said, "New Hampshire is a good State to emigrate from." I say to-day, New Hampshire is a good State to emigrate to—For the want of space, I can not comment nor commend as I would like to, but I must avail myself of this opportunity of making my acknowledgments and thanks to the citizens of Concord and the State for courtesies extended me at the closing ceremonies of Old Home Week, August 30th. The unexpected grand demonstrative representation of the farm, the mill, the manufactories, trades and industries of the State were all object lessons.

JOHN R. ROBINSON.

San Francisco, September 13, 1899.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I hand you mem. of royal descent of Admiral Dewey, taken from Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent" and the note concerning his American pedigree which appeared in your paper two or three months since. At that time I noticed that he was a descendant of the Lyman family of Connecticut, which I knew was of royal descent, and so copied what I found and hand same to you herewith. You will remember that the thousandth anniversary of the birth of Alfred the Great is to be celebrated in England next year. Mrs. Selden S. Wright, of this city, who has long been at the head of the Colonial Dames and more recently of the descendants of Colonial Governors, has been appointed an American delegate to the ceremonies. Mrs. Wright is herself a descendant of Alfred the Great, as I am also, but we take greater pride in the fact that we trace to several of the signers of Magna Charta,

the first Declaration of Independence; her ancestor, Carter Braxton, signed the American Declaration of Independence.

Respectfully yours,

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

THE ROYAL DESCENT OF ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY FROM THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND FRANCE.

1. ALFRED THE GREAT, King of England, m. Ethelbith, daughter of Earl Ethelran, and had:
2. EDWARD THE ELDER, King of England, m. Edgiva, dau. Earl Sigellane, and had:
3. Princess Edgina (widow of Charles III., King of France), who m. 2dly, Henry, third Count de Vermandois and Troyes, and had:
4. Hubert, fourth Count de Vermandois and Troyes, who m. Adelheid, dau. of Count de Valois, and had:
5. Adela, Countess de Vermandois, m. Hugh, son of HENRY I., King of France, and had:
6. Lady Isabel de Vermandois, m. first, Robert, first Baron de Belleomont, created Earl of Leicester and Mellent, and had:
7. Robert, second Earl of Leicester, Lord Justice of England, m. Lady Amicia de Waer, and had:
8. Robert, third Earl of Leicester, Steward of England, d. 1196; m. Petronella, daughter of Hugh de Grentesmesmil, and had:
9. Lady Margaret de Bellomont, who m. Saier de Quincey, created, 1207, Earl of Winchester, d. 1219, who was one of the twenty-five Magna Charta barons, and had:
10. Roger, second Earl of Winchester, Constable of Scotland, d. 1264; m., first Helen, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and had:
11. Lady Elizabeth de Quincey, who m. Alexander, Baron Baron Cumyn (and his wife Margery, Countess of Buchanan), son of Richard, Baron Cumyn, Justiciary of Scotland, 1178-80, and his wife Lady Hexilda, a granddaughter of DONALD BANE, King of Scots; and had:
12. Lady Agnes Cumyn, m. Gilbert, Baron de Umfraville, and had:
13. Gilbert, Baron de Umfraville, Governor of the Castle of Forfar and the territory of Angus; Earl of Angus, in right of his wife; d. 1308; he m., 1243, Matilda, Countess of Angus, and had:
14. Robert de Umfraville, second Earl of Angus, who had by his wife, Lady Alianore:
15. Sir Thomas de Umfraville, of Harbottle, younger son, who m. Lady Joane, daughter of Adam de Rodam, and had:
16. Sir Thomas de Umfraville, Lord of Riddesdale and Kyme, who had by his wife, Lady Agnes:
17. Lady Joane de Umfraville, who m. Sir William Lambert, of Owlton, Durham, and had:
18. Robert Lambert, of Owlton (or Owton), father of:
19. Henry Lambert, of Ongar, Essex, father of:
20. Elizabeth Lambert, who m. Thomas Lyman, of Navistoke, Essex, died 1509, and had:
21. Henry Lyman, of Navistoke and High Ongar who m. Alicia, daughter of Simon Hyde, of Wehersfield, Essex and had:
22. John Lyman, of High Ongar, d. 1587, at Navistoke, who had by his wife Margaret, daughter of William Girard, of Beauchamp, Essex:
23. Henry Lyman, of High Ongar, m. Phillis Scott, of Navistoke, and had:
24. Richard Lyman, b. 1580, at High Ongar; removed to Roxbury, Mass., 1631, and d. 1640, Hartford Conn., of which he was one of the original proprietors; m. Sarah Osborne, and had:
25. Richard Lyman, of Windsor, d. 1662, who m. Hepzibah, daughter of Thomas Ford and had:
26. Hepzibah Lyman, m. 1662, Josiah Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., and had:
27. Josiah Dewey, m. Mehitable Miller, and had:
28. William Dewey, m. Mercy Bailey, and had:
29. Simeon Dewey, m. Anna Phelps, and had:
30. William Dewey, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, m. Rebecca Corwin, and had:
31. Simeon Dewey, m. Prudence Yemans, and had:
32. Julius Yemans Dewey, m. Mary Perrin, and had:
33. ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N., b. December 26, 1837, Montpelier, Vt.

From Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent." (4th ed.)

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL, Cor. Secy.

California Genealogical Society, Palo Alto, Cal.

Boys and Girls

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 & 20 Rose Street, New York City.

Stand by the flag, its folds have stream'd in glory,
To foes a fear, to friends a vestal robe,
And spread in rhythmic lines the sacred story
Of freedom's triumphs over all the globe;
Stand by the flag, on land, and ocean billow;
By it your fathers stood, unmoved and true;
Living, defended; dying, from their pillow,
With their last blessing, passed it on to you.
Stand by the flag, all doubt and treason scorning
Believe, with courage firm and faith sublime,
That it will float until the eternal morning
Pales in its glories all the lights of time. —Selected.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE NATION'S HISTORICAL FLAG.

The Largest Flag in the World.

(Copyrighted 1899). Used by permission of Miss Mulford.

"I wonder how many of the boys and girls have heard or read about this Flag, which 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 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.

Miss Mulford made five of the Stars in the historic places of the States which they represent, as follows: "The Pennsylvania" Star was made in Philadelphia, partly in the house of Betsy Ross, in the very room in which she made the first American Flag in 1776; partly at Carpenter's Hall, in the room where the first Continental Congress met; and partly while sitting in Hancock's chair at Independence Hall, the chair he sat in while he signed the Declaration of Independence. The Star "New Jersey" was made in Washington's Headquarters at Morristown. The "Maryland" Star was made at Fort Mifflin, in honor of Francis Scott Key's Flag—our everlasting "Star Spangled Banner." The Star "Virginia" was made in the "Lafayette Room" at Washington's Home, Mt. Vernon. The "New York" Star represents two of our victories. It was made partly in the "Long Room" at Fraunce's Tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his officers after the Revolution, and partly on board the flagship *New York*, of our victorious squadron of the late war.

On the halyard canvas Miss Mulford has embroidered the following letter:

TO OUR VICTORIOUS ARMY AND NAVY.

While making 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, as 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 Thanksgiving to you all.

JOSEPHINE MULFORD.

[ATTEST]

Rear Admiral WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, Flagship New York,
North Atlantic Squadron.
Major WILLIAM P. VOSE, Commanding Officer, Fort Mifflin.
SAMUEL REEVES, Superintendent Independence Hall.
HARRISON H. DODGE, Superintendent Mount Vernon.
CHAS. KING, Superintendent Washington's Headquarters,
Morristown, N. J.
ERNST. WRIGHT, Superintendent Carpenter's Hall.
EDWARD MICHELS, Proprietor Fraunce's Tavern.
OLGA MUND, Owner Betsy Ross House.

President McKinley has written Miss Mulford the following letter:

"Your letter concerning the large American Flag which you have completed has been read with interest and I am glad

to note the enthusiasm with which you have devoted yourself to the great labor associated with this work.

"To one who has given so much time and study as yourself to its history and development the Flag must have an added significance. I am glad to have had the opportunity of learning from you personally, as well as by letter, the many experiences you have had in the carrying out of your original purpose.

"With assurances of my appreciation of your thoughtfulness in acquainting me with the details of the making of this Flag, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM McKINLEY."

Mrs. DAVID A. DEPUE writes:—

"In the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution I congratulate you on your wonderful inspiration, and the way in which you have made it a reality by the completion of your beautiful Flag. Your name should go down in history beside that of Betsy Ross.

"We are proud that a Jersey woman whose ancestors distinguished themselves in the American Revolution, should have accomplished this great feat; and make grateful acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon the State through this act of patriotism and industry.

Very sincerely yours,

DELIA A. DEPUE,

State Regent for New Jersey of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

The Flag is to be sold by popular subscriptions and presented to the Nation by the Subscribers in honor of our victorious Army and Navy, each subscriber's name appearing upon the Presentation Roll which will accompany the Flag to Washington.

Miss Mulford wishes to make the sale of this flag a National one in order to give every one who wishes an opportunity to show their appreciation of our soldiers' loyalty to the Stars and Stripes by sharing in the Presentation.

It is hoped to present the Flag on the first anniversary of the Treaty of Peace by the Peace Commissioners in Paris.

Meanwhile, the Flag will be exhibited for the benefit of worthy Patriotic objects.

The boys and girls who wish to help pay for the work of this flag should send their subscriptions to Miss Josephine Mulford, care First National Bank, Madison, New Jersey.

Miss Mulford will present as a souvenir an Engraved Receipt of Original Design to each Subscriber, therefore requests them to send full name and address plainly written.

SHARPSHOOTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

As soon as a pioneer boy was big enough to level a rifle he was given powder and ball to shoot squirrels. After a little practice he was required to bring in as many squirrels as he had received charges, under penalty of a severe lecture or even of having his jacket "tanned."

At the age of 12 the boy became a fort soldier, with loophole assigned him from which to fight when the settlers rallied against an Indian foray. Growing older, he became a hunter of deer, elk, buffalo, and bear, skilled in trailing and in utilizing cover, capable of enduring long marches through trackless mountain forests. At night he was content to curl up in a single blanket beside a small fire and sleep under the roof of heaven. If it rained, in a few minutes he built him a lodge of bark or boughs, with no implement but his one pound tomahawk.

Incessant war with the Indians taught him to be his own general, to be ever on the alert, to keep his head and shoot straight under fire. Pitted against an enemy who gave no quarter, but tortured the living and scalped the dead, he became himself a stanch fighter who never surrendered. The wilderness bred men of iron and probably contained a greater number of expert riflemen than could now be mustered in all America.—*Harper's Magazine*.

READING FOR OCTOBER.

"The Boys of Scrooby," by Ruth Hall.
"An Undivided Union," by Oliver Optic, completed by Edward Stratemeyer.
"Henry in the War," by Gen. O. O. Howard.
"The Story of New York," by Eldridge S. Brooks.
Memorize:—"America," by Samuel F. Smith.

1. When did the Battle of Germantown take place?
2. Write a brief account of this battle.
3. Give a full account of the Battle of Saratoga.
4. What important event took place October 17, 1777?
5. Name three momentous results of this event.

YANKEE THUNDERS.

1813.

(Tune: "Ye Gentlemen of England.")
 Britannia's gallant streamers
 Float proudly o'er the tide,
 And fairly wave Columbia's stripes,
 In battle side by side.
 And ne'er did bolder seamen meet,
 Where ocean's surges pour;
 O'er the tide, now they ride,
 While the bell'wing thunders roar,
 While the cannon's fire is flashing fast,
 And the bell'wing thunders roar.

CHORUS.

While the bell'wing thunders roar,
 While the bell'wing thunders roar,
 While the cannon's fire is flashing fast,
 And the bell'wing thunders roar.

When Yankee meets the Briton
 Whose blood congenial flows,
 By Heaven created to be friends,
 By fortune rendered foes;
 Hard then must be the battle fray,
 Ere well the fight is o'er;
 Now they ride, side by side,
 While the bell'wing thunders roar,
 While the cannon's fire is flashing fast,
 And the bell'wing thunders roar.

While the bell'wing thunders roar, &c.

Still, still for noble England
 Bold D'Acres' streamers fly;
 And for Columbia, gallant Hull's
 As proudly and as high;
 Now louder rings the battle's din,
 And thick the volumes pour;
 Still they ride, side by side,
 While the bell'wing thunders roar,
 While the cannon's fire is flashing fast,
 And the bell'wing thunders roar.

Why lulls Britannia's thunder,
 That waked the watery war?
 Why stays the gallant *Guerriere*
 Whose streamers waved so fair?
 That streamer drinks the ocean wave,
 That warrior's fight is o'er!
 Still they ride, side by side,
 While the bell'wing thunders roar,
 While the cannon's fire is flashing fast,
 And the bell'wing thunders roar.

Hark! 'tis the Briton's lee gun!
 Ne'er bolder warrior kneeled!
 And ne'er to gallant mariners
 Did braver seamen yield.
 Proud be the sires, whose hardy boys
 Then fell, to fight no more:
 With the brave, 'mid the wave;
 When the cannon's thunders roar,
 Their spirits then shall trim the blast,
 And swell the thunder's roar.

Vain were the cheers of Britons,
 Their hearts did vainly swell,
 Where virtue, skill and bravery,
 With gallant MORRIS fell.
 That heart so well in battle tried,
 Along the Moorish shore,
 And again o'er the main,
 When Columbia's thunders roar,
 Shall prove its Yankee spirit true,
 When Columbia's thunders roar.

Hence be our floating bulwarks
 Those oaks our mountains yield;
 'Tis mighty Heaven's plain decree—
 Then take the wat'ry field!
 To ocean's farthest barrier then
 Your whit'ning sail shall pour;
 Safe they'll ride o'er the tide,
 While Columbia's thunders roar.
 While her cannon fire is flashing fast,
 And her Yankee thunders roar.

Mary Harriet Colombo Robinson, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, died at her home, in Sandusky, Aug. 28th, of old age. She was in her eighty-first year.

She was born in Toronto, Ontario, her father having come to this country with several of his brothers many years ago, and was considered of such interest, as the only living direct descendant of Columbus, that the management of the Chicago World's Fair made large offers for her presence in one of the buildings, but she refused them.

Robert Stewart Webb, a son of the late Gen. James Watson Webb, a former Minister to Brazil, and a distinguished soldier and diplomat, died last month at Pomfret, Conn. He was seventy-five years old, and was a son of the late Gen. Webb by his first wife. His younger brother, Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, is President of the College of the City of New York. Dr. W. Seward Webb, H. Walter Webb and Creighton Webb were Mr. Webb's half brothers. Gen. James Watson Webb, when Minister to Brazil, aided in securing the withdrawal of the French from Mexico, through his intimacy with Napoleon.

James Tallmadge Van Rensselaer, Assistant United States District Attorney, died in Boston last month after an operation for appendicitis. He was 56 years of age, son of Philip S. Van Rensselaer and grandson of Fitzgerald Steven Van Rensselaer of Albany, the last of the patrons, who died in 1839. His mother was a Miss Tallmadge of New Hamburg, N. Y. Mr. Van Rensselaer was born in New York City, and was a Harvard graduate.

Francis A. Sanford of Redding, Conn., one of the oldest residents of Fairfield county, died last month in his seventy-fifth year of his age. Twenty-five years ago he had the largest store in the county. His grandfather was the first male Methodist to settle in New England, and the family has furnished the M. E. Church with many ministers. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter.

The Hon. William G. Rose, twice Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, died last month, was born in Mercer county, Pa., Sept. 23, 1829. He was the youngest of eleven children, all of whom lived to be married and become heads of families. His parents were James and Martha McKinley Rose, the former of English and the latter of Scottish-Irish descent. His father, who, with four brothers, served in the war of 1812, had ten grandsons who enlisted in the Union armies at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. In 1865, Mr. Rose removed to Cleveland, and in 1877 was elected Mayor. In 1891 he was again a candidate and was returned with a handsome majority.

Margaret Van Wart, the last of the family of Daniel Van Wart, died at her home at Washington and Depeyster streets, North Tarrytown, last month from heart failure. Miss Van Wart was born in the town of Mount Pleasant about seventy-four years ago. She was the daughter of Daniel and Susan Brower Van Wart and was a direct descendant of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major Andre. She was a member of the First Reformed Church. She was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

BOOK NOTICES.

Wm. Abbott is about to re-publish Mrs. Ellet's book "Women of the American Revolution" and is desirous of learning any facts of any Revolutionary women not found in its pages, and will be glad to hear from the descendants of any such. Address, Wm. Abbott, Room 52, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A Little Maid of Concord Town, by Margaret Sidney.
 Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston.

"A Little Maid of Concord Town" is a romance of the American Revolution. Debby Parlin, the heroine, lived in a little house on the Lexington Road, still standing within the limits of old Concord, in Massachusetts. The story is of equal interest to young and old. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

The Boys of Scrooby, by Ruth Hall.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

The boys who were so interested in the story "In the Brave Days of Old," will delight in "The Boys of Scrooby," by the same author. This story has to do with the earliest happenings of our own country and is exciting enough to hold the interest of those boys who do not want to know they are studying history, but are only too eager for it when put in an attractive form. Prettily Bound in Cloth. Price, \$1.50.

The King Genealogy, by Harvey B. King, Hartford, Conn.

"The King Genealogy" comprises ten generations, from 1597 to 1897, covering a period of 300 years. The work shows great care and painstaking on the part of the author. The records of the descendants of William King, of Monson, Mass.,

1770, is carried out complete to 1897, on both male and female lines, also a complete record of the ancestry of William King and of his wife Hannah Lamphear King from the sixteenth century. The Moultons, Sedgwicks and Shaws as connected with the King family are also carried out in a satisfactory manner. The volume is cloth bound, nicely illustrated with half tones and contains blank leaves for additional notes, also an excellent index. Copies may be had of the author.

Lafayette, the Friend of American Liberty,
by Alma Holman Burton.

Werner School Book Co., Chicago.

This bright story of the Life of Lafayette serves an excellent educational purpose at the present time when the popular interest is so great in this "man of two worlds and two centuries." The story of such a man cannot fail to inspire boys and girls with patriotic impulses. There is a brief introduction by Dr. Jas. Baldwin. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price, 35 cents.

Tecumseh: Chief of the Shawanocs, by Col. H. R. Gordon.

E. P. Dutton & Co., Publishers, New York.

This tale of the War of 1812, is stirring enough to interest its boy readers who will also gain much valuable information about the Northwest Territory and a desire to know more of the history of that time and the settlement of what was in those days the far west. Even those who are no longer boys will follow the young heroes and Tecumseh with unusual interest throughout the story. The volume is cloth bound, illustrated cover, uncut edges, gilt top and contains eleven full page illustrations. Price, \$1.50.

Story of the Thirteen Colonies, by H. A. Guerber.

American Book Co., New York.

The aim of the author in this book has been not only to interest children but also instil in their hearts a deep love of their native land. The main facts of our early history are vividly portrayed. So simply worded is the story that the average child of ten can easily comprehend it. As a supplementary reader it should be in every school. The volume is cloth bound, illustrated and contains several maps.

Under Dewey at Manila, by same Author and Publisher.

This book contains an interesting description of the battle of Manila and is well worth the reading. Attractively bound, fully illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

A Genealogical History of the Kelley Family.

Compiled by HERMAN A. KELLEY.

This book contains mention of all the descendants of Joseph Kelley of Norwich, for eight generations, together notes of female lines. The biography is limited by necessity to the first four generations, so written as to be of great interest to all of this descent. A word of commendation is deserving for the simplicity of the plan of the work. Many portraits and illustrations are included. A limited number can be had of the author, H. A. Kelley, Cleveland, O. Price, \$2.00.

The Fall of Santiago, by Thos. J. Vivian.

R. F. Fenno & Co., Publishers, New York.

This is a complete and graphically written account of the campaign in Cuba. The book is attractively bound and is illustrated with many full and double page half tones, besides maps and portraits. The reader will find pleasure as well as gain knowledge while perusing its pages. Price, \$1.50.

Four American Patriots, by Alma Holman Burton,

and *Four American Naval Heroes,* by Mabel Barton Beebe.

Werner School Book Co., Chicago.

These Biographical Stories are so well and interestingly told that the children who are possessors of these two volumes will read and re-read them with pleasure and profit. Patriotism, heroism and good citizenship will be the aim of the little ones who read these stories. Cloth Bound, illustrated. Price, 50 cents each.

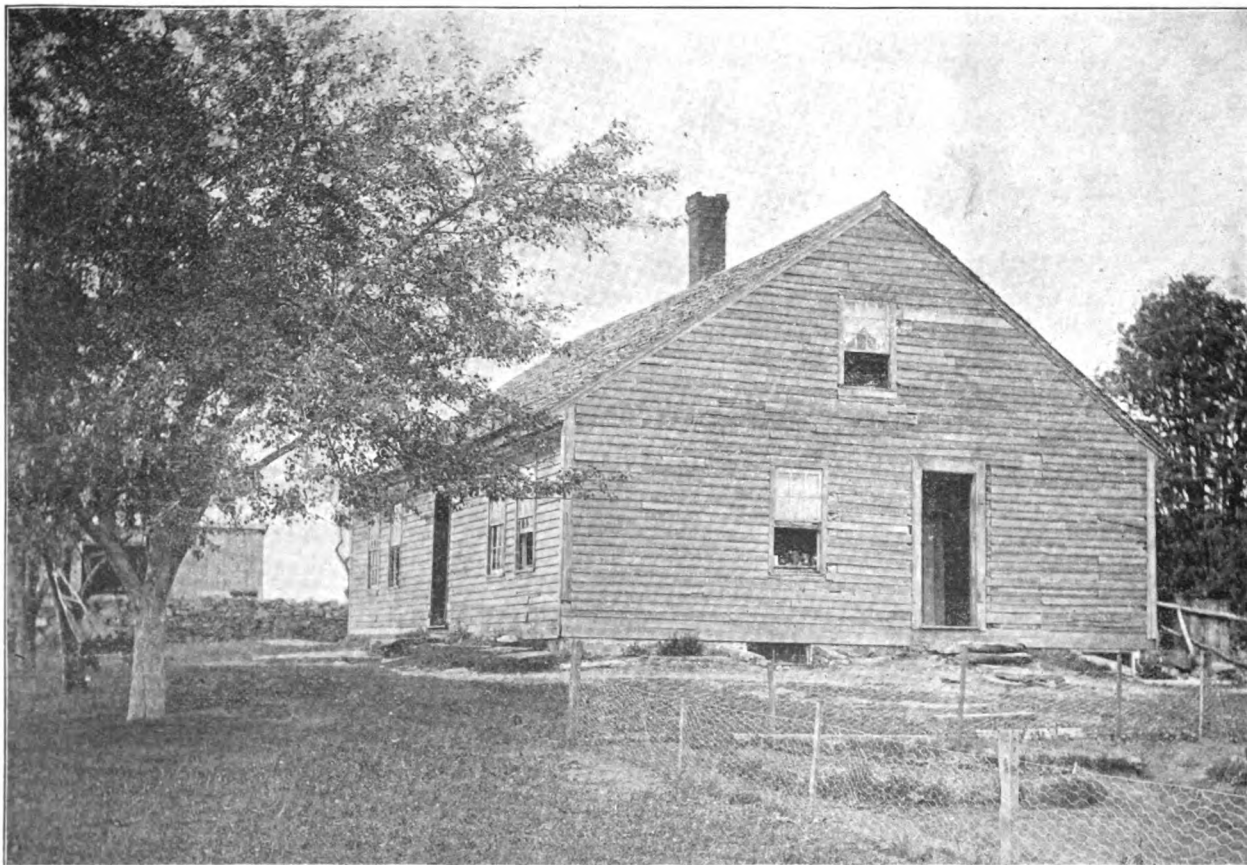
An Undivided Union, by Oliver Optic.

Completed by Edward Stratemeyer.

This book is the one hundred and eight to bear the name of "Optic" and is completed by Mr. Edward Stratemeyer, according to the outline left by Mr. Adams, at his death two years ago. Cloth bound in blue and gray, illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

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(See KING GENEALOGY.)

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John Rogers Robinson, B. A. R.
(846)

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DEDICATION CEREMONIES AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

The unveiling of the monument to Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth brought together a notable gathering of patriotic workers to do honor to the memory of one who gave her young life to her country. There were representatives of the government, the Saratoga Citizens Corps, veterans of 1861-5, veterans of the Spanish-American war, Sons of the Revolution, Philip Schuyler Society of Albany, Woman's Relief Corps, Saratoga Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, the Washington Heights Daughters of the American Revolution and Bemis Heights Society Children of the American Revolution.

The monument is of white or hammered Barre granite, a fine obelisk in design, thirty feet in height.

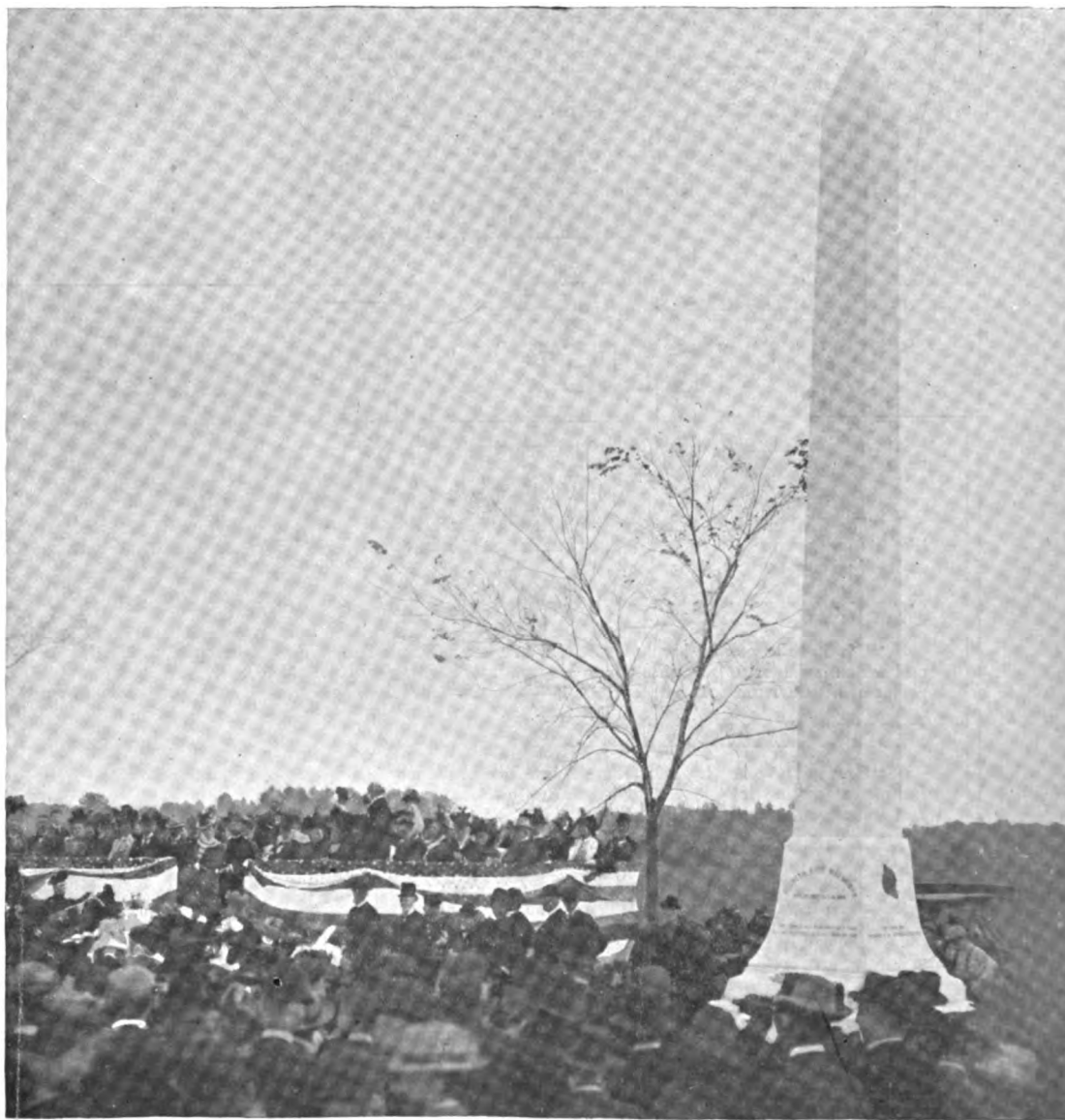
On the north front it bears the name of Reubena Hyde Walworth and the usual record with these two lines:

"She served her flag, not as a man,
But better still—as only woman can."

and below it the symbol of martyrdom.

The east side will bear the words "Fortress Monroe, Montauk, Spanish-American War, 1898," indicating the field hospital where the self-sacrificing work of the heroine was performed. On the west side will be placed the insignia of the society and the words "Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution."

The location of the monument is in an oval with the avenues of the cemetery sweeping around it, and on the brow of the hill which marks the ridge that gives Greenridge Cemetery its name.



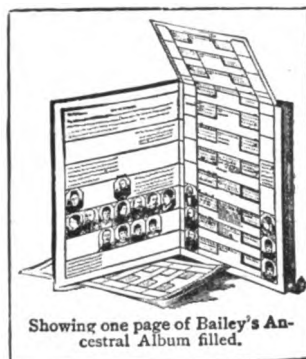
Unveiling and Dedication of the REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH Monument at Saratoga Springs, October 18, 1899.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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NORTH BEND.
RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT W. H. HARRISON.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

BY M. C. MURRAY HYDE.

Two of the chief factors in the development of the Republic of the United States have been religion and environment. It is impossible to comprehend the colonization of the new World without a thorough study of the history of the Reformation, or to appreciate the development of the American people as a nation, without a true knowledge of the geographical and physical conditions of a grand continent untouched by civilization. Long and bitter were the struggles, word by word, through rivers of blood, over each dogma of the ruling sects of the old world. The first colonists of Virginia and Massachusetts sought religious freedom for themselves, but were not willing to grant liberty of conscience to other sects also seeking liberty and peace.

In October, 1635, Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts because he "like an honest man defended the two following important propositions, viz, that the Princes of Europe had no right whatever to dispose of the possessions of the American Indians; and secondly, that civil rulers as such had no authority from God to regulate or control the affairs of religion." "The sin of the Patents," Mr. Williams says; "lay heavy on

his mind, especially that part by which Christian kings (so called) were invested with a right, by virtue of their Christianity, to take and give away lands and countries of other men." For these principles he was obliged to flee to the old chief Massasoit at Rehoboth, a few miles east of Providence, Rhode Island. Dealing honorably with the Indians, as man to man, he always retained their respect and friendship. Learning that Rehoboth was claimed by the Plymouth Colony, as within their patent, he crossed Pawtucket River, and purchasing land from the Narraganset princes, there laid the foundation of the State of Rhode Island.

Roger Williams belonged to a despised and persecuted sect, the Baptists. Many sects believed in baptism by immersion, but the Calvinistic Baptists of this period held other doctrines which were regarded as dangerous and seditious by the civil authorities. Their first principle was man's individual responsibility and accountability to God—no power, civil or religious, could interpose for salvation or condemnation between his conscience and his Creator, therefore, the second principle was that, being responsible, he must be free to act according to the dictates of conscience—must have liberty of conscience. They were always opposed to any established state church. In the "Confession of Faith" adopted by one hundred Baptized Congregations in England and Wales (denying Arminianism) being met together in London from the Third of the Seventh Month, to the Eleventh of the same 1689," we find the two following articles on Liberty of Conscience:—

"God alone is Lord of the Conscience, and hath left it free from the Doctrines and Commandments of Men which are in any Thing contrary to his Word, or not contained in it; So that to believe their Doctrines, or Obey such Commands out of Conscience, is to betray true Liberty of Conscience, and the Requiring of an implicit Faith, and absolute and blind Obedience, is to destroy Liberty of Conscience and Reason also."

"They who upon Pretence of Christian Liberty do practice any sin, or cherish any sinful Lust, as they do thereby pervert the main Design of the Grace of the Gospel, to their own destruction, so they wholly destroy the End of Christian Liberty; which is, that, being delivered out of the hands of all our Enemies, we might serve the Lord without Fear, in Holiness and Righteousness before him, all the Days of our Lives."

This Confession of Faith which formulated principles long held by the English and Welsh Baptists was later adopted by the leading Associations of America.

Annoyed by the claims of neighboring colonies, Roger Williams obtained a charter in 1644; and, again in 1663, Charles II granted a charter to "this incorporation," under the title of "The English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England." This charter granted liberty of conscience, because "in their humble address they have freely declared, that it is much in their hearts (if they be permitted) to hold forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil state may stand, and best be maintained, and that among our English subjects, with a full liberty in religious concerns; and that true piety, rightly grounded upon gospel principles, will give the best and greatest security to sovereignty, and will lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to true loyalty." Thus was established the first state in the world, "as an experiment," founded upon complete religious liberty. Its founders were men of great strength of character and unusual learning—many of them having studied in the Universities and Colleges of the mother country.

The shores and islands of Narragansett Bay, swept by the gentle airs of the Gulf Stream, were called by the early settlers "the Eden of America." It was a sombre, Calvinistic Eden. Great dark, old pines and mighty oaks, the growth of centuries, clothed rocky hill-sides, mournful cedars stood aged, twisted and torn, or young pointed and symmetrical on the white sands and gray rocks of the shores, while the fallen trunks of past generations lay among them white, like the bleached antlers of giant stags. Mingled with the roar of the breakers was the murmur of rivers flowing down rocky beds from many deep dark springs, and the calls of innumerable flocks of birds—the black crow, the wild ducks and geese, the wood pigeons, the sea-gulls and the more lonely eagles and ospreys. Amid such an environment was established by men of learning, great piety and benevolence, the first state in all the world to grant full liberty of thought and conscience. Men of intelligence and already civilized, dwelling and traveling alone in such an environment, grew into harmony with it, grew broad, generous, strong and stern as the nature with which they communed.

Alexis de Tocqueville in his "De la Démocratie en Amérique," comparing the forests of North and South America says:—

"L'Amérique du Nord parait sous un autre aspect; tout y était grave, sérieux, solennel; on eut dit qu'elle avait été créée pour devenir le domaine de l'intelligence, comme l'autre la demeure des sens."

The little colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations receiving many of the persecuted Quakers and other heterodox believers from Massachusetts and Connecticut soon over-flowed its narrow limits. Colonies organized and emigrated to other parts of British America. In 1665 immigration, with a promise of religious liberty, was invited by Philip Cartaret, governor of New Jersey. Twelve men and twenty-four associates left Rhode Island and purchasing a large tract of land from the Indians in Monmouth and Sussex counties, New Jersey, founded the old town of Middletown, Monmouth County, and later, in 1688, organized the oldest Baptist church in the state. In 1684, John Dungan of Rhode Island founded a Baptist church at the Cold-spring in Buck's County, Pennsylvania, which was later absorbed by the church at Pennepek.

Organized congregations of Welsh and Irish Baptists soon came from the old world and settled in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These churches formed the Philadelphia Association in 1707, which sent out some of their best ministers, to travel on horseback through the forests or in canoes along the water courses of the south and west, to preach and organize churches upon the frontiers. As in Massachusetts so in Virginia these proclaimers of religious liberty encountered an established state church, and were bitterly persecuted. Increasing rapidly under their sufferings, the Virginia Baptists fled into the wilderness west of the Alleghany Mountains and settled in the valleys of the Ohio and its tributaries. Joined by emigrants from Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania these people in a new environment developed the grand form of disciplined democracy which in 1828 built upon the magnificent structure of American independance its dome of a free and sovereign people.

A new people, less stern, less cultured than their fathers, but more vigorous and independent were planted in an environment as ground as that of the New England coast but less sombre, with something of tropical luxuriance and color. The dark whistling sighing pines were less predominant and the still majestic forest wore a softer green; the meadows and prairies were covered with rank grasses and everywhere were bright colored flowers. There were many cardinal birds, blue linnets and gold-finches. Great flocks of gay chattering paroquets were found as far north as the Great Lakes. Some of the earliest writers state that from an eminence the meadows and prairies sometimes seemed filled with buffalo and elk. By 1808 these were not to be found east of the Wabash River. East of the Mississippi, quail and wild turkies abounded. Salmon's Geography published in London in 1772 says that even in New England wild turkies were plentiful and "in common of sixty to seventy pounds in weight."

Chateaubriand, exiled from France, spent several years in this western country prior to 1792, and most beautifully describes an American forest:

"Pénétrez dans ces forêts Américaines aussi vieilles que le monde: quel profond silence dans ces retraites quand les vents reposent! quelles voix inconnues quand les vents viennent à s'élever? Etes-vous immobile, tout est muet: faites-vous un pas, tout soupire. La nuit s'approche, les ombres s'épaississent; on entend des troupeaux de bêtes sauvages passer dans les ténèbres; la terre murmure sous vos pas; quelques coups de foudre font nuegir les déserts; la forêt s'agite, les arbres tombent, un fleuve inconnu coule devant vous. La lune sort enfin de l'orient: à mesure que vous passez au pied des arbres, elle semble errer devant vous dans leur cime, et suivre tristement vos yeux. Le voyageur s'assied sur le tronc d'un chêne pour attendre le jour; il regarde tour à tour l'astre des nuits, les ténèbres, le fleuve; il se sent inquiet, agite, et dans l'attente de quelque chose d'inconnu; un plaisir inoui, une crainte extraordinaire, font palpiter son sein, connue s'il allait être admis à quelque secret de la Divinité; il est seul au fond des forêts; mais l'esprit de l'homme remplit aisément les espaces de la nature; et toutes les solitudes of the terre sont moins vastes qu'une seule pensée de son

* * * * *

"At confluent de la Kentucky et de l'Ohio, le pays age déplore un pomp extraordinaire; la, ce sont des tromp—eaux de chevreuils, qui de la pointe d'un rocher, vous regardent passer sur les fleuves; ici, des bouquets



VIEW ON THE OHIO, NEAR CINCINNATI.

de vieux pins se projettent horizontalment sur les flots; des plaines riantes se déroulent à perte de vue, tandis que des rideaux de forêts voilent la base de quelque montagnes dont la cime apparait dans le lointain."

An old book entitled "The Navigator," etc., the first edition of which appeared in 1801, gives the description of the sycamores and grape-vines of the Ohio valley;—

"The sycamore seems to be the king of the trees on the banks of the Ohio. Their monstrous growth, towering height, and extended branches really fill the beholder with awe and astonishment. Between Wheeling and Marietta I measured several from 10 to 16 feet over, four feet above the ground, and this seems to be but their common size. A gentleman of Marietta told me he knew of one 60 feet in circumference, and that in the hollow of another he had turned himself around with a ten foot pole in his hands, sweeping it at right angles with himself. And there is one of these huge trees in Sciota county, Ohio, on the land of Mr. Abraham Miller, into whose hollow thirteen men rode on horse back, June 6, 1808, the fourteenth did not enter, his horse being skittish and too fearful to advance into so curious an apartment, but there was room enough for two more."

"In the fall of the leaf, and when the year's growth of bark begins to peel off these trees, the rays of the bright moon playing through their white branches, form a scene uncommonly brilliant, and quite cheering and amusing to the nightly traveller."

"The growth of the grape vines on the banks of the Ohio astonishes the beholder not less than that of measure from seven to eleven inches over, and so number the sycamores. It is not uncommon to find them erous, that in many places for 250 yards in circuit they form a complete canopy or covering of a great body and thickness, in which the tops of the trees are left in the entwining branches of the umbrageous vine leaves. The number and manner of their hanging 60 to 80 feet from the tops of the tallest trees without touching the trunk, rather puzzles the spectator how they could thus fix themselves."

The Ohio when first navigated carried a much greater volume of water than at the present time. It flowed gently down among rolling hills, which were covered with centuries of forest growths, standing amid the damp decaying debris of thousands of years.

Countless springs were fostered in deep dark glades, where arose innumerable streams of which to-day no trace remains. The destruction of the forests, the cultivation of the prairies, and the building of mill-dams and canals, has changed the whole character of the country. The grandeur of the Ohio valley has forever passed away with the wood-doves, the paroquets, the bison, the elk, the Indian, the rivulets and fountains, the prairies and the forests.

But little more than a century has passed since immigration began into this beautiful region, by several routes; viz: from North Carolina and southern Virginia across the Cumberland Mountains to the head waters of the Tennessee River; from northern Virginia to Wheeling on the Ohio; and from Philadelphia up the Schuylkill River, across to Harrisburg on the Susquehanna River, up one of its branches, across the hills to the head waters of the Youghioghenny River and down it to its confluence with the Monongahela, near Pittsburg. Another route was that along the Mohawk valley to the Lakes and into the Territory of Ohio.

In 1787 Gen. Rufus Putnam of Connecticut and Col. John Cleve Symmes of New Jersey, soldiers of the Revolution, received charters for large tracts of land in Ohio Territory. Gen. Putnam with his party of New Englanders starting from Providence, Rhode Island, took the route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, where, constructing boats, they descended the Ohio and in April 1788, founded the town of Marietta at the mouth of the Muskingum River. The first church here was Presbyterian.

In the same year Col. Symmes with a party of about thirty persons, in eight four-horse wagons, from New Jersey, crossed Pennsylvania and descended the Ohio to Maysville, Kentucky. Here he was joined by Benjamin and Elijah Stites, originally of New Jersey, Judge Goforth and Gen. John Gano of New York with others, all prominent Baptists. While Col. Symmes was absent exploring with the intention of founding a great city at North Bend, near the Miami River, Major Stites, accompanied by his little party, descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Miami and established the town of Columbia, now included within the city limits of Cincinnati. These were the first of many such bands of emigrants. Sometimes a whole church congregation, burdened by taxes to support some other sect, would migrate and found a little town in those fertile valleys.



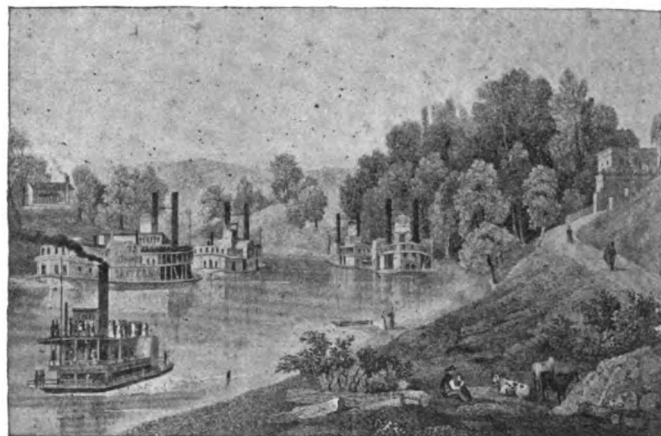
VIEW ON THE OHIO, NEAR MAYSVILLE, KY.

During the period of the Revolution the Baptists throughout the colonies numbered more than one quarter of their population (almost one third) and their Associations openly declared their sympathy with the revolt against England's injustice. These people everywhere entered the army and militia service. Their ministers became chaplains and they had many representatives in the assemblies and in the Continental Congress. In the construction of the Constitution they made every effort to prevent the establishment of a State Church. This was attained, but they were unable to abolish slavery, although that was a privilege or right for which they earnestly contended. They were as much opposed to slavery as Roger Williams had been to unjust dealings with the Indians. Slavery was forever forbidden in the charters given to Gen. Putnam and Col. Symmes for the Territory of Ohio.

One of the early evidences of civilization met by the emigrants as they passed down the "Beautiful River" was the picturesque and welcome floating grist mill. "It is fashioned something in this way: A flat-boat of the scow kind carries the stones and running gears, which are simply constructed, and the stones small. One end of the shaft of the water-wheel is also carried by this flat, while the other end rests upon a large canoe beyond the wheel, and which lies parallel with the flat, and fastened to it by timber running across from the ends of the canoe to those of the flat, the timbers being strongly pinned down to each. This is all the labor the big canoe has to perform, to carry one end of the shaft of the ponderous water-wheel, which of course moves between it and the flat, having the cross timbers above and below. On the other side of the flat carrying the mill, is another boat which may be denominated the tender, having the bags and barrels of the ground and unground grain. It is also fastened along-side and close to the mill boat. The two flats are covered with clapboards, the sides and ends being all open to wind and weather, with a view, perhaps, that the whole may be the less affected by the winds of the river. The canoe has no cover, nor oars, nor paddles. The whole machinery is fastened by ropes, or grape vines to a suspending tree, projecting rock or log, and thus afloat in a rapid running current, the mill grinds night and day, as necessity compels, or inclination serves, without tax for ground rent, mill-dam, or race.

About 1810 a large party gathered at Freehold, N. J., from the surrounding country of Monmouth. Having sold their farms they started, with only necessary personal effects, in sixty wagons to make the weary trip to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and down the Ohio to the Miami valley, where friends and relatives had preceded them with Col. Symmes and Maj. Stites. These emigrants bore into the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois many names that have become famous in their history—Schanck, Voorhies, Cox, Cooper, Stillwell, Holmes and many others. At this time the journey was made through scattered but enterprising hamlets in about forty days. At Pittsburg good vessels were now built and the descent of the Ohio to the Miami took from fifteen to twenty days.

In 1811 the eighth edition of *The Navigator* informs its patrons that: "There is now on foot a new mode of navigating our western waters, particularly the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. This is with boats propelled by the power of stream. This plan has been carried into successful operation on the Hudson river at New York,



MOUTH OF THE LICKING RIVER, KY.

and on the Delaware between New Castle and Burlington. It has been stated, the one on the Hudson goes at the rate of four miles an hour against wind and tide on her route between New York and Albany, and frequently with 500 passengers on board.

From these successful experiments there can be but little doubt of the plan succeeding on our western waters, and proving of immense advantage to the commerce of our country. A Mr. Rosewalt, a gentleman of enterprise, and who is acting, it is said, in conjunction with Messrs. Fulton and Livingston, of New York, has a boat of this kind now (1810.) on the stocks at Pittsburg, of 138 feet keel, calculated for 300 or 400 tons burthen. And there is one building at Frankfort, Kentucky, by citizens who, who no doubt, will push the enterprise. It will be a novel sight, and as pleasing as novel, to see a huge boat working up the windings of the Ohio, without the appearance of sail, oar, pole, or any manual labor about her—moving within the secrets of her own wonderful mechanism, and propelled by power undiscoverable! This plan, if it succeeds, must open to view flattering prospects to an immense country, an interior of not less than two thousand miles of as fine a soil and climate, as the world can produce, and to a people worthy of all the advantages that nature and art can give them, a people the more meritorious, because they know how to sustain peace and live independent among the crushing of empires, the falling of kings, the slaughter and bloodshed of millions, and the tumult, corruption and tyranny of all the world beside."

With the advent of steam a new life pulsed along the rivers of the Ohio Valley and in less than twenty years its people controlled the destinies of the United States and for the first time in their history placed the man of the people, Andrew Jackson, in the presidential chair. In 1809, Abraham Lincoln, whose mother was descended from Obediah Holmes, one of the founders of Newport, Rhode Island, who had been whipped in Boston, for preaching the "seditious" doctrines of the Baptists, was born in Kentucky, and in 1863, signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

To-day, the United States stands alone a great Christian world, power, founded upon individual liberty and freedom of conscience and without an established State Church.

M. C. MURRAY HYDE.

PRISON SHIP FOR THE BOERS.

A dispatch from Simons Town says, the prison ship *Penelope* is being fitted for the reception of Boer prisoners, and that the first-class cruiser *Powerful*, is expected to leave Durban shortly, presumably to convey the prisoners to Simons Town.

Corporation Counsel Walker has secured a written confession from parties said to have been in a conspiracy with certain Constables to make money out of prosecutions under the Flag Law. The Illinois Flag Law was designed to prevent the prostitution of the flag to commercial purposes. The opportunity was seized upon, it is alleged, by a few constables, who used the law as a club to levy blackmail.

The matter was carried to such an extent that a barber was recently arrested because the pole in front of his shop had red, white and blue stripes.

Miss De Peyster—I can trace my ancestors back to the Reformation.

De Jones—That's nothing. I can trace mine back years and years before they attempted to reform. —*Chicago News*.

SONGLESS NEW ENGLAND.

From the Boston Globe.

An old New England farmer sat recently at the door of the old homestead. "Seventy years ago," said he, "when I was a boy and came down in the morning the air rang with the song of birds. On every tree there was a chorus of songsters. The woods were full of game. In those days we never heard of paris green, with which to drive the bugs from the potato vines and squashes. A simple 'scarecrow' served the purpose of keeping the crows from the corn. For the rest, when the fields were once planted they grew undisturbed. Now there are next to no birds. The air is tuneless. But for every vegetable there is a bug. The bulk of the farmer's time is spent in fighting bugs. Paris green or sprays of deadly poisons are a daily necessity. The world seems dead to me. The birds are gone and I feel no more at home."

William Henry Webb, one of the country's famous shipbuilders, died at his home, 415 Fifth avenue. He was 84 years old. Mr. Webb's life was part of the history of American shipbuilding. His father, Isaac Webb, began his work as apprentice to Henry Eckford, who made a national reputation as a shipbuilder during the War of 1812. Webb, Smith and Dimon built the *Robert Fulton* in 1819, and the steamship *Robert Fulton*, the second ocean steamship. Mr. Webb designed and built, with Henry Eckford, the line-of-battle ship *Ohio*.

W. H. Webb was born in New York on June 19, 1816. It was not intended that he should follow his father's profession, but his education under private tutors and in the Columbia College grammar school, revealed the bent of his mind.

Before he was twenty-three he built three packet ships under sub-contracts in his father's shipyard. He had to make a voyage to Europe for his health in 1839, and while abroad his father died. In 1843 Mr. Webb took charge of the entire business. For thirty years he was one of the most prominent shipbuilders in this country. In 1848 he built the *Cherokee*, the first steamship to be run between New York and Savannah, and the first steamship for the New Orleans trade. He also built the

first Pacific Mail steamship. He designed and built the *General Admiral* for the Russian Navy in 1858, and subsequently built ironclads for the the United States, Italy and France. The steam ram *Dunderberg*, which he built during the Civil War, and which became the *Rochambeau* of the French Navy, was the fastest warship afloat. Mr. Webb's ironclads were the first to cross the Atlantic.

Mr. Webb was an original shareholder of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He was also one of the original subscribers to the building of the Panama Railroad. From 1868 to 1870 he was largely interested in the line of steamships engaged in the European trade. He retired from business in 1872. Mr. Webb refused a nomination for Mayor of New York three times. Recently he established the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, a free educational institution for instruction in shipbuilding and marine architecture, and a home for old and infirm shipbuilders. The academy is on Fordham Heights.

Mr. Webb had a country place, Waldheim, at Tarrytown. In 1843 he married Henrietta A. Hidden. He was a member of the Union League, Republican, Century and City Clubs.

Former Assemblyman John Cashow died at his home on Mill Neck, near Oyster Bay, L.I. He was born in Brookville, L.I., on Dec. 13, 1817. In 1835 he moved to Brooklyn and took an active part in politics. He was an alderman for five years and was chairman of the committee which passed a resolution providing for the removal of the remains of the martyrs of the British prison ships. Gov. John A. King appointed him Harbor Master of the port of New York, which position he also held under Gov. Morgan and Gov. Fenton.

William Sedley Fearing, prominent in the metal business in this city, died last month at his home at 256 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, after a short illness. He was a member of an old Cape Cod family and was born in Boston. His father, Andrew Coates Fearing, was a direct descendant of John Fearing, who landed at Hingham, Mass., in 1635. Mr. Fearing started in business in New York in the metal house of Brown Brothers. At the dissolution of that firm he went into business for himself and recently has had an office at 256 Broadway.

Robert I. Tolles died at his home in Darien, Conn., on Sunday. He was born in Woodbury, Conn., on April 3, 1820, of Revolutionary ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Nathaniel Foote, the founder of Wethersfield. Mr. Tolles went to South Norfolk thirty years ago and became identified with the business interests of the city. He was well known in politics and was a member of the first Board of Councilmen, was State Representative and held other offices.

Moses Hedges, supposed to be the oldest man in the State, died Oct. 18th at his residence in Indianapolis, Ind. According to him he entered upon his 107th year two months ago, and this age is admitted not to be improbable by those who have known him for the last fifty years. Hedges was a powerful man in his younger years, and boasted that he had never been whipped. An altercation occurred between him and his son several weeks ago, the son being 71 years of age. The father became very angry, and before the son saw his intention he jumped upon him with his cane and beat him severely before he could make his escape.

ACTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MINUTES OF CONGRESS

1812, Jan. 18. Act declaring war with Great Britain.

1812, June 26. Act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods. The 17th section says: "That two per centum on the net amount (after deducting all charges and expenditures) of the prize money arising from capture of vessels and cargoes, recaptured by the private armed vessels of the United States, shall be secured and paid over to the collector or other chief officer of the customs at the port or place in the United States at which such captured or recaptured vessels may arrive; or consul or other public agent of the United States residing at the port or place not within the United States, at which such captured or recaptured vessels may arrive. And the moneys arising therefrom shall be held, and is hereby pledged by the government of the United States as a fund for the support and maintenance of the widows and children of such persons as may be slain; and for the support and maintenance of such persons as may be wounded and disabled, on board of the private armed vessels of the United States, in any engagement with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in such manner as shall hereafter by law be provided.")

Jan. 20, 1813. Act of. Recruit was to have an advance of \$24 on his pay.

1813, Feb. 13. Section 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and required to place on the pension list, under the like regulations and restrictions as are used in relation to the Navy of the United States, any officer, seaman or marine, who, on board of any private armed ship or vessel, during a commission or letter of marque, shall have been wounded or otherwise disabled in any engagement with the enemy; allowing to a captain a sum not exceeding \$20 per month; to lieutenants and sailing masters a sum not exceeding \$12 each per month; to a marine officer, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, master's mate, and prize master, a sum not exceeding \$10 each per month; to all other officers a sum not exceeding \$8 per month, for the highest rate of disability, and so in proportion; and to a seaman, or acting as a marine, a sum of \$6 per month, for the highest rate of disability, and so in proportion; which several pensions shall be paid, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, out of the fund above provided, and not from any other." The fund refers to the two per cent of the prize money.

This bill was debated in the House, January 19. Mr. Burwell moved to strike out and said that pensions had been refused to at least equally meritorious sufferers in the Revolutionary War. He was in favor of the bill however, and it was recommended for amendment. It passed the House, January 27, without further opposition.

1813, January 20. Act of. "That if any officer of the Navy or Marines shall be killed or die, by reason of a wound received in the line of his duty, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children, under 16 years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, should be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, which allowance shall continue, for and during the term of five years; but, in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder shall go to the child or children of said deceased officer: Provided, that such half pay cease on the death of such child or children: and the money required for this purpose shall be paid out of the Navy Pension Fund, under the direction of the commissioners of that fund."

January 29, 1813. Act of, repeats terms of bounty and pensions.

March 3, 1813. Appropriations \$98,000 for involved pensions; \$860 for "sundry pensions."

July 5, 1813. Extends time for locating military land warrants to March 1, 1816.

July 13, 1813. \$25,000 as prize money to the Hornet for destruction of; the Pecosch; \$12,000 to others for destruction of the Detroit.

Aug. 3, 1813. Act of, \$25 bounty offered for every prisoner captured by the private armed vessels of the United States.

Aug. 2, 1813. Act of. Widows of commissioned officers of the militia or volunteers to receive 5 years half pay. If any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia or volunteers shall be disabled by known wounds, he shall be pensioned under the law of April 10, 1806, relating to the Revolutionary War.

1814, January 27. Act of, to encourage enlistments. Every man who enlists for five years, in the war, to receive at muster out, in lieu of 3 months' pay and \$16 bounty, \$124. \$50 at enlistment, \$50 at muster in, and \$24 at discharge. In case of soldier's death, the \$24 to go to the widow.

1814, March 4. For pensions to men on private armed vessels of the United States.

1814, March 19. Appropriation for bounties and premiums, \$2,540,000.

1814, March 19. The \$25 for each prisoner captured by private armed vessels of the United States to be \$100 hereafter. \$200,000 appropriated.

1814, April 18. Act of, extending to men of the revenue cutters the same pensions as to men in the Navy.

1815, March 3. About 40 invalid pensioners placed on the list under the act of 1806.

1815, March 3. Act of. Appropriates for advancing 3 months' pay to the officers deranged and non-commissioned officer and privates discharged, \$1,200,000.

1815, Dec. 21. Act of. Appropriates for bounties and premiums, \$400,000.

1815, Dec. 20. In the House, Mr. Johnson of Connecticut, reported, from the committee on Military affairs, a bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled, and superannuated officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Read twice. Dec. 29, read a third time, and ordered to be on the table. This was at the first session, at the second session, no record of the bill being taken up or referred to.

1816, Feb. 16, \$98,000 for pensions; \$860 for sundry pensions.

1816, March 5. Act granting bounties, etc., to Canadian volunteers. All who had been citizens of the United States before the war, and, at its commencement, were inhabitants of Canada, and who joined the army and were wounded, slain, or served until honorably discharged, were to be entitled to: A colonel, 960 acres of land; a major, 800 acres; a captain, 640 acres; a subaltern, 480 acres; a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, to 320 acres; the medical staff and other staff in proportion to their pay. To be located within Indian Territory. They were also to have three months' extra pay.

1816, April 16. \$120,000 for pensions; \$860 for sundry pensions.

1816, April 16. Time for locating military land warrants extended to March 1, 1818.

1816, April 30. About 100 invalid pensioners placed on the list.

1816, April 24. Act of. "That all persons of the ranks herein-after named, who are now on the military pension roll of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities, degree, the following sums, in lieu of those to which they are now entitled, to wit: A first lieutenant, \$17; a second lieutenant, \$16; a third lieutenant, \$14, an ensign, \$13; and a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private \$8 per month; and for disabilities of a degree less than the highest, a sum proportionably less." The militia were included.

1816, April 16. Act of. When any officer or soldier of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles and volunteers, enlisted for the term of one year or 18 months, or any commissioned officer of the regular army, shall have died in the service or while returning to his home, or shall have died at any time thereafter in consequence of wounds, shall have left a widow or children, the widow or children shall be entitled to receive half pay for 5 years, and in case of re-marriage of the widow, the half pay to go to the children. Officers and privates of the militia, who shall have been disabled by wounds in the service, shall be placed on the pension list.

This act not to extend to widows and children provided for in the act of Aug. 2, 1813.

Sec. 2. Guardians of children can, within one year from the passage of this act, relinquish the bounty land and receive half pay for 5 years, to be computed from Feb. 17, 1815. This refers to children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

Sec. 3. All under 18 or over 45, who enlisted and served faithfully, to have 160 or 320 acres of land, the same as if they had been of proper age.

Sec. 4. 2,000,000 acres of land set aside for bounty lands.

1816, April 16. Another act. This law relates to prizes and regulates the manner of paying into the Treasury the part belonging to the United States.

Sec. 7. In cases where the allowance of half the monthly pay to disabled men shall, in the opinion of the commissioners, be inadequate to the necessary subsistence, it may be increased to an amount not exceeding full pay.

1816, April 20. \$50,000 to be distributed as prize money to survivors of the Wasp, for capture of the Reindeer and Avon, and, to the representatives of the officers and crew, 12 months' wages, 1-3 to the widow, 2-3 to the children; if only one child, then 1-2 each; widow or children to have the whole, in case no other claimant; in lack of either, then to parents, then to brothers and sisters; then in lack of either of those not to be distributed.

1817, Jan. 3. In the House, Mr. Dickens moved that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of such officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, as are now reduced to want and unable to support themselves.

March 3, 1817. Appropriates \$200,000 for pensions; \$860 for sundry pensions.

March 3, 1817. About 40 persons placed on the list.

1817, March 3. Appropriates \$32,000 for bounties and premiums.

1817, March 3. Widows and children of the War of 1812 to be placed on an equality and receive \$48 a year and no more.

Widows of officers to receive half pay. Children can relinquish their claims for half pay and receive bounty land.

1817, March 3. Act of. Widows and children of men lost on brig Experience to have 6 months' extra pay, in addition to the pay due the men.

1817, March 3. To amend the law giving bounties in land and extra pay to Canadian volunteers. No bounty in land to be given, except where it appears that the man served a full 6 months; but, if the term of service was shorter, by reason of wounds, then the man was to be considered as having served full time. Instead of the bounty given in the act amended, the following rates were established: For a colonel, 480 acres; a major, 480 acres; a captain or subaltern, 320 acres; non-commissioned officer, musician, or private 160 acres; medical staff, in proportion to their pay. This act to continue in force for one year.

1817, March 3. Act of. Provides that the act of March 3, 1815, granting to commissioned officers who were deranged 3 months' extra pay, shall extend equally to wagon masters, forage masters, barrack masters, and other warrant officers of the staff of the regular army who were deranged. Two years was to be allowed to the guardians of minor children of deceased soldiers to relinquish their bounty lands for 5 years half pay, as per law of April 16, 1816.

SECTION 6. That in all cases where children of regular soldiers now deceased, have a right to relinquish their bounty land for 5 years half pay, the said children shall be entitled to the same amount as given by the act to the widows of militia soldiers, who died in the service, viz: \$4 a month.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76,

18 and 20 Rose St., New York City.

Dear Sir:—Since you print Admiral Dewey's descent from Alfred the Great, in the current issue of THE SPIRIT, may be the following extension may prove of interest:—

1. Wodin or Odin, (Roman, Othinus) King of North Europe in the third century, married Freya or Frigga. Their son
2. Beldeg or Balder, married Nama, daughter of Gewan, and had,
3. Brandius or Brands, who was father of:
4. Frodigarius or Froethgar, who was father of:
5. Wigger, who had:
6. Gewesius or Gewisch, who had:
7. Effa or Esta, who had:
8. Effa, who had:
9. Eliseus, who had:
10. Cerdic, first King of West Saxons, died A. D. 534, and had:
11. Kenric or Cynric, crowned 514, died 560, and had:
12. Cheanlin, crowned 560, who had:
13. Cuthwin, killed in battle with Britains, 584, and had:
14. Cuth, who had:
15. Chelwald, who had:
16. Kenred, who had:
17. Ingalls, who had:
18. Eoppa or Offa, who had:
19. Easa, who had:
20. Alkmund or Athelmuna, who had:
21. Egbert, who married Redbeurga, and had:
22. Ethelwolf, died 858, married Osburga, daughter of Oslac, the Thane, and who were parents of Alfred the Great.

OR, MAYBE THIS MAY INTEREST.

1. Pepin de Landen, le Vieux, d. A. D. 639, who was father of:
2. Bega, who was mother of:
3. Pepin d'Heristal, Duke of Austrasia, d. 714; m. Alpaide, and had:
4. Charles Martel, b. 690; d. 741; m. Lady Rotrude, and had:
5. Pepin le Bref, d. 768; m. Lady Bertha, daughter of Count of Leon, and had:
6. Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, born 742, died 814; married 771, as 3rd wife, Lady Hildegard of Suabia, died 782, and had:
7. Pepin, King of Lombardy, born 777; died 810, and had:
8. Pepin, 1st Count Vermandois, died 840, and had:
9. Herbert (Hubert) 893-902, 2nd Count Vermandois, and had:
10. Herbert II, died 945; third Count Vermandois, and had:
11. Albert I, 943-987, 4th Count Vermandois, married Gerberga, daughter of Louis IV, of France, 928-954; married Lady Gerberga de Saxe, and had:

12. Herbert (Hubert) III, 987-1000, 5th Count of Vermandois, married Hermengarde, and had:

13. Otto, 1010-1015, 7th Count of Vermandois, who had:

14. Herbert (Hubert) IV, Count of Vermandois—being No. 4 of line given in SPIRIT OF '76, October, 1899.

T. H. LOOMIS.

FROM AMERICANS OF ROYAL DESCENT. ADAMS.

By BROWNING, 1897.

1. Alfred the Great, King of England, had:
2. Edward the Elder, King of England, who had:
3. Princess Edgiva, married 2dly Henry de Vermandois, and had:
4. Lady Agnes de Vermandois, married Charles, Duke of Lorraine, a son of Louis XV, King of France, and had:
5. Charles, Duke of Lorraine, father of:
6. Wigerus, Duke of Lorraine, father of:
7. Baldric Teutonicus, married a daughter of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare, and had:
8. Nicholas de Baschaville de Clare, of Castle Martel, who had by his wife (who was a daughter of Heriatius, the Dane):
9. William de Martel, Earl of Guarena, who had by his wife, who was a daughter of Rofe de Tarta, the Dane:
10. William, Earl of Gurrena or Warrena, created Earl of Surry, married Princess Gundred, a daughter of William the Conqueror, of England, and had:
11. Lady Edith de Warren, married Gerard de Gowinai, and had:
12. Hugh de Gournai, Lord of Beverstan, married Lady Julia Dampmartin, and had:
13. Anselme de Gournai, died 1240, who had:
14. Robert de Gournai, youngest son, died 1268, who had:
15. Anselm de Gournai, died 1285, who had:
16. John de Gournai, Lord of Beverstan, died Sept., married 1290, who had:
17. Lady Elizabeth de Gournai, who married 1291, Sir John Ab. Adam of Beverstan and Tedenham, Lord Ab Adam, died 1309, and had:
18. Sir John Ap Adam, second son, from whom was descended.

TO COMPLETE THE FAMILY TREE.

DAVIS.—What is the parentage and ancestry of Lois Davis, of Littleton, Mass., also Harvard, Mass., who married John Phelps, Jr., of Lancaster, Mass., and after his death Jan. 14, 1776, married April 30, 1780, Henry Winchester, son of Rev. Jonathan Winchester. (Harvard, 1737, the first Minister at Ashburnham, Mass., but born at Brookline, Mass.)

Was she the daughter of Simon Davis, of Littleton, born Oct. 12, 1751? What was his ancestry and whom did he marry?

LOWE.—What is the parentage and ancestry of Daniel Lowe, of Ipswich, whose daughter Sussannah married Trueworthy Gilman, Exeter, N. H. (1714-1765) Address,

WINCHESTER FITCH.

319 West 80th St., New York City.

PARMELEE.

Who was Rebecca, the first wife of the second John Parmelee of Guilford, Conn., and when were they married? Their only child, Nathaniel, was born in 1645, and Rebecca, died in 1651. The first John Parmelee (Parmelin) came with the first settlers of Guilford, and was one of the signers of that famous "Covenant" on shipboard, June 1, 1639. In a list of the planters of Guilford in 1650, is the name of the second John Parmelee, so he probably came over with his father in 1639, and was then a lad of 15 or 16 years of age. Did the first or second John ever represent the town at General Court, or go to any of the early wars? John (1) died 1659.

MARIA M. WHITNY, Westfield, Mass.

QUERY.

Can anyone tell me where the Authentic Records of the following data can be found, giving name of book, number of volume and number of pages.

Where was Deputy Governor William Bradford (son of Governor William) born? Date of his marriage to Alice Richards? Where can be found the Records of birth, death and marriage, of Hannah? daughter of Deputy Governor William Bradford, (she married Joshua Ripley), and where can the Records of the names of their children? their dates of births? and names of the persons they married be found? It is supposed their daughter Faith married Lieut. Jonathan Rudd, at Bride Brook. Where can Record of this data be found?

H.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76,

18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City,

LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE following appeal has been sent us for our signature:—

September 5, 1899.

To the President of the United States:

Sir:—The undersigned, without regard to party, respectfully represent that Great Britain is trying to force upon our sister Republic—the South African Republic—the granting of naturalization and the right to vote to Uitlanders, that is to foreigners, without the latter forswearing their original allegiance.

We protest against the United States, because of any sentimental or real "Anglo-American alliance," or for any reason being placed in the position of endorsing the aforesaid action of Great Britain or of giving even moral support to any course of action that is wrong.

Such aid and support in this instance would amount to national suicide.

England has no right to interfere with the internal autonomy of the South African Republic.

Our great country must not forget Washington's advice to "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations," (which includes the poor, little South African Republic,) and further that "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be awake."

We fear that the violation of Democratic-Republican principles involved in aiding and countenancing England's oppression of the Boers will some time react to the injury of our own country.

And we are unwilling that our great country should, for any advantage, however great, condescend to do wrong.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

As an American who loves fair play, we would willingly have complied with this request, had not a quotation that was forced on our mind in our youth obtruded on our meditations. It was first cast the beam from thine own eye that thou may see clearly the mote in thy brother's eye. As we look at it there is not only a beam there, but a whole structure that should be removed, before we could have the unmitigated courage to sign any such appeal.

As Americans, we have upheld the administration in its war with Spain. We have shown other nations the stuff there is in us, in a fighting capacity. All of this is to our credit.

Now, however, we are engaged in civilizing the Philippines, by extermination. It is a trait of our ancestors, who did likewise with the American Indians.

The cry is that where the American flag has been planted, there it must stay. We argue, that it would in nowise belittle us if it were taken down from where it is not wanted.

They say there is no use for a man who cannot keep up with the times and that our country needs expansion for our manufacturies. It is not a question of what we can do for the bettering of our fellow-man, but how we can do him.

It is greed, the greed we deplore in Great Britain as shown in this circular that can be taken home to ourselves, and we cannot conscientiously condemn the actions of others until we have purged ourselves.

This same greed is going to be the undoing of many who practice it. The Boers have put a price on the head of Cecil Rhodes as the cause of the present war, and many Englishmen to-day would not grieve long if he should lose it. As the war progresses, it shows Americans a striking parallel with the war of the Revolution.

The Boers are farmers, so were most of the revolutionary soldiers. The British used savages against us. They are apparently using the same tactics again. One of the darkest crimes to our ancestors was the prison ship. They have sent one to Africa for the accommodation of the Boers.

It does not seem probable that the mass of Englishmen desire war any more than do the Americans. This war is begotten of greed to fill the coffers of a few. They never risk their hides, but if there is any thing to gain, they get it. The mass get mangled, but this same mass is becoming more intelligent every year and sees that it is not getting fair play. The time is not far off when it will turn on the greedy and the earth shall know them no more.

There is living at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, Austin D. Webber, now 99 years of age, born Sept. 15, 1800, at Vernon, Oneida Co., New York, son of a Revolutionary soldier. His father was Eli John Webber, born in Brimfield, Mass. After the Revolution, he took up land in Oneida Co., and removed his family to that reservation. Austin was stolen from the cradle when an infant by the Oneida Indians, but was recovered by the heroic efforts of his mother. He at his advanced age reads without glasses, dresses and shaves himself, walks and rides to a limited extent. He remembers the burning of Buffalo, N. Y., and is full of interesting reminiscences.

The Flag Law passed by the Illinois Legislature, in February last, to take effect July 1st, 1899, viz: "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, organization or corporation, to use or display the National Flag or emblem, or any drawing or likeness of the National Flag or emblem as a means for advertising any goods, wares or merchandise," is bearing much fruit. Copies of the flag are eliminated from bill boards in Chicago, and prosecutions of violators in any form are being vigorously carried on in the courts, convictions obtained and fines imposed.

The report of the commission of pensions shows that there are now on the rolls the names of 11 surviving widows and daughters of the Revolutionary soldiers, 1 survivor and 1,998 widows of the war of 1812; 1,656 surviving soldiers and 3,899 widows based upon service in the Indian wars; 9,204 surviving soldiers and 8,175 widows of soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and 303 claims have been allowed on account of service in the war with Spain. The average amount paid to each pensioner during the year was \$132.74, which was a slight increase in value over the previous year.

RICHARD COOK, of Charlestown, came in the *Jonathan*, 1639, aged 31, joined with the children May 30, 1641, lived on Malden side, had wife Frances, and daughter Mary, born May, 1649; was of friends of Marmaduke Matthew's preaching, and died Oct. 14, 1658. His will names children of his wife by former husband Isaac, Thomas, Elizabeth and Sarah, Wheeler; but, I think, the sons were born in England. Elizabeth married Sept. 12, 1659, William Greene; and Sarah married Dec. 18, 1660, John Greene. His widow married Sept. 5, 1659, Thomas Green; and his only daughter Mary, married 1666, Samuel Green.

RICHARD COOK, of Boston, tailor, came, it is said, from Gloucestershire, freeman March 4, 1635, artillery company 1643, lieutenant, 1656, representative for Dover, 1670; by wife Elizabeth, had Elhanan, born June 30, baptized July 17, 1636, died Nov. following; Elisha, before mentioned Sept. 16, baptized Nov. 5, 1637, Harvard College 1657; Elkanah, baptized Sept. 12, 1640, but the town record gives a false date of birth; Joseph, born 2d, baptized May 8, 1642, who may have been Harvard College 1660, or 61; and Benjamin, baptized August 4, 1644, about 5 days old, died May following. His will, made Dec. 18, 1671, probate Dec. 25, 1673, names wife Elizabeth and only child Elisha, beside brothers William and Walter, in England. His widow died Oct. 7, 1690, in 75th year.

RICHARD COOK, of Norwich, had grant of lot 1680, in the part now Preston, and son Obed, born Feb. 1, 1681.

ROBERT COOK, of Charlestown, freeman June 2, 1641, by wife Sarah, had Samuel, born Aug. 10, 1644. I feel some hesitation in this case, whether he and Richard were not one, for Richard is not in the Colonial record as freeman, which would not, however, be very surprising though rather observing; but how Robert, whose name is not found in the church, was admitted freeman is strange.

ROBERT COOK, of Portsmouth, R. I., married Dec. 5, 1678, Tamar, daughter of John Tyler of Bristol, had Mary, born June 27, 1682; Miriam, Dec. 9, 1689; and Samuel, Dec. 19, 1695.

ROGER COOK, of Marshfield, 1643.

SAMSON COOK, of Gloucester, died Jan. 26, 1674.

SAMUEL COOK, of Dedham, 1640, called gentleman late of Dublin, in Ireland, when his executors conveyed his estate, 1652.

SAMUEL COOK, of New Haven, m. Hope, May 2, 1667, daughter of Edward Parker, had Samuel, born March 3, 1668; John, Dec. 3, 1669; and a daughter without name; removed to Wallingford, 1673, where the residue of his children named in his will, twelve in all, were born: Mary Ives, Judith, Isaac, Joseph, Hope, Israel, Mabel, Benjamin, Ephraim and Elizabeth. A second wife Mary, he had, but we know not, which of these children, if any, were hers. He made his will March, 1703, and soon died.

STEPHEN COOK, of Mendon, freeman 1673, perhaps brother of Gregory, removed to Watertown, was one of founders of the second church, a deacon, and died April 24, 1714.

THOMAS COOK, of Salem, was dead Sept. 1650, when inventory of 40 pound sterling was returned. Perhaps he was unmarried.

THOMAS COOK, of Taunton 1639, proprietor with Thomas jr. in 1643, probably both removed to Portsmouth, R. I., early, was called captain and in 1659 honored with commission to run the West line of the Colony.

THOMAS COOK, of Watertown, had daughter before 1647, and may be that mariner who died at Boston, Feb. 1646.

THOMAS COOK, of Guilford, of whose early years I know not the residence, brought two children Thomas jr. and Sarah, who married Thomas Hall. There he married Mar. 30, 1668, second wife Hannah Lindon, who died July 7, 1676, and he died Dec. 1, 1692.

THOMAS COOK, of Windsor, of whom no connection with any other of the name is known, had wife and daughter Martha, who died Nov. 8, 1683; and Mary, another daughter died Mar. 10, 1689; and he died Nov. 18, 1697. He had good estate and probably left children to enjoy it.

THOMAS COOK, of Braintree, one of a military watch 1689.

WALTER COOK, Weymouth 1643, freeman 1653, had Ebenezer, born May 30, 1656; Walter, Sept. 10, 1657; and Nicholas, the last born Feb. 9, 1660.

WILLIAM COOK, of Maine 1665. Eleven of this name

WILLIAM COOK, of Maine 1665. Eleven of this name, a few included without final "e", had been graduates at Harvard, nineteen at Yale, and twenty-two at other New England colleges among whom were twelve clergymen.

REFERENCES.

CONNECTICUT.—Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, 677; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, II, 161; Timlow's Southington, 63; Boyd's Annals of Winchester, 302; Bronson's Hist. of Waterbury, 485; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 698; Davis' Hist. of Wallingford, 671; Andrews' Hist. of New Britain, 207.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 648; Temple's Hist. of Northfield, 424; Wyman's Charlestown Gens. 235; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, 74; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 668; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 69; Dyer's Hist. of Plainfield; Fox's Hist. of Dunstable, 242; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 366, 389, 642; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 25; Hobart's Hist. of Abington, 363; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, 465; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, 141; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 513; Rich's Hist. of Truro, 424.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Read's Hist. of Swanzey, 313; Kidder's Hist. of New Ipswich, 352; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, 371.

VERMONT.—Williams' Hist. of Danby, 130; Hollister's Hist. of Pawlet, 179; Heminway's Vt. Gazeteer, V. 36.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Settlers, 49; Howell's Hist. of Southampton, N. Y., 212; Richardson's Hist. of Woonsocket, R. I., 224; Austin's R. I., Gen. Dict. 54, 282; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Can., 288; Cope Gen. of Pa., 44, 78, 157, 175; Chapman's Trowbridge Gen., 39, Cooley's Trenton, N. J., Gens., 42; Humphrey Gen., 281; Kellogg's White Gen., 77; Nash Gen., 33; Strong Gen., 389, 1380; Poole Gen., 92; Tuttle Gen., 645; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 16; II, 27; VI, 21; IX, 106, 214; X, 91; XI, 186; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 455; Cook Gen.

COOKE:—Nicholas of Providence, R. I., born there Feb. 5, 1717; died there Sept. 14, 1782; Governor of Rhode Island 1775; a descendant of Daniel Cooke, of Saybrook, Conn., supposed to be son of John Cooke, of England.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, 558; Cutter's Hist. of Arlington, 205; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, 247; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 163.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, Va., 155; Welles' Amer. Antiq.; Old Kent, Md., 244; Kellogg White Gen., 148; Driver Gen., 508; Cutter Gen., 290; Bartlett and Russell Families; Baldwin Candee Gen., 149; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 92; Cooke Gen.

COCKERY.

COCKERY:—Henry, (an odd name), married at Charlestown, Oct. 22, 1657; Hannah Long, daughter of the first Robert.

REFERENCES:—Wyman's Charlestown Gens., 237; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. 1, 450.

COOKS. Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 75.

COCKSON. Farrow's Hist. of Isleborough, 189.

COOLEGE or COOLIDGE.

COOLEGE:—John, of Watertown, may be youngest son of William, gentleman of Cottenham, County Cambridge, baptized Sept. 16, 1604, son of good lineage; freeman May 25, 1636, selectman 1639, and often after, representative 1658, died May 7, 1691, left widow Mary, by her had John; Nathaniel; Simon; all, perhaps, born in England; Mary, born Oct. 14, 1637; Stephen, Oct. 28, 1639; Obadiah, April 15, 1642; and Jonathan, March 10, 1647. In this will, made Nov. 19, 1681, probated June 16, 1691, he names all the children but Obadiah, who died 1663, unmarried; and Mary, who married Sept. 19, 1655, Isaac Mixer, and died Nov. 2, 1660, but her children Sarah and Mary are mentioned.

REFERENCES:—Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 47; Morse's Mem. Appendix; Cochrane's Hist. of Andover, 436; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 451.

COOLIDGE. Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 210; Morse's Sherborn, Mass., Settlers, 62; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 516; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, Mass., 251; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, Mass., 165, 743; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 251; Washburne's Notes of Livermore, Me., 31; Waterford, Me., Centen. 56; Harris' Watertown, Mass., Epitaphs, 14; Heyward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 462; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 521; Leland Gen., 270; Greene's Todd Gen.; Converse Gen.; Clarke's Watertown Gen., 73, 124.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, X, 92.

COOLEY.

COOLEY:—Benjamin, of Springfield, 1646, died Aug. 17, 1684; by wife Sarah, who died 6 days after, had Bethia, born Jan. 16, 1644; Obadiah, Jan. 27, 1647; Eliakim, Jan. 8, 1649; Daniel, May 2, 1651; Sarah, Feb. 27, 1654; Benjamin, Sept. 1, 1656; Mary, June 22, 1659; and Joseph, March 6, 1662; all living at his death. Bethia married Dec. 15, 1664, Henry Chapin.

DENNIS COOLEY, of Stonington, written Coolie, died 1683.

HENRY COOLEY, of Boston, 1670, cooper, had wife Rebecca, who survived. He died before Nov., 1677.

JOHN COOLEY, of Ipswich, 1638, removed to Salem, died March, 1654.

PETER COOLEY, of Fairfield, freeman of Conn., 1664.

WILLIAM COOLEY, of Mass., 1634. Felt. He was a mariner, of New London, 1652, and called himself in 1664, about 60. Eight of this name had been graduates at some of the New England Colleges.

REFERENCES:—Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 166; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 704; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 435; West Springfield, Mass., Centen. 115; Atkin's Hist. of Hawley, Mass., 56; Longmeadow, Mass., Centen. 47; Sanderson's Hist. of Charlestown, N. H., 312; Caverly's Hist. of Pittsford, Vt., 697; Cooley's Trenton, N. J., Gen., 44; Buckingham Gen., 269; Chapman Gen., 53; Ely Gen., 150, 321; Goodwin's Olcott Gen., 26; Guild's Stiles' Gen., 193 Warren-Clarke Gen., 49; Strong Gen., 1325; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 15; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXV, 25; XXXIV, 386; Savage's GeGn. Dict., vol. I, 453.

COOMBS.

COOMBS:—Alister, of Maine, 1665.

HENRY COOMBS, of Marblehead, 1647.

HUMPHREY COOMBS, of Salem, 1668, married July 29, 1695, Bathshua, daughter of Richard Raymond; had Hannah, born May 26, 1660.

JOHN COOMBS, of Plymouth, 1630, married that year Sarah, daughter of Cuthbert Cuthbertson, was taxed 1633 and '4.

JOHN COOMBS, of Boston, married Feb. 24, 1662, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Barlow, diminished her property, but lived not long.

JOHN COOMBS, of Sherborn, 1676. Bigelow, 38.

THOMAS COOMBS, of Maine, 1665. Often this name appears Combs.

REFERENCES:—Farrow's Hist. of Isleborough, Me., 175; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 184; Derby's White Haskell and Coomb's Families; Longmeadow, Mass., Centen. 56; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXV, 161; L, 210.

COON. Munsell's Albany Coll., IV, 138; Marshall Gen., 142; Greene Gen.; Amer. Ancestry, II, 127.

COONS. Amer. Ancestry, II, 27.

COOPER.

COOPER:—Anthony, of Hingham, 1635, came with wife, four sons, four daughters and four servants (any one of whose names I would gladly learn) from old Hingham, died very early, for his inventory was taken February 26, 1636.

BENJAMIN COOPER, of Salem, was of Brampton, in the east part of Suffolk, came from Yarmouth, in the "Mary Ann," 1637, aged 50, with wife Elizabeth 48, and five children, Lawrence, Mercy, Rebecca, Benjamin and Francis Fillingham, his son-in-law, aged 32, his sister aged 48, and two servants, John Filin and Philemon Dickerson. Of the father or children we know no more, but the son-in-law, and Dickerson are mentioned shortly after at Salem; he died soon, and his inventory taken Sept. 27, of that year shows good estate.

JOHN COOPER, of Watertown, died 1637, in his 80th year it is said, but this may be traditional error for Thomas.

JOHN COOPER, of Lynn, came, 1635, in the "Hope-well," captain Bundock, aged 41, with wife and children Mary, 13; John, 10; Thomas, 7; and Martha, 5. He was from Olney, Co. Buckshire; freeman Dec. 8, 1636; was one of the purchasers from the Indians for the projectors of the Colony at Southampton, L. I., and there was living 1664.

JOHN COOPER, of Cambridge, came with sister Lydia, after their father's death in company of Gregory Stone, whom married their mother Lydia. His sister married David Fiske. He was freeman May 18, 1642, constable, selectman, very many years deacon, town clerk from 1669 to his death Aug. 22, 1691; by wife Ann, daughter of Nathaniel Sparhawk, had Ann, born Nov. 16, 1643, who married Edward Pinson; Mary, Sept. 11, 1645; Samuel, Jan. 3, 1654; John, 1656; Nathaniel, baptized May 8, 1659, died Dec. 19, 1661; Lydia, April 13, 1663; and Hannah Dec. 29, 1667.

JOHN COOPER, of Scituate, married 1634, Priscilla, widow of William Wright, who was a sister of Gov. Bradford's wife Alice; removed 1639 to Barnstable, there died without children. His will was made 1676.

JOHN COOPER, of New Haven, 1639, was agent for iron works, representative 1664-7, had Mary, born 1631, probably in England, baptized Aug. 15, 1641; Hannah, 1638, who was baptized at same time with Mary, and married 1661, John Potter; and Sarah, baptized Sept. 21, 1645, who married 1662, Samuel Hemenway, and he died Nov. 23, 1689.

JOHN COOPER, of Weymouth, whose will in Genealogical Register, V, 303, seems to show that he was only transient visitor in autumn of 1653.

JOHN COOPER, of Duxbury, 1666.

NATHANIEL COOPER, of Rehoboth, had Thomas, born July 12, 1676; Abijah, May 1, 1677, died soon.

PETER COOPER, of Rowley, 1643, came 1635 in the "Susan and Ellen," aged 28, may have removed to Rehoboth, there buried Feb. 28, 1678.

SIMON COOPER, of Newport, 1663, a physician, married Jan. 20, 1664, Mary Tucker, called in the Friend's record of Shaker Island, who may have been daughter of that John of Watertown and Hingham, had Robert, born Oct. 10, 1664; Joseph Feb. 4, 1667; Mary, July 20, 1669; and Simon, April 1, 1672.

THOMAS COOPER, of Watertown, buried June 20, 1637, aged 80, as the record says.

THOMAS COOPER, of Hingham, came in the "Diligent," 1638, with wife, two children and two servants from Old Hingham, removed perhaps 1643, to Rehoboth, was representative 1652 and '53; married Oct. 17, 1656, for second wife Ann, widow of Zaccheus Bosworth. He was deacon and buried third wife Elizabeth, Feb. 1, 1681. Davis, in Morton's Memorial, 442; Baylies, II, 198.

THOMAS COOPER, of Boston, came, perhaps, in the "Christian," 1635, aged 18, was probably early at Windsor, removed 1641, to Springfield, freeman 1649, a lieutenant killed by the Indians, Oct. 5, 1675. His daughter Rebecca, married July 12, 1677, John Clark of Northampton.

Another THOMAS COOPER, of Boston, had probably married a widow Smith of Watertown, for Matthew Smith is called on the record of his death son-in-law of Thomas Cooper, in May, 1658.

TIMOTHY COOPER, of Lynn, 1637, died March, 1659, had John, born 1647; Timothy, 1651; and four daughters.

TIMOTHY COOPER, of Springfield, 1668.

TIMOTHY COOPER, of Groton, married June 2, 1669, Sarah Morse, daughter of Joseph of Watertown, had Timothy, born March 24, 1670; John, March 5, 1672, died next month; Sarah, March 20, 1673; and John, May 5, 1675.

WILLIAM COOPER, of Piscataqua, one of the men sent over 1631, or earlier, by Mason for settler of his plantation. Belknap I, 425; and probably Winthrop, I, 120, mentioned the loss of same man in a storm. Six of this name had been graduates at Harvard and two at other New England colleges.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 510; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 70; Essex Inst. Coll., XX, 226; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 276; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., vol. I, 238; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 47.

MAINE.—Machias Centen. 158; Maine Hist. and Gen. Rec., II, 85; Bangor Hist. Mag., II, 40; V, 45; Cushman's Hist. of Sheepscott, 369; Eaton's Annals of Warren, 521; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, 1868; Hanson's Hist. of Gardner, 137.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Wheeler's Croyden, N. H., Centen. 84; Washington, N. H., Hist., 347; Bolton's Hist. of Westchester County, N. Y., II, 718; Howell's Hist. of Southampton, N. Y., 217; Munsell's N. Y. Coll., IV, 110; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 54; Clement's Newton, N. J., Settlers; Futhey's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 502; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 705; Goode Gen., 156; Hist. of Preble County, Ohio, 192; Leland Gen., 117; Littell's Passaic Valley, 90; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 224; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 36; Morrison Gen., 248; Roome Gen., 135; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 17; II, 27; IV, 80; V, 212; VII, 231; VIII, 56; IX, 149; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 543; Cooper Chart, 1879; Cooper Gen.; N. E. Gen. Reg., XLIV, 53.

COOTE. Heraldic Journal, I, 166; III, 24.

COPE.

COPE:—Edward, of Providence, 1640, or probably earlier, by 2 or 3 years. Sometimes this spelling is used for the family name of Copp, which see.

REFERENCES.—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 543; Futhey's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 502; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 137; V, 24; IX, 183; Cope Chart, 1879; Cope Gen.

COPELAND.

COPELAND:—John, of Boston, came in July, 1656, in the "Speedwell," aged 28, from London, a Quaker. He was next year banished from Plymouth Colony and whipped in Massachusetts.

LAWRENCE COPELAND, of Braintree, married Dec. 12, 1651, Lydia Townsend, sadly perverted to Feb. 16, 1654, in Genealogical Register, XII, 110, had Thomas, born May 10, 1652, (Genealogical Register, XI, 334,) died next month; Thomas again, Aug. 12, 1654, or Feb. 6 or 8, 1655; Richard, July 11, 1672; and Abigail, 1674. This last married Nov. 23, 1715, says Thayer, but the name of her husband is, I think, an impossible one. Ephraim, his son died unmarried of small-pox, on board a ship of his fleet, before the sailing of the disastrous expedition of Sir William Phips, 1690; he died Dec. 30, 1699, born, says the record, "in the reign of our gracious sovereign

Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory." Farmer, who was much indebted to Chief Justice Sewall's fondness for instances of unusual longevity, refers to his diary, as saying he was 110. Perhaps this is mistaken. In the diary of Marshall, called Fairfield's, by Dr. Harris, when he presented it to the Historical Society, I read, under date Jan. 1, 1700, (so that it seems he was wise enough to be half a century ahead of the law in reckoning the beginning of a year), "old Lawrence Copeland buried aged 100 years, who died last Saturday." Marshall was a townsman, and his authority may be sufficient; but the grave-stone also says Dec. 30, 1699, 100 years old. His wife Lydia, died Jan. 8, 1688.

REFERENCES:—Merrill's Hist. of Ackworth, N. H., 202; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 463; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 521; French's Hist. of Turner, Me., 52; Washington, N. H., Hist. 347; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 242; Kingman's Hist. of North Bridgewater, 470; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 141; Bangor Hist. Mag., vol. I, 137; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 126; Binney Gen.; Thayer's Memorial, 1835; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 465.

COPIE.

COPIE:—James, probably of Braintree, freeman, May 13, 1640.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 546.

COPLEY.

COPLEY:—Thomas, of Springfield, son of a widow Elizabeth, who married 1650, Nathaniel Phelps of Windsor, and with her husband removed to Northampton, where her daughter Elizabeth married 1665, Praisever Turner, and second Samuel Langton in 1676, and for third husband had David Alexander. But the son was of Springfield, 1672, married at Westfield, Nov. 13, 1672, and had Thomas, born July 28, 1678; removed to Suffield 1679, there died Nov. 29, 1712, leaving Thomas, Matthew and Samuel.

REFERENCES:—Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 709; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 456.

COPERTHWAITE. Cregar's Haines Gen.

COPP.

COPP:—Richard, perhaps brother of William, came in the "Blessing," 1635, aged 24, but no more is known of him.

WILLIAM COPP, of Boston, came, probably, in the "Blessing," 1635, a shoemaker, from London, aged 26, freeman June 2, 1641; by wife Judith, had Joanna, probably Ann and David, perhaps born in England; Naomi, baptized July 5, 1640 (the day after his joining with the church) who died Oct. 8, 1653; Jonathan, Aug. 23, 1640; Rebecca, born May 6, 1641; Ruth, 24, baptized Nov. 26, 1643; and Lydia, July, 1646; Ann married Aug. 11, 1646, Herman Atwood. His estate was in part of that beautiful hill which bore his name; and he died March, 1670. On the 27th of the month following, his will was probated, which had been made Oct. 31, 1662, and David was executor.

REFERENCES:—Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., II, 182; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, N. H., 304; Whitmore's Copp's Hill Epitaphs; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Canada, 233; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 152; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., X, 369; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 456.

COPPOCK. Pott's Carter Gen., 169.

CORBEE, or CORBY.

CORBEE:—William, of Haddam, an early settler in 1640, was indentured servant of James Olmstead, at Hartford; died 1674, leaving William, 18 years old; John, 16; Mary, 12; Samuel, 9; and Hannah, 6. Hinman, 20. The name has been written Corbey, and Corbe.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 457.

CORBESSON.

CORBESSON:—Samuel, of Maine, 1665.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 457.

CORBETT.

CORBETT:—Abraham, of Portsmouth, disaffected to Massachusetts in 1665, when the royal commissioners came to New England, occasioned much trouble.

CLEMENT CORBETT, of Boston, married March 7, 1655, Dorcas, daughter of Thomas Buckmaster. See Corbin.

ROBERT CORBETT, of Weymouth, a soldier in Philip's war, 1675 and '76, in service on Connecticut River.

REFERENCES:—Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 73; Collin's Hist. of Hillsdale, N. Y., App., 50; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 628; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, Me., 434; Miller's Hist. of Colchester County, N. S., 211.

CORBIN or CORBYN.

CORBIN:—Clement, of Boston, in Muddy river grants, worshipped at Roxbury, where he had baptized Jabez, Feb. 23, 1668; Dorcas, Nov. 13, 1670; Joanna, Feb. 9, 1672; and Margaret, Mar. 21, 1673. Probably he had others earlier, as John, a soldier in Johnson's company, Dec. 1675.

ROBERT CORBIN, of Casco 1663, a man of consequence there many years married Lydia, daughter of Richard Martin, had no issue, was killed by the Indians Aug. 1676, and his wife taken prisoner. Hubbard, Wars, 33; Willis, I, 129, 143. Perhaps he was at Boston, Aug. 1637, master of the "Speedwell". Winthrop II, 348.

REFERENCES:—Sanderson's Hist. of Charlestown, N. H., 313; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 351; Boyd's Annals of Winchester, Conn., 113; Mead's Old Families of Va., II, 145; Wight Gen. 69; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 20, 38; Dwight Gen. 592; Davis Gen. 16, 60, 70; Carter Family Tree; Amer. Ancestry, I, 17.

CORDELL:—Hayden's Virginia Gens. 638; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 6.

CORDES:—Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens. 240; Pierce Gen. 1894.

COREY:—Washington, N. H., History, 448; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 523; Leonard's Hist. of Dublin, N. H., 325; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, N. H., 290; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, N. H., 376; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 650; Hodgman's Hist. of Westford, Mass., 443; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, Mass., 187, 749; Brown's Bedford Mass., Families, 7; Hist. of Somerset County, N. J., 853; Walker Gen. 52; Ammidown Mem. 53; Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 459.

CORIEL:—Littell's Passaic Valley, 92.

CORLESS, or CORLISS.

GEORGE CORLESS, of Haverhill 1645, had wife Joane. His daughter Mary married Jan. 23, 1665; William Neff, who died 1689; and eight years after she was taken pris-

oner by the Indians and partook in the heroic act of Mrs. Duston, and died Oct. 22, 1722. Another daughter married Thomas Eastman; and another married Samuel Ladd; and Huldah Corless probably another daughter married Nov. 5, 1679, Samuel Kingsbury. Descendants of sixth generation still living on his farm.

REFERENCES:—Poor's Hist. of Merrimac Valley, 104; Oxford, N. H., Centen. 105; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, N. H., 405; Corliss' North Yarmouth, Me., 285; McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 287; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 101; VII, 84, 210, 226; XI, 74; Corliss Gen.

ELIJAH CORLET, son of Henry of London, bred at Lincoln College Oxford, where he was matriculated Mar. 16, 1627; was schoolmaster from 1641, when New England First Fruits, written 1642, takes notice of his merit in that service until he died Feb. 24, 1687, aged 76, as one account tells, or by another in 78th year. He was freeman 1645; by wife Barbara, daughter probably of William Cutter, had Rebecca, born Aug. 14, 1644; Hepzibah; and Ammi Ruhamah, Harvard College 1670. This son taught the grammar school at Plymouth, 1672, and died at Cambridge in office of tutor, Feb. 1, 1679. Hepzibah married May 21, 1673, James Minot, and June 4, 1684; Daniel Champney.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 459; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 517.

CORLEW:—Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 243.

CORLEY:—Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 35.

COUNTER:—Edward, of Salem, 1668. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 463.

COUNTS:—Edward, of Charlestown, mar. Feb. 25, 1663, Sarah, daughter of Richard Adams of Malden, had Samuel, born July, 1671; Sarah and Elizabeth, all baptized June 10, 1677. He lived some time at Malden. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 463.

COURSER:—Archelaus, of Lancaster, had estate in Boston, and, I think, was of Charlestown, 1658, where the record has the name Hercules; removed to Lancaster 1664, or earlier.

WILLIAM COURSER, of Boston, shoemaker, came in the Elizabeth and Ann, 1635, aged 26, joined with the church a week after Vane, but was not of his side two years later; freeman May 25, 1636, was allowed to be innholder; had Deliverance, born March 4, 1638; Joanna, Feb. 9, 1640; and John, baptized May 8, 1642, about four days old, but the dates of birth suspiciously concur with the church record of baptism and the originality of one or the other may well be doubted.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 463.

COURTEOUS:—Thomas, of York, freeman of Massachusetts, 1652; and in 1680, swore allegiance to the king.

WILLIAM COURTEOUS, of Newbury, died Dec. 31, 1654.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 464.

COURTER. Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 138.

COUSINS. Morse's Sherborn, Mass., Settlers; 65; Corliss' Hist. of North Yarmouth, Me.

COUTANT. Sylvester's Hist. of Ulster County, N. Y., 250.

COWENHOVEN. Willes' American Family Antiquity; Hist. of Monmouth County, N. J.; Roome Gen., 139.

COVENHOVEN. Hist. of Monmouth County, N. J.; Meginnes' Hist. of West Branch Valley, Pa., 618.

COVE:—Francis, of Salisbury, 1650. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 464.

COVELL:—John, of Marblehead, 1668.

COVELL:—Philip, of Malden, married Nov. 26, 1688, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Atwood of the same, had Sarah, born April 13, 1689; but in Geneal. Reg., VI, 338, his name is printed Fowle, as it had been, p. 336.

REFERENCES:—Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 297; Rose's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 157.

COVIL. N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXI, 280.

COVERT. Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 17.

COVENTRY:—Jonathan, of Marshfield, 1651. Thacher's Hist. of Plymouth, 106. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 465.

COVEY:—James, of Boston, had grant of lot at Braintree, for four heads, in 1640. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 465; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 58.

COVINGTON:—John, of Ipswich, 1635. Felt, II.

REFERENCES:—Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 73; Baldwin Gen., 1056; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 465.

COWARD. Salter's Hist. of Monmouth County, N. J.

COWDALL:—John, of Boston, 1644, married 1655. Mary, widow of William Davis, was that year freeman of Newport, and at New London, 1659 and '60, but removed.

COWDEN. Egle's Penn. Gens., 121.

COWDRY:—William, of Lynn, 1630, was born about 1602, perhaps was of Weymouth, 1640, removed to Reading, 1642; there was selectman, town-clerk and representative, 1651, yet I find no admission as freeman; died 1687; had Nathaniel, Mathias and Bethia, perhaps others.

COWDREY. Hodgman's Hist. of Westford, Mass., 443; Eaton's Hist. of Reading, Mass., 58; Amer. Ancestry, III, 121.

COWDRY. Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 245; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, Mass., 26; Coggs-well's Hist. of Henniker, 533; Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 79.

COWDRICK. Amer. Ancestry, VI, 14.

COWELL:—Edward, of Boston, 1645, cord-wainer, by wife Margaret, had John, Joseph, Elizabeth, born Aug. 17, 1653, died next year, and William, perhaps the youngest, born June 28, 1655; was captain some time in Philip's War; died Sept. 12, 1691. Perhaps he took second wife Sarah Hobart, married at Hingham, June, 1668.

EZRA COWELL, of Plymouth, 1643, able to bear arms.

JOSEPH COWELL, of Woburn, married Feb. 27, 1685, Alice Palmer, had Elizabeth, born Nov. 25, 1686; Alice, April 6, 1689; Philip, Feb. 12, 1692, died very soon; Joseph, Dec. 9, 1694; Sarah, August, 1698; and perhaps removed.

REFERENCES:—Herrick's Hist. of Gardner, Me., 344; Hall's Trenton, N. J., Presb. Church, 233; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 18; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 466.

COWEN:—John, of Scituate, a Scotchman, purchased estate there, and married 1656, Rebecca, widow of Richard Man, had Joseph, born 1657; Mary, 1659; John, 1662; Israel, 1664 and Rebecca, 1666. Joseph was killed in

Philip's War, at Rehoboth fight, 1676. Rebecca married Dec. 19, 1693, Obediah Hawes, of Dorchester.

REFERENCES:—Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 243.

COWENHOVEN. See Cowenhoven, Covenhoven, Conover, Riker's Annals of Newtown, N. Y., 362; Bergen's Kings County, N. Y., Settlers, 76; Bergen Gen., 133; Welles' American Family Antiquities.

COWING. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 188; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 143; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, N. Y., 549.

COWLAND:—Ralph, of Portsmouth, R. I., in Dr. Stiles's list of freemen, 1655, had married Alice, widow of Sampson Shotten, and by second wife, Sarah, had Mary, who became wife of John Greene of Newport, and Sarah, daughter by the former husband of his second wife, married Henry Greene.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 58; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 466.

COWLES:—John, of Farmington, 1652, removed about 1664, to Hadfield, died September, 1677, leaving widow Hannah, who died at Hartford, 1684; John, of Hatfield, freeman 1690, who married Deborah, daughter of Robert Bartlett, of Hartford; Samuel of Farmington; besides four daughters. One had married Nathaniel Goodwin, of Hartford; Esther, another daughter, married Thomas Bull. This person was thought to be the brother of James Cole, and so was his own name; but the records vary to Coale, Cowle, Coales, Colles, Cowles, Coule, or Coules, the descendants have generally adopted the "w," sometimes without the "c."

JOHN, senior, and JOHN, junior, were at Hadley, 1668.

ROBERT COWLES, of Plymouth, 1633.

REFERENCES:—Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, Conn., 680; Andrews' Hist. of New Britain, Conn., 230; Davis' Hist. of Wallingford, Conn., 719; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, Mass., 471; Doolittle's Hist. of Belchertown, Mass., 270; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Canada, 138; Morse Mem., 166; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 18; VII, 218; VIII, 225; IX, 28; Cole Gen. by F. T. Cole; Cowles Chart, 1893.

COWLEY:—Abraham, of Maine, 1656. Maine Historical Collections, I, 292.

AMBROSE COWLEY, of Boston, 1660.

HENRY COWLEY, of Marblehead, 1660, brother of the preceding.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 466; Cowley Gen., 1881.

COWMAN. Thomas Family of Md., 67.

COWPLAND. Martin's Hist. of Chester, 271.

COX:—Edward, of Boston, 1672, mariner, had wife Margaret, and died June, 1675.

FRANCIS COX, embarked at Barbados, August 25, 1679, for New England, but he may only have been a transient visitor.

GEORGE COX, of Salem, married Sept. 10, 1671, Mary, eldest child of John Ingersoll.

JOHN COX, of Boston, by wife Mary, had Philip, born February 9, 1674, died 1690.

JOHN COX, of Pemaquid, took the oath of fidelity to Massachusetts, 1674.

JOSEPH COX, of Boston, freeman 1673, married Nov. 10, 1659, Susannah, daughter of Nicholas Upshall, had Nicholas, Susannah, Elizabeth, Ann, born June 10, 1676; Joseph, Sept. 15, 1679, posthumous, and Mary, and died January 15, 1679.

MOSES COX, of Hampden, 1639, then a young man unmarried. In 1657, his wife Alice, son John, and six other persons, going in a boat from Hampton, Oct. 20, were all drowned. He died May 28, 1687, "aged about 93 years," is the addendum in the report, Genealogical Register, VII, 117, the latitude of which phrase may justify a subtraction, if not of twenty, certainly of ten years. Alice, perhaps his daughter, married May 24, 1662, Matthew Abady; another daughter, married Francis Jenness; and his daughter Leah, married Dec. 13, 1681, James Perkins of the same, and died Feb. 19, 1749, aged 88.

RICHARD COX, of Salem, 1645, Felt.

ROBERT COX, of Boston, mariner, freeman 1666, by wife Martha, had Elizabeth, born April 15, 1677.

THOMAS COX, of Pemaquid, with two others, named Thomas, took oath of fidelity 1674. Perhaps he had been driven by the Indian hostilities to Boston, there, by wife Martha, had Jacob, born January 4, 1678.

MATTHEW COX, of Boston, 1653, came, it is said, in 1638, aged 15, married August 29, 1654, Elizabeth Roberts, had Matthew, born Sept. 5, 1656; Richard, Sept. 6, 1658; John, Sept. 2, 1666; and Samuel, February 19, 1668. *

RICHARD COX, of Salisbury, brother of Matthew, came with him, it is said, in 1638, aged 13, lived some years at Boston, before and after 1650; when he was at Salisbury; there, by wife Martha, had Caleb, born August 15, 1666; was of Brookfield, 1673, there killed by the Indians, Aug. 2, 1675. Perhaps he and his brother were brought by sister Mary, who married John Lake of Boston.

WILLIAM COX was one of the first settlers, 1637 at Taunton.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Page's Hist. of Hardwick, 355; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 518; Wyman's Charlestown, Gens., vol. I, 245; Bond's Hist. of Watertown; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 73; Malden, Mass., Bi-Centen. 245.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 484; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 525; North's Hist. of Augusta, Me., 840; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney, Vt., 241; Futey's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 505; Young's Hist. of Wayne County, Ind., 340; Miller's Hist. of Colchester County, N. S., 299; Preble's Life of John Cox (1871:) Preble Gen., 240; Maris Gen., 110; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 18; II, 28; VI, 113; IX, 81; XI, 26.

COXE. Hall's Trenton, N. J., Pres. Church, 236; Penn. Mag., V, 457; Amer. Ancestry, II, 28.

COY. Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 215.

COYE. Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, Mass., 391.

COYTEMORE:—Thomas, of Charlestown, 1636, son of widow Catharine Coytemore, whose family name was Myles, and her second husband Rowland Coytemore, but by former husband, A. Gray, she had Parnell, wife of Increase Nowell and Catharine, wife of Thos. Graves; and by Coytemore: Elizabeth, who was first wife of William

married a Williams.' She made her will April 28, 1658, and died Nov. 28, 1659. He was of artillery company 1639, freeman May 13, 1640, selectman and representative that year and once or twice afterwards, was master of good estate, an enterprising merchant, went on several voyages to distant lands, and was lost on a voyage to Malaga, by shipwreck, December 27, 1645, on the coast of Spain; by wife Martha, daughter of Captain Rainsborough, married doubtless in England, had Thomas, born February 25, 1642, baptized next day; and William, February 6, 1643, died in six days. His inventory shows Feb. 6, 1643, died in six days. His inventory shows 1266 pounds sterling, 9 sh., 7 p. His widow married Dec., 1647, Governor Winthrop, brought him son Joshua, who died within two years, and married next, March 10, 1651, John Coggan, bore him Joshua, Caleb, and Sarah; and after his death in 1658, wished to be married again, as related by Rev. John Davenport; and, it is said, poisoned herself for ill-success. The will of his mother aids our research for genealogy. Its date is April 30, 1658, and names the four children of William Tyng, who had married her eldest daughter Elizabeth; five of Increase Nowell; five of Thomas Graves, who were all the living grandchildren; besides the daughters, Sarah Williams, to whom she gave land at Woburn; Parnell Nowell; and Catharine Graves, as also Martha, the widow of Coggan, who had before been widow of her son Thomas, and of Governor Winthrop.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 467.

COZENS. Morse Mem. Appendix, 49; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 468.

COZZINS. Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 739; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 216; Spooner Gen., vol. I, 405.

CRABB:—Henry, of Boston, married January 1, 1658, Hannah, the daughter of Thomas Emmons, had Samuel, named in the will of his grandfather Emmons, January 20, 1661.

JOHN CRABB, of Dorchester, 1630, came, I presume, in the "Mary and John," requested October 19th to be made freeman, but probably went home soon, at least never took the oath; though Dr. Harris, who finds him in town records, 1632, says he removed to Connecticut. As this could not be before 1635, it is liable to doubt.

RICHARD CRABB, of Wethersfield, was representative 1639, '40 and '41; sold estate 1643, and removed probably to Stamford, and in 1655, was of Greenwich. See Hinman, 127; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 468.

CRABTREE:—John, of Boston 1639, a joiner, by wife Alice, had John, born October 25, 1639; and Deliverance, September 3, 1641, died within two years. He died late in 1656, and his widow married February 11, 1657, Joshua Hewes. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 468.

CRACKBONE:—Gilbert, of Dorchester, freeman, December, 1636, removed soon to Cambridge, had, perhaps, the four, whose death is on record. Mary, May 30, Judith, July 7, both of 1655; Hannah September 24, 1658; and Benjamin, April 27, 1661; yet we know not who was mother of either. But as he married June 17, 1656, Elizabeth Cooledge, it is clear the first two were by former wife; and of the last named we may doubt for two reasons, that in his register, Matchless says: "his son Benjamin was about five or six years old, when his father joined here," though he leaves it uncertain how old he was when that was written, still we might infer,

that he was continued in life. Next, we know that one Benjamin Crackbone was killed by the Indians, Sept. 4, 1675, at Northfield, under Captain Beers, and probably was that man's son. He died January 9, 1672. His will, of December 20, with codicil of January 2, preceding, names son Benjamin and his children Joseph and Sarah. His widow was Elizabeth. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 468.

CRACKSTONE or CRAXTON.

CRACKSTONE:—John, of Plymouth, came in the "Mayflower," 1620, with son of same name, died before end of March following. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 469.

CRAFORD or CRAFFORD.

CRAFORD:—John, of Dover, 1671.

MORDECAI CRAFORD, of Salem, in 1663, had wife Judith.

MUNGO CRAFORD, of Boston, 1686, a Scotchman, had been some years here apprentice, or a servant of John Smith, the mason, and this year was allowed to be an inhabitant. By wife Mary, he had Elizabeth, born May 19, 1681, who died young; was, I believe, among the adherents of Andros, imprisoned April, 1689, but did not go home, and is among the taxed 1695; by second wife Susannah, had only child Mary, who married Stephen Paine, and died 1712. The inventory of 109 pounds sterl. 9 sh. 10 p. had drugs and medicines for two-fifths. His widow Susannah made her will August 27, 1713, probated September 15, afterwards making daughter Mary and her husband Stephen executor, giving all to Mary, except 20 pound sterl. to each of the grandchildren. An early settler, Mr. Craford, probably of Watertown, had been drowned. See Winthrop I, 138, and Lieutenant Feake, and three other gentlemen of that town, by order of October 6, 1684, were to be taken inventory of his estate for the Court.

STEPHEN CRAFORD, of Kittery, 1640, died at Isle of Shoals, 1647, leaving widow and one child. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 469.

CRADOCK. N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VIII, 25; IX, 122; X, 231; Heraldic Journal, vol. I, 1865; Robert Cradock Biog. (1856.)

CRAFT. Jackson's Hist. of Newton, Mass., 263; Hodgson's Hist. of Westford, Mass., 443; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, Mass., 473; Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 214; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 741.

CRAFTS:—Griffin, of Roxbury, 1630, came probably with wife Alice and daughter Hannah, in the fleet with Winthrop, freeman, May 18, 1631; had John, born July 10, 1630, the earliest birth in town record; Mary, Oct. 10, 1632; Abigail, March 28, 1634; Samuel, December 12, 1637; and Moses, April 28, 1641; was lieutenant, selectman, representative 1663-7, artillery company, 1668, and died 1690, leaving widow Dorcus, his third or fourth wife, who died December 30, 1697; but he had former wife, for he married July 15, 1673, Ursula, widow of William Robinson of Dorchester, being her fourth husband; and in the record is Alice Crafts, died March 26, 1673, aged 73. In his will, made May 18, 1689, probated November 9, 1690, of which Samuel was executor, he names Abigail, who had first married January 24, 1651, John Ruggles, as wife of Edward Adams; Hannah, as wife of Nathaniel Wilson; and grandchild Ephraim, son of John. Apostle Eliot, spells his name "Crofts;" in some other records "e" is used for "s" final; and often the first five letters made the name.

THOMAS CRAFTS, of Hadley, 1678, died 1692, leaving six children, of whom only John was of Hatfield, had issue. Five of this name had, in 1833, been graduates at Harvard and four at the other New England Colleges.

REFERENCES:—Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 143; Kingman's Hist. of North Bridgewater, Mass., 473; Ellis' Hist. of Roxbury, Mass., 94; Temple's Hist. of Whately, Mass., vol. I, 469; Cothren's Ancient Woodbury, Conn., vol. I, 525; II, 1476; Chandler Gen., 275; Ruggle's Gen., Driver Gen., 305; Dows' Gen., 185; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 469; Craft's Gen., 1893.

CRAGG:—John, embarked at Barbados for New England, January 31, 1679, perhaps only transient visitor. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 469.

CRAGGAN:—John, of Woburn, married November 4, 1661, Sarah Dawes, had Abigail, born August 4, 1662; Sarah, August 10, 1664; Elizabeth, August 3, 1666; Mercy, March 25, 1669; Ann, August 6, 1673; John, Sept. 19, 1677; and Rachel and Leah, twins, March 14, 1680, both died in four days. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 470.

CRAGEN. Kidder's Hist. of New Ipswich, Mass., 353.

CRAGIN. Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, Mass., 607; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 192; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, N. H., 42; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, N. H., 353; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 465; Blood's Hist. of Temple, N. H., 213; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 18; VIII, 87; Cragin Gen., 1860.

CRAIG:—James and his brother Thomas Craig, were early settlers in Pennsylvania; the former in Allen township, Burk County, Pa., and the latter in 1728, went to the Forks of the Delaware and settled what was afterwards known as the Irish and later as Craig's Settlement.

REFERENCES:—Clyde's Irish Settlement, Pa., 35; Littell's Passaic Valley, 98; Butler's Hist. of Farmington Me., 440; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 468; Coggsell's Hist. of Henniker, N. H., 534; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 496; Egle's Penn. Gens., 484; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, Mass., 189; Washburn's Hist. of Leicester, Mass., 352; Washington, N. H., Hist., 350; North's Hist. of Augusta, Me., 842; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 128; Prentice Gen., Amer. Ancestry, vol. XI, 136.

CRAGBORE. Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 518.

CRAIGUE. Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 469.

CRAIK. Hayden's Virginia Gens., 341; Slaughter's Fry Memoir., 76.

CRAIN. Egle's Penn. Gens., 117; Washington, N. H., Hist., 352.

CRADLE. Hayden's Virginia Gen., 117.

CRAM—John, of Boston, 1637, executor 1639, Hampton, 1658, died March 5, 1682. In 1665 he had wife Esther, children Benjamin, Thomas, Lydia and Mary.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Washington, N. H., Hist., 350; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, 649; Coggsell's Hist. of Nottingham, 358; Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 439; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 187; Morrill's Hist. of Ackworth, 203; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, 353; Hurd's Hist. of Rockingham County, 446; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock 470; Fullerton's Hist. of Raymond, 193.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 128; Poor's Hist. of Merrimac Valley, 104; Savage's Gen. Dict., 570.

CRAMER. Smith's Hist. of Rhinebeck, N. Y., 198.

CRAMPTON:—Dennis, of Guilford, 1656, married September 16, 1660, Mary, daughter of John Parmelee, had Hannah, Elizabeth and Nathaniel, this last born March, 1667, and she died on the 16th of the same month. By second wife Sarah, widow of Nicholas Munger, had Sarah, born December 17, 1669; Thomas, November 25, 1672; and John, June 16, 1675; lived some years at Killingworth, but went back to Guilford before marriage of third wife Frances, was living there 1685; and died Jan. 31, 1690, leaving good estate. He is the man called by Kellond and Kirk (to whom Governor Endicott had issued warrant for arrest of Whalley and Goffe, the regicides,) Dennis Scranton, when they made report of their unsuccessful errand. Of this document not exceeded in curious detail by any in New England history, see Hutchinson Collection, 334. Elizabeth married 1686, John Lee, of Westfield, as his second wife, and Sarah married John Evarts, as his second wife.

JOHN CRAMPTON, of Norwalk, 1672, was a soldier in Philip's War, had lived 1661, at Fairfield, there married Hannah, daughter of Francis Andrews, and by her had Hannah, born 1662, who married March 5, 1680, Benjamin Scribner, or Scrivener; and for second wife married October 8, 1676, Sarah, daughter of John Rockwell, of Stamford, had Sarah, born September 10, 1679; Abigail, August 9, 1681; and John, January 7, 1683.

SAMUEL CRAMPTON, a soldier of Lothrop's company, killed at Bloody Brook, September 18, 1675.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IX, 220; Stone Gen., 16; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 471.

CRAMER. Smith's Hist. of Rhinebeck, N. Y., 198.

CRAMWELL:—John, of Boston, died 1639. Another John Cramwell, of Boston, by wife Rebecca, had Rebecca, born July 20, 1654. But this is more probable Cromwell.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 471.

CRANBERRY.

CRANBERRY:—Nathaniel, killed by the Indians at Deerfield, September, 1675, was probably a soldier.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 471.

CRANCH.

CRANCH:—Andrew, of New Hampshire, born about 1646, was of grand jury 1684 and '85.

REFERENCES:—Alden's Am. Epitaphs, III, 13; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 471.

CRANCE. Am. Ancestry, II, 28.

CRANDALL.

CRANDALL:—James, of Westerly, 1675, or before. JOHN CRANDALL, of Providence, 1637, married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Gorton, and adopted his opinion, I suppose, for in August, 1651, he is imprisoned at Boston for a Baptist, freeman at Newport, 1655, removed to Westerly, preached as 7th day Baptist and died 1676. He had two daughters, of whom one married Job Babcock; and other, Josiah Witter. Other children were John, Jeremiah, Peter, Joseph and Eber.

REFERENCES:—Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, N. H., 293; Austin's Allied Families, R. I., 74; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 58; Long Meadow, Mass., Centen., 57; Waldo's Hist. of Tolland, Conn., 86; Williams' Hist. of Danby, Vt., 132; Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 203; Greene Gen.; Stanton Gen., 490; Amer. Ancestry, II, 28, IV, 95.

CRANDON. Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 74.

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THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, is one of the healthy and successful outgrowths of the Spanish-American War. Its membership is made up of those who participated honorably and worthily, as officers and soldiers of the United States Army, as well as acting assistant surgeons and authorized volunteer aides, in the campaign before Santiago. The rapid movement and action and the decisive results of the Cuban expeditionary force and its ultimate success, landing as it did upon an unknown coast, facing an enemy whose numerical strength could only be guessed at and who were prepared to meet it in well entrenched positions in a country where every bridle path and shelter of any kind was known to them, has surprised and won the admiration of the civilized world.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba is not the first that sprang into life under similar circumstances. The Order of Cincinnati was organized by Washington's officers at the close of the American Revolution. The veterans of our other wars have organized the Society of the War of 1812, the Aztec Society, the Grand Army of the Republic, etc. The Spanish-American War, although covering a comparatively brief period, will probably be productive of more far reaching results than any other in the history of our nation.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba was organized upon the field of conflict almost in the hour of victory, and it is safe to say that the band of officers gathered in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on the morning of July 31st, 1898, to lay its foundation under the shadow of the newly planted Stars and Stripes, and bearing the guaranty of liberty and enlightenment to an oppressed people, were actuated by the desire to hand down to posterity the history of one of the most brilliant campaigns, based on the highest principle, in the history of nations.

One of the purposes of this Society is to secure truthful and accurate reports of the movements and positions of troops, orders and dispositions relating to the campaign and battles, culminating in the surrender of Santiago. After the magazine writers are through it is hoped that the Society Historian will have his opportunity to represent a correct narrative of that remarkable expedition. The aggregate number of officers and men eligible to membership in the Society is about 18,000. Owing to the continuous movements of troops and their widely scattered stations in different parts of the world, the roll of the Society has not increased as rapidly as it otherwise would, but it is hoped in a short time to have at least one-half of the eligibles enrolled.

Local branches are being organized in a number of cities of the United States, the homes of volunteer organizations which made up part of the expedition.

Sons of the American Revolution.

Chicago, Ill., October 30th, 1899.

The Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution, celebrated Yorktown Day, October 19, 1899, by a banquet in the evening, at the Chicago Athletic Club, and the gathering was an occasion of much interest. Among the speakers and guests were Col. Charles Page Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, who is a member of the Illinois Society, and a descendant of Col. Henry Lee, the Commander of "Lee's Legion of Cavalry," and of "Light Horse Harry" Lee; Lieut. B. W. Welles, of the U. S. Navy, who was a Chicago appointee to Annapolis. When a midshipman was in the great Samoan disaster; afterward appointed A. D. C., to Capt. Schley, and last year during the Spanish-American War was on board the U. S. S. Brooklyn, at Santiago, as Commodore Schley's Private Secretary. He has been in charge of the Chicago Recruiting Office since February last. Rear-Admiral Schley has recently requested the Navy Department to detail him as Flag Secretary of the South Atlantic Squadron, on the Flagship "Chicago." He expects to leave the city some time next week. Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., who is Chief Quartermaster of the U. S. Army, Department of the Lakes; Monsieur Merson, Consul for the French Government to Chicago; Surgeon John M. Moore, U. S. Navy, was surgeon on the "Raleigh," Captain Coghdan's boat, at Manila. Was later transferred to the receiv-

ing ship Vermont at New York Navy Yards. Is now examining surgeon, Naval Recruiting Station, Chicago; Lieut. L. W. Robinson, U. S. Navy. He was with Farragut in Mobile Bay, during the Civil War and for many years in charge at the League Island Navy Yards. He made a very interesting speech upon "Our Navy, Old and New;" Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., son of and Aide-de-Camp to his father, General Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the Lakes, and with whom he served at Manila on the first first Manila expedition; Capt. Charles N. Black, of the First Company of the Chicago Continental Guard, Major Samuel E. Gross, Commanding; Prof. Bradley of the Northwestern University; Judge Raymond of Watseka, Ills.; and D. M. Lord, Esq., of Chicago.

About one hundred members of the Society were in attendance. The Banquet Committee were: Albert Eugene Snow, Frederick La Forest Merrick, Henry Boynton Ferris, Nelson A. McClary, D. M. Lord.

CONTINENTAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The Chicago Continental Guard, at its annual election, chose the following officers: Major, Samuel Eberly Gross; captain, Charles Nelson Black; lieutenant, J. H. McKown; ensign, Henry Boynton Ferris; paymaster, Francis J. Cushing; adjutant, Porter B. Fitzgerald; quartermaster, George Butters. Date of Election, October 14th, 1899. Place, their drill hall in the Masonic Temple.

The Connecticut Society, S. A. R., celebrated Field day, September 6th, at New London, in commemoration of the burning of New London in and the massacre of the heroic garrison at Fort Griswold, by the expedition under Benedict Arnold, September 6th, 1781. An interesting programme for morning and afternoon exercises was well carried out.

The California Society, S. A. R., gave a banquet, Thursday October 19th, in celebration of the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis.

Judge John Whitehead celebrated his 80th birthday, Sept. 18. On reaching his office in Newark, N. J., he found a new arm-chair and a large bunch of roses awaiting him. Judge Whitehead is the oldest member of the New Jersey bar with the exception of Cortlandt Parker.

In 1856, he was appointed a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for New Jersey and still exercises the duties of that important office, in which he takes deep interest.

In 1861 he removed his residence to Morristown, where he took a conspicuous part in all movements for the improvement of the town, and is known as the father of the Morrisown Library, which was finally opened in 1876, exercising an immediate supervision in the selection of all the books.

Mr. Whitehead is one of the four surviving original members of the New Jersey Historical Society; has been president of the New Jersey Society of Sons of the American Revolution since 1891, and is a vice-president of the National Society S. A. R. He was a Commissioner from New Jersey to the World's Fair in 1893.

Judge Whitehead is vigorous and active, and his four score years rest lightly on him.

The New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution celebrated the anniversary of the Surrender at Yorktown, with public exercises in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., Thursday evening, October 19th, at 8 o'clock. The address was delivered by Judge J. Franklin Fort, and there were patriotic songs by the Mendelssohn Quartet.

Delegations of Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, G. A. R., and veterans of the late war with Spain were present by special invitation.

A social gathering in the Chapel followed the formal exercises.

The Robert Prince House, built 1660, a cut of which appeared in our September number, page 288, was the home of Sarah Osborne, one of the first persons accused of being a witch in Salem. She was convicted and sentenced to death, was committed to prison and heavily chained. Frail in body and feeble in mind, she yet had strength enough to maintain her innocence of the charge made against her, and from March 7, to May 10, she languished in Boston Jail, when death, more considerate than man, released her from her bonds.

The house built by Robt. Prince, remained in the Prince family until 1800, is now owned and used as a farm-house, by St. John Roman Catholic College.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York to erect tablets at West Point.

Through the courtesy of Col. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., Superintendent of U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., space has been given in the Chapel to the N. Y. State Daughters of the Revolution for placing a tablet to the heroes of the Revolutionary War; also a similar tablet to the memory of the men who gave their lives in the Spanish-American War. Space for these has been secured each side of the Chancel. The tablets will be oblong 40 by 20 in., of Flemish brass with blue lettering, keeping the Society colors.

The first will read:

In Honor of
The Officers, Soldiers and Sailors,
Who served in the War of Independence against
Great Britain, 1775-1783.
Erected by the Daughters of the Revolution of the
State of New York.

The second will read:

In Memory of
The Officers and Enlisted Men
of the
Armies of the United States, who bravely
gave their lives in the
Spanish-American War, 1898-1899.
This is the first Society to place a tablet in the Military
Academy. Mrs. Chas. F. Roe, wife of Major Gen. Roe, is
Regent of the State Society, D. R.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

From the San Francisco Call.

VALENTINE HOLT SOCIETY.

The members of the Valentine Holt Society of the children of the American Revolution a few days since, through Carmel M. Ostram, acting corresponding secretary, sent a communication to the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which was assembled at the Palace, celebrating the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in which were the following words: "As were and are the fathers, so may the children ever be. May the seed planted by your society in 1875, uniting as it has, the eastern and western shores in the bonds of fraternity, increase in influence, until the fires of patriotism shall be lighted on every hearthstone throughout our beloved land; and may the societies of the Sons, Daughters and Children of the American Revolution never swerve from the purposes for which they were organized."

To this the Secretary of the Society of Sons, responded as follows: "The members of the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, acknowledge the receipt of your patriotic greeting at their banquet held to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis. The sentiments expressed therein are cordially reciprocated and prove that the same feelings which prompted the ancestors of the children of the American Revolution to battle for a just cause are perpetuated in their latest descendants. We join in your invocation that the patriotic societies 'may never swerve from the purpose for which they were organized.' With best wishes for your growth and prosperity."

EDWIN BONNELL, Secretary.

California Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

The Children of the American Revolution organized a Society, called the Stars and Stripes—on June 14, 1899, in Waterbury, Conn., at the home of Miss Katherine Spencer, the President. The movement is under the auspices of Melicent Porter Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. H. C. Griggs, Regent.

Singing by Master Robert Leach; Recitation by Miss Dorothy Mason, Miss Dorothy Bull and Miss Dorothy Hart, all members. An address was made by Gen. S. W. Kellogg. Refreshments and games, filled up the afternoon.

Catharine Griggs, grand-daughter of the Regent, was the first member enrolled, and Elizabeth Hosmer Kellogg, three months old, the youngest. The badges for Flag Day were a silk flag and white ribbon, with name of Society. The second meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1899. A picnic was given on the Griggs property, an ideal spot, with chestnut grove, and picturesque rocks. There the new flag, given by Mrs. Emily Goodrich Smith, floated gracefully in the frosty air. The President, Miss Katharine Spencer, gave a few remarks on Dewey Day, being celebrated so grandly in New York City. A frame picture of the C. A. R. group taken on

Flag Day was presented to Mrs. Smith. A chestnut scramble and presentation of Dewey badges, which were won by Dorothy Williams and Helen Scoville followed. Then the picnic was eaten, and Frederica Buckley entertained the company with a recitation, followed by Helen Belden. Little Catharine Griggs gave Yankee Dewey, in her usual cunning manner, and the meeting closed with Yankee Doodle, sung with energy.

2012 Pierce St., San Francisco.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter asking for a continuance of the subscription of the Valentine Holt Society, C. A. R., for the Free Public Library of this city. The matter was brought up for action at the last meeting when it was decided that as the Society is making heroic efforts to send a liberal contribution to the Lafayette Monument Fund, they did not think it best to renew the subscription. Your letter, however, was forwarded to the Trustees of the Library and there is probably no doubt of its favorable consideration. I should have no hesitation in continuing to forward the publication. Advise me if not paid. If you can find a bit of space in the SPIRIT OF '76 for the enclosed clipping the Society would appreciate it. Will you kindly forward me at your earliest convenience the cut used in the "Loving Cup" article? With many thanks for your courtesy in the matter.

Cordially yours,

ISABELLE SYLVESTER HUBBARD.

By the way, the publication of the "Loving Cup" article was the medium through which a correspondence between an old school-mate from Massachusetts and myself has been opened. One whom I had not seen or heard from in forty years. Recognizing in the inscription on the cup my maiden name he at once communicated with me. Imagine my surprise and delight. Thanks to the SPIRIT OF '76,

Daughters of the American Revolution.

An interesting meeting of the Norwalk, Conn., Chapter of the D. A. R., was held October 20th. The Regent presided and a large number were in attendance.

The following new members were announced: Miss Annie Cole, Miss Helen Quintard, Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. Sally Mallory. The latter is the well-known matron, aged ninety-four, who narrowly escaped being a real daughter. Her name was applauded when mentioned.

A committee was appointed to take charge of the prize essay called for by the Chapter every year from the public school children of the town. The committee consists of Mrs. Jabez Backus, Mrs. C. W. Shelton and Mrs. C. A. Tucker. The selection of the subject was left to Mrs. Charles Quintard and Miss Hurlbutt.

An interesting program followed and was well carried out.

A communication was received from the Regent of the Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, of New Canaan, conveying an invitation to attend the ceremonies to take place in New Canaan, in connection with unveiling the monument to Captain Stephen Betts, formerly of Norwalk. After refreshments the Chapter adjourned.

The Norwalk, Conn., Historical Society exhibited a large and interesting collection of pictures of Norwalk, Conn., on October 25th and 26th.

The Daughters of American Revolution of Newark, N. J., held its regular fall meeting Thursday, October 19th, at the Continental Hotel, at which papers were read by Mrs. Henry F. Starr, on "Original Owners of New Jersey," and by Miss Grace E. Coe, on the famous battle under General Greene, fought 122 years ago, the 22d of October. These papers were followed by the regular business meeting, and were succeeded by luncheon at 1.30. This was the first formal meeting to be presided over by Mrs. William H. Tracy, who was elected Regent last spring.

The Norwalk, Conn., Chapter, D. A. R., met Sept. 21, to further the laudable enterprise of perpetuation in Norwalk, of the memory of Captain Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy of the American Revolution. An appeal was made to the patriots of Norwalk to contribute to a memorial stone, to be erected on the spot marking his embarkation upon his perilous errand,

MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The old church at Hingham, which was erected in 1681, was the scene of a notable gathering October 5th, when the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled from all parts of the state to confer upon patriotic work.

Miss Sara W. Daggett of Boston, state regent, presided, Rev. Charles H. Porter of the New North Church, Hingham, offered prayer and there was a musical program by a double quartet, consisting of Mrs. Lester M. Bartlett, Mrs. H. T. Follett, Miss Edmonds, Mrs. S. H. Hooper, Mr. G. J. Parker, Mr. L. M. Bartlett, Mr. D. M. Babcock, Rev. C. H. Porter and Mr. S. H. Cooper. The organist was Mr. F. O. Nash.

The church was decorated with the American flag, as were many of the buildings in this interesting old town. Mrs. J. H. Robbins, regent of Old Colony Chapter of Hingham, gave an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. E. E. Holbrook, regent of Paul Revere Chapter of Boston.

Mrs. Edward S. Robinson, the historian, read her annual report, a valuable paper showing that Chapters are conducting permanent work in the line of preserving revolutionary records and manuscripts, restoring historic buildings, erecting memorials caring for neglected graves, placing tablets to designate important points of interest, presenting pictures and works to libraries and schools and establishing local historical societies.

The report also gave a summary of what is being done by the Chapter in this state for national work, which includes liberal contributions to the Continental hall fund in Washington, the prison ship martyrs' memorial, the preservation of the home of Franklin's mother, the George Washington memorial and the Washington University. Reference was also made to the aid given in the Spanish-American War.

Mrs. Laura A. W. Fowler, regent of the Old South Chapter, Boston, gave an address upon "The Preservation of Historical Spots." She deprecated the fact that so many of the historical buildings in Boston were being demolished.

She said: "There is hardly a city or town in Massachusetts that is not linked with the American Revolution, and our first duty is to raise the money to save these landmarks."

Mrs. Fowler urged that some historic house in Boston be purchased for the headquarters of the State Society, and she was appointed chairman of a committee, with power to select her associates, to consider this project.

The founding of a school at Manila, by Miss Doggett, was referred to as a noble act of the state regents in the report of Mrs. Barnes of Methuen, whose theme was "Patriotic Work of the Present Day." Mrs. Barnes believed that the accession of new territories should be indorsed by patriotic women, and the Daughters of the American Revolution should stand by President McKinley and the other grand leaders in the stand they have taken in dealing with the question.

Mrs. Shuttuck, of Pepperell, read a paper upon the "Teaching of History in Our Schools," and referred to the good work in the Brookline schools in this connection.

The State Society was presented a handsome record book by Miss Doggett, with the request that it be not used until the beginning of the next century. It is bound in blue and white, the colors of the National Society.

Luncheon was served in Loring Hall to the delegates. The afternoon session was opened at 2.30, the public being admitted.

Gov. Wolcott, accompanied by Mrs. Wolcott, was escorted to the platform, and was given an enthusiastic greeting. Upon being introduced he said he was at present at great personal inconvenience, but that it was always a pleasure for him to meet the members of patriotic societies. "It is the memory of the past that must inspire the acts of the future," he said.

Continuing, he said: "I have spent the past few days where the very air was laden with memory, instinct and inspiration." He referred to his visit to Mt. Vernon, which he considered "the most hallowed spot in all the world, except Palestine." He spoke in eloquent language of the scene at the capitol, where "facing the statue of the great Washington, and in view of the beautiful Potomac, a memorable concourse of men, distinguished in statesmanship, in the Army and Navy, and engaged in the pursuits of private life, were all brought together for a common purpose. In the work assigned Admiral Dewey, he met the responsibilities and grasped the opportunities as only great spirits do. There was the expression of a nation's gratitude, and the address of Gov. Long, on this occasion (as we in Massachusetts love to call him), will live on the printed page.

"There is nothing greater than to win the admiration, love and respect of a great people, and that is what Dewey has done. He made every preparation to meet the exigencies of an unknown duty, and he conquered. His reception in Washington was one of the most impressive spectacles I ever witnessed in my life, and its value is an inspiration. The youth will read of it, in the years to come, and I wish that every young man might have

witnessed the presentation, symbolic of a nation's gratitude to high service, loyalty and bravely performed.

"The past is full of brave deeds, or else the present would not exist. The same red blood courses through the veins of our people to-day. The young should be taught the lesson of civic duty to the town, the city and the state."

Gov. Wolcott congratulated the Society upon its large membership and good work, and being obliged to immediately return to Boston, was escorted from the hall amid the applause of the audience. Miss Alice Morse Earle, regent of Fort Greene Chapter of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a paper upon "The Study of Colonial History." She had read the histories of European countries and those of our own cities and towns to ascertain the merits of all, but the outline of study as conducted in the town of Brookline, Mass., was superior to all others, in her opinion.

Miss Earle said that "the newspapers form one of the most valuable sources of historical research, and our histories could hardly be written without them."

Gen. W. W. Blackmar, made an earnest address and paid a tribute to the memory of James Brewer, of Hingham, who participated in the Boston Massacre. He was a member of the tea party and performed valuable service in the days of the Revolution. The last speaker was Gen. Francis H. Appleton, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, who said both Societies were working for the advancement of our country and state, and it should be our endeavor to make history as well as to read it. He expressed his regard for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Before adjournment each Chapter Regent was presented a bound volume for her Chapter, containing the "Roll of Honor of Massachusetts Patriots, 1775-1779." The meeting closed at 4 o'clock, with the singing of "America," and all present were enthusiastic over the success of the fifth annual conference.

The following officers were elected at the fourth annual meeting of Quequechan Chapter, of Fall River, held the afternoon of October 5, 1899. Miss Mary L. Holmes, Regent for the past two years. Encouraging reports were read and the Chapter which now numbers 78 members, bids fair to have a prosperous year.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline E. Mackenzie; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Cornelia S. Tuttle; Registrar, Miss Bethia M. Wixon; Treasurer, Mrs. Annie E. Fisher; Historian, Mrs. Cornelia W. L. Vaw; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary L. Holmes; Cor. Secretary, Miss Amelia S. Davis.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Mrs. Anne F. Henry, Mrs. Enna Louise Brown, Mrs. Mary P. Hartley, Mrs. Marion H. T. Read.

The Chapter has lost another of its members by death—Mrs. Myra J. Reynolds, having died October 16th.

At the request of the Regent of the Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R., I send you the following report:—

At the executive meeting of the Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R., held on September 12th, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. M. N. Thompson, a letter was read, which had been received by a lady of this city, Mrs. Charles Denby, the wife of an officer stationed in Manila, telling of the lack of all reading matter in the hospitals in the Philippines, and saying that the wounded soldiers lay for weeks without books or games to amuse and divert them. That the walls were bare and white-washed and that the windows looked out upon other white walls.

Action was taken at the meeting, and the work, under the direction of the first Vice-Regent, Mrs. R. J. Sherman, was given to the officers who formed the Hospital Aid Society a year ago. President, Mrs. Florence Sizer Barnard; Vice-Regent, Miss Cornelia Selkirk; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles J. North; Secretary, Miss Florence Lee; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. John Alan Hamilton.

Extracts from the letter were printed in the Saturday and Sunday papers, and early Monday morning, packages of books were received in response. They were received during that week and shipped on the following Thursday, according to directions received from the Quartermaster's Department in Washington.

The Buffalo Bolt Works generously donated boxes and the services for two days of their packer. Mr. C. W. Miller donated the carting to the station, and the railroads have given free transportation as far as Omaha. From San Francisco they are to be carried on Government transports. General interest was taken in the appeal and contributions were sent from Niagara Falls, Lockport, Tonawanda, Batavia, Fredonia, Ellington, East Aurora and Hamburg. In Buffalo, they were received from individuals, from book stores, from organizations of women connected with the regiments, from soldiers who had served in Cuba and from children who sent scrap pictures and games, some accompanied with notes written to the "wounded soldiers."

The boxes contained:—4031 monthly magazines; 1969 weekly papers; 390 pamphlets; 12 writing pads and pencils; 745 books; 482 games, and a number of illustrated papers, colored pictures and engravings. Total number of boxes 47.

FLORENCE LEE,
Secretary Hospital Aid Society.

AN ADDRESS TO THE WESTERN CHAPTERS.

MR. EDITOR:—

If it is at all possible, will you please publish this letter in your next issue? It concerns a subject which is very near my heart, and which may be of interest and profit to members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends.

More than three years ago, I wrote something similar, and sent it to the *American Monthly*, Washington, D. C. My essay had not yet appeared, I have ceased to hope that it ever will.

The *American Monthly* makes it a point to publish news items from six months to a year after they have reached the general public; and obituaries anywhere from three months to ten after the persons are dead. An appeal in behalf of a patriotic object is published at least a month after that object is accomplished, and after the newspapers have told the reading world all about it. Accordingly, I send you this communication in the hope that it may reach some of those Daughters and Chapters for whom it is intended.

Over three years ago, I read a report by a State Regent, of a western state, in which the writer said that western states could not take the same interest in patriotic work as eastern states could, inasmuch as the western states had "no Revolutionary localities nor relics." This surprised me greatly, as I was well acquainted with the work of a number of western Daughters, who showed quite as much patriotic enthusiasm as any in the east. But it was not long before I noticed that this was a common cry. Western Chapters frequently said that they had "no Revolutionary history."

How my spirit rose within me! How I longed to tell some of these western Chapters and Daughters that they were laboring under a great mistake. They had not read their country's history aright. But my enthusiasm never got any further than the office of the *American Magazine*. So far, I have not found any means of communicating with western Chapters. If this should reach any western Chapter, I should like to impress it upon the members thereof, that every western Chapter has just as true a Colonial history as any eastern. And our Colonial history is the ground work of our Revolutionary. We should remember that, as early as 1497, the English claimed the whole Atlantic seaboard, as the result of the discoveries of the Cabots. All of the territory now occupied by the Thirteen Original States, was, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I, known as Virginia. It was during the reign of the latter monarch that the distinction was made between "North Virginia," and "South Virginia." North Virginia afterwards became New England.

These facts are generally known. But it is not so generally known that the early English Colonies had no western boundaries! Every Colony claimed that its territory extended to the "South Sea." True, the colonists themselves believed that the South Sea was only a short distance beyond the Allegheny Mountains—but that claim was made! We are a little startled to-day when we learn that Chester County, Pennsylvania, once extended to the Pacific Ocean! But this is the case. This old county had no western boundary, until long after the arrival of William Penn, in 1682. Lancaster, Cumberland, York, Bedford and Westmoreland were carved out of it, not very many years before the American Revolution. Can we realize that Pennsylvania, in 1682, extended from the Delaware River, clear across the continent, and took in the Great Salt Lake and the northern part of California?

Now, then! any western Chapter desiring to tack on to her Colonial history, has only to find the parallel of latitude upon which her meeting-place is located, and trace that line eastward. It is sure to reach some original state or territory claimed by an original state. In any event, it will reach the Atlantic coast in what is, or once was Virginia. Hence that Chapter can claim all the Colonial and all the Revolutionary history of Virginia, and the original state reached, and all between. But this is only part of the story. While the English colonists were claiming that their colonies extended westward to the South Sea, the French on the north, and the Spanish on the south, were disputing their claim. The Spanish had settled around the Gulf of Mexico, and were pushing north-westward towards the Pacific. The French had taken possession of the St. Lawrence, and were building a chain of forts southward, through the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf. Of course, there would be trouble over these conflicting claims.

Now, many western Chapters are located in territory once

claimed by the French or the Spanish. Some of these Chapters seem to believe that the history of their respective states really begins with one or the other of these nations, and that the Thirteen Original States had nothing to do with it. This is a great mistake. The French and the Spanish extended into territory already claimed by Virginia and the English colonists. The claims of the French and the Spanish are a part of the history of our Thirteen Original States. We can trace our parallels westward as well as eastward.

Many of us do not fully realize the importance of the French and Indian War as an historical event. It was not a mere squabble over boundaries. It settled the question as to whether the English or the French should have this North American continent; and whether American civilization should be English or French!

The Mexican War settled a similar question. Should the western half of the continent be Spanish or American? We can say all this, without in any manner undervaluing the good elements introduced into our civilization by the French and Spanish. If they had done no more for us than to leave with us their beautiful geographical names, we should feel grateful, and endeavor to rescue their perishing records. But, western Chapters are greatly in error if they suppose that foreign colonists or difficulties over boundaries are recorded only in the history of western states. Every original state had difficulties with its boundary—difficulties with the French, with the Spanish, with the Indians, or with their neighbors, just as the western states had. In many cases, these difficulties were over land now claimed by the western states.

As to the foreign colonists—that is a tremendous question. We are very wrong if we suppose, that, strictly speaking, England is our mother country. True, the English did plant thirteen colonies—but the people of other nations came too. Pennsylvania, in particular, was not English. The Swedes, the Dutch, the Welsh, the Germans, the Huguenots and the Scotch-Irish, did quite as much in the up-building of this grand old commonwealth as ever the English did. Some historians believe that the Dutch in New York and the Huguenots in South Carolina were among the best citizens that these colonies had. The Americans are not Anglo-Saxon. It is from the best elements of all nations that Divine Providence has developed a people who are not English. Accordingly to the opinions of some of historians, the best element in English character, itself, is not derived from the Anglo-Saxons, but from the ancient British or Kelts, who are nearer the old Aryans.

The French and the Spanish are Aryan races. And that same process of racial development has gone on in the east, quite as much as in the west. Every European nation has sent us pioneers. And their records are worth preserving. San Francisco is on the same parallel as Richmond, Virginia, the old name of San Francisco was Yerba Buena. It was settled by the Spaniards in 1775. That means that the original state of Virginia had a Spanish settlement in her western part, before the Declaration of Independence.

Settlers from all the original states pushed westward before the American Revolution. But it should be carefully observed that they settled upon land which they thought already belonged to them. We do not always remember that the French and Indian War had actually confirmed the Colonies' claim to lands as far west as the Mississippi River. Kentucky was a part of Virginia, and Virginia claimed all of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Virginia claimed parts of Ohio. Georgia included Alabama and Mississippi, encroaching upon Florida and Louisiana. All of the states east of the Mississippi are original states.

A treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain was signed in 1783. But this treaty by no means ended hostilities in the region between the Alleghany Mountain Chain and the Mississippi River. The Indians of this region had been corrupted by the British agents from Canada and were not ready to give up fighting. The Revolutionary War dragged on, for a number of years, beyond the mountains. Hence, every frontier fort is a Revolutionary locality; and every battle with the Indians of this region, a Revolutionary battle.

General Anthony Wayne, the greatest hero next to Washington, is as much the hero of the "Northwest Territory," as he is of Stony Point, or of Pennsylvania and Georgia. Other brave generals fought in this part of the country, but General Wayne settled the Indian troubles. The British had recognized the infant Republic's right to all lands east of the Mississippi. General Wayne made the right a reality.

Do Chapters in the middle west always remember that the locomotive is a recent invention? That their states were settled by emigrants who had no better means of transportations than horses and wagons? Well, horses and wagons meant roads.

The states of the middle west have roads, which are continuation of the old roads over the mountains. The Old Lancaster

Road, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, is the oldest turnpike in the United States. It is on the site of a prehistoric Indian trail. From Pittsburgh it passes through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, thence joins the Emigrant Trail across the plains. Now, a road is a record. General Wayne's route through Ohio, can in some cases, be traced by the roads he made. And any western road leads eastward to an original state.

After the Revolutionary War, thousands of soldiers went westward and settled on "bounty lands," or elsewhere. Accordingly, the Mississippi Valley is dotted with the graves of heroes. The pioneer mothers were "Real Daughters." Their graves are Revolutionary localities, just as deserving of monuments as if they were located on the Atlantic seaboard. The Pacific slope must have some; 1849 is only 66 years after 1783. Men of all ages were caught by the gold fever.

The fact is, the American Revolution was a gigantic upheaval, which we are only just beginning to appreciate. Our forefathers fought, not to defend a strip of territory along the Atlantic coast, but to save the whole continent! There are some other facts in our history which we do not appreciate. For instance, we have never made enough of the voyage of Sir Francis Drake. He landed at the Bay of Bolinas, north of San Francisco, in 1579, having already sailed as far north as the 48th parallel. Sir Francis did not attempt to make a permanent settlement, but he took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and spent a winter near the place of his

landing. During his stay, his chaplain conducted religious services in English. A cross now marks the spot, as this was the first instance in which prayers in the English language were heard on the North American Continent.

Hence, the Pacific coast can truly claim the title of Virginia or New England. This was before there was any settlement at Jamestown, by the English, or at San Diego, by the Spaniards.

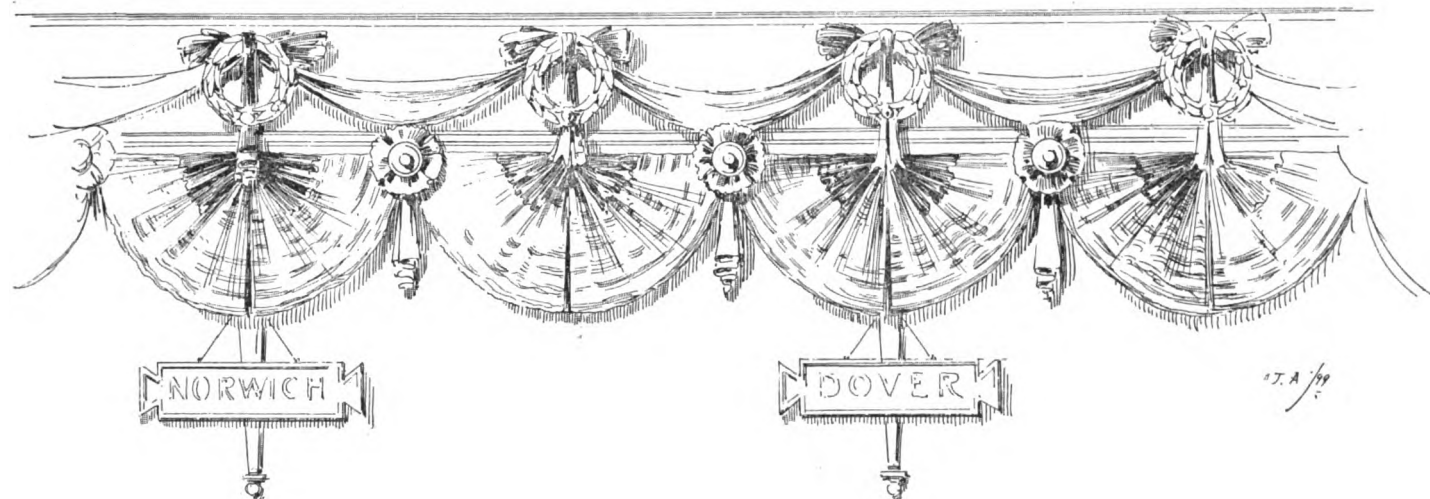
Let all western Chapters seek to look over the whole continent, with a broader view, with a clearer vision. Then may they find a grander line of work, which is the logical outcome of their geographical position. Of course, we all know that the western Chapters are composed of members whose ancestors lived in every part of the old thirteen colonies. This is not a disadvantage. Each Chapter may become a store-house of valuable records, far more interesting than if they related to one locality. If any western Chapters can find these suggestions of any real value, the present writer should like to know it.

Western Chapters should in particular collect old maps, books, pictures, letters, histories, etc., relating to the original state of which their present state once formed a part, and to the early development of their present state.

MARGARET B. HARVEY,

Historian of Merion Chapter, D. A. R.

No. 1712 N. 52d St., West Philadelphia, Pa.



SUGGESTION FOR WALL DECORATIONS AT A PATRIOTIC GATHERING.

By JAMES ACKERMAN, Designer and Decorator, 18 & 20 Rose St., New York.

THE SPIRIT OF '76, desires to announce that it has made arrangements to open a "Decorative Department," which will be conducted by a gentleman long identified with such work, both in this country and in Paris. It is believed that this Department, with the resources that it has at its command, will be of great help to our friends desiring to decorate their Chapter or banqueting rooms, or other places of meeting.

From time to time suggestions and sketches will appear in this column, which we are certain will prove of value to those interested in patriotic decorative work.

In addition to this, correspondence is invited upon the subject, and for a reasonable fee, advice or designs will be offered. If you have any material at your disposal that you wish to use, or has already been used, we can help you to adapt it in new forms. Send us description and quantity of material as well as measurements of rooms to be decorated.

If you wish sketches made, employing new material for the purpose, or if you wish estimates given for the

entire decorating, printing and designing, let us hear from you; in all cases say how much money you want to spend on the work. You will save time and money by consulting us on the subject and get a good showing for your money.

The above sketch shows a grouping of American flags with red and gold rosettes; above, streamers in blue and white, or red and white, green wreaths with knots of buff; names below of gold, on field of white—the whole to decorate cornice all around a room.

A Picture talk, "In Search of Our Ancestors" has been compiled by the Editor of this paper and dates for its delivery can be made.

It is unique in its conception and will make an evening entertainment both pleasant and profitable.

A method of securing this talk at little expense and making a profit for some patriotic cause will be explained to those who are interested, address L. H. CORNISH, 18 Rose Street, New York City.

Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 & 20 Rose Street, New York City.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Over the river and through the wood,
To grandfather's house we'll go;
The horse knows the way
To carry the sleigh
Through the white and drifted snow.

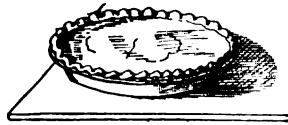
Over the river and through the wood,—
Oh, how the wind does blow!
It stings the toes
And bites the nose
As over the ground we go.

Over the river and through the wood,
To have a first rate play,
Hear the bells ring
"Ting-a-ling-ding!"
Hurrah for Thanksgiving Day.

Over the river and through the wood,
Trot fast, my dapple gray!
Spring over the ground
Like a hunting hound!
For this is Tanksgiving Day.

Over the river and through the wood,
And straight through the barn-yard gate;
We seem to go
Extremely slow;
It is so hard to wait!

Over the river and through the wood,
Now grandmother's cap I spy!
Hurrah for the fun!
Is the pudding done?
Hurrah for the pumpkin pie!
—Lydia Maria Child.



THE SILVER DOLLAR'S BIRTHDAY.

October 15 was the anniversary of the silver dollar's birthday. The silver dollar as a national piece of money, minted by Uncle Sam's servants under laws passed by Uncle Sam's Congress, is a hundred and five years of age.

It was on October 15, 1794, that the first few hundred silver dollar pieces ever coined at the Philadelphia mint were sent out into the world to help transact its business.

Not at all bad looking coins were the first of the United States silver dollars; they were almost as handsome as any that have ever been put out by this Government, and that is saying a good deal, for American coins have generally ranked among the most goodly to look upon of any in the world. The dollar of 1794, however, would look strange to modern eyes. In the first place the value of the piece was not shown upon either the obverse or the reverse of the coin, but stamped in fine letters on its edge were the words, "Hundred cents, one dollar or unit." On the obverse was a Liberty head, facing right with flowing hair; over the head was the word "Liberty," beneath, in the usual place, was the date "1794" and to the right and left were the stars, fifteen in number, typical of the number of States in then young Union.

On the reverse was a spread eagle surrounded by laurel wreaths, crossed, and the words, "United States of America." The metal was of 894.4 thousandths fineness and the weight 416 grains.

The dollar of to-day weighs 412 grains and is 900 thousandths fine. The ratio between United States gold and silver coinage was as 15 to 1, in 1794, now it is as 16 to 1. Then the coinage ratio conformed to the commercial ratio; now it does not, and that is what is causing most of the present trouble about the currency.

In 1782, six years after the Declaration of Independence and 12 years before the first silver dollars were actually turned out,

Robert Morris, then head of the Finance Department, submitted to Congress a scheme for the establishment of a United States mint and the coinage of various denominations of metal money, including silver dollars. The authorship of this plan was claimed by Governor Morris, a relative of the man who proposed it. It was received with some favor, and the following year Congress authorized the erection of a mint. But nothing came of it then, objections, chiefly on the ground of expense, being raised in many quarters.

In 1785, Thomas Jefferson submitted a scheme providing for the coinage of golden eagles, silver dollars, half dollars, double dimes and dimes and copper cents and half cents. In 1786 Congress adopted this plan, and queer looking cents and half cents were coined under its provisions. Inasmuch as there was then no Federal mint, however, the striking of these pieces was let out by contract to a man named Jarvis, who did the work in the old Colonial mints, situated at New Haven, Conn., and Rupert, Vt.

In 1792 the first United States mint was built at Philadelphia. It was a small, old-fashioned three-story affair, but it was considered a great institution by the citizens of the young republic, especially those who chanced to reside in Philadelphia. Men were not wanting then, however, who declared it to be a useless piece of expense for a struggling Government to saddle itself with.

It was in 1792, also, that Congress declared that the dollar should thenceforth be considered the unit of Federal coinage, and ordered that all business accounts must be kept according to the decimal system.

The act directing the details and site of the mint was passed on April 2; on July 31, the cornerstone was laid.

—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

THE BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE.

September 10th, A. D. 1813.

At morning on Lake Erie,
Two fleets sail into view;
One bears the flag of England,
One the Red, White and Blue.

At noonday, all Lake Erie
Rocks with the cannon's roar;
The vollying thunders echo
Along each distant shore.

The face of fair Lake Erie
Is wreathed in smoke and flame,
Where war the kindred nations
That bear the Saxon name.

The waters of Lake Erie
With Saxon blood are red;
And many a heart, beat high at morn,
Lies still among the dead.

At evening, in Lake Erie.
Sleep many brave and true;
But o'er the British squadron waves
The Red, and White and Blue!
—Henry H. Harrison.

READING FOR NOVEMBER.

"Under Otis in the Philippines," by Edward Stratemeyer.
"Historic Pilgrimages in New England," by Edwin M. Bacon.

"The Young Citizen," by C. F. Dole.
"Our Three Admirals," by James E. Homans.

Memorize:—"The Brave at Home," by Thomas Buchanan Reed.

1. Write a brief account of the first Thanksgiving Day.
2. Why has the period from the close of the Revolution to the adoption of the Constitution been called the Critical Period?
3. What was the cause of the commercial war between the states?
4. Why was Congress without power to regulate commerce?
5. After the close of the Revolution, what financial difficulties did the Confederation have?

CORRESPONDENCE.

Brooklyn, November 1, 1899.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—As a member of the S. A. R., Empire State Society, I address you this letter, hoping that it may be seen by your numerous readers. What use is there in a Brooklyn man continuing to be a member of the S. A. R.? He goes home early, hastily changes his clothes, gulps down his dinner and reaches his meeting place generally late. If he is a new member he may continue to go to the meetings year in and year out and never know his fellow compatriots; he sits on a hard bench and hears reports of the previous meeting, then a long jolly about the work of some committee, which no doubt is very interesting to the committee and the talker, but there are others. The Secretary's announcement said there was to have been papers read by members on various historic spots visited by them during the summer. None of these papers were heard from, but a lengthy wrangle on what constitutes an U. S. flag filled the time dismally.

A report was read saying that 1200 of the Society book was placed in cold storage at a cost of \$4.00 per month. The meeting then adjourned without food, as the Treasury is empty. As the meetings are conducted at present, it is no wonder that so few attend. There appears to be no attention paid to the comfort of the members. No attempt is made to make interesting and enjoyable the evening for those who leave their pleasant firesides with the hope of being with and enjoying the companionship of "simon pure" Americans.

There are good Germans, delightful Dutch, entertaining English, illustrious Irish and jolly Jews, with whom we have daily affiliation, but we long to escape their jargon occasionally, and feel that we can talk American without giving offence, and we want to do this talking 'midst pleasant surroundings. There is nothing that breaks down the barrier of reserve as a little lunch and rather than forgo that part of the entertainment, I for one would be glad to stand an assessment for the purpose.

There is a condition and not a theory that confronts us, and that is, the Treasury contains naught. Instead of growling about the horse paid for last year, let's buy a saw-horse and saw wood. The exercise will be exhilarating if not profitable.

"A Member of Brooklyn."

BOOK NOTICES.

G. W. Wagenseller, of Middleburgh, Snyder Co., Pa., has been compiling a list of the marriages of Snyder Co., Pa., also a complete list of the tombstone inscriptions of Snyder Co., which will include all the early settlers.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Annual Proceedings of Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, 1898-99, which is attractively bound in paper. Besides other interesting matter it contains an excellent map of part of the Schuylkill Valley, from Collegeville to Philadelphia.

OVERWHARTON PARISH, VIRGINIA.

Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1720-1760.

Ready for Delivery December 1st, 1899.

Copyrighted October 31, 1899.

The records of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, Virginia, compiled from the original manuscript register kept by Rev. Alexander Scott and the Rev. John Moncure, covering the period 1720-1760.

These valuable records have never before been printed, in fact, were not known to exist when Bishop Meade issued his work on Virginia Churches and Families. This book is carefully printed in large type, on 70 pound paper, comprising 140 pages octavo, bound in cloth, uncut, practically alphabetically and chronologically arranged for the convenience of students, as per original copy. The Territory originally covered was Prince William, Fanquin, Loudon and Fairfax Counties.

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"Captain Tom, the Privateersman," by James Otis, is an historical story of 1812. It is well told and will be eagerly sought for by youthful readers. It is attractively bound in cloth and contains several full page illustrations. Price \$1.25

Syllabus of a Course of eighty-seven lectures on Modern European History (1600-1890,) by H. Morse Stephens. The Macmillan Company, New York.

This volume is the second, revised and enlarged edition, of a syllabus of lectures on modern European History, which, has been used in Cornell University during the past five years. It is published in book form at the request of former pupils and of other teachers of history in colleges and universities and will prove a valuable adjunct to library of both student and teacher. Cloth bound. Price \$1.60.

"Life of Lincoln," by Nommman Hapgood. The Macmillan Co., New York.

This volume gives as intimate a story of Lincoln's life as possible. The author was brought up near Lincoln's own home, and he dwells with as much satisfaction in the rough but sterling sides of the great President's character, as he does in the more obviously heroic aspects. Lincoln's complete knowledge of the common people is shown to be the basis of his power as a leader in a crisis where ordinary principles were useless. The author finds Lincoln the most thoroughly representative of our national spirit among all the prominent men in our history.

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281 Main St., Danielson, Conn.

History of the Wagenseller Family in America, with kindred Branches," by G. W. Wagenseller, A. M., Middleburgh, Pa. G. M. Wagenseller Publishing Co.

The History of the Wagenseller Family contains a complete genealogy of Christopher Wagenseller from 1743 to the present, with sketches of nearly all the characters represented, a chart showing the family tree for four generations—and every item of detail that was considered of interest to any one, which the author was able to obtain by extended correspondence and thorough research. The book is cloth bound and contains 14 illustrations, the frontispiece being the tomb stones of John (b. 1737) and Margaret (Hohrnetter) Wagenseller, the inscriptions being distinctly visible. Much interesting matter is also given of the King, Orwig and Farrer families. Copies may be had by addressing the author. Price \$3.00.

"Our Three Admirals—Farragut Porter, Dewey," by James E. Homans. James T. White & Co., Publishers, New York.

A little book of special interest at this time is the one under the above title. It is an authentic account of the heroic characters, distinguished careers, and memorable achievements of the three officers who have attained the highest rank in the navy of the United States. The volume is tastefully bound in navy blue with silver lettering and flags on front-cover, and contains portraits, maps and illustrations.

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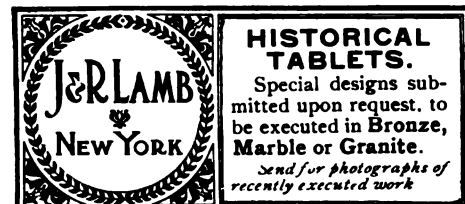
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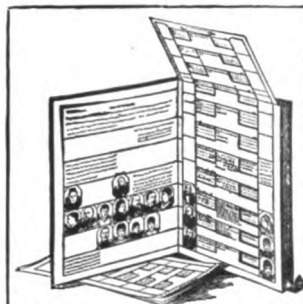


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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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WASHINGTON

By ETHAN ALLEN.

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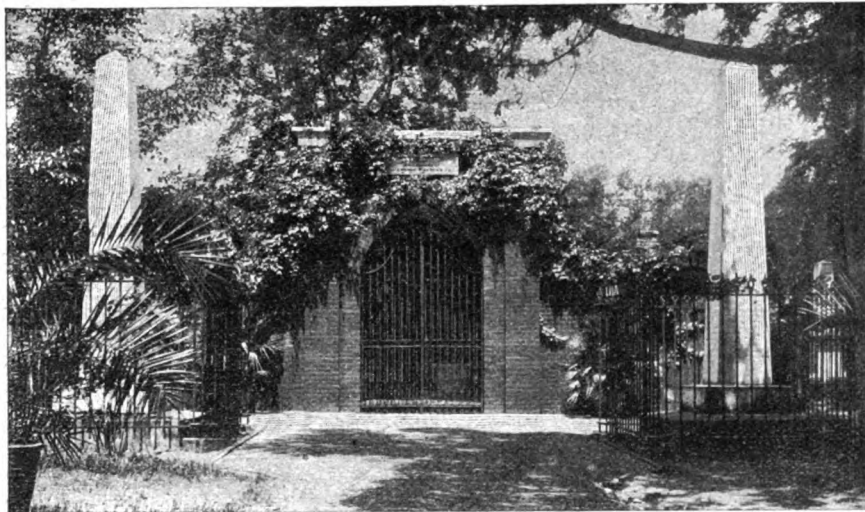
ONE hundred years ago, Washington ended his labors. All that was mortal of him, we placed in the grave, but his influence for those who have since come upon the earth, has never for one moment ceased. Great men make great epochs, and of such was Washington. The feudal system, which grew

from the ruins of the Roman Empire had evolved into Monarchy, and the latter reached the line of evolution into democracy, when Washington was born. This was clearly the mission of Washington, and for which he was as much ordained as was his greater prototype who was surely sent to prepare for this political advent, by softening the

hearts of men with instruction for this life as well as for the life hereafter. The emancipation of the many, from the rule of the privileged few, has been the tragic work of centuries. All Europe was groaning from the clutch of standing armies which were the servile possessions of crowned kings, who strode the earth as if they alone

owned it, and the chains of tyranny for the oppression of all peoples seemed to be wedded most effectively, just at the precise hour when destiny drew her curtain back, and Washington stepped forth the Champion of a genuine reform.

Men are judged by their works; and by this standard



WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

his sceptre before the eyes of men in fierce brutality. Washington alone stands out among them all as the one hero, capable, courageous, steadfast and enduring to the end; and his great work, unselfishly done by him, to lift all mankind into a higher life, while he at the victorious close willingly dropped back into the ranks of the un-

Washington has no peer in all history. Before him, men had come and gone, who had written their names in grand letters upon the scroll of fame, but the weakness of human nature in some form or another, has marked and marred them all. Alexander was a tyrant, Caesar was selfish for his personal ends, and since Washington, Napoleon, has flashed



MOUNT VERNON (FRONT)

fitted citizen from which he sprang. He refused the crown forced upon him by willing hands, and which had been grandly won, because he preferred that from his day, diadems and signs of Royal power should be merged into the power of the individual man to rule himself as his intelligence should help him. In all the records of human life, who else can so truly be called, "The one, solitary, alone, Immortal!"

Washington was endowed as no one before him, for the work he was to do. He was a many sided man. He was dignity itself among those of lofty rank, and his heart was responsive to the needs of the humblest. He was a master among men. No one but Washington could have taken an undisciplined mob and moulded them as he did into obedient and courageous soldiers. He was not only the head, but he was the heart and inspiration of our Armies. When he spoke the whole earth was attentive. Without him it is safe to say, the Rebellion of our fathers would have never ended in success. It has become the

fashion with saneless critics to belittle Washington's military capacity. He was a veritable genius in war. With a skirmish line of starving and freezing men, he whipped into submission the proudest veterans of Europe. He accomplished vast results from no resources, such as no other man ever did before or has done since. He never made a mistake, but the mistakes of others he was all powerful to rectify. When he came to the rescue of Putnam and safely withdrew his disorganized and beaten men from the enemy in Brooklyn and across the East River, he accomplished one of the greatest military achievements recorded of any age. When all his sub-commanders had failed him at Trenton, and he alone defying the elements, crossed the Delaware and vanquished Hahle, he did an act of genius that would have added lustre to the military laurels of Alexander. North and South, through seven years of



THE STAIRWAY.



THE DINING ROOM.

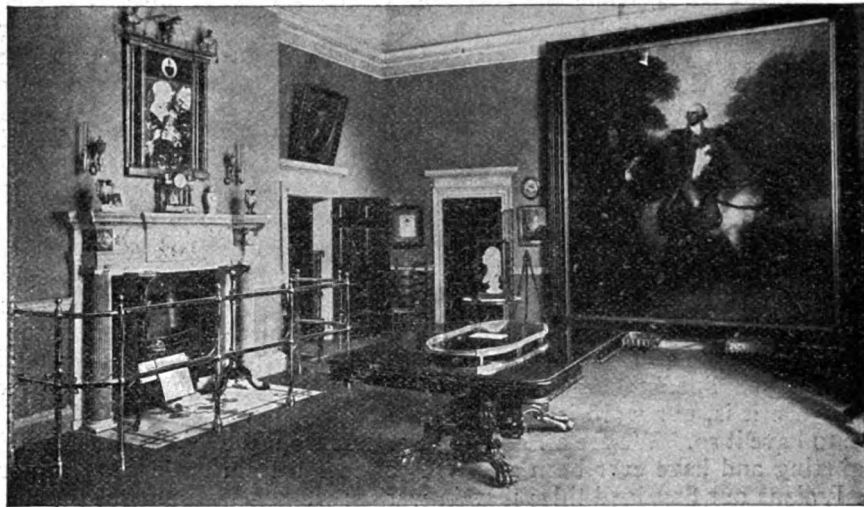
dispair from want of all that helped to keep men in the ranks, by force of his own character he held them there till the British flag was lowered in defeat and a new Nation was born upon the Earth.

But Washington was as great in peace as in the field. As a statesman, he had compatriots but no compeers. No one, excepting Franklin, so clearly saw the importance of confederation among the states, and in this thought, both worked with united sentiment. Washington was emphatically the father of our Constitution. He set the wheels in motion, which resulted in the National Convention, and in that Convention, over which he presided it was his hand more than any other which moulded the proceedings. If Washington had been a civilian who had never ordered a squadron in the field, he would have been entitled to immortality. It is the misfortune of

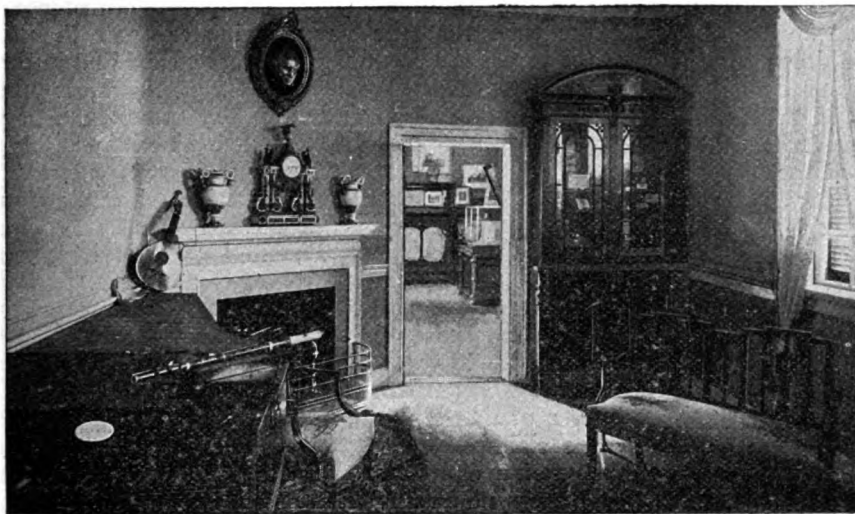
strong men, that they run counter to smaller minds, which, swayed by ignorance, selfishness and dishonesty, disturb, even if they cannot destroy.

Washington was no exception to this rule. He encountered treason in his own household, which added to his other perplexities would have crushed anyone but Washington. In Congress, men high in Council planned his undoing, and in the field, commanding officers united for his overthrow. Who, has ever appeared for the criticism of mankind, who would have met this personal treachery as calmly as did Washington. This writer is free to admit, that had he been the adviser of Washington, at Valley Forge, he would have quelled the treacherous Conway-Caball, by arresting and shooting every man connected with it. Gates, Mifflin, Conway and the rest would have quickly

ward impulse emanating from his sword? Degenerate people, if we so reason, and to be deservedly damned, if we so conclude. Washington still lives in the political, as does the Messiah in the religious world, and the purpose of neither is ended till the stars of Bethlehem and Mt. Vernon as a constellation for man's redemption and political amelioration shall make the circuit of the globe. For this work we are well prepared. The century passed has been a century of acquisition. The century to come should be a century of distribution; and to this end this nation should assume to lead in the destinies of the world. As the richest, the most powerful, the most free and the most intelligent of all governments, we should control and direct the political events of all the continents, in the interest of humanity and as a tribute to Washington. The Philippines are ours; and beyond our cunning even to wish them, they have fallen like a Divine gift as ripe fruit



THE BANQUET ROOM.



THE MUSIC ROOM.

been hurried to dishonored graves. Not so with the patient, suffering, abused and all-wise Washington. He left treason to run its course, and string itself to death. A written protest is all that ever came from him. "He knew his course, and kept it undismayed.

So some tall ship sails on a glassy sea,
And still straight onward goes,
regardless of
The ice cakes which gather round
her prow."

Such was Washington! Like some mountain that aspires over all, he stands out his own original! But the future of his work! that is the question which interests all now. Are his labors now rounded to their conclusion? Shall we sit down and wallow in the ease of our national wealth and refuse to push forward to other victories which are still to be gained as the on-



WASHINGTON'S ROOM.

into our laps and become the first seed of the harvest for free government to the Asiatic, giving strength to ourselves in our competition with European Monarchy, which seeks for itself the engrossment of the East.

Our people will never fail in courage to push on the work for the rule of the citizen, as Washington inaugurated it. We are the most war-like nation since the Roman Empire. This is naturally so, since every man feels that he has a personal interest in the state which protects and controls him; it does not belong to some potentate who lives from his labors, and who owns him as a subject. The state belongs to him; and when danger threatens that state, the first impulse of every American worthy to be so called, is to seize his gun and rush to the "firing line." This is true of no other people; and hence it is, our word is law to all the World, if we care to have it so. We are a Nation of warriors from the beginning and have ever been so. We conquered from the Indians our first land title; then in war we wrenched the Thirteen Colonies from England; after that we purchased Louisiana and Florida, but those who sold, knew that powder and ball was behind our offer to buy; then we seized from Mexico vast empires in the west; and lastly, we have taken from Spain, sword in hand, all that she had worth our taking!

"How pitiful" should a true American be for those who in the face of this record, go up and down, and in the pulpit, in the forum and in the press, proclaim day by day, that we are a peaceful Nation and war is our horror. Since the days of the Caesars, there has never existed a political force so menacing to all the governments as we are to-day. Therefore, it is, that all of them, proclaiming their amity, now come cringing to our side. But, since intelligence, a sense of justice and love of freedom for all civilized men as Washington designed, rules our force, from it no harm, but rather blessing must come to all mankind.

It may be admitted, that in matters social, Washington was mortal. Strong men are so as a rule. When he was hungry, he wanted food, and when thirsty, drink; and doubtless his pulse kept time to the inclinations which human infirmity knows. But in control of passions of the "baser sort," he was prudent as became a man, while in the higher nature he was exalted in his aims, as became a God. While time sinks other names into the vortex of oblivion, the name of Washington shall become more and more luminous from age to age, so long as men shall reverence a pure, patriotic and generous life, and crave the blessings of political liberty.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.

AN article entitled "Cradle of the Church," appeared in one of the New York papers recently, naming the site of the "old Scots church" near Freehold, N. J., as the home of the first Presbyterian congregation in America. The narrative is inaccurate so far as the date of the foundation of the Presbyterian Church on these shores is concerned. The pioneer of Presbyterianism in America did not come to New Jersey, but to the Province of Maryland. The earliest date given in the article is that of the landing of the Covenanters near Perth Amboy, in the year 1685, but the only record extant fixes the year 1692 for the foundation of the Church in that vicinity. It may have been earlier or nearer to the time of the landing of the Covenanters, but evidently, from other historical records to which I shall refer, it was subsequent to the formation of a Presbyterian congrega-

tion and the building of a Presbyterian church on the lower peninsular of Maryland. My information is derived in part from the circumstances attending the dedication June 29, 1890, of a gem of a church at Snow Hill, as a memorial, not only of the establishment of Presbyterianism in America, but of the heroic founder of that sect on these shores. The account written by one well versed in the history of old Maryland families of this region, was published at length in the *Baltimore American*, June 30, 1890, with an admirable cut of the new edifice. This building now marks the site of the first church built in 1683, two years before the time of the landing of the Covenanters in New Jersey. According to my data, Francis Makemie, a young minister, was sent to Maryland by the Presbytery of Ireland in the year 1683.

The following is the account as it appeared in that journal derived from the recorded data on the spot and which is memorialized by the inscription on the corner stone of the new building!

"The young Irishman for whom this church is a memorial, who 207 years ago left his native land to make a name and a home in the new world, and to sow the seeds of that great church that has become so deeply rooted in American soil, deserves more than passing notice. But little has been written about him recently. At the time that the young minister took the long voyage across the ocean, up the Chesapeake and into the Pocomoke Sound and River, he found the most prominent man in these parts was Colonel William Stevens, at whose request he had been sent by his home Presbytery—that of Laggan in Ireland. Stevens, who was Judge of the Circuit Court, one of Baltimore's Counsellors, one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the Province, resided in a village below Pocomoke City, called Rehoboth, which is now entitled to the name of the 'Deserted Village,' its most prominent features being the two old churches, the Presbyterian and the Episcopal. * * * As Makemie had come at the call of this man for a minister, it was naturally supposed that Stevens was a member of that Church, but the controversy provoked by the claim of the Snow Hill church to be the first Presbyterian church in the country, unearthed the fact that he was no Presbyterian at all, but a member of the Church of England. He was, with all his titles, a sharp business man and had large possessions in lands all over the country, reaching from Rehoboth to Berlin, and he wanted them settled. * * * This, then, was the patron of Makemie—a man not of his own creed but a man of affairs, of wealth, of energy. Makemie came directly to him and located near by. Stevens seemed to have infused—if the young preached did not possess it already—the same energy and aptness for business in the young Irishman that inspired himself. The new preacher went at once to the work assigned by his Presbytery. Up the river he found the town of Snow Hill, peopled by the English, Irish and French Huguenots, and ready for the organization of the first Presbyterian church. It is true there has been in the past some controversy as to which church had the claim to priority—Rehoboth or Snow Hill. There is but little difference in the dates of their organization, perhaps but a few months, but the controversy referred to, caused much light to be thrown on obscure points and the weight of evidence favors the claim of Snow Hill. * * * The old church—a brick one built in 1795—was torn down in 1887, and active work at once began on the new church. In fixing on a site, it was placed near the street and in excavating for the foundation, by a strange coincidence, a number of the original bricks, large and oddly shaped.

of what was doubtless the original Makemie meeting house, a plain country building 30 feet long, were unearthed and were made to do service in the foundation of the new church.

Strange that this should happen after 200 years, when the original building had been replaced on another site by a building in 1751, and then in turn by the brick structure referred to in 1795. Thus the first meeting house stood 67 years, (1683-1751). Its successor 44 years, and the brick church on the hill 92 years."

The corner stone of the new building is described as bearing this inscription:—

Makemie Memorial Church, 1877-'9.

Organized by

Rev. Francis Makemie, A. D., 1683-'84.

Believed to be the First Presbyterian Church

In America.

It would thus appear that to Maryland and not to New Jersey must be given the palm as the pioneer of Presbyterianism in this country. To William Stevens also, one of Lord Baltimore's trusted counsellors in the government of the Province, must the historical record accord the name of founder of Presbyterianism in America or at least credit him as the active and efficient agent in establishing the earliest church of that sect on these shores. I am urged to write the account at this length, not only because of the remarkable character of the incidents and for the sake of historical truth, but in some degree because of a personal interest in the facts, for which I am able to vouch, as part of the history and traditions of my own family. Colonel Stevens here mentioned was my ancestor. He came to Maryland with the first settlers under Lord Baltimore, and, as the account states, was a Deputy Governor of the Province. His tomb at Rehoboth, Somerset County, Maryland, bears this inscription. "Here lyeth the body of William Stevens, Esq., who departed this life the 23d of Dec., 1687, aged 57 years. He was 22 years Judge of this County Court, and one of ye Lordship's Council of this Province of Maryland."

New York, Jan. 10, 1896.

ROSE WHITE ELMES.

(Mrs. Webster Elmes, 80 West 82d Street.)

EXTRACT FROM "RURAL MAGAZINE,"

Printed in 1795.

CAPT. Remember Baker, the subject of the following sketch, was born of reputable parents in Woodbury, Connecticut, about the year 1740. When a young child he was deprived of his father, who was accidentally shot by a hunter. Young Baker being thus left an orphan, was sent to live with a joiner to learn the trade. Here he was instructed to read and write, and made acquainted with figures. In the year 1756 or 1757, he enlisted as a soldier in an expedition against Canada. In 1758, he again went out a non-commissioned officer in Wooster's Regiment; was in the skirmish in which Lord Howe fell. In this unhappy encounter his intrepidity and courage gained him much applause. He was also in the storm of the French lines at Ticonderoga, when Abercrombie was defeated; his bravery in that action was such as gained him singular honor. He continued the next year in the service. After the peace in the year 1769, he came on to the New Hampshire Grants.

He removed his family to Arlington, where he built the first mills ever erected north of Bennington. The mills gave great encouragement to the settlers and that, and the neighboring towns increased rapidly in population. Everyone knows the unhappy situation of the set-

tlers occasioned by the New York claims. Worthless men were commissioned to keep the peace and writs of ejectment were served on many of the principal inhabitants. In this situation the settlers assumed the title of "Green Mountain Boys," and entered into an argument to defend their property. The colony of New York now passed an act of outlawry against seven of the most active inhabitants among whom Mr. Baker was one. A reward of 60 pounds was offered by proclamation to any person or persons who should produce Baker's body to the authority of New York, either alive or dead. In consequence of this proclamation, a certain character undertook the part of a Judas to betray him into the hands of the government of New York, who by a dishonorable stratagem obtained intelligence of the particular part of the house in which Mr. Baker lodged, and communicated it to John Munroe, who acted in the capacity of justice of the State of New York, and who with Benjamin Stevens, a constable and ten or twelve others in the silent hours of the night or before light on the morn of March 21, 1772, surrounded Capt. Baker's home while he was in bed, broke down the door and one of the party wounded Mrs. Baker on the wrist while she was defending the door, to such a degree that she remained a cripple to the end of her days. Baker had taken his gun and stationed himself in his chamber but finding their numbers so great and hearing the groans of his wounded partner, and fearing should he resist, greater violence would be offered her, he attempted his escape by tearing a board off the end of his house and throwing himself to the ground.

Here he was seized by the constable's dog, and taken by Munro's party. He acknowledged himself their prisoner, yet one McDonald, attempted to cut off Baker's right hand and his cruel attempts, wounded his wrist and hand so as to make it useless. In this situation he was pinioned and forced into a sleigh. His whole clothing consisting only of a shirt; his mouth stopped by a threat from Munro, that if he attempted to alarm his friends he should suffer immediate death. The sleigh was on its flight when it was impeded by Caleb Henderson and John Whisten, but no other assistance coming. Whiston was disarmed and bound, and taken prisoner with Baker. Henderson made his escape and gave the alarm at Bennington. No sooner had his friends in Bennington heard of his capture than ten bold men mounted their horses for the rescue. They prudently took a difficult road, hoping to intercept the party at Troy and prevent their crossing the ferry. They also sent an express as far north as Pittsford to rouse the settlers, for they were determined to rescue Capt. Baker or perish in the attempt.

Our band of patriots reached the ferry at 3 o'clock, having travelled 30 miles in 3 hours, over bad roads; and learned the party had not arrived. They then proceeded back on the other road for several miles and found refreshment for themselves and food for their horses. While thus employed, Munro rode up, and discovering such a number of horses, asked if there were any people there from Bennington, with intent to rescue their prisoner to which the innkeeper made no reply, but inquired what prisoner. Munro returned to his party and intimated that a rescue was at hand. This had a salutary effect on Baker, who had lost so much blood, he was faint and weak. The gentlemen from Bennington now appeared when Mr. Baker, who was mounted on a poor horse put forth his well hand and caught hold of the limb of a tree, while his conductor hurried on and left him. Munro's party, except himself and constable, had by this time shrunk into a swamp. Baker's wounds were dressed

by Col. Safford, who found him exhausted from loss of blood. They mounted him on a horse with one of his party to support him. After proceeding a few miles, they found him too weak to ride and he was taken to a house and put in bed, where after several hours rest, he was again started for Bennington, where he arrived at two o'clock, on the morning of the 22d, having performed a route of seventy miles in less than twenty-four hours.

From Arlington, Capt. Baker proceeded to Pawlet, where he erected several mills. In the beginning of April, 1775, Capt. Baker with Col. Ethan Allen, Mr. Cockran and others, was peculiarly useful in quelling the disturbance at Westminster, when a Mr. French was killed in the court-house. Capt. Baker was one of the first to engage in his country's cause. He assisted in reducing the garrisons of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. John's, and performed his part as a brave and spirited officer. In the month of August, following, he was detached by Gen. Montgomery, with a party of men to go down the Lake and reconnoitre the enemy, when he had arrived within a few miles of St. John's, he ran his boat up a small creek to secrete it and marched same distance down the Sorel River. When he discovered his boat at some distance taken possession of by hostile Indians, he hailed them and demanded his boat, and on their refusal, threatened to fire. He took to a tree, presented his firelock and drew upon the Indians, but alas, his gun missed fire. Immediately an Indian from the boat shot him through the head and he instantly expired.

Nor did the Indian long survive his conquest, for he was killed sometime in the month of October following, by some of the American army and a curious powder horn taken from him, having Capt. Baker's name cut into it. This horn was presented to Col. Warner by Capt. Hutchins, to be given to Capt. Baker's son. Thus fell Capt. Remember Baker, in the prime and vigor of his days, after a life of peculiar usefulness to mankind.

As an officer and soldier he was cool and temperate in planning, but resolute and determined in executing. As a citizen he was benevolent and kind; as a husband and parent, he was gentle, assiduous and protecting. He left a son who is now an officer in Gen. Wayne's army, and a daughter who is honorably married. He was a cousin of Col. Ethan Allen. His mother being a sister of Allen's father.

THE Massachusetts State Society, of United States Daughters of 1812, has secured permission from the Navy Department to undertake the work of rebuilding the old frigate "Constitution" and to raise a popular subscription fund for the work. Secretary Long has written the society that the Navy Department has favorably considered the plans of rebuilding the Constitution.

The plan is to restore the frigate as she was in the days of the War of 1812, and to have her stationed permanently at Boston, to be used as a training ship for apprentices. Subscriptions will be called for from all over the country and it is hoped that the national societies of the patriotic organizations will be interested enough to contribute to the work.

Mr. Chas. Kingsbury Miller of Chicago, member of the Flag Committee, has issued a neat pamphlet on the Desecration of the Flag which contains accounts of action taken by the various states to date and letters of encouragement from representative men, it may be had for the asking.

The illustrations of Mount Vernon in this issue are from "Colonial Verses," by Ruth Lawrence, and are copyrighted by Brentano, Union Sq., who kindly loaned them.

WORKHOUSE HIS ONLY REFUGE.

Henry P. Cheever appeared before Magistrate Meade in the Jefferson Market Police Court last month and asked to be committed to the workhouse because he had no home, and no means of livelihood. He is 73 years old. He had earned a livelihood for 50 years, the old man said, as a writer and correspondent. Once he was well known as a humorous writer over the signature of "Si Slocum." He served through the early part of the Civil War in the Second Massachusetts Battery, and in the last two years of the war was Provost-Marshal in Washington, D. C.

"I had saved some money," he continued, "and kept it carefully until a year ago, when I lent it all to the widow of my last remaining friend, who wanted to start a boarding house. She used up what money I gave her, got some more on my name without my knowledge, and then dropped the boarding-house. I managed to go on for some time longer, but for the last five months I have earned nothing. Whenever I tried to get something else to do I met with the reply that I was too old. Now my last cent is gone. I ate nothing at all yesterday and to-day. I wish that the State, if it cannot do anything else, would kill men like me who have outgrown their usefulness and who think it cowardly to commit suicide."

"I'll keep you here for a couple of days," said Magistrate Meade, "if you think you can connect with some of your friends."

"No, your Honor," answered Cheever dejectedly. "The trouble is that I have outlived all my friends. I knew that they were dropping away to right and left, of course, but I did not know how carefully the great Gleaner had gathered them all in, until I was in distress and started in to look them up."

He was committed to the workhouse as he requested.

NEW YORK STREET NAMES IN 1786.

According to the first New York city directory, which was published by David Franks and printed by Shepard Kollock at Wall and Water streets in 1786, there were many streets below Fulton which bore names now unfamiliar to the business community.

Among them were:

Crown street, now known as Liberty.

Duke, now South William.

Dock, now Pearl, between Broad and Hanover Square.

Dyes, now Dey.

Fair, now Fulton, between Broadway and Cliff.

Garden, now Exchange place.

George, now Spruce.

Golden Hill, now John, between William and Pearl.

King George, now William, between Frankfort and Pearl.

King, now Pine.

Little Dock, now South, between Whitehall and Old Slip.

Little Queen, now Cedar.

Magazine, part of Pearl.

Mill, part of South William.

Partition, Fulton between Broadway and the North River.

Princess, now Beaver, between Broad and William.

Queen, Pearl between Wall and Broadway

Robinson, now Park place.

St. James, now James.

Smith, now William, between Old Slip and Liberty street.

Hunters' Quay, now Front.

What is now Fulton Market was then known on the records as the Fly Market.

JOSEPH TALCOTT Esq;
Governour and Commander in Chief of His
Majesty's Colony of Connecticut in New-England.



To *JAMES CORNISH Junr* - Gent. Greeting.
YOU being by the General Assembly of this Colony, Accepted to be *Captain* :
of the *South* Company or Train-band in the Town of *Simsbury* - Reposing
special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct, I
do by Virtue of the Letters Patents from the Crown of *England*, to this Corporation, Me
thereunto Enabling, Appoint and Impower You to take the said Train-band into your
Care and Charge, as Their *Captain* - Carefully and Diligently to discharge that Trust;
Exercising your Inferiour Officers and Souldiers in the Use of their Arms, according to the
Discipline of War; keeping them in good Order and Government, and Commanding
them to Obey you as their *Captain* - for His Majesty's Service. And you are to
observe all such Orders and Directions, as from Time to Time you shall Receive, either from
Me or from other your Superior Officer, pursuant to the Trust hereby reposed in you.
Given under my Hand and the Seal of this Colony, in *New-Haven* the - *25th* -
Day of *October* in the *25th* - Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE
the Second KING of Great-Britain, &c. Annoque Domini, *1736*.

By His Honour's Command,
George Wythe Secr.

J. Talcott

THIS COMMISSION IS THE PROPERTY OF THE ABIGAIL PHELPS CHAPTER D. A. R. IN SIMSBURY, CONN.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

TRACY:—Descendants of Thomas Tracy, (a Revolutionary soldier) of Lenox, Mass., by Mrs. Mattie Liston Griswold, 120 South Warren Avenue, Big Rapids, Mich.

WANTED:—The parentage, ancestry and place and date of birth of Isaac Manchester, who was born somewhere in Rhode Island, about 1765 or 1770, and about 1780 went to Berkshire Co., Mass., where he married Lucy Mason. Address, H. B. Manchester, Lincolnia, Fairfax Co., Va.

SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—Can you put me in way to find out about the McGraws? I was born in 1857, on a farm near Chicago. My father Daniel S., was born at Benson, Vermont, in 1819. His father Jared Macgraw, was born at Lenox, Mass., in 1776. My father dropped the "a" in Mac, and commenced the last part of the name with a capital G. Through your estimable paper I have been able to trace the other branch of my family back to 1635.

Fraternally yours,
D. F. MCGRAW, San Jose, Cal.

In the War of 1812, Stephen B. Wright, then living in Adams, Jefferson Co., New York, served in some New York State Militia for a time, and was present at the Battle of Sackett's Harbor.

Where can record of his service, company and regiments be found? Have written to Washington and Albany, but do not get any light in the matter.

N. S. WRIGHT,
149 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1899.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—I understand your columns are open to subscribers, and if so will you kindly ask through them for information concerning Thomas Bennett, born in 1751, married Anne Tillett, moved from Loudon, Co., Va., to Kentucky, 1793. Died in Ohio Co., 1824. Their children were Martha, Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Washington and James and perhaps others.

Mary married Gregory and had a daughter named Duanna, making one in the third generation to bear that unusual name. Was this the Thos. Bennett in the Fifth Maryland Regiment, who served from 1777 to 1780? Anyone having information will please correspond with

Mrs. THOS. C. WHITNEY,
3717 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.

If Nicholas Bryan was married twice as stated in the July number of THE SPIRIT OF '76, on page 74, can anyone give me the date of death of his first wife Susanna (Shaw) Bryam, and the date of his marriage to the sister of Rev. James Keith? As a descendant, it was my impression he was married but once and died in 1687-8, ten years prior to the death of his wife.

Mrs. A. P. L. COCHRAN,
Springfield, Ohio.

Springfield, Ohio, November, 24, 1899.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—Feeling an error has been made in the July number of the SPIRIT OF '76, on page 74, of Genealogical Guide, relating to Nicholas Bryam, I will ask you to kindly publish the enclosed query. He had one other daughter than those mentioned—Susanna, who was born in 1648, in Weymouth, Mass., married Samuel Edson of Bridgewater, Mass., in 1678, and died there March 12, 1741.

I am told Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, and Savage's Gen., both mention Susanna, and probably Mr. Whittemore, in the rush of work overlooked it.

Realizing that now is the time to correct any error or make any additions, I venture to offer these facts.

Yours truly,
Mrs. A. P. L. COCHRAN.

San Francisco, November 15, 1899.

The SPIRIT OF '76.

In the Empire State Society Year Book for 1899, the Rev. Alvah Sabin Hobart, in his Genealogical Record, page 190, says, "Edmond Hobart who came from England, in Massachusetts in 1633, and who was descended from William the Conqueror." Will some one of your many readers kindly furnish, through your valuable paper, the source of the information, that the emigrant Hobart, settler was a descendant of William the Conqueror. As a superficial student of genealogy for the past twenty-five years, I have failed to meet with any such data.

A. S. HUBBARD.

57 Waterman St., Providence, R. I., Oct. 28, 1899.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq.,

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76, New York.

Dear Sir:—In your October issue, page 30, I notice "Genealogical Notes." May I add that Rev. J. E. Bowen, Westport, New York, is at work on a continuation of the Bowen Memorial and has a large mass of information upon this numerous family.

Very truly,
Mrs. M. P. BOWEN.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76,

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LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, which occurred December Fourteenth, Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-nine, was appropriately remembered by the Patriotic and Masonic Societies throughout the land.

At Mount Vernon, the scene was impressive as conducted by the Masonic Order. President McKinley, accompanied by members of his Cabinet, attended the exercises and delivered an address. The procession that moved up the slope to the mansion consisted of the Third United States Cavalry band; Grand Tiler of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Master Masons of the District of Columbia, Visiting Master Masons and local Lodges.

President McKinley reviewed the procession with uncovered head, and as the last of it passed the mansion, the Presidential party fell in line at the rear and marched to the tomb where Washington was first interred and where Masonic exercises one hundred years ago were held.

A dirge by the Marine Band was played and a prayer was offered by the Rt. Rev. A. M. Randolph, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Southern Virginia. The Grand Master Mason of Colorado, delivered an address.

At the conclusion of the speech, the procession again formed with the Grand Master of Virginia, Grand officers and invited guests, the Grand Masters of the thirteen original states together with the three lodges and proceeded to the present tomb. Arriving there the Grand Master of Virginia and other Grand Officers took a position in front of the tomb. The ceremonies consisted of a prayer by the Grand Chaplain and a speech by the Grand Master of Virginia. He asked for responses and greetings from the thirteen original States, and these were given by their respective Grand Masters.

The ritual was read and the Grand Masters deposited evergreen wreaths upon the tomb. Beginning with sunrise and ending with sunset, a gun was fired every half hour at Fort Washington. A platoon of Light Battery M, Seventh United States Artillery from Washington Barracks, fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies at the new tomb three volleys were fired by a detachment of Battery A, Fourth United States Artillery, Fort Hunt, Va. When the President finished his address twenty-one guns were fired by the United States Steamship "Sylph," which was at anchor off Mount Vernon. While the guns from the war vessel were booming, the entire assemblage sang "America."

The Masons has scarcely departed from Mt. Vernon when the Red Men arrived at the tomb. They went through the ceremony prepared by the committee appointed at the last session of the great Council of the United States, held in Washington, last September. This ceremony was performed in the evening at their home lodges by 2,200 different tribes throughout the country.

SENATOR Chauncey M. Depew, delivered the principal oration in Washington, before the Red Men, he said in part:—

"Washington knew neither envy nor jealousy. He summoned to his Cabinet the ablest and most distinguished men. Hamilton was the advocate of centralization. Jefferson of State rights, and Adams and the others of different and antagonistic views of the prerogatives of the President and the powers of Congress. To build a Nation out of chaos and to hold up and hold together the young Republic until stable foundations could be laid under it, was the gigantic task of Washington. He created public credit, found sources of revenue, promoted progress and energized development, and brought the new machinery of administration and its many departments into harmonious working, until by his genius and firmness the young Republic grew to be a Nation which inspired loyalty at home and commanded respect abroad."

"After forty-five years devoted to the public service Washington was permitted by his grateful but reluctant countrymen to retire to the private station he so much coveted and his beloved Mount Vernon. In a century distinguished for brutal tyranny, reckless ambition, destructive party spirit and popular frenzy, the life and career of Washington first astonished and then won the admiration and reverence of the world. His home on the Potomac became a Mecca, and pilgrims of royal birth, of great achievement, of passionate zeal to meet the foremost man and the most exalted character of the ages, came to pay him homage and to be received with cordial and gracious hospitality. From thence, one hundred years ago to-day, his spirit ascended to Heaven leaving his people in tears and his country draped in mourning. Europe joined in the universal sorrow. The British Channel fleet lowered their flags at half mast. Napoleon Bonaparte ordered that black crape should be suspended from all standards and flags for ten days, and arranged an imposing funeral ceremonial and testimonial oration. Lord Brougham with characteristic clearness and eloquence, condensed the judgment of mankind. He said: 'It will be the duty of the historian and the sage of all nations to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man, and until time shall be no more, will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue, be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington.'"

"IN Search of Our Ancestors" is the title of a picture talk with musical accompaniment that the editor of this paper has compiled for the entertainment of the various Patriotic Hereditary and Historical Societies.

His connection with this paper has enabled him to gather many quaint and interesting documents and facts concerning the early settlers and these are woven into his discourse, which takes the character of a man in search of his ancestors. He starts at ancient Windsor, Conn., the site of the oldest Congregational Church in America, and visiting the old grave-yard, takes views of the resting place of the bones of his forebears.







Anecdotes, Epitaphs and a dissertation on the manners and social life of this locality during Colonial times, interspersed with attractive, dissolving colored stereopticon views of old houses taverns and documents of this period is a brief synopsis of the lecture.

The address carries you through Windsor and up the Farmington River Valley to Simsbury, Conn., taking in on the way Old Newgate Prison at Granby.

The country traversed is a picturesque one and the views presented will be attractive and original.

From Ancient Windsor, came the ancestors of many of our best known families who are to be found throughout the country, and this talk is for their amusement.

Those desiring further particulars can address the editor, care of this paper.

SUPPLEMENT.		Washington.		APPENDIX P.	
<p>NOTES.</p> <p>Mayor of Northampton 1532-45 of Gray's Inn Northampton Grants of Sulgrave.</p> <p>of Sulgrave Eng.</p>  <p>PHOTOGRAPHS.</p> <p>W. H. Fellow of Brasenose Coll. Oxford. Rector of Purling Essex Co. Eng.</p> <p>Emigrated from England to Va. 1657</p>  <p>Bridges Creek Va. Proprietor of Mt. Vernon</p>  <p>Bridges Creek, Va.</p> 	<p>Christian Name, <i>Lawrence</i></p> <p>Birth—Date and Place, _____</p> <p>Death—Date and Cause, _____</p> <p>Interred at _____</p> <p><i>Frances (Thompson).</i></p> <p><i>Anne (Foster).</i></p> <p>N <i>Robert</i></p> <p>B _____</p> <p>D _____</p> <p>I _____</p> <p><i>Anne Ursula</i></p> <p>N <i>Lawrence</i></p> <p>B _____</p> <p>D <i>Dec. 13, 1616</i></p> <p>I <i>Brinton Church</i></p> <p><i>Elizabeth Joan</i></p> <p>N <i>Lawrence</i></p> <p>B _____</p> <p>D <i>1654-5</i></p> <p>I _____</p> <p><i>Sicut Col. John</i></p> <p>N <i>John</i></p> <p>B <i>1633-4 England</i></p> <p>D <i>Jan. 1677, Va.</i></p> <p>I <i>Bridges Creek, Va.</i></p> <p><i>Lawrence</i></p> <p>N <i>Lawrence</i></p> <p>B <i>1661</i></p> <p>D <i>Mecklenburg 1697/8</i></p> <p>I _____</p> <p><i>Augustine</i></p> <p>N <i>Augustine</i></p> <p>B <i>1694</i></p> <p>D <i>Apr. 12, 1743</i></p> <p>I _____</p> <p><i>George</i></p> <p>N <i>George</i></p> <p>B <i>Feb. 11, 1734/2</i></p> <p>D <i>Dec. 14, 1799</i></p> <p>I <i>Mt. Vernon</i></p>	<p>Marriage—Date and Place, _____</p> <p>Children: <i>Robert</i></p> <p><i>Lawrence of Gray's Inn.</i></p> <p><i>Barbara (Butler).</i></p> <p><i>Mary (Wakepeace).</i></p> <p>Mar. _____</p> <p>Children: <i>Lawrence</i></p> <p><i>Robert</i></p> <p><i>Walter</i></p> <p><i>Christopher</i></p> <p><i>William</i></p> <p>Mar. <i>Aug. 3, 1588</i></p> <p>Children: <i>Sir William of Washington</i></p> <p><i>Sir John of Thrapston.</i></p> <p><i>Robert, b. 1600.</i></p> <p><i>Lawrence,</i></p> <p><i>Thomas b. 1605, d. 1623.</i></p> <p><i>Gregory, b. Jan. 1606.</i></p> <p><i>George b. Aug. 1608.</i></p> <p>Mar. _____</p> <p>Children: <i>John</i></p> <p><i>Lawrence, bapt. June 23, 1635</i></p> <p><i>Emigrated to Va.</i></p> <p><i>Elizabeth, bapt. Aug. 17, 1636.</i></p> <p><i>Margaret</i></p> <p><i>Mattha</i></p> <p><i>William, bapt. Oct. 14, 1641.</i></p> <p>Mar. <i>1660</i></p> <p>Children: <i>Lawrence, b. 1661.</i></p> <p><i>John, b. 1663.</i></p> <p><i>Elizabeth, b. 1665.</i></p> <p><i>Anne, b. 1667.</i></p> <p><i>mar. 5, Wright.</i></p> <p>Mar. <i>1690</i></p> <p>Children: <i>John, b. 1692</i></p> <p><i>Augustine, b. 1694.</i></p> <p><i>Mildred b. 1696.</i></p> <p><i>ms. (Gregory) (Willis)</i></p> <p>Mar. <i>March 6, 1730/1</i></p> <p>Children: <i>of 1st wife, Jane Butler</i></p> <p><i>1 Lawrence, b. 1718.</i></p> <p><i>2 Augustine b. 1720.</i></p> <p><i>3 Mary, b. 1722</i></p> <p><i>Children of Mary, Ball, 2nd wife,</i></p> <p><i>4 George</i></p> <p><i>5 Elizabeth, b. June 20, 1733, m. F. Lewis.</i></p> <p><i>6 Samuel, b. Nov. 16, 1734.</i></p> <p><i>7 John Augustine, b. Jan. 13, 1735-6.</i></p> <p><i>8 Charles, b. May 1, 1738.</i></p> <p>Mar. <i>Jan. 6, 1759</i></p> <p>Children: _____</p>	<p>Maiden Name, <i>Anne Pargiter</i></p> <p>in full, _____</p> <p>Birth—Date and Place, _____</p> <p>Death—Date and Cause, <i>Oct. 7, 1564</i></p> <p>Interred at _____</p> <p><i>Margaret (Hawthorne).</i></p> <p><i>Elizabeth. Neaghten.</i></p> <p>N <i>Elizabeth Light</i></p> <p>B _____</p> <p>D _____</p> <p>I _____</p> <p><i>Thomas</i></p> <p><i>Elizabeth</i></p> <p>N <i>Margaret Butler</i></p> <p>B _____</p> <p>D _____</p> <p>I _____</p> <p><i>Margaret Alice</i></p> <p><i>Frances Amy</i></p> <p>N <i>Amphillis Reades</i></p> <p>B _____</p> <p>D <i>Jan. 19, 1654/5</i></p> <p>I _____</p> <p><i>Anna Pope</i></p> <p>N <i>Mildred Warner</i></p> <p>B _____</p> <p>D _____</p> <p>I _____</p> <p><i>Mary Ball</i></p> <p>N <i>Mary Ball</i></p> <p>B <i>170</i></p> <p>D _____</p> <p>I <i>Keenmore, Va.</i></p> <p><i>Martha Handbridge</i></p> <p>N <i>Martha Handbridge</i></p> <p>B <i>May 1732</i></p> <p>D <i>May 22, 1802</i></p> <p>I _____</p>	<p>APPENDIX P.</p> <p>da. of Robt Pargiter of Gretworth, Eng.</p> <p>APP. P.</p> <p>da. of Robt Light of Radway, Co. Warwick</p> <p>APP. P.</p> <p>da. of Wm Butler of Fighes Sussex Co. Eng.</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPHS.</p>  	

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CORNEILISEN. Bergen's Hist. of Kings County, N. Y., 69.

CORNELIUS. Bunker's L. I. Genealogies, 192; Amer. Ancestry, II, 27.

CORNELL.

CORNELL:—Samuel, of Dartmouth, took oath of fidelity 1684.

THOMAS CORNELL, of Boston, 1639, removed to Portsmouth, R. I., 1654, or earlier; was freeman there 1655, perhaps had Thomas Jr., of whom, perhaps, that he was hanged for murder of his mother is all that is now wished to be known.

REFERENCES:—Baird's Hist. of Rye, N. Y., 454; Bolton's Hist. of Westchester County, N. Y., II, 719; Bergen's Kings County, N. Y., Settlers, 71; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, Mass., 26; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 54; Prime's Sands Gen., 69; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 17; III, 123, 139; IV, 33, 145; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 457.

CORNELLY.

CORNELLY:—William, of Duxbury, 1637. Winsor, 248, 306, with strange spelling at the first.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 458.

COURNEY or CURNEY.

CORNEY:—John, of Falmouth, had Elisha, born 1668; removed to Salem or Gloucester. Willis, I, 209. At Gloucester he married Nov. 18, 1670, Abigail Skilling; had Elisha, born Sept. 25, 1672; Abigail, February 8, 1676, and John, Sept. 27, 1678, died at 2 weeks.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 458.

CORNHILL.

CORNHILL:—Richard, of Newtown, L. I., 1666.

SAMUEL CORNHILL, of Salem, 1638, born about 1616, freeman June 2, 1641, was one of the founders of the church in Beverly, 1667, had Samuel, which was of Beverly, 1657; and Sarah, baptized June 4, 1643.

THOMAS CORNHILL, of Boston, 1638, then allowed to keep an ordinary; had land at Mt. Wollaston, now Braintree, probably accompanied Mrs. Hutchinson to Rhode Island, then to Long Island, and there, in 1643, was cut off by the Indians. Perhaps the spelling is sometimes Connell.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 458.

CORNFORTH. Hatch's Hist. of Industry, Me., 562.

CORNING. Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 713; Bliss Gen., 691; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 17; IX, 210.

CORNISH.

CORNISH:—Edward, servant of John Harris, embarked at Barbados, May 28, 1679, for Boston, in the "William and John."

JAMES CORNISH, of Saybrook, 1662, school-master, at Northampton, 1664, where his wife died Dec. 28, of that year, removed to Westfield, freeman 1669; in 1678 was desired at Norwalk, for some service and in Andros's time was clerk of the County Court, had Gabriel, who was under age in 1667; James, born 1663, who went to Simsbury; and perhaps other children.

REFERENCES:—Gen. Register of the first settlers of New England, page 69; Stiles' Hist. of Ancient Windsor, Conn., pages 228, 398, 399, 400.

In an account of town debts Stiles' Ancient Windsor, February, 1660-'61, occurs an item of 4 pounds sterling, 10 shillings, to Mr. Cornish, for schooling. This was probably James Cornish, whom we find mentioned at different times and places along the river as a school-master. He was for some time a resident of Windsor.

RICHARD CORNISH, of Mass., 1634, surety for his wife's behavior (Hutch. I, 436,) may be the same which Winthrop II, 210, tells of, as removed from Weymouth, to York, there murdered, 1644.

SAMUEL CORNISH, of Salem, 1637, had daughter Remember, baptized May 3, 1640; and Samuel, March 14, 1641. Possibly in Felt, I, 174, or Colonial Records or Church Records of baptism, Corning and Cornish may be confused.

THOMAS CORNISH, of Gloucester, married Sept. 4, 1641, Mary, daughter of John Stone, had John, born Sept. 1, 1642; was of Exeter, 1652.

REFERENCES:—Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 722; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 70; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 458.

CORNU. Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 655.

CORNWALL. Goodwin's Foote Gen., 245; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 724; Hall's Genealogical Notes, 152; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLIX, 39; Andrews' Hist. of New Britain, Conn., 229.

CORNWALLES. Neil's Carolorum, a, 99.

CORNWELL.

CORNWELL:—Thomas, of Portsmouth, R. I., died before 1673.

WILLIAM CORNWELL, of Roxbury, 1634, when his wife was Joan, removed to Hartford, 1639, thence to Middletown, was representative 1654, '64 and '65, died February 21, 1678, leaving widow Mary, son John, born April, 1640; William, June 24, 1678, Samuel, Sept., 1642; Jacob, Sept., 1646; Thomas, Sept., 1648; beside Sarah, Oct., 1647, who married Oct. 16, 1675, Daniel Hubbard; Esther married 1671, John Wilcox of the same, and next, 1678, John Stow of the same; and Elizabeth, who married John Hall.

REFERENCES:—Middlefield, Conn. Hist.; Kellogg's White Gen., 27; Amer. Ancestry, II, 28; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 459.

CORP. Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 56.

CORRELL. Power's Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 228.

CORRINGTON.

CORRINGTON:—John, came in the "Susan and Ellen," 1635, aged 33, with wife Mary, 33.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 459.

CORSE.

CORSE:—James, of Deerfield, before 1690, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Catlin of the same, died May 15, 1696, leaving Ebenezer, James and Elizabeth.

REFERENCES:—Temple's Hist. of Northfield, Mass., 425; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 459.

CORSEN. Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, 358.

CORSER. Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, 497; Amer. Ancestry, X, 43.

CORSON. Davis' Hist. of Bucks County, Pa., 357; Neff Gen., 316; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 163.

CORSS. Amer. Ancestry, IX, 54.

CORTEIS. Barry's Hist. of Hanover, Mass., 272.

CORTELYOU. Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, N. Y., 363; Bergen's Kings County, N. Y., Settlers, 74; Hist. of Somerset County, N. J., 806; Bergen Gen., 90, 128, 150; Honeyman's Our Home, 242; Van Brunt Gen., 18.

CORTHELL. Barry's Hist. of Hanover, 271; Whitman Gen., 141; Hobart's Hist. of Abington, Mass., 365.

CORTLANDT. Heraldic Jour., III, 70, 150.

CORTWRIGHT. Gumaer's Deer Park, 69.

CORWIN. Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 788; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XVII, 331; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, N. Y., 556; Corwin Gen.

CURWIN. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 488; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., X, 304.

CURWEN. Heraldic Journal, vol. I, 1865, 144; Drake's Hist. of Boston, Mass.; Essex Inst. Coll., II, 228; Vinton's Giles Mem., 339.

CORWITH. Howell's Hist. of Southampton, 226.

CORY, COREE, COUREE or COREY.

CORY:—Abraham, of Southold, L. I., 1662, was made freeman of Connecticut that year, married Margaret, daughter of Jeffry Christophers, and Margaret, who married Willoughby Lynde of Saybrook.

GILES CORY, of Salem, 1649, had daughter Deliverance, born August 5, 1658, by wife Margaret; and married second wife April 11, 1664, Mary Britz, who died August 27, 1684, aged 63. He had third wife Martha, who was admitted to the church at the village now Danvers, April 27, 1690, imprisoned in March, 1692, convicted and hanged for witchcraft on the Thursday following the suffering of her husband. At the age of almost 77, he was the victim of that execrable fanaticism of 1692. When the preposterous indictment was read, he stood mute, though he had before said he was not guilty; and was, by force of sentence, under the cruel old common law, pressed to death, Felt says, "On Sept. 19, (other accounts 16th, which must be wrong.) being the only person who ever endured that barbarous process in Massachusetts. On July 25th, he confirmed the will made in prison April 24th, preceding, giving estate to his son-in-law William Cleves, of Beverly, and John Moulton, of Salem. He was a member of the first church by which of course he was excommunicated, Sept. 18, the day before his dreadful fate; and so long did the infernal delusion last, that this sentence was erased by vote only at the end of 20 years though in case of his wife's membership of another church the malignity lasted but eleven years." Felt II, 475-85. Hutch. II, 59. Calef, More Wonders of Invisible World, 217, 18. The late Hon. Daniel P. King, of Danvers, occupied the homestead of poor Cory. In Essex Hist. Coll., I, 56, is petition of his daughter Elizabeth for self and other children. His daughter Martha married Cleves.

JOHN and THOMAS CORY, were of Chelmsford, 1691; but I know no more of either.

WILLIAM CORY, of Portsmouth, R. I., had Michael, born April 21, 1688; and no more is heard of him.

REFERENCES:—Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 469; Littell's Passaic Valley, 94; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 56.

COSIN, COZENS or COUSINS.

COSIN:—Abraham, of Sherborn, married at Woburn, November 19, 1684, Mary Eames, had Abraham, born August 22, 1685; Isaac, June 2, 1688; Jacob and Joseph, twins, August 13, 1692, and Mary, May 10, 1695. Morse thinks him son of Isaac, of Rowley, and that he had served in the war against Philip. Though the two points are not utterly inconsistent I look on their concurrence as improbable.

EDMUND COSIN, of Boston, lived at Pulling Point, married 1656 or '57, Margaret Bird, servant to John Grover, of Rumney Marsh.

FRANCIS COSIN, was of artillery company 1640.

GEORGE COSIN, whose name is Coussens in the custom house records, came in the "James," from Southampton to Boston, arrived June 3, 1635.

ISAAC COSIN, of Rowley, about 1650, was from Marlborough, in Wiltshire, went to New London, where he had a grant of lot, 1651, but did not take it, and went back to Rowley; had wife Ann, in 1658, on the Boston records of marriage (when the date is omitted though we may be sure it was 1657,) called Hunt, formerly wife of John Edwards; but on the same record appears, that by former wife Elizabeth, who died Dec. 14, 1656, he had Sarah, born August 31, preceding.

JOHN COSIN, of Casco, in that part now North Yarmouth, 1645, born about 1596, died at York, 1689.

REFERENCES:—Wills, I, 44, 55, 65, 231.

MATTHEW COSIN, of Boston, 1656.

RICHARD COSIN, of Saybrook, married March 7, 1678, Mary, daughter of Alexander Chalker, had Hannah, born March 17, 1679; Sarah, May 10, 1683, and Bethia, Nov. 4, 1685. Sarah was born at Block Island.

WILLIAM COSIN, of Boston, 1649.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 460.

COSGROVE. Barlow Gen.

COSMORE.

COSMORE:—John, of Southampton, L. I., an Assistant of Connecticut, 1647-58, except 51, 2, 3 and 4, when perhaps, he was gone from this country. Strange is it, that we know no more.

REFERENCES:—Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 727; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 460.

COSSER.

COSSER:—Hercules, of Boston, 1659.

WILLIAM COSSER, of Boston, 1657. Two Scots, of whose names I see not any other mention except that they were early members of the Charity Society, preserved in Drake's History of Boston, 455. Yet the name may be Courser, to whom one of the references in the Index points.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 461.

COSSETT. Cossett Gen.

COSTER. Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 240; Munsell's Albany Coll., IV, 110.

COST. Turner's Phelps Purchase, 228.

COSTIN or COSTING.

COSTIN:—William, of Concord, had Sarah, and Phebe, about 1642, perhaps was of Boston, in 1654, called Castine, and at Wickford, 1674.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 462.

COTELLE. Swift's Barnstable, Mass., vol. I, 250.

COTHEAL. Amer. Ancestry, IX, 141.

COTHILL.

COTHILL:—John, a person named in Hutch. I, 354, as one of Sir E. Andros's Council, but as no such name is heard of, we may fear this a typographical error, for Hutch. could not be wrong on such a point.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 462.

COTHREN. Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 730; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, Me., 437; Amer. Ancestry, V, 215; Cothren's Hist. of Ancient Woodbury, Conn., II, 1482.

COTTA, COTTY or COTTEY.

COTTA:—John, of Boston, freeman 1671, married 1668, Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Moore, artillery company 1679, died Nov. 20, 1723, aged 77.

ROBERT COTTA, of Salem, freeman May 6, 1635, probably had wife Joan and a son whose name is not given, baptized January 28, 1638; Bathshua, March 24, 1639; Mary, September 20, 1640; Peter, May 1, 1642; Obadiah, September 10, 1643; and John, May 11, 1645.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 462.

COTTER.

COTTER:—William, of New London, 1660-8, had wife Elinor.

REFERENCES:—Gold's Hist. of Cornwall, Conn., 275; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 462.

COTTERILL, COTTEREL or COTTRELL.

COTTERILL:—Francis, of Wells, 1668.

NICHOLAS COTTERILL, of Newport, 1639, freeman 1655, removed to Westerly, 1669, and died 1715. His children were Nicholas, Gershom; Mary, who married Edward Larkin, of Newport; Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Nathaniel and Dorothy.

ROBERT COTTERILL, of Providence, 1645. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 462.

COTTRELL. Farrow's Hist. of Isleborough, Me., 190; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 57; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 17.

COTTRILL. Heminway's Vt. Gaz., IV, 520.

COTTING. Hudson's Hist. of Marlborough, Mass., 351; Cutter's Arlington, 208.

COTTLE.

COTTLE:—Edward, of Nantucket, had Judith, born April 13, 1670; Lydia, May 17, 1672; Ann, March 3, 1674; and John, Sept. 7, 1675. Dorothy, perhaps his wife, died October 1, 1681. But he had first lived at Salisbury, there by wife Judith, had Edward, born January 17, 1652, died in a few months; Mary, Nov. 1, 1653; Benjamin, March 2, 1655; Sarah, March, 1657; Judith, March 5, 1659, probably died young; Elizabeth April 19, 1663; and Edward, again, Sept. 28, 1666.

WILLIAM COTTLE, of Newbury, came in the "Con-

fidence," 1638, from Southampton, aged 12, as servant of John Saunders. He was son of Edward, of the city of Salisbury, Wiltshire, who died June 15, 1653; had Ezra, born May 5, 1662; Ann, July 12, 1663; and Susanna, Aug. 1665, and died April 30, 1668.

REFERENCES:—Poor's Hist. of Merrimac Valley, 169; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, N. H., 408; Hatch's Hist. of Industry, Me., 565; Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 206.

COTTON.

COTTON:—John, of Boston, the most distinguished divine that came from England in the first age, born at Derby, December 4, 1585, son of Rowland Cotton, Esq., was entered at the University of Cambridge, when 14 years old, bred at Trinity College, where he took his A. M., 1606, became fellow of Emanuel, after spending, as he says, fourteen years at Cambridge, preached at Boston, Lincolnshire, twenty-one years, from 1612, being by the choice of the corporation made vicar; came with several of his parish in the "Griffin," arrived Sept. 4, 1633, with wife Sarah and their first child named at baptism Seaborn, (from the circumstance of his birth,) received at the church on Sunday following, Sept. 8; on October 10, was ordained teacher of that church, freeman May 4, 1634, died Dec. 23, 1652, yet the old copy of town records of which, I presume, no original has been known for 150 years, has it 15. His daughter ensuing on taking cold in crossing the ferry as he went to preach a few days before at Cambridge. His will of Nov. 30, of that year with codicil of Dec. 12, mentioned the four children, Seaborn, John, Elizabeth and Mary, with wife Sarah, and "house and garden in the market-place of Boston, in Lincolnshire," as well as the "small part of my house, which Sir Henry Vane built, whilst he sojourned with me," and at his departure, gave by deed, to son Seaborn; and also mentioned cousin Henry Smith, and cousin John Angier, with his wife and children all living at his house and kinswoman Martha Mellowes, who I judge to be widow of Abraham. But the name of grandchild Betty Day, in the codicil can only be explained by supposing that his wife had by former husband a daughter who had married a Day and had this child. We know she was not grandchild in natural descent. He lived 18 years with wife Elizabeth Horrocks, and had no children; by second wife, widow Sarah Story, who outlived him, and married August 26, 1656, Richard Mather, outlived him, and died May 27, 1676, had the son before mentioned born on the ocean, August 12, 1633, baptized 4 days after he reached port; Sarah, born Sept. 12, baptized Sept. 20, 1635, betrothed to Jonathan Mitchell, but died of small-pox, Jan. 20, 1650; Elizabeth 9, baptized Dec. 10, 1637; John, March 15, baptized March 22, 1640, Harvard College, 1657; Mary or Maria, February 16, baptized February 20, 1642; and Rowland, about 6 days old, baptized Dec. 24, 1643, died of small-pox, Jan. 29, 1650. Elizabeth married Oct. 12, 1655, Jeremiah Eggington, died Aug. 31, following, having Elizabeth born Aug. 15, who died soon; Maria married March 6 1663, Rev. Increase Mather, and died April 4, 1714. Twenty-one of his descendants in the male line (beside the many thro male or female of the Mather blood, and many grand-daughters and other females,) had been in 1818, graduates at Harvard, of whom two thirds were clergymen.

THOMAS COTTON, of Roxbury, had Thomas, born April 21, 1664, may be he who died at Chelmsford, Sept. 30, 1687.

WILLIAM COTTON, of Boston, a butcher, may have been before joining our church in May, 1647, first at Gloucester, for one William, either this or the next, owned

land in 1642, at that place, where no more is told of him; born about 1610, freeman 1647, artillery company 1650, by wife Ann, had Mary, born Dec., 1641; John, Dec. 1643; William, May 31, 1646, died young; the three baptized May 16, 1647; Sarah, March 19, 1649; William, again, February 23, 1651, who died at 6 months; Rebecca, January 2, 1653; William, again, February 4, 1655; Thomas, Jan. 18, 1657; Hannah, 1660; and Benjamin, baptized March 25, 1666. John, his son may have been of Concord, 1665, and 1679, perhaps the freeman of 1680, belonged to second church of Boston. Mary, his daughter, married March 7, 1660, John Matson.

WILLIAM COTTON, a witness, Dec. 12, 1653, at Weymouth, to will of Joseph Shaw, is not known for anything else.

WILLIAM COTTON, of Portsmouth, 1640, of the Grand Jury, 1669, died about 1677.

WILLIAM COTTON, of Boston, possibly the same as first, by wife Mary, had John, born 1666; and Jeremiah, 1670.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Jackson's Hist. of Newton, 251; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, vol. I, 361; II, 276; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 72; Allen's Worcester Asso., 154; Sewell's Hist. of Woburn, 337; Heraldic Journal, IV, 49.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 734; Pierce's Hist. of Gorham, Me., 158; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, Me., 196; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 646; Durant's Hist. of Lawrence County, Pa., 180; Norton's Hist. of Knox County, Ohio, 297; Vinton's Giles Mem., 77; Wetmore Gen., 327; Dudley Gen., 121; Kellogg's White Gen., 52; Drake's Cotton Pedigree, 1856; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 462; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. I, 164; IV, 92; XLIX, 180; Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 128; IX, 124, 170; Cotton Gen.

COTYMORE. Dunstable Bi-Centen., 171.

COUCH.

COUCH:—John, of York, freeman 1652.

ROBERT COUCH, of New Hampshire, 1656-69.

SIMON COUCH, of Fairfield, freeman 1664. In the Colonial Record his name has an "r."

THOMAS COUCH, of Wethersfield, 1666, and died there 1687; had Susanna, then 20 years old; Simon, 18; Rebecca, 15; Hannah, 13; Thomas, 12; Mary, 11; Sarah, 8; Abigail, 6; and Martha, 3. Hinman, I, 27.

REFERENCES:—Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 787; Schenck's Hist. of Fairfield, Conn., 363; Todd's Hist. of Redding, Conn., 187; Richmond, Va., Standard, vol. I, 46; Nash Gen., 117; Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, N. H., 510; Jessup Gen., 97.

COUES. Brewster's Hist. of Portsmouth, 245.

COUGHLIN. Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 655.

COUGHTREY. Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 17.

COUNCE. Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 244; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 188; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 524.

COUNCIL. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 230.

COURTENAY. Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 6; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 171.

CRANE.

CRANE:—Benjamin, of Medfield, 1649, married Sept. 12, 1656, Elinor Breck, probably daughter of Edward, of Dorchester, removed to Wethersfield, freeman of Connecticut, 1658, died May 31, 1691, leaving Benjamin, Jonathan, Joseph, John, Abraham, Jacob, Israel, Elizabeth and Mary. Perhaps he lived some years late in life at Taunton, for his son John there took his wife, and (which is better ground for the inference), there Samuel Hackett married, March 28, 1690, his daughter Mary.

CHRISTIAN CRANE, of Cambridge, 1647. But I doubt, that Farmer was deluded into deriving this name from Christopher Cane, which see.

HENRY CRANE, of Dorchester, 1658, in Milton, 1667-77, married a daughter of Stephen Kingsley.

HENRY CRANE, of Guilford, 1664, was, perhaps father of that Mercy, who married October 30, 1701, John Hoadley, the second.

JASPER CRANE, of New Haven, 1639, had beside Hannah, who married Thomas Huntington, Deliverance, baptized June 14, 1642; Mercy, March 1, 1645; Micah, November 3, 1647; and Jasper, born 1651; removed to Branford, in 1668, had been representative of New Hampshire 1650, an assistant of New Haven Colony ten years before, and of the United Colony of Connecticut, three years.

JOHN CRANE, a youth, came to Boston in the Speedwell, 1656, aged 11, from London, of whom I hear no more.

JOHN CRANE, of Braintree or Dorchester, married Dec. 13, 1686, Hannah, daughter of the second James Leonard, and no more is known.

JONATHAN CRANE, of Norwich, 1680, married Dec. 19, 1678, Deborah, eldest daughter of Francis Griswold, had Sarah, Jonathan, John and Mary. Perhaps he had been first of Killingworth.

NATHANIEL CRANE, of Newton, by wife Mary, had Thomas, born February 27, 1687.

WILLIAM CRANE, a soldier in Philip's War, from some eastern part of the colony, was at Northampton, April, 1676.

REFERENCES.

CONNECTICUT.—Stile's Hist. of Windsor, II, 167; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, 1177; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, 689; Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, II, 1483; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 742.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Washington, N. H., Hist., 52, 362; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, 377; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 624; Smith's Hist. of Petersborough, 445.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 143; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, Mass., 468; Longmeadow, Mass., Centen. 57; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 526; Littell's Passaic Valley, N. J., Gens., 100, 498; Whittemore's Hist. of Montclair, N. J., 179; Coll. N. J. Hist. Society, VI; Supplement, 115; Thayer Memorial, 36; Trubee Gen., 113; Goode Gen., 152, 291; Smith's Life of Zena Crane, 55; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 18; III, 11, 119; IV, 20; V, 157; VI, 68; VIII, 33; IX, 129; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 471; N. E. Hist. and Gen.

Reg., XXVII, 76; XLI, 176; XLVI, 216; XLVII, 78, 325; Crane Gen.

CRANMER. Cregar's White Gen.

CRANNELL. Munsell's Albany Coll., IV, 110; Am. Ancestry, vol. I, 18.

CRANFIELD.

CRANFIELD:—Edward, of New Hampshire, came in October, 1682, as lieutenant-governor, swayed tyrannically till he went home 1685, died before 1704. Belknap I, 91-115; Chalmers, 493-7. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 471.

CRANIVER.

CRANIVER:—Richard, of Salem, married April 7, 1665, Elizabeth Woolland, as given for the name of w. had William, born December 27 following; Elizabeth, September 13, 1668; Richard, July 12, 1671; and Edward, March 28, 1674.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 471.

CRANSTON.

CRANSTON:—John, of Newport, 1651, among free-men 1655, married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Clark, was a physician, chosen Governor 1679; by fond tradition called descendant through his grandfather, John of Poole, from Lord William Cranston; died March 12, 1680, aged 54. His widow married John Stanton, died April 7, 1711.

WALTER CRANSTON, of Woburn, married June 4, 1683, Mary, daughter of George Brush of the same.

REFERENCES:—Hudson's Hist. of Marlborough, Mass., 352; Narr. Hist. Reg., VII, 342; Heraldic Journal, III, 59; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, Mass., 187; Martin's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 108; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 60; Austin's Ancestries, 87; Montague Gen., 432; Amer. Ancestry, V, 83; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 472.

CRANWELL.

CRANWELL:—John, of Boston, 1630, probably came in the fleet with Winthrop, requested admission as free-man October 19, 1630; took the oath March 4, 1634, had lot at Muddy River, 1638; and as he is no more mentioned I suppose him the same person above, called Cramwell, in the town record of his death.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 472.

CRAPO. Spooner Gen., vol. I, 176.

CRAPSER. Amer. Ancestry, II, 29.

CRARY.

CRARY:—Peter, of New London, 1676, married Dec. 1677, Christobel, daughter of John Gallup, the second, had Peter, John, William, Robert, Christobel, Margaret, and Ann, all living at his death, 1708.

REFERENCES:—Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 752; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 472.

CRATER. Crater Gen., 1894.

CRATHORNE. Penn. Mag., IV, 491.

CRAVER. Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 119; II, 29.

CRAW.

CRAW:—Robert, of Newport, 1651. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 472.

CRAWLEY.

CRAWLEY:—Thomas, of Exeter, 1639, had several children, of whom the name of Phebe only is known. He probably went to Maine, where, in 1677, the Indian tenderness to one of the name is related. Belknap I, 20, 147.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 473.

CRAWFORD:—Aaron, of Rutland, Mass., born at Tyrone, Ireland, about 1680, came to America in the spring of 1713, with sons Samuel, John and Alexander. He was of 3d generation of Alexander Crawford, second son of Malcom Crawford of Kilberny, Scotland, who was the fifteenth generation from Johannes de Crawford, who lived about 1140, younger brother of Domenic Galfridus, Feudal Lord of Crawford or Crawford.

REFERENCES.

NEW YORK.—Ruttenber's Hist. of Newburgh, 311, Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Settlers, 51; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XVI, 110.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 527; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, Me., 353; Bangor Hist. Mag., vol. I, 144; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 262; Reed's Hist. of Rutland, Mass., 155; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 61; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 498; Heminway's Vt. Gaz., V, 245; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 6; III, 28; Peyton's Hist. of Augusta County, Va., 314; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Crawford Gen. of Virginia Branch (1883); Hayden's Weitzel Gen.; Gilmore's Georgians, 123; Amer. Ancestry, V, 71; X, 184.

CRAYFOOT.

Mr. CRAYFOOT, perhaps CRAWFORD, with whose prefix of respectability we would gladly purchase a Christian name, came in 1634, by the same ship with Simon Willard. Possibly the name was at Springfield Crowfoot. See that.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 473.

CREAMER. Driver Gen., 276.

CREETMAN. Miller's Hist. of Colchester, 365.

CREGIER. Munsell's Albany, IV, 111.

CREGO. Amer. Ancestry, II, 29; Moore's Bon-tecou Gen., 164.

CREHORE.

CREHORE:—Teague, of Milton, 1670, had wife Mary, daughter of Robert Spurr, perhaps had Timothy.

REFERENCES:—Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 655; Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, 232; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 106; Crehore Gen.

CREIGH. Egle's Penn. Gens., 528, 536; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 202.

CREIGHTON. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 190; Eaton's Hist. of Warren, Me., 529; Odiorne Gen.

CRENSHAW. Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 30; III, 29; Goode Gen., 78.

CRESAP. Amer. Ancestry, V, 27.

CRESSON. Read's Hist. of Swanzeey, N. H., 316; Cresson Gen.

Elizabeth, and died before October 10, 1649. His will of August 29, was probated October 26, of that year. Winthrop, II, 264, says that he was brought into the world by the Caesarian operation, and never saw father or mother. His widow soon married Robert Knight, of Boston, and shortly after his death 1655, married John Joyliffe. His daughter Elizabeth married August 18, 1659, Richard Price, sometimes the name in our records appears, as it sounded, Crumwell.

REFERENCES:—Bolton's Hist. of Westchester County, N. Y., II, 724; Baird's Hist. of Rye, N. Y., 458; Dwight's Strong Gen., 160; Wentworth Gen., vol. I, 157; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 476; American Ancestry, vol. XI, 192.

CRONSIE. Amer. Ancestry, vol. IV, 241.

CROODE. Walker Mem., 144; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 476.

CROOK. Evans' Fox Gen., 108.

CROOKER.

CROOKER:—Francis, of Scituate, married 1647, Mary Gaunt, of Barnstable, perhaps daughter of Peter, removed soon after 1648, it is thought, to Marshfield. See Deane for curious note about his health.

WILLIAM CROOKER, of Stratford, an original proprietor, of which no more is known, but that he lived at New Haven, in 1647, sold to Henry Wakelyn his land.

REFERENCES:—Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 487; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, Me., 514; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, Mass., 271; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, N. H., 378; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 545; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 758; Amer. Ancestry, XI, 186; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XII, 68.

CROPPER. Hamilton's Biog. of H. A. Wise.

CROSBY.

CROSBY:—Anthony, of Rowley, 1643, surgeon, had Anthony, who was 23 years old in 1659; Joseph, 25 in 1665; and probably Hannah, who married December 1, 1655, John Johnson. Perhaps his widow Prudence was second wife of Edward Carlton.

HENRY CROSBY, of Salem, married June 5, 1683, Deliverance, probably daughter of Giles Cory, had Henry, born May 14, 1684.

SIMON CROSBY, of Cambridge, came in the "Susan and Ellen," 1635, aged 26; with wife Ann, 25; and son Thomas, 8 weeks; freeman March 3, 1636; had Simon, born August, 1637; and Joseph, February, 1639; selectman 1636 and '38, died September, 1639. His young widow married Rev. William Tompson, of Braintree. His estate by several mesne conveyances passed 1707, to Rev. William Brattle, being that partly occupied now by the Brattle house.

THOMAS CROSBY, of Cambridge, 1640, perhaps removed to Rowley. Twelve of this name had been graduated in 1834, at Harvard, and twelve at the other New England Colleges.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 519; Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, 656; Atkins' Hist. of Hawley, 62; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 213, 365; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 690; Essex Inst. Coll., XX, 230; Gibbs' Hist. of Blandford, 61; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 27; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 47; Ward's Hist. of

Shrewsbury, 255; Saunderson's Hist. Charlestown, 245, 315.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 547; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 525; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, 651; Cutter's Hist. of Jaffray, 257.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., vol. I, 81; II, 105; Heminway's Vermont Gaz., V, 86; Maine Hist. and Gen. Rec., IV, 160; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 759; Martin's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 208; Dudley's Arch. Gen. Coll., Plate I; Locke Gen., 112; Warren, Clarke Gen., 51; Adams' Haven Gen., 23; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 19; III, 11; IV, 236; VI, 67; XI, 187; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XVIII, 87; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 476.

CROSSCUM:—George, of Marblehead, 1653, a fisherman. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 476.

CROSSMAN. Amer. Ancestry, VI, 197.

CROSS.

CROSS:—Henry, came in the "Increase," 1635, a carpenter, aged 20.

JOHN CROSS, of Watertown, came in the "Elizabeth," from Ipswich, 1634, aged 50, with wife Ann, 38; but second wife Mary had Mary, born May 10, 1641; he died September 15, 1640. His widow married 1642, Robert Saunderson, the silversmith, died November 13, 1669.

JOHN CROSS, of Ipswich, 1635, by wife Ann, had Ann, baptized October 9, 1638; removed to Hampton, freeman September 6, 1639, representative 1640, perhaps in 1642 at Dover and back again to Ipswich, died 1652. His inventory of September, was of 382 pound sterling, 5 sh. 2 p.; and the only child Susannah, married Thomas Hammond.

JOHN CROSS, of Windsor, 1645, had, perhaps, been at Stamford.

JOHN CROSS, of Wells, was constable there 1647, died about 1676, leaving widow Frances, and sons John and Joseph, of which John died soon after his father.

JOHN CROSS, of Boston, 1663, a brewer.

JOHN CROSS, a soldier of Moseley's company, Dec., 1675.

JOSEPH CROSS, of Plymouth, 1638, removed, perhaps, to Maine, was constable at Wells, 1670.

NATHANIEL CROSS, brother of John, of Windsor.

PETER CROSS, of Ipswich, 1673.

PETER CROSS, of Norwich, had grant of lot, 1680.

RICHARD CROSS, of Salem, married November 24, 1670, Jane Pudeater, had Elizabeth, born August 17 following; and John, April 12, 1673.

ROBERT CROSS, of Ipswich, 1639, had served in the Pequot War; by wife who died October 29, 1677, had several children, but names of only Robert, perhaps eldest, Martha, who married William Durgin Durkee, Stephen and Ralph, born February, 1659, probably youngest, have reached me.

SAMUEL CROSS, was, perhaps, first at Stamford, went to Windsor, married July 12, 1677, Elizabeth, widow of Edward Chapman, had Hannah, born June 11, 1678, died at 2 years; and Samuel, born and died December 10, 1679; died 1707, without children.

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Besides marking the graves of several Revolutionary sires, in this immediate vicinity, our Society has furnished the room in the Berrian House, Rocky Hill, New Jersey, where General Washington wrote his Farewell Address. Early in 1898, our Society accepted the sacred trust which the Rocky Hill Headquarters Association had offered us to furnish this room. A committee was accordingly appointed to secure donations consisting of Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Mr. Wm. J. Rhees and Dr. Marcus Benjamin.

Through the efforts of these gentlemen a large number of historic and useful articles of furniture were contributed, and our Society is justly proud of the work which it has accomplished at Rocky Hill.

One of the rooms is furnished by the Princeton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This house was the home in 1783 of Judge John Berrian, who was the third Judge of the State of New Jersey.

This was the headquarters of General Washington 1783, after the Battle of Princeton, he rested here before his twenty mile march to Morristown. It was especially adapted for his headquarters, being only four miles from Princeton, which was then the seat of Congress.

The Berrian House is kept up by the Rocky Hill Association and has been recently painted, repaired and placed in perfect condition.

This kind of practical patriotic work should appeal to all our state societies, and it is to be hoped that as the fall and winter work is taken up that these matters will receive the consideration and active support of the Sons of the American Revolution.

HENRY WHITEFIELD SAMSON.

Washington, D. C., November 18, 1899.

The SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.,
18-20 Rose St. New York.

Dear Sir:—The following members of the Ohio Society S. A. R. have been selected as a permanent committee of the American Flag Association for this state:—

Hon. James M. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio,
Mr. Kenneth D. Wood, Columbus, Ohio,
Hon. Edward Kibler, Newark, Ohio,
Major Robert M. Davidson, Newark, Ohio,
Judge Edwin M. P. Brister, Newark, Ohio,
Hon. John Uri Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Major Harry P. Ward, Columbus, Ohio,
Colonel William L. Curry, Columbus, Ohio,
Judge Jacob F. Birkett, Finlay, Ohio,
Dr. Clark M. Galloway, Xenia, Ohio,
Hon. Rush R. Sloane, Sandusky, Ohio,
Colonel Walter H. Chase, Toledo, Ohio,
Colonel John W. Harper, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Very Respectfully,
ROBERT MASON DAVIDSON, Secretary.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.

The annual meeting of the Aztec Club of 1847, commemorating the 52nd anniversary of the organization of the Club, by the officers of General Winfield Scott's Army of Occupation, in the City of Mexico, was held at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue a 44th Street, New York City, at 1 P. M., Friday, October 13, 1899. The Vice-President Gen. E. L. Vielé, in the chair.

After the meeting was called to order, the roll call was

read, when the following companions answered to their names:

Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. A.; Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.; Gen. F. E. Pinto, U. S. V.; the Rev. Wm. Tayloe Snyder; Macrae Sykes; Gen. E. L. Vielé, U. S. V.; Harry Campbell; Col. John Campbell, U. S. A.; J. Couper Edwards; Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A.; Edward H. Floyd-Jones; Major N. S. Jarvis; Edward Trenchard; Major Wm. Hancock Clark and Wm. M. Sweeny.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Col. John Campbell, U. S. A., as Vice-President; Gen. Vielé, former Vice-President, succeeding to the Presidential chair in accordance with the Constitution of the Club. Macrae Sykes, Secretary; Vice, Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., resigned; Col. Floyd-Jones re-elected Treasurer; and Wm. Turnbull re-appointed Vice-Treasurer.

After the appointment by the President of several gentlemen to serve on the various committees for the ensuing year, and after a resolution was passed to hold the next annual meeting in New York City, on the 13th of October, 1900, the meeting was declared adjourned.

At the banquet held at the same place, at 7.30 P. M., the following members were present:—

Gen. Henry, Gen. Pinto, Gen. Vielé, Loyall Farragut, Col. Floyd-Jones, Macrae Sykes, Col. Chas. E. Thorburn, Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Herman K. Vielé, Major John McClellan, U. S. A.; J. Couper Edwards, Major Jarvis, the Rev. Wm. Tayloe Snyder, Major Clark, Wm. M. Sweeny, and two guests, Robert Ridgway and Dr. J. W. Gouley.

Speeches were made by the President Gen. Vielé, Gen. Henry, Col. Floyd-Jones, the Rev. Wm. Tayloe Snyder and Loyall Farragut. The toast, "To the memory of our deceased comrades," offered by the Secretary, Mr. Macrae Sykes, was drunk in silence, standing.

This well-known military Society, ranking next in point of seniority to the Cincinnati, has a membership of about 240, eleven of whom are charter members, the others being hereditary members, subsequently elected, and officers who fought in some branch of service in the Mexican war.

Two members of the Club, Gen. U. S. Grant and Gen. Franklin Pierce, have been Presidents of the United States, while four members, Gens. Hancock, McClellan, Logan and Buckner, have been candidates for either the Presidency or 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, and in the Spanish-American War.

The Committee on Admission:—Dr. J. W. Brannan, 11 West 12th St., New York; Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, New York; Wm. M. Sweeny, Astoria, Long Island.

The Committee on Entertainment:—Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., Union Club; Rev. Clarence E. Woodman, 415 West 59th St., New York; Wm. M. Sweeny, 120 Franklin St., Astoria, Long Island.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The members of Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R., of Fall River, Mass., met Tuesday afternoon, November 14, for the first literary meeting of the season. The newly elected Regent, meeting, matters of importance were discussed. A memorial Mrs. Caroline E. Mackenzie presiding. At the usual business meeting matters of importance were discussed. A memorial on the recent death of a member was presented and voted to be placed on record and a copy to be sent to her family.

It was voted to send a letter to Miss Sarah W. Daggett, State Regent, expressing the pleasure of the Chapter at her continuance in that office, and their appreciation of her services to the D. A. R.

The literary exercises were in charge of Mrs. J. B. Richards, and consisted of an original paper on Lafayette, by Mrs. Jeannie E. Marr, well written, well read and listened to with much interest. A newspaper clipping relating to the visit of Lafayette to Providence, R. I., and the welcome given him by 200 young school girls who strewed flowers in his path, was contributed by Mrs. E. J. T. Coburn, made more interesting by the presence of a daughter of one of the young girls taking part in this welcome. Her mother, Mrs. George W. Read, is still living, and a beautiful bouquet of pink roses was sent to her from the Chapter.

Miss Amelia S. Davis, read an article on Lafayette and President Monroe, from the *Cosmopolitan* of 1897, relating incidents in his life after the war. A picture of Lafayette and the French flag with our own Stars and Stripes were used in decorating.

RUTH WYLLYS CHAPTER.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society.

The loving cup which was presented to her June 17, by the Chapter, was used for the first time.

Mrs. Holcombe's report was as follows:—

The celebration on June 17, closed that part of our undertaking to improve the ancient cemetery which included the widening of Gold St., a report of which work from the very beginning I shall present to this Chapter, when the cemetery is also completed, and I can make a full statement of the entire labor with reports of the money receipts and disbursements. Closely following that memorable day occurred a very important feature, upon which depended the permanent beauty and preservation of the cemetery, and one which from the very beginning I regarded as the finishing touch of the good work. This was the placing of the cemetery under the care of the park board, thereby securing continuous and perfect care and the preservation of those ancient stones, rescued from destruction, and upon which so much time and loving thought, as well as money, had been expended. Once more our work came before the boards of the common council and again (and this the fourth time) did it receive the approval of this honorable board as expressed by a unanimous vote.

Much work has been carried on in the cemetery since June. At the time of the celebration, which was generally supposed to be the happy culmination of all our labors, there loomed before me still heavy responsibilities and the most exacting duties: three hundred and twenty stones still to be cared for, hundreds and thousands of descendants to be hunted for, and, when found, communicated with, and three thousand dollars more required to complete this restoration and preservation of these stones, for which the Ruth Wyllys Chapter stood sponsor. The money question is always an important one, and in many cases very serious, but in this there existed one higher, and even sacred—the duty of telling the story to those kindred scattered far and wide, who were the proper claimants to these venerable memorials of their honored progenitors, and to extend to them the privilege of restoration. If this they did not desire to undertake, permission was asked for the Chapter to assume the responsibility. This policy has involved an enormous amount of correspondence, for every family representative that could be heard of in this great country has been communicated with, either by circular or a personal letter. The latter method proving so much more efficacious in stimulating the pecuniary responses, your Regent devoted her summer, not only to the supervision of detail work in the cemetery, but to this widespread correspondence. The results have been most satisfactory, and the letters I have received from people living in various parts of the land form a generous compensation for any personal labors expended. In the spring the handsome iron fence promised will be erected, every stone will have been completed, and the park board will accomplish the grading and seeding, and the laying of flower beds, and the long dreams of the final beauty of the transformation will have become a glad reality. I am happy to report that the generous offer of the *Times* has resulted in securing to our fund the much needed \$1,000. Without this I do not know how we could have carried our work on to completion. For the *Times* and the following donors are due our deep and lasting gratitude for their timely aid at this, the closing period of our enterprise. By unanimous vote the Ruth Wyllys Chapter extends its sincere thanks to the *Hartford Times*, Miss Jane Tuttle, Colonel William C. Skinner, Mrs. O. Enders, the late Mr. George Beach, Dr. G. W. Russell, Miss Mabel H. Perkins, Mr. George H. Day, "the company" of Hartford Seymours, and "the company" of Hartford Lords.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed in regard to naming Gold street:—

"Whereas, The following resolutions were on July 10, 1899, adopted by the Court of Common Council of the city of Hartford:—

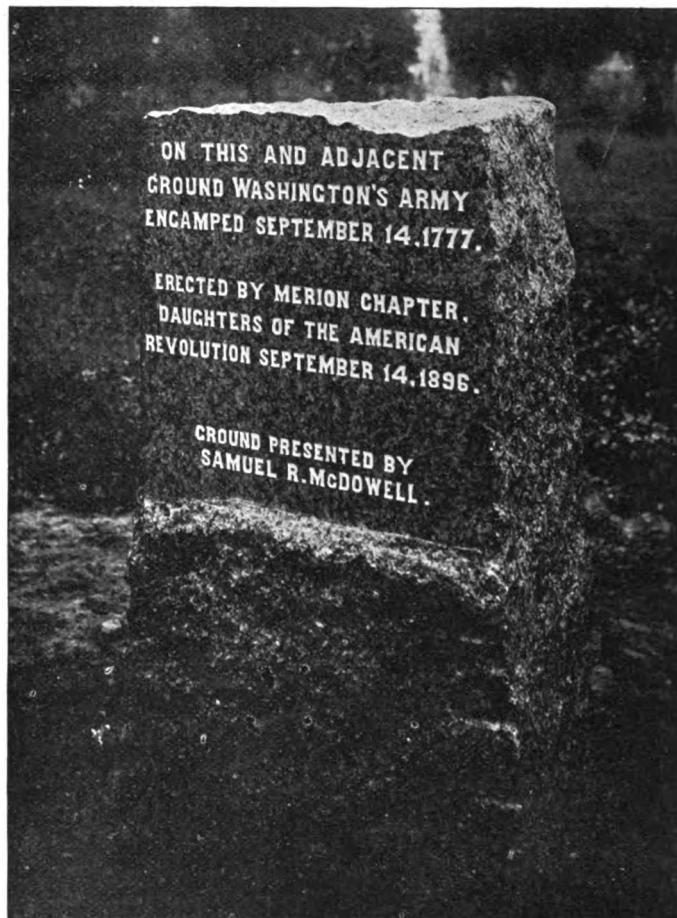
"Resolved, That, whereas it has been suggested by many citizens that the name of Gold Street be changed to Holcombe Place, in honor of the Regent of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and whereas, Mrs. Emily S. G. Holcombe, Regent of said Chapter, has expressed a wish that this should not be done.

"Resolved, That the naming of Gold street be referred to said Ruth Wyllys Chapter with a request that they report to the common council their recommendation of a name for said street."

"Resolved, That the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R., be-

lieve that the public improvement in which they have been so deeply interested will best be emphasized by retaining the name by which the passageway has so long been known, and they therefore recommend that no change be made in the name.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Chapter are due and are hereby tendered to the Court of Common Council for their courtesy in asking our wishes in this matter, and for their prompt and unvarying support without which this work now so universally approved could never have been accomplished."



MEMORIAL STONE.

Erected by Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, September 14th, 1896.

The Memorial Stone erected by Merion Chapter, D. A. R., to commemorate the encampment of Washington's Army, Sept. 14th, 1777, was unveiled and dedicated, on the afternoon of September 14th, 1896, the 119th anniversary—in the presence of several hundred people. The ground upon which the stone stands was presented to the Chapter by Mr. Samuel R. McDowell. The stone is a rough granite pillar, four feet high, two feet wide, and two feet thick. It faces the old Lancaster Road, or Montgomery Pike, as many call it, and is but a short distance above Lower Merion Friends' Meeting-House, and "The General Wayne." On the polished front is cut the following inscription:—

On this and Adjacent Ground,
Washington's Army Encamped, September 14, 1777.

Erected by Merion Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution, September 14, 1896.
Ground presented by Samuel R. McDowell.

The ceremonies began at 2:30 o'clock with patriotic airs by the Wyoming Band of West Philadelphia, stationed on a stand draped with American flags. Mrs. James M. Munyon, Regent of the Chapter, presided. She rapped to order with the historic gavel, made from a piece of the original floor of Lower Merion Meeting-House, built 1695. After a few introductory remarks by the Regent, the Rev. Chas. S. Olmstead, Rector of St. Asaph's Church, Bala, made a beautiful prayer. Hon. Jacob Weidel, Mayor of Reading, delivered a short address, in which he congratulated Merion Chapter on the work they had accomplished.

Miss Margaret B. Harvey, Historian of Merion Chapter, read an historic paper in which she specially referred to the

day spent by Washington's Army in Lower Merion. The Continental Army encamped in these fields, while on the march to Paoli, and the night of September 14th, 1777, was spent here. General Washington that night slept in the old "General Wayne Tavern," a few hundred feet below. The immediate neighborhood was the scene of many skirmishes between the British under Lord Cornwallis, who sought to break in on Washington's men, and the Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by General Potter, who successfully fought them off throughout the whole Winter. Miss Harvey said, "the surrounding country is so full of interest that every foot of it deserves its own little monument."

The place where the Continental Army encamped five days before the Massacre of Paoli is definitely fixed as the following quotation from the diary of Lieutenant James McMichael (which is recorded in the 2nd Penn. Archives, vol. XV, p. 211). "Sept. 14, at 9 A. M., we marched from camp near Germantown, N. N. W. for a few miles up the great road from Philadelphia to Reading, then turning W. S. W., we crossed the Schuylkill in the centre, between Philadelphia and Swedes' Ford, 8 miles from each. We reached the great road to Lancaster, at Merion Meeting-House, and proceeded up that road, when we camped in the open fields, being denied every desirable refreshment."

The Regent unveiled the stone while Battery A, "Keystone Battery," under the command of Captain Maurice C. Stafford, fired a national salute of 45 guns and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The "Betsy Ross" flag was used in the unveiling. This flag was an object of interest in itself, being patterned after the one made by Betsy Ross. Each of its thirteen stars was cut out by one of the charter members of the Chapter, and the topmost star was the work of Mrs. Louisa Heston Paxson, who was then 95 years old. Mrs. Paxson is a "Real" Daughter of the American Revolution, as her father, Colonel Edward Heston (founder of Hestonville) fought in Washington's Army.

Major Moses Veale, who is a famous soldier, then delivered the oration. He told of the most stirring events of the Revolution and eulogized George Washington. In recognizing the work performed by Merion Chapter, the Major said:—

"Daughters of the American Revolution, you and your successors, I have no doubt, will be engaged in the future in many and laudable undertakings, but will never mark a spot in memory of one who has left a more lasting impress upon the world's history for good, than George Washington. How his life should be studied, his acts emphasized and the children from the earliest age instructed by word, act and deed, in the life of Washington."

The exercises were interspersed and enlivened by patriotic airs by the band, and they were concluded by the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Olmstead.

At that time Merion Chapter was composed of the following named ladies:—

Mrs. James M. Munyon, Regent; Mrs. J. G. Walker, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Florence Heston Jones, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. E. Nock; Treasurer; Mrs. Beulah Harvey Whildin, Registrar; Miss Margaret B. Harvey, Historian; Miss Ellen J. Heston; Miss Mary E. Harding; Miss Hannah Wynne Compton; Mrs. Marguerite Wynne Maxwell; Mrs. Julia Harvey Swope; Mrs. Laura Kershaw Harding; Mrs. Moses Veale; Mrs. Stephen Paulin; Mrs. D. M. Cresswell and Miss Alice M. Rothermel; Mrs. George J. De Armond, Miss Virginia Vanderslice.

DORA HARVEY MUNYON,
Regent Merion Chapter, D. A. R.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO NATHAN HALE.

Daughters of the American Revolution Appeal to School Children for Funds.

Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, Regent, and Mrs. E. H. Gumbart, Treasurer, of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, called at each of the Norwalk Schools the past month and left the following circular letter, addressed to the pupils:—

To the Pupils in the Public Schools:—

You are asked to take an interest in the proposal to erect a suitable tablet upon the shore of this town, when the spot is definitely located where the Patriot Nathan Hale took his departure for Long Island, in 1776, to perform an important service for the Patriot Army under George Washington. He was born in Connecticut and the soil of Norwalk was the last Connecticut soil his feet touched ere he gave his life to his country. It is fitting that you should assist in this object.

There is every reason why the memory of Nathan Hale should be honored by the young, and the story of his life and death be forever remembered.

He loved children and they loved him. He appeals to the

world with irresistible pathetic charm as an example of daring and perpetual youth. He was so thoroughly humane in his character that he excelled in athletic sports and in many qualities, but he rises to the highest pinnacle of greatness in his lofty devotion to his country. How pathetic is his story. He loved and was loved by a beautiful girl, and with his abundant prospects life must have seemed very dear to him, but his country called him and he obeyed. He was arrested as a spy and sentenced to die. He met his death without flinching, and even his enemies bore testimony to his bravery. His last words were: "I regret I have only one life to give to my country."

It is to our shame that his memory has been long neglected, and especially by his native state, our own Connecticut.

He was arrested at Huntington on Long Island, and that town has shown its respect to his memory by memorial tablets suitably inscribed.

Others in Norwalk, now propose to begin the work here, and the children will have an opportunity to do their part. It is desired that every scholar in our Public Schools shall take part in a popular subscription, and contributions from two cents to five cents each will be acceptable and be paid to the Principal.

The final collection will be made through the Norwalk Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who have the matter in charge.

Returns of money contributed in this way should be made to Mrs. E. H. Gumbart, Treasurer of the Norwalk Chapter. Rev. C. M. Selleck and Attorney John H. Light second the appeal.

THE COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIOR TO 1750.

HISTORY.

Portsmouth and Dover were settled by followers of Mason and Gorges in 1623; Exeter and Hampton a few years later by the religious adherents of Mrs. Hutchinson. For several years these early settlements on the Piscataqu had no general government. The four towns were independent communities, each maintaining a municipal and an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, a reproduction of the forms of government with which the settlers had been familiar in the English towns from which they came. Desiring a government of more stability and one that afforded them better protection, the people of these towns, at their own suggestion, were admitted, about 1641, under the government and protection of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and became a part of Norfolk County. About thirty years later the heirs of Mason and Gorges claimed certain rights of proprietorship and government in the Piscataqua settlements. The result is thus described in Fiske's "Beginning of New England."

"Since 1643, the four Piscataqua towns—Hampton, Exeter, Dover and Portsmouth—had remained under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. After the Restoration, the Mason claim had been received and, in 1677, was referred to the Chief Justices North and Rainsford. Their decision was that Mason's claim had always been worthless, as based on a grant in which the old (chartered) Plymouth Company had exceeded its powers. They also decided that Massachusetts had no valid claim, since the charter assigned her a boundary just north of the Merrimack. This decision left the four towns subject to none but the king, who, forthwith, in 1679, proceeded to erect them into the Royal Province of New Hampshire, with President and Council appointed by the Crown and an Assembly chosen by the people." (Chap. VI, p. 259.)

The state of New Hampshire abides by this decision, and acknowledges President Cutt, as the first governor of New Hampshire, commissioned Sept. 18, 1679. This disposes of the claim of the early rulers of the four Piscataqua settlements to be styled the first governors of New Hampshire.

The following list of the Governors and Deputy-Governors of New Hampshire is compiled from the N. H. Manual of the General Court, issued by authority of the State.

I. JOHN CUTT, President 1679, died 1681.

RICHARD WALDRON, Deputy-President, and from March 27, 1681, till October 4, 1682, the Acting President of the Province.

CHAS. STILEMAN, Deputy-President from October 1681 to 1683.

II. EDWARD CRANFIELD, Lieut. Governor, October, 1682, to May, 1685.

WALTER BAREFOOT, Deputy-Governor, 1683, and Acting-Governor from May, 1685, to May, 1686.

- III. JOSEPH DUDLEY, President, May 1686, to December of same year.
(Administration of Andros from December, 1686, to April, 1689. Township method of Government from 1689 to August, 1692.)
- IV. JOHN USHER, Lieutenant-Governor, Acting Governor from August, 1692, till 1697.
JOHN HINCKES, Acting-Governor, in 1693-4, and in 1697, during absence of Lieutenant Governor.
SAMUEL ALLEN, Commissioned Governor March, 1692, assumed the Government in September, 1698, till July, 1699.
WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, Lieutenant-Governor, Dec., 1697, to 1701. Acting-Governor till Sept., 1698.
- V. RICHARD, Earl of Bellomont, Governor, 1699, died 1701.
WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, Acting-Governor from March, 1701, to July, 1702.
- VI. JOSEPH DUDLEY, Governor, July, 1702, till 1715.
WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, Lieutenant-Governor, 1702-3.
JOHN USHER, Lieutenant-Governor, 1703-1715.
GEORGE VAUGHAN, Lieutenant-Governor, 1715-1717, Acting-Governor from Oct., 1715, till Oct. 1716.
PETER COFFIN, Acting-Governor during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Governor Usher.
- VII. ELISEUS BURGESS, Governor, 1715-1716. Never assumed Government, which was administered by George Vaughan, Lieutenant-Governor.
- VIII. SAMUEL SHUTE, Governor, 1716-1728.
GEORGE VAUGHAN, Lieutenant-Governor till 1717.
JOHN WENTWORTH, Lieutenant-Governor, 1717-1730, Acting-Governor, 1723-1728.
- IX. WILLIAM BURNET, Governor, 1728-1729.
JOHN WENTWORTH, Lieutenant-Governor.
- X. JONATHAN BELCHER, Governor, 1730-1741.
DAVID DUNBAR, Lieutenant-Governor, 1731.
SHADRAEK WALTON, many times Acting-Governor in absence of both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.
- XI. BENNING WENTWORTH, Governor, 1741-1766.

RHODE ISLAND.

The first plantations in Rhode Island were at Portsmouth and Newport. Their executive heads were entitled Judges. The two were united in 1640, and the chief officer thereafter called Governor. In 1647, Providence and Warwick were united with them under a patent and the Colony was governed by a President. There was no Deputy-President till 1663, when the Royal Charter was issued which provided for a Governor and a Deputy-Governor. The State of Rhode Island officially recognizes the early Judges and Governors before the patent as the first Governors of Rhode Island. The following list is compiled from its State Manual.

GOVERNORS.

- WILLIAM CODDINGTON, Judge, 1638-9, Governor, 1640-7, President, 1648-9, Governor under the charter 1674-6, and 1678.
- WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Judge, 1639-40.
- WILLIAM BRENTON, Deputy-Governor of Aquedneck, 1640-7, President, 1660-2, Governor, 1666-9.
- JOHN COGGESHALL, President, 1647-8.
- JOHN SMITH, President, 1649-50, and 1652-3.
- NICHOLAS EASTON, President, 1650-1, 1654. Governor under the Charter 1672-4.
- SAMUEL GORTON, President, 1651-2.
- GREGORY DEXTER, President, 1653-4.
- JOHN SANFORD, President of Portsmouth and Warwick, 1653-4.
- ROGER WILLIAMS, President, 1654-7.
- BENEDICT ARNOLD, President, 1657-60, and 1662-3. Governor under the Charter 1663-6, 1669-72, 1677-8.
- WALTER CLARKE, Governor under the Charter, 1676-7, 1686, 1696-8.
- JOHN CRANSTON, 1678-80.
- PELEG SANFORD, 1680-83.
- WILLIAM CODDINGTON, Jr., 1683-5.
- HENRY BULL, 1685-6, and 1690.

(The Charter was suspended by Sir Edmund Andros, from 1686-1689. Deputy-Governor JOHN COGGESHALL acted as Governor during the interval. The first Governor elected after the deposition of Andros and the resumption of the Charter was CHRISTOPHER ALMY. He

declined to serve, however, and HENRY BULL was elected in his place.)

- JOHN EASTON, 1690-1695.
- CALEB CARR, May, 1695, to December 17th, 1695.
- SAMUEL CRANSTON, 1698-1727.
- JOSEPH JENCKES, 1727-1732.
- WILLIAM WANTON, 1732-3.
- JOHN WANTON, 1734-1740.
- RICHARD WARD, 1740-43.
- WILLIAM GREENE, 1743-45, 1746-7, 1748-55, and 1757-8.
- GIDEON WANTON, 1745-6, and 1747-8.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

- WILLIAM BRENTON, 1663-6.
- NICHOLAS EASTON, 1666-9 and 1670-1.
- JOHN CLARKE, 1669-70, and 1671-2.
- JOHN CRANSTON, 1672-3, and 1676-8.
- WILLIAM CODDINGTON, 1673-4.
- JOHN EASTON, 1674-6.
- JAMES BARKER, 1678-9.
- WALTER CLARKE, 1679-86, and 1700-1714.
- JOHN COGGESHALL, 1686, and 1689-90.
- JOHN GREENE, 1690-1700.
- HENRY TEW, 1714-15.
- JOSEPH JENCKES, 1715-21, and 1722-7.
- JOHN WANTON, 1721-2, and 1729-34.
- JONATHAN NICHOLS, 1727.
- THOMAS FRYE, 1727-9.
- GEORGE HASSARD, 1734-8.
- DANIEL ABBOTT, 1738-40.
- RICHARD WARD, 1740.
- WILLIAM GREENE, 1740-3.
- JOSEPH WHIPPLE, 1743-5, and 1746-7.
- WILLIAM ROBINSON, 1745-6, and 1747-8.
- WILLIAM ELLERY, 1748-50.

The list of Colonial Governors prior to 1750, will be continued in future issues of the SPIRIT OF '76. The next in order being the Governors of Massachusetts Bay and Colonies, afterwards incorporated therein, i. e. the Province of Maine, Plymouth Plantation, the Dorchester Colony and the Islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

The order of Descendants of Colonial Governors is represented in New Hampshire, by Mrs. David Cross, Chairman, Manchester, N. H., and in Rhode Island by Mrs. J. Russell Bullock, Bristol, R. I. Mrs. Bullock is Vice-Governor of the Order as well as Chairman for Rhode Island.

Gone Beyond.

Mr. John F. Edwards died in Menominee, Wis., October 6, 1899, aged 93 years, 2 months and 1 day. He was a continuous subscriber to the SPIRIT OF '76.

Mrs. Betsy Ann Slausen Brooks, 92 years of age, who spent most of her life at Fort Montgomery, N. Y., died in Hoboken, N. J., last month. Her father won fame in the War of the Revolution. The family has been identified with the history and progress of Orange County, since the birth of the Republic.

George Bartle, for nearly half a century the keeper of the great seal of the United States, in the State Department, died at his home in Washington, October 29th. He was 85 years old. Mr. Barton was born at Alexandria, September 24, 1814, and on the day of his birth, the British fleet, which had partially destroyed the Capitol and the White House, sailed down the Potomac past his home.

Col. Henry Inman, author, scout and Indian fighter, died at Topeka, Kan., last month, at the age of 63. He wrote many stories of the plains. Col. Inman was born in New York City. His parents were Henry and Jane Riker Inman. His ancestors were of the Holland nobility. Col. Inman was assigned to duty on the Pacific coast when he entered the Army. He served through the Civil War and won his Major's straps for bravery. During the Indian Wars of 1868-9, he was breveted Colonel for gallantry. He was associated with Gen. Custer, Gen. Gibbs, Gen. Sully and "Buffalo Bill."

Mrs. Hannah H. Davis, well known for her many charities died at home in Philadelphia, Aug. 24, at the age of 104 years. She preserved her faculties up to the time of her death. She was born in England and was a cousin of John Lord, Earl of Hardwick. She came to this country with her parents when a child.

Boys and Girls

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 & 20 Rose Street, New York City.

TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE C. A. R.

Dear Children:—I have in my possession a little work called "The Life of George Washington; with curious anecdotes, equally honorable to himself, and exemplary to his young countrymen." It was written by M. L. Weems, formerly Rector of Mt. Vernon Parish, and was published in Philadelphia, in 1832. The volume is full of interesting stories of George's childhood, many of them known only to his intimate friends and members of his family. Mr. Weems tells us that "the first place of education to which George was ever sent, was a little 'old field school,' kept by one of his father's tenants, named Hobby, an honest, poor old man, who acted in the double character of Sexton and School-master. On his skill as a grave-digger, tradition is silent; but for a teacher of youth, his qualifications were certainly of the humbler sort; making what is generally called an A-B-C School-master. Such was the preceptor who first taught Washington the knowledge of letters! Hobby lived to see his young pupil in all his glory and rejoiced exceedingly. In his cups—for though a Sexton, he would sometimes drink, particularly on the General's birthdays—he used to boast that "'twas he, who between his knees, had laid the foundation of George Washington's greatness."

I have given the above extract to show you how humbly the man, who afterwards became our first President, began his education. Mr. Weems tells us the "Hatchet Story" in a quaint and interesting manner, but as almost every boy and girl has already heard that anecdote, I'll give another equally as interesting. Mr. Washington, George's father, was a good upright man, and endeavored to teach George to be thruthful and honorable, and to serve and fear the Lord. One of his plans of instruction was as follows (I give its odd arrangement, lapses in Grammar, etc., just as the old Rector wrote it):—

"To startle George into a lively sense of his Maker, he fell upon the following very curious, but impressive expedieu: One day he went into the garden, and prepared a little bed of finely pulverized earth, on which he wrote George's name at full in large letters—then strewing in plenty of cabbage seeds he covered them up, and smoothed all over nicely with the roller. This bed he purposely prepared close along side of a gooseberry walk, which happening at this time to be well hngg with ripe fruit, heknew would be honoured with George's visits pretty regularly every day. Not many mornings had passed away before in came George, with eyes wild rolling, and his little cheeks ready to burst with great news.

"O, Pa! come here! come here!"

"What's the matter, my son? What's the matter?"

"O come here, I tell you, Pa; come here! and I'll shew you such a sight as you never saw in all your life-time."

The old gentleman suspecting what George would be at, gave him his hand, which he seized with great eagerness, and tugging him along through the garden, led him point blank to the bed whereon was inscribed in large letters, and in all the freshness of newly sprung plants, the full name of

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"There, Pa?"

"There, Pa?" said George, quite in an ecstasy of astonishment, "did you ever see such a sight in all your life-time?"

"Why it seems like a curious affair, sure enough, George!"

"But Pa, who did make it there? who did make it there?"

"It grew there by chance, I suppose, my son."

"By chance, Pa! O No! no! it never did grow there by chance, Pa. Indeed, that it never did!"

"High! why not, my son?"

"Why, Pa, did you ever see anybody's name in plant bed before?"

"Well, but George, such a thing might happen, though you never saw it before."

"Yes, Pa; but I did never see the little plants grow up so as to make one single letter of my name before. Now, how could they grow up so as to make all the letters of my name! and then standing one after another, to spell my name so exactly! and all so neat and even too, at top and bottom!! O, Pa, you must not say chance did all this. Indeed, somebody did it; and I dare say now, Pa, you did it just to scare me, because I am your little boy."

His father smiled, and said, "Well George, you have guessed right. I indeed did it; but not to scare you, my son; but to

learn you a great thing which I wish you to understand. I want, my son, to introduce you to your true Father."

"High, Pa, an't you my true father, that has loved me, and been so good to me always?"

"Yes, George, I am your father, as the world calls it; and I love you very dearly, too. But yet with all my love for you, George, I am but a poor good-for-nothing sort of a father in comparison of one you have."

"Aye! I know, well enough whom you mean Pa. You mean God Almighty; don't you?"

"Yes, my son, I mean Him indeed. He is your true Father, George."

"But Pa, where is God Almighty? I did never see him yet."

"True, my son; but though you never saw him, yet he is always with you. You did not see me when ten days ago I made this little plant bed, where you see your name in such beautiful green letters; but though you did not see me here, yet you know I was here!"

"Yes, Pa, that I do. I know you was here."

"Well, then, and as my son could not believe that chance had made and put together so exactly the letters of his name (though only sixteen), then, how can he believe, that chance could have made and put together all those millions and millions of things that are now so exactly fitted to his good! That my son may look at everything around him, see! what fine eyes he has got! and a little pug nose to smell the sweet flowers! and pretty ears to hear sweet sounds! and a lovely mouth for his bread and butter! and O, the little ivory teeth to cut it for him! and the dear little tongue to prattle with his father! and precious little hands and fingers to hold his play-things! and beautiful little feet for him to run about upon! and when my little rogue of a son is tired with running about, then the still night comes for him to lie down; and his mother sings, and the little crickets chirp him to sleep! and as soon as he has slept enough, and jumps up fresh and strong as a little brick, there the sweet golden light is ready for him! When he looks down into the water, there he sees the beautiful silver fishes for him! and up in the trees there are the apples and peaches, and thousands of sweet fruits for him! and all, all around him, wherever my dear boy looks, he sees everything just to his wants and wishes; the bubbling springs with cool sweet water for him to drink! and the wood to make him sparkling fires when he is cold! and beautiful horses for him to ride! and strong oxen to work for him! and the good cow to give him milk! and bees to make sweet honey for his sweeter mouth! and the little lambs, with snowy wool, for beautiful clothes for him!

Now, these and all the ten thousands thousand other good things more than my son can ever think of, and all so exactly fitted to his use and delight—Now how could chance ever had done all this for my little son? Oh, George!"

He would have gone on, but George, who had hung upon his father's words with looks and eyes of all-devouring attention, here broke out—

"Oh, Pa, that's enough! that's enough! It can't be chance, indeed—it can't be chance, that made and gave me all these things."

"What was it then, do you think, my son?"

"Indeed, Pa, I don't know, unless it was God Almighty!"

"Yes, George, He it was, my son, and nobody else."

"Well, but Pa, (continued George), does God Almighty give me everything? Don't you give me some things, Pa?"

"I give you something, indeed! O, how can I give you anything, George! I who have nothing on earth that I can call my own, not even the breath I draw!"

"High, Pa! isn't that great big house your house, and this garden, and the horses yonder, and oxen, and sheep, and trees, and everything, isn't all yours, Pa?"

"Oh, no! my son! no! why you make me shrink into nothing, George, when you talk of all these belonging to me, who can't even make a grain of sand! Oh, how could I, my it is not your father, George, nor all the men in the world, that son, have given life to those great oxen and horses, when I can't give life even to a fly? No! for if the poorest fly were killed, it is not your father, George, nor all the men in the world, that could ever make him alive again!"

At this George fell into a profound silence, while his pensive looks showed that his youthful soul was labouring with some idea never felt before. Perhaps, it was at this moment, that the good Spirit of God ingrafted on his heart that germ of piety, which filled his after-life with so many of the precious fruits of morality.

I trust that every boy and girl who reads this little story, will learn the lesson that George Washington learned, so many years ago.

DORA HARVEY MUNYON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New York December 5, 1899.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—The letter in your November number, signed "A Member of Brooklyn," is certainly a plain statement of facts and its sentiment is, no doubt, echoed by a large majority of the Society. That the meetings have ceased to be of interest is plainly shown by absence of members, and early departure of those attending.

Instructive reading, or address, on subjects for which the Society was founded, have given place to wrangling over By-Laws and subjects of interest only to a few, but wearisome to many. Together with a literary feast, a moderate lunch, promotes acquaintance, and good fellowship, and as the member truly writes, "Breaks down the barrier of reserve."

Contrast the former delightful gathering with the present, cold meetings, and see if the Society will not be greatly strengthened and improved by a return to the old system, and if in order to successfully carry this out, an assessment is necessary, no doubt, it will be willingly met.

"A MANHATTAN MEMBER."

New York, December 5, 1899.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—I have just received the November number of your paper and am very much astonished at the leading article on the editorial page. I am very sorry, indeed, to see such an article in the paper. I have taken THE SPIRIT OF '76 from the first number and welcomed its advent most heartily, as a paper that was to occupy a field that had been long neglected. I wish to say also that you covered the ground admirably and have done a most useful work. This article is, however, a most unfortunate departure, and is, I consider, in very bad taste and much worse policy.

Your title page announces that the paper is "Devoted to the Principles, Incidents and Men of '76, and Colonial Times." Surely this field ought to be large enough for you.

If you devote yourself to those subjects in the future as well as you have done up to this time, you will no doubt receive the commendation and support of a large number of clients; but if you purpose entering the field of party politics, I, for one, shall have no further use for the paper.

Very respectfully yours

J.

Boston, December 8, 1899.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH,

Rose St., New York City.

My Dear Sir:—The November number of THE SPIRIT OF '76 has just come to hand. It is refreshing to read your leading article on the editorial page of this latest number. I cannot understand how the members of the different Patriotic Societies can fail to see the great danger of "Imperialism" in the present crisis. It seems to me that all Patriotic Societies should oppose "Imperialism" as a menace to the Republic. It is not at all a question of politics or party, but one of Principle. The oft-repeated remark, "We must support the Administration," seems to me not only weak but wicked.

Ever yword you say in comment upon the appeal for the Boers, is true, only I cannot share your optimistic belief "that the time is not far off when it, (the Mass) will turn on the greedy, and the earth shall know them no more." It looks to me, rather as if our Republic were doomed. It seems as if the Administration were "Drunk with sight of power," and as Kipling puts it, and as if we were rushing head-long to destruction. Enclosed I send Postal Note for One Dollar, for one year's subscription to THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Your words have the true ring, and I am glad to help on a publication whose editor dares to speak fearlessly on this great subject.

Sincerely yours, H.

Mr. Editor:—In the last issue of your paper, in the Chronology of Events, there appears this statement under the date of 1746.

"1746. First charter to Princeton College. Its germ was a school or 'Log College,' set up at Eshaming, 20 miles north of Philadelphia."

This is a very grave error. Princeton University, as it is now called, had an entirely different origin.

The people of the then Colony of New Jersey, even exceedingly anxious that better appliances than those they then possessed should be supplied for the education of their children. They were a very religious people and many of them had

dedicated their sons to the Ministry. To such it was deemed a prime necessity that collegiate advantages should be opened. An application was made for a charter, before 1746, which was denied because the applicants were all, or nearly all, Presbyterians, and it was feared that the Institution, if chartered, would become subject to the exclusive control of the Presbyterian church.

The actual beginning of the college was hastened by an event which occurred at Yale University. Davis Brainard, afterwards the great Indian Missionary, was expelled from that Institution and the authorities refused to re-instate him, although the Rev. Aaron Burr, the son-in-law of Jonathan Edwards, and the father of Aaron Burr, of greater fame than his distinguished ancestor, and many other gentlemen of distinction, interested themselves on behalf of the erring youth. This led to disruption of ecclesiastical relations, young Brainard was ordained and the college of New Jersey, or Nassau Hall, which was its first name, was founded. The "Log College" became famous for the character and worth of many of its graduates.

The real place of the birth of Princeton College, was at Elizabeth Town, and Jonathan Dickinson was its first President. He died almost immediately after its organization and the Rev. Aaron Burr succeeding him, held the Presidency for eight years. The College was removed to Newark, in October, 1847. The charter first granted was never filed; a new one was prepared by Jonathan Belcher, then the royal Governor, of New Jersey, re-granted in September, 1748. On the same day of the new grant, the first Commencement was held, when six graduates received their diplomas, among whom was Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. The other five became clergymen.

There are only three colleges in the United States, which are older than Princeton, Harvard, William and Mary and Yale.

J. WHITEHEAD.

Morristown, N. J., November 22, 1899.

RUTH WYLLYS CHAPTER.

Hartford, Conn., November 11, 1899.

My dear Mr. Cornish:—I am sure you like to keep posted in regard to our Gold street matters, I send you a resolution of the Common Council, and the action of our Chapter, regarding the name of the street. Your editorial about our work in your August number was most gratifying, and I beg you will accept thanks from our representing Chapters as well as my personal one.

The stones in the old yard will all be completely restored and preserved in the early Spring, at a cost of about \$9,000, this in addition to what we raised to give to Gold street, so you can see how generously people have responded, and it has come from all over this land. One note-worthy feature being, that in all this long labor, I have never solicited a penny. I have presented the situation and opportunity, and people have followed their own impulses.

Very sincerely yours,

EMILY S. G. HOLCOMBE,

Regent Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

Perhaps I should explain that a great variety of names has been suggested as a new name for Gold street.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY.

182 William Street.

New York, September 28, 1899.

SPIRIT OF '76, 18 Rose street, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Cornish:—I take pleasure in renewing my subscription for the SPIRIT OF '76, and at the same time wish to congratulate you upon your success. I receive no publication which I read with greater pleasure or more thoroughly, and it has grown better with each number. I wish every member of the various patriotic societies fully appreciated its value, as I am sure that in that case each one would send his subscription to you, thereby enabling you to make it still better than it is: I feel as though I am getting more than a dollars' worth every year. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD PAYSON CONE.

Dear Mr. Cornish:—The SPIRIT OF '76, is the best literary investment a true patriot can make—for it keeps the example of our noble forefathers ever before us. Enclosed please find one dollar for subscription another year.

Truly yours,

EUNICE W. WATLING.

Ypsilanti Chapter, D. A. R.

THE HOMESTEAD BUILDING AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1899.

Publisher SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—Herewith I inclose you one dollar for renewal of my annual subscription to The SPIRIT OF '76, which expired with the September number 1899. I appreciate very highly your efforts in maintaining the high standard of your invaluable publication. I always look forward to its monthly visits with great pleasure. Wishing you continual success, believe me,

Sincerely yours,
T. F. SPANGLER.

The Hermitage,
Lake Minnetonka, Minn., Oct. 4, 1899.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

No paper affords me greater pleasure than the SPIRIT OF '76.
Major GEO. B. HALSTEAD, U. S. A.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

Detroit, October 6, 1899.

The SPIRIT OF '76.

18 and 20 Rose St., New York City.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find P. O. Money Order for \$1. My not sending it before was simply an oversight. Of course, I want your paper.

Very truly yours,
WALTER S. HARSHA.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.

Office of the President, 315 Dearborn Street.
Chicago, Oct. 4, 1899.

Friend Cornish:—Here it is in TAOIN. Couldn't keep house without the SPIRIT OF '76!

Cordially Yours,
I. S. BLACKWELDER.

Renewal of subscription expiring Sept. '99.
I. S. B.

Morgantown, W. Va., Sept. 4, 1899.

To L. H. CORNISH, Esq.,

SPIRIT OF '76, New York.

Dear Sir:—I enclose check for one dollar in payment of subscription for SPIRIT OF '76, to June, 1900. I am glad you continued to forward it after my former subscription had expired. Have been greatly engaged in my business matters and neglected to send the amount heretofore. Think the publication is worth the small sum it costs and much more. Am greatly interested in the Genealogical record you are publishing.

Yours truly,
J. M. HAGANS.

Your appeal in Sample Copy and the smell of burning powder on this Independence Day, moved my heart.
W. W. HOLMES.

July 4th, 1899.

Helena, Montana, June 24, 1899.

My Dear Cornish:—Here's the result of one annual meeting. You may publish it "Just Once"—several of our fellows will send you subscriptions shortly. When will the next number of '76 be out?

Yours,
H. B. PALMER.

NEW BOOKS.

"The Golliwogg in War," by Florence K. Upton and Bertha Upton. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. Price, \$2.00
"Mistress Content Cradock," by Annie Elliot Trumbull. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. Price, \$1.00.

"Come One with a Song," by Frank L. Stanton. The Bowen Merrill Co. Price, \$1.25.

"Belle Rose, A Romance of the Cloak and Sword," by Amédée Achard, translated by William Hale. Howard, Ainslee & Co., New York. Price, \$1.25.

"Pike and Cutlass," by George Gibbs. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Price \$1.50.

"Madrine Daucet," by Major Walter Leigh. Weymouth and Braintree Publishing Co., Weymouth, Mass. Price, \$1.50.

"Trinity Bells," by Amelia E. Barr. J. F. Taylor & Co., Publishers, New York. Price, \$1.50.

"Under Otis in the Philippines," by Edward Stratemeyer. Lee & Shephard, Publishers, Boston. Price, \$1.25.

"Child Life in Colonial Days," by Alice Morse Earle. The Macmillan Co., Publishers, New York. Price, \$2.50.

"Historic Side Lights," by Howard Payson Arnold. Harper

Brothers, Publishers, New York. Price, \$2.50.

"The Favor of Princes," by Mark Lee Luther. The Macmillan Co., Publishers. Price, \$1.50.

"Ben Comee," by M. J. Canaran. The Macmillan Co., Publishers. Price, \$1.50.

"Colonial Life in New Hampshire," by James H. Fassett. Ginn & Co., Publishers, Boston. Price, 75 cents.

"Cleared for Action," by Wilks Boyd Allen. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50.

"Colonial Verse," by Ruth Lawrence. Brentanos, New York. Price, \$1.25.

"A Year Book of Colonial Times," by Frederick S. Sill, D.D. E. P. Dutton & Co., Publishers, New York. Price, \$1.25.

"'76 Lyrics of the Revolution," by Rev. Edward C. Jones, A. M. Published by Julia L. Walker, Philadelphia. Price, 40c.

"An Unknown Patriot," by Frank Samuel Child. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston. Price, \$1.50.

"A Pretty Tory," by Jeanie Gould Lincoln. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston. Price, \$1.00.

"Historic Gleanings in Windham County, Conn.," by Ellen D. Larned. Preston & Round Co., Providence.

"Sargent Record," by Edwin Everett Sargent. St. Johnsbury, Vt. Price, \$3.20.

"Historic Pilgrimages in New England," by Edwin M. Bacon. Silver, Burdett & Co., Publishers, Boston. Price, \$1.50.

"For Love's Sweet Sake," edited by G. Hembert Westley. Lee & Shephard, Publishers, Boston. Price, \$1.50.

"New Epistles from Old Lands," by Rev. David Gregg, D.D. E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers, New York. Price, \$1.50.

"Students' History of the United States," by Edward Channing. The Macmillan Co., New York. Price, \$1.40.

"Salads, Sandwiches and Chafing Dish Dainties," by Janet McKenzie Hill. Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston. Price, \$1.50.

"A Jersey Boy in the Revolution," by Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.50.

"Father Jerome," by Hattie Arnold Clark. American Tract Society, Publishers, New York. Price, \$1.00.

"Genealogy of the Hamilton Family," by Salome Hamilton, Fairbault, Minn.

"Soldier Rigdale," by Beulah Marie Dix. The Macmillan Co., Publishers, New York. Price, \$1.50.

"Women's National War Relief Association." Orders may be sent to Mrs. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Price, \$1.00.

"The History of Barrington, R. I.," by Thomas Williams Bicknell. Providence, R. I. Price, \$5.00.

"The Young Master of Hyson Hall," by Frank R. Stockton. J. B. Lippincott Co., Publishers. Price, \$1.50.

"The Merchant Prince of Cornville," by Samuel Eberly Gross. Rand McNally & Co., Chicago. Price, 75 cents.

"The Young Citizen," by Chas. F. Dole. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. Price, 45 cents.

Suggested after reading a copy of "Colonial Verses, by Ruth Lawrence. Brentano, Publisher, New York.

A hundred years seem but a day,

The Past the present seems,

For in the sweetness of thy song

Mount Vernon brightly gleams.

The drawing room, the banquet room,

The room where music clear

Once cheered our loved Commander's heart,

Thy pen hath made more dear.

The stairway and his room we see,

The garden filled with flow'rs,

The spinning-house, the stately trees

His pride, and doubly ours.

We pause, in thought, beside his tomb,

We read thy words of praise

And love Mount Vernon even more

For thy Colonial lays.

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

The List of Prisoners of War on Long Island in our September, 1899, issue should have been credited to James M. Lincoln, 405 Lenox Ave., New York City.

Mr. William Abbatt gave his illustrated lecture on "The Crisis of the Revolution," before Henry Hudson Chapter of the D. A. R., Hudson, N. Y., on October 21, to great satisfaction. The proceeds of the affair were devoted to the "Building Fund" of the Chapter.

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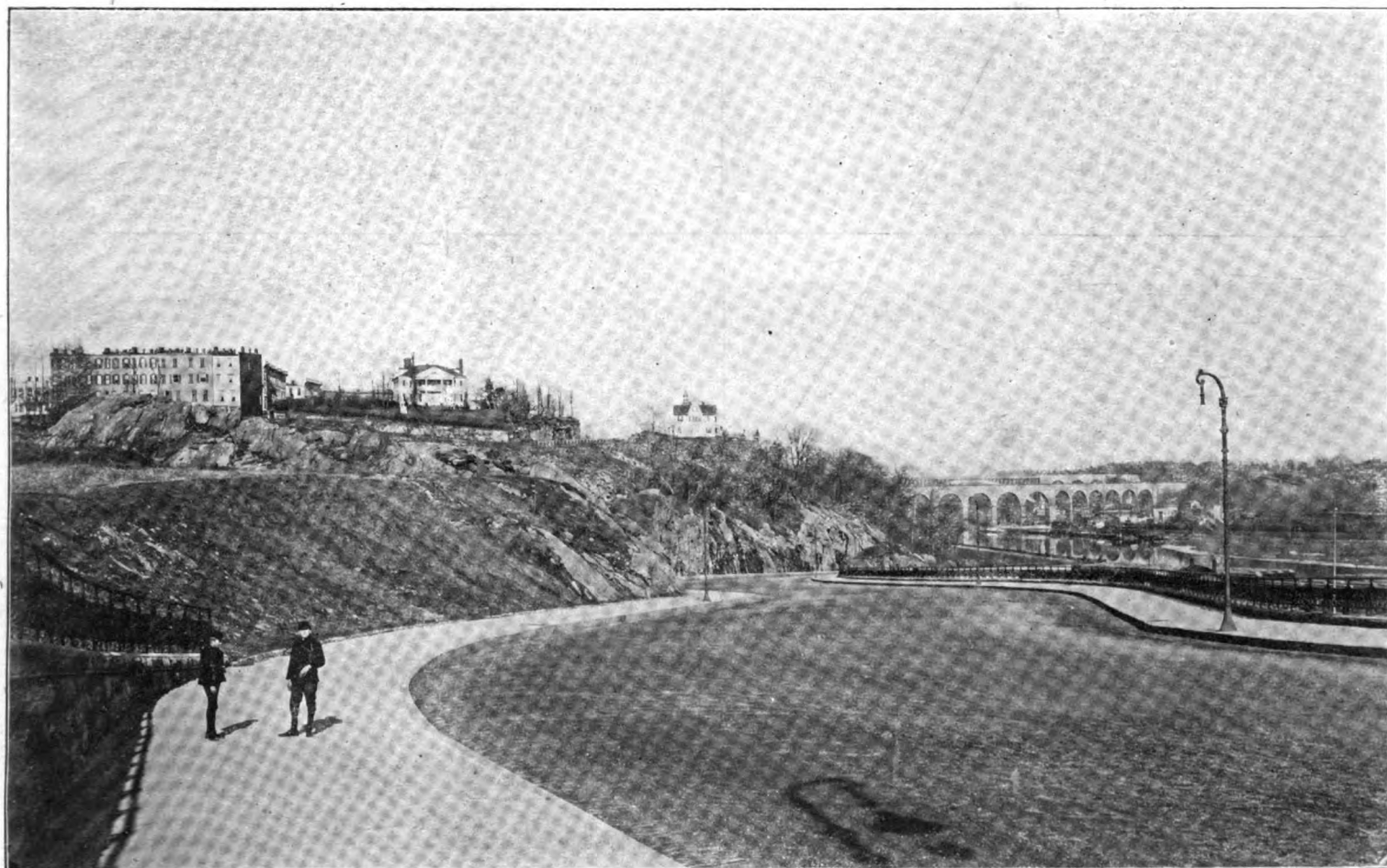
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Washington Headquarters, showing where Edgecomb Avenue has been cut through the property, and if 161st St. were to be extended it would cut through the house, the only Washington Headquarters in New York City, and an example of Colonial architecture that would be an object lesson for years to come.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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WASHINGTON. "THE FIRST IN PEACE."

THEY fought for peace, who suffered and contended
In the red fields that baffled England's crown;
For all mankind their bannered stars ascended,
For all mankind they laid their rude swords down.

The oak-tree moves above their graves its shadows,
On Trenton's height, by Monmouth's mossy walls,
The elm-tree droops by Brandywine's green meadows
And o'er the pastoral grave-yards of the Charles.

The Aryan race thy shade shall lead forever;
Thy sword of light that swept the fields of sun,
To shielded hang by still Potomac's river,
Shall Justice lead, till human rights are won.

Thy soul shall live in every cause of glory,
Whose rolling march shall gladden pines and palms,
When that brief age that knew thy form is hoary,
And Peace shall harvest all the Nations' arms.

Slumber eternal in thy tomb immortal,
Till Peace shall garland Freedom's fields of wars,
Thou who didst ope to human rights the portal,
And set man's course of glory with the stars!
HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

FOUR LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS AT VALLEY FORGE HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

VALLEY Forge will ever be associated in the minds of Americans with discouragement and suffering. It is the cloudy day in Revolutionary history, and no annalist recounting its dreadful experiences has failed to write them down dark. The poor fellows who bore so nobly the intense cold and wasting famine are worthy the honor which so gloomy a background serves only to brighten and color the more strikingly. And as the conduct of the troops under such painful privations showed out patriotic and manly; so the sublime patience of their leader Washington was evinced under circumstances which few commanders ever had to combat. Coupled with his sincere concern for his faithful men, then forgotten by Congress, was the pain and

mortification he suffered in his own soul over the mean and unjust attacks upon himself by the members of the Conway Cabal. His camp was a Valley of the Shadow in more respects than one.

Letters written from Valley Forge during this period will always be of interest, and it is probable that at the present time their number is few enough. A gentleman of Newark, N. J., who is fortunate in the possession of a family collection of original revolutionary documents of all kinds, has among them four letters written at various times while the American Army was encamped at this place. They do not mention privations, for reasons to be presumed later, but they excite interest from the associations bound closely to them, as well as on account of their age and the character of their subject matter.

The American Army broke camp at White Marsh, west of Philadelphia, on December 11th, and reached Valley Forge on the 19th, went into winter quarters, building log huts fourteen by sixteen feet on the ground, and six and a half feet in height. A log town of between one and two thousand dwellings was the result, and though the blast was kept out, the conveniences and comforts were almost wholly wanting. Washington, in a letter to Congress on December 23d, 1777, writes, that "men are confined to hospitals or farmers' houses for want of shoes. We have this day no less than two thousand and eight hundred and ninety-eight men in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked."

The following letter was written by a young soldier to his friend Mr. Leonard Bronck, at Cocksackie, New York, about a month after the army had reached this camp.

VALLEY FORGE LETTER, No. 1.

Valley Forge, January 24, 1778.

Ever Honored Friend:

I look upon this present as a favorable opportunity to write to one who I must and am in duty bound to say are more a father or relation by behaviour than only a friend, but not doubting that your generous kind nature will be rewarded in a satisfactory manner.

Being willing to acquaint you that I am very happy in having my health at this present time and more so a stedfast resolution to remain a strong libertine as long as my much roned country may call for soldiers, sword and ball especially, against so cruel, onjust, barbarous and abrupt an enemy, not doubting but we come of victorious.

We are in the above named place, west from Philadelphia, about 21 miles where we have good comfortable huts. Nothing strange hath happened only on ye 19th ult. Cap't Lee with 1 Sub. 1 Corpl. and 4 privates was attacked by a detachment of 200 of the dragons they being harried, marvellously drove the enemy leaving 2 dead and 4 wounded.

Your Humble Servt,
ANDREW DUNLAP.

(Written on reverse side.)

Desiring that you would be so kind as to favor me in remembering my kind respects to Rachiel Dotherick and Thany Irvin and their respective families and all enquiring friends. I have hopes of coming home soon. Addressed to Mr. Leonard Bronck, Cossackie, N. Y.

It will be noted that the writer's militant and patriotic spirit which rises to a flight of fervor in which he dedicates to "country, soldier, sword and ball," is tenderly relaxed when he remembers the Misses Rachiel Dotherick and Thany Irvin, and he speaks hopefully of visiting home. The word libertine, meaning freedom, is used here, and was doubtless a common word among the patriots of the American States. The two hundred dragons put to flight by the little group of soldiers, were British dragoons.

As this letter was written before the trying month of February, when the suffering was probably most intense, and as this young soldier was well connected and probably had a comfortable equipment, we need not wonder at no mention of privations.

Another letter written in this same month was from an officer to his friend at Cossackie. It is interesting among other features for a contribution to the poetry of that stirring period. A postscript is added in which some promotions are mentioned which the writers good offices helped to accelerate. He does not omit to pay his respects to the ladies at home.

VALLEY FORGE LETTER, No. 2.

Camp Near Valley Forge, 25th Jan., 1778.

Sir:—I take this opportunity to inform you of my good state of health, hoping these will find you and your father and mother in as good a state of health as I could wish them.

I have nothing extraordinary to inform you with only that we are in close hall with the enemy watching their motion, but we do not engage except now and then our small scouts and their light horse has a small scratch but not to much purpose, we live here in houses of our own making, and they barrack in Philadelphia.

But we secure in all our all conquering charmes

Laugh at their vain efforts of false alarms

We magnifye their conquest who complains

For none would struggle were they not in chains.

Sir:—I wrote you one dated the 15th Dec., 1777, but not receiving an answer I flatter myself that it did not arrive to your hand. acquaint your unkel that I spoke to Colo. Bailey in regard to the salt he mentioned to me, but got no answer.

My best compliments to Miss Hamah Knine and Catty, and hope to be maid so happy as to here of their wellfare, my compliments to that family, my compliments to Fanny and all the ladies of my acquaintance, my respects to you all while I have the honour to remain.

Your humble servt,

JONTH. ALLEN.

(Additional on back of sheet.)

(On back of Jonth. Allen letter.)

Sir:—I have the honour to inform my Colo. that by my interest I have procured him a Brigadiers commission and my Major to be first Colo. and the Capt. of Graniders to be Major.

I congratulate them with their promotions. My only dependant the brigadier to a major gen'l.

Another letter written after the trying months, when spring began to cheer the hearts of the soldiers, comes from Mr. Andrew Dunlap, the writer of the first one. In this communication we are made aware of the identity of Mr. Jonth. Allen, writer of the second letter.

Mr. Dunlap has been home, probably on a furlough, and in his remembrances gives new names. What has become of the former two! Perhaps he is now writing to one of them directly, and needs no go-between in sending respects or perhaps his home visit has altered all old relations.

VALLEY FORGE LETTER, No. 3.

Headquars, Valley Forge, April 23d, 1778.

Dear Sir:—I embrace this as a favorable opportunity to inform you that I am safely arrived at the above mentioned place where I found our regiment, I have seen your old acquaintance Mr. Allen, Adjutant to Coll. Jackson's Reg't at this place, he desires to be remembered to you.

I can with pleasure inform you that I am well, hope these may find you and father's family the same together with all old acquaintances.

Should be happy if I could send you some news, but what we have is so immaterial that it is not worth notice. You will do me a favor to give my compliments to Betsy Tryon, Rachel Dedrick and Fanny Tryon and their respective families.

Am sir your Affectionate friend,

ANDREW DUNLAP.

Addressed to Capt. Leonard Bronck, Cossackie.

The longer letter which follows, was also written in the spring of 1778, and speaks of changes in the disposition of regiments, and the understanding that the writer's own will go to the Highlands, or the country along the Hudson.

Indeed, it is only by influences gathered from the text that this letter is supposed to have been written at Valley Forge, and from the supposition that "head-quarters" remote from the Highland camps must mean Washington's headquarters in Pennsylvania.

It is the letter of one young gentleman to another, and has little of war, and considerable of the ladies in it. It rings with the usual eighteenth century gallantry, and though the ladies were then supposed to endeavor to please the men, the latter on their part paid their fair friends the tribute of gallantry and a courtly respect.

VALLEY FORGE LETTER, No. 4.

Headquarters, April 23, 1778.

Dear Sir:—Received your kind favor of the 2nd inst. and am very glad you and relations are well. We hear that Col. Van Schaick's Reg't is on their march for this place and that our reg't is ordered to the Highlands. If that is the case you may expect to see me next Pingster.

Am very glad to hear that you are in such a good posture of defence in the Highlands. As to news here we have none of consequence. Am under many obligations to you for favoring me with a disposition of the ladies in your quarter, am very glad that in your opinion

they are disposed to favor gentlemen with their agreeable company, but I am sure you ought to condole with me for the difficulty I undergo, that is, absent from them all, while you and the rest of your neighboring young gentlemen are enjoying the sweets and ease of a private life. Tho I think if I was there this moment I should find out whether they were the genuine thing or not, or I am much mistaken. And as to them longing for matrimony with those that are agreeable I join you in sentiments and are of opinion that a great many young men are rather dilatory, or they would relieve some of the suffering ladies.

I don't say this as a reflection on you, it is only an observation on some others of my acquaintance. You may read those two clauses to Jacob Van Vechten.

Am glad to hear that you was with my favorites, as you style them, am glad you entertain so high an opinion of them. I sympathize with these former as well as with yourself for the loss of her mother and you may be sure I am happy to think that I am not out of memory tho absent and shall expect to hear further from

Sir, Your affectionate friend and humble servant,
TUNIS VAN WAGANER,

Doubtless, the young gentlemen who hazarded life and limb for dear country's sake had their reward at the hands of all their friends after the war was over, equal to those whose ways lay in the sweets and ease of private life.

These letters present a phase of Valley Forge existence, not important enough for the general historian, but of interest, probably, to those who are curious to see all sides of an event.

JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM.

A FORGOTTEN HEROINE.

How the news of Arnold's Treason was given to
Washington by a woman.

By Miss A. D. FULLER.

IN what is now known as Jersey City Heights, the first Dutch settlement in New Jersey was made and the historic old township of Bergen laid out in the early part of the 17th century. Among the first things which these sturdy men did, after providing a few houses, was to plan a "burying place." Beside this plot of ground the first Dutch Church was built, its quaint old octagon shape making it famous in history. A little later in the history of the church another and adjoining piece of land was used for this same purpose, and as the year went by still a third plot was so reserved. And in one of these three old burying grounds there lies the body of one of the bravest and most loyal daughters America had, and she did her country a great service at a time when such loyalty was sorely needed.

Bergen, during the Revolutionary War was a passing ground for the British and the American armies, and most of its sturdy Dutch inhabitants were known to be loyal to the Federal cause. They in consequence had to submit to many a petty tyranny while the English occupied Paulus Hook, the settlement at the river's edge opposite New York, and the place now known as Jersey City. Low flat marshlands then, as now, separated Bergen and the high bluff which led to Fort Lee, from the village which had direct communication with New York; but several roads had been built over these flats, and on one of the several little streams running through the meadows there was a mill erected by one Prior, the creek being called in consequence Mill Creek, and the mill after the proprietor. All during the war this mill and its stock

of grains played a prominent part, and flour and feed was furnished from time to time to both armies and to the inhabitants as well.

The English considered Paulus Hook well worth the keeping, as it gave them a convenient landing place for the troops going south, and was as well handy to the fort across the river. Now, Bergen was also a good place to watch the British in New York, and at one time Washington kept a small force there for that purpose, but exigencies arose which caused the soldiers to be withdrawn to the forts further up the Hudson. After the withdrawal of the troops the inhabitants of Bergen suffered many indignities and much trespassing from the English, and there were also many of the inhabitants arrested for suspected assistance given to the Americans. These troubles added to the fact that it was necessary for all the Bergenites to go through the British lines in order to reach the markets in New York, made the life of the Bergen farmer at that time a hard one.

The ferry annoyances were particularly hard to bear, for there was yet another reason than the getting rid of saleable wares; and that was that across the river in the prison on Manhattan Island was where the many soldiers of war were kept. These included many men from the old village, who were arrested on suspicion of aiding the Federal Army, and one of the rules of the prison was that the prisoners were to find their own food. So it grew to be the custom for the people of Bergen to make regular trips to the prison and provide for their number who were confined in this way.

Among the residents of Bergen at that time (and in fact ever since,) was a family by the name of Van Reipen, and the young daughter Elizabeth came to be very much interested in the welfare of the poor prisoners in the fort. Belonging to one of the oldest and most loyal families of the old town, she used to leave home early in the day, stop at the mill on the meadows, and on her back from there to the river front, she would carry many a heavy sack of provisions. Here she would take the ferry over the river, and again shoulder her heavy load, carry it up the steep incline to the hungry men waiting eagerly for her coming. It was while she was resting before starting on her homeward journey, after one of these expeditions of mercy, that she heard of a conspiracy among the officers of the two armies. Black Sam's Tavern was a favorite lounging place for the men of the military, and the proprietor who was himself a loyal American, knew full well that the young girl could be trusted with a secret, until the right time came for telling it, and so he repeated to her much that he had heard, telling her to be careful, but to waste no time in getting word to the Commander in Chief, who was in New Jersey.

She hurried home as rapidly as possible, and gave the important news to her brother, who in turn rode over to Hackensack, where General Wayne was stationed, and by this means word was sent to General Washington, of the treason of Benedict Arnold; but in the excitement which followed so closely on this eventful trip of Elizabeth Van Reipen, but few heard how the great general received the advance news which proved of so much value to him and to the American cause.

Elizabeth Van Reipen, later in life married, and as Elizabeth Van Reipen Tuers lived many years; her grave in the old burying ground is still unmarked, but the women of the historic old town, where she lived, and from which she sent the important message, propose to place a stone over it, marking the spot, and telling future generations of the brave deed performed by this loyal young woman.

ADA DAVENPORT FULLER.

ACTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MINUTES OF CONGRESS.

1818, February 19, Act of. Appropriates \$44,000 for bounties and premiums.

1818, March 9, Act of. "That the time limited by the act of April 16, 1816, be extended to March 1, 1819, for issuing land warrants, and time for locating them to October 1, 1819."

1818, March 18, Act of. "That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private soldier, and all officers in the hospital department and medical staff, who served in the War of the Revolution until the end thereof, or for a term of nine months, or longer, at any period during the war, in the Continental establishment; and every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, mariner, or marine, who served at the same time, and for a like term, in the Naval service of the United States, who is yet a resident citizen of the United States, and who is, or hereafter, by reason of reduced circumstances in life, shall be, in need of assistance from his country for support, and shall have substantiated his claim to a pension in the matter hereinafter directed, shall receive a pension from the United States: for an officer, of \$20 per month during life; for a non-commissioned officer, musician, mariner, marine or private soldier, of \$8 per month during life: Provided, no person shall be entitled to the provisions of this act until he shall have relinquished his claim to every pension heretofore allowed him by the laws of the United States.

Declarations, etc., to be made before the District Judges, Navy, County or State Judge. Pensions to begin from the day of filing the application. No sale or transfer or mortgage of the whole, or any part of this pension to be valid.

This act was the result of the following paragraph in the message of President James Monroe, which was read in Congress, December 2, 1817 (Tuesday).

"In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest to the surviving officers and soldiers of our Revolutionary Army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to laying its foundation. Most of those meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature and gone to repose. It is believed, that among the survivors there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honor to their country, to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more and the opportunity will be forever lost; indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefited by any pension which may be made, will not be great."

In the House, December 12, Mr. Bloomfield, of New Jersey, from the Committee to which that part of the message was referred, reported a bill, "giving to all officers and soldiers reduced to indigence, or, by age, sickness, or other cause, unable to procure a subsistence by manual labor, half pay for life, provided that no pension to a commissioned officer shall exceed the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel." Read twice and committed.

December 19. The House, in Committee of the whole, debated the bill. Linn, of New Jersey, moved to strike out certain words, was to confine the operation of the bill to those who actually served in the "Army of the United States." He withdrew the motion at the suggestion of Mr. Bloomfield.

Mr. Bloomfield addressed the House at considerable length. He said that there were in the Continental Army 68 battalions, of whom 17,000 were killed or died in the service. At the close of the war, the battalions averaged no more than 250 men each, or a total of 17,000. He estimated that one-tenth of the men were still living or about 1,700 in all, and that more than one-fifth would apply under the bill, or 340 men. Full pay for them would be \$2,295 per month. Of the officers of the above, there were 2,270 one-eighth were living, or about 340, and he thought that not more than one-tenth of them would apply under the bill, or 34 officers. At full subaltern pay, they would draw \$578 per month. A total of \$34,376 per year, an amount which must daily decrease. The bill, however, provided for half pay. He moved to amend by making the pension \$17 a month for officers, and \$8 a month for the men.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, moved to amend by making the pensions \$20 and \$8. Agreed to.

Mr. Colston, of Virginia, and Mr. Orr, of Massachusetts, between them, moved that every soldier who served in any manner in the Revolution should be entitled to the pension.

A long debate followed, without final action.

December 22. The bill was again taken up. Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, moved an amendment that the beneficiaries of the bill should have served three years; the officers to receive

half pay; the privates \$5 per month.

Debate followed, without result.

December 23. Mr. Harrison's amendment was rejected. The bill was variously amended, and read a third time.

December 24. Mr. Lowndes made an effort to have the bill amended so as to require proof of three years service. Mr. Edwards wanted the term made one year.

The bill passed the House.

In the Senate, January 19, 1818, the bill was reported, amended so as to limit its benefits to men who had served until the end of the war in the Continental establishment.

January 29, in the Senate, the bill came up. Mr. Barbour moved an indefinite postponement. Debate followed.

February 12. The bill was again debated in the Senate.

Mr. Goldsborough made a speech, during which he showed losses of the officers on their settlement certificates. He took a captain's pay as a fair average of the whole.

The pay of a captain, per month.....	\$40
	12
	\$480
	5

Commutation Certificates for\$2400

Average pay due at the time the Army disbanded,

2½ years, about 50 per cent. on the commutation.. 1200

Total,\$3600

This, estimated at 2½ shillings on the pound, as the price which final settlement certificates were sold, amounted to450

A sum less than one year's pay.

Those who held their certificates fared little better.

Final settlement certificates\$3600

Interest for 6 years 1296

But instead of paying the interest, the sum was converted into a 3 per cent. stock, thus sinking one-half of it 648

The principal of \$3,600, instead of being paid, was converted into a 6 per cent stock, two-thirds of which bear a present interest of 6 per cent, and the interest on the remaining one-third was deferred (not to be paid) for 10 years, making a loss, 6 per cent for 10 years on \$1,200, of 720

A total loss of a captain, by mode of payment, of \$1368
Add interest upon that amount to the present time.

February 18, Senator Talbot tried to have the bill amended so as to exclude from its operations all persons who had an estate ofdollars. Defeated.

The bill finally passed. The House agreed to the amendments and made one more amendment, to which the Senate agreed.

1818, March 27, Act of. Provisions of the law of May 6, 1812, which limit the time, within which persons shall make application for military land warrants, to 5 years after said persons shall become entitled thereto, shall not be considered as a bar to applications for land warrants by the heirs of deceased persons.

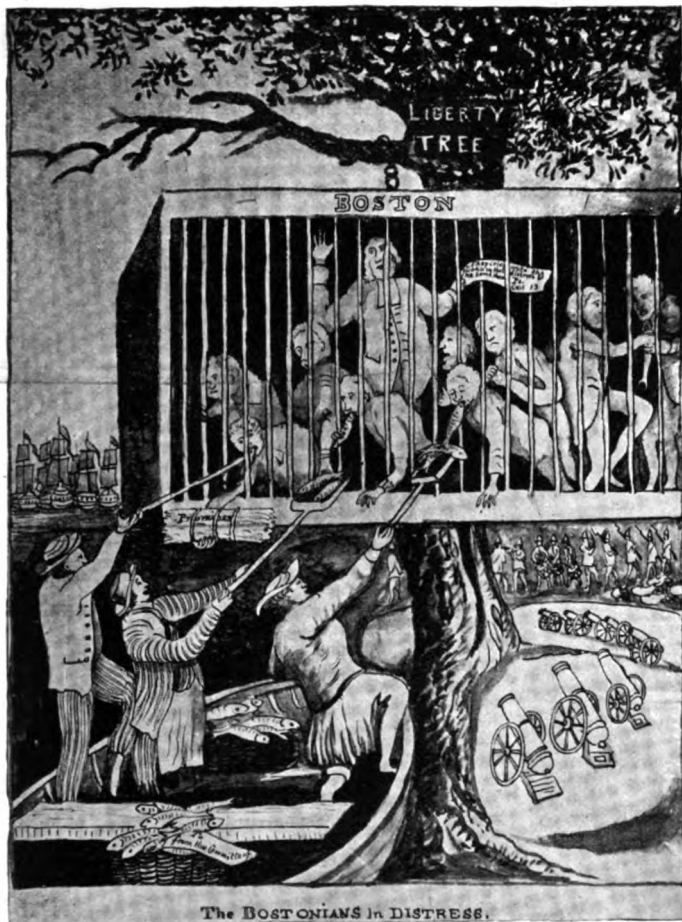
1818, April 9, Act of. Appropriates \$1 640 for sundry pensions, and \$360,000 for pensions.

1818, April 11. Extends time of Virginia Continental establishment for obtaining land warrants and their location on the Virginia military tract between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, two years from the ratification of any Indian treaty, extinguishing the Indian title to the lands, and for three years for returning their surveys and warrants.

1818, April 16, Act of. Amends the act of March 4, 1814, for the benefit of widows and orphans. It directs that when the five year certificates shall have been expired, the Secretary of the Navy shall allow to the meritorious holders of said certificates, full pay for five years more.

Section 2. "That if any officer, seaman or marine, shall have died since the 18th day of June, in the year 1812, in consequence of an accident or casualty, which occurred while in the line of his duty, on board a private armored vessel, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under 16 years of age, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to place such widow, child or children, on the pension list, and to allow to such widow, child or children, the same monthly pension as if the deceased had died by reason of wounds received in the line of his duty: Provided, that all monies paid by virtue of this act, should be paid out of the privateer pension fund, and no other."

1818, April 20, Act of. For paying expenses of the militia while marching to a rendezvous.



THE BOSTONIANS IN DISTRESS.

Plate II. London Printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, Map and Printsellers, No. 53 Fleet St., as the Act directs November 19, 1774.

Note.—Historians inform us that after the destruction of Tea at Boston, in December, 1773, caused the British to retaliate. They sent a fleet of vessels and an army there and closed the port of Boston that stopped all business and caused its ruin: that bankruptcy and want followed; that sympathizers in England sent \$150,000; that various committees which existed in each colony sent supplies and money. This is the subject of this picture, hemmed in on all sides by the government and good friends bringing them food. The "Tea" affair so exasperated the government that Boston became a hated term, which was used during the Revolution against all who sided with them. Such were called "Bostonians," no matter where they resided. See *Annals of Tryon Co.*, p. 38 and 69.

RUFUS A. GRIDER.

Note—C. W. Hutchinson, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., when in Europe, purchased the original in a book store in Paris, France, from which the above was copied in 1888.

The Liberty Tree is here represented as being hollow and rotten with dead branches at its top.

This picture is the sequel to the "Two Old Prints," on page 101 of the *SPIRIT OF '76*, for December, 1897.

The 2nd Connecticut Regiment, French and Indian War, was commanded by Col. Elizear Goodrich, and then by Col. Nathan Whiting. The muster roll of Col. Whiting was purchased some years since by a collector. Wanted, information that will discover the possessor of the roll and his address. The information is desired to verify the service of a member of that Regiment.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

—to—

Jonathan Landon, Dr.

For Sundry-Disbursements made by him for General Scott's Brigade while on the Westchester Expedition, viz.
1777, January 12. To Col. Luddington, Carting
Baggage

What was the object of this expedition—What did it accomplish—and what troops participated?

LEWIS S. PATRICK,
Marinette, Wis.

IN OLD AUGUSTA COUNTY.

There's a place where clustered maples shone as silver in the sun,
And the tufted grass was pleasant to the hand;
And a thicket where the mosses and the roses used to come,
And the breath of grand old fruit trees filled the land.
Awake, Awake, ye memories!

There were lanes to reach the pillard porch where many feet
have trod,
And by-ways, where forgotten faces met;
But the first of those who kept these walks are now beneath the
sod,
Though their honored names are living with us yet.
Awake, Awake, ye memories!

There were poplars by the front gates where the robins used
to sing,
And bushes where the snow-birds liked to stay;
As Bassetown was waiting for its evening bells to ring,
And its quiet would proclaim the seventh day.
Awake, Awake, ye memories!

There were sturdy oaks on guard around the pine-girt family
seat,
That was raised from earth a century before;
But the pines that fringe its avenue are not the kind you meet,
When you wander up and down our fir-clad shore.
Awake, Awake, ye memories!
There were deep embrasured windows that a child could sit
inside,
In the stone house on the main street in the town;
And hide behind the shutters where her mother used to hide,
And startle people passing up and down.
Awake, Awake, ye memories!

There are ghosts of Christmas frolics that will never cease to
come,
From the years that there were happy little boys;
And the pleasure that was given then will never be quite dumb,
While the world still clings to Christmas and its joys.
Awake, Awake, ye memories!

There's a craze for street extension that is spreading through
the land,
From the mountain and the valley and the sea;
And upon our lanes and by-ways it has laid its ruthless hand,
And the memory of few landmarks leaves to me.
Bow down, Bow down, ye memories!

There's a little western county undisturbed by that regret,
With its music of the cow-bell on the range;
So accepting of its bounty we can still move "further yet"
Till we reach the tide that gives us back no change.
Sleep on, Sleep on, ye memories.

MURDOCH GOW.

East Sound, Washington, October 24.

Note—The names Augusta and Basset are the original Virginia names of the present Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

A study for clubs and literary societies. "South America." A popular illustrated history of liberty in the Andean Republics, by Hezekiah Butterworth. Published by Doubleday & McClure Co., N. Y. Price, \$2.00.

This book, for popular reading, is well adapted to the use of Clubs, Societies and Schools who would study the Andean Heroes and Bolivia's plans for the perpetual peace for the American world. South America is the new land of opportunity. The book pictures, the heroic Creoles in their struggles for Independence and progress, and their views of ideal republics of unity and peace in the islands of the Southern Cross.

"Facts I Ought to Know About the Government of My Country," by Wm. H. Bartlett. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., Publisher, New York.

This is a little book that should be on every library table. The correct answer to the question asked in relation to the government of country is readily found, saving time, labor and patience of the one seeking an answer. It is admirably adapted for daily use of statesman, educator and student, being in size convenient for the pocket. Substantially bound in red linen. Price, 50 cents.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76,

18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City,

LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

LAST fall, the editor, while in the neighborhood of the Jumel Mansion, was struck with the chaste beauty of the old house. As an example of Old Colonial Architecture it rivals Mount Vernon, and in location and position is much more prominent and conspicuous.

He noted with alarm that a street had been cut through one side of the property and that another street was liable to cut through the house itself, this nerved him to make an effort towards its preservation.

The following letter was sent to some prominent patriots with the following result. It is hoped that others will agitate the subject and assist the SPIRIT OF '76 in the work it has undertaken.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

There is a movement on foot for the city to purchase the old Jumel Mansion and property for the use of the citizens as a public park and museum for historical relics and a gathering place for patriotic societies. All over the land the people are awakening to the fact that these old time headquarters should be preserved, and unless some movement is made at once, the place that sheltered Washington in our metropolis will be no more. Boston would give a half a million dollars to have back its Hancock house, and New York would, after this old house was destroyed, give twice the sum to have it back again.

Will you give me your endorsement of the plan, or what would be better still, write a letter to Hon. M. F. Holahan, President Board of Public Improvements, advocating the city's purchase of the site.

Yours truly,

L. H. CORNISH.

Hon. Maurice F. Holahan,

President Board of Public Improvements.

Dear Sir:—Your petitioner, the undersigned, respectfully asks the consideration of you and your board to the following matter of interest to all patriotic citizens of our great metropolis.

It is the preservation of the "Old Morris house or Jumel Mansion," situated on Washington Heights, and at one time occupied by the father of our country as a headquarters. All over the land the people are awakening to the fact, that these old-time headquarters should be preserved as an object lesson in patriotism to the millions yet to come.

Situated as it is, on the crest of the heights of the Harlem river, it can be seen for miles, by the multitude who travel over the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; it is clearly visible to the crowds who visit the Polo Grounds for foot-

ball and other games, it is a conspicuous object and as an ornament to the speedway cannot be surpassed.

The vandal hand of modern improvement is crowding the old place, and unless the city takes it as a public park, the place will be no more.

Boston would give untold wealth to have back its Hancock House, and New York would forever regret the destruction of this one. If the matter were brought as public matters are, to the people of our metropolis, they would arise as a body to favor our project.

Having this matter at heart, I wrote to several representative citizens and received the following replies.

Executive Chamber, Albany.

The SPIRIT OF '76.

My Dear Mr. Cornish:—I am in cordial sympathy with the effort to preserve the Jumel House, and earnestly hope it can succeed. New York ought to preserve all the interesting landmarks of her former history.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Dear Compatriot:—I am in entire sympathy with you in the movement you mention about the Jumel Mansion.

THOMAS WILSON,
Brig. General U. S. A., Retired.

Replying to your favor of the 19th, in regard to the acquisition of the old Morris or Jumel Mansion, allow me to accord the movement my most hearty sympathy. The march of improvement on Manhattan Island has swept away almost every object personally associated with the father of this country. This (the Jumel Manor) building is the most perfect specimen of genuine Colonial Architecture on the island.

It is a delight to the eye, an object lesson in Colonial life to the mind, and a patriotic inspiration to the soul. The dignity of the edifice itself enhanced by its superb location is in harmony with the lofty ideals suggested by the name of him, who, during the brief, but historic period, made it his headquarters. That building, preserved as a patriotic memorial, will be worth as a teacher, a hundred thousand times what it will cost in dollars and cents to purchase.

This building is our only Washington headquarters. Let us preserve it before it is too late. Shall we continue to let Morristown, N. J., Newburgh, N. Y., and other country towns put this great metropolis to shame in this respect?

Yours truly,

EDWARD H. HALL,

Sec'y to the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects.
Sec'y N. Y. Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America.
Sec'y of the American Flag Association.

I am in receipt of your letter and approve the plan to have the city own the Jumel Mansion. I will do whatever I can to promote the plan.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

These are but a few expressions of representative citizens and the SPIRIT OF '76 will agitate the subject until the object is accomplished. Hoping for your favorable consideration. I am,

Yours truly,

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

STEPHEN CROSS, of Boston, married 1690, Mary, widow of Robert Lawrence, daughter of John Phillips, of Dorchester, who had been widow of George Munjoy, of Falmouth.

WILLIAM CROSS, of Hartford, 1645, says Hinman, 19, was of Fairfield, 1649, there he died about 1655, leaving widow and perhaps children.

REFERENCES:—Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 144; Hammatt Papers Ipswich, Mass., 66; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, Me., 515; Pierce's Hist. of Gorham, Me., 160; Read's Hist. of Swanzy, N. H., 316; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 471; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., II, 196; Oxford, N. H., Centen., 108; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 761; Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 82; Power's Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 236; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 168; Preble Gen., 242; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 477.

CROSSETT. Read's Hist. of Swanzy, N. H., 319; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 500.

CROSSING.

CROSSING:—William, embarked at Barbados, for Boston, April 1, 1679, in the ship "Blessing," but was not probably an inhabitant. Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 477.

CROSSMAN.

CROSSMAN:—John, of Taunton, one of the first purchasers about 1639, had Robert.

REFERENCES:—N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XXII, 77; Benedict's Hist. of Sutton, 628; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 478.

CROSTHWAYTE or CROSWAIT.

CROSTHWAYTE:—Charles, of Boston, by wife Judith, had George, born June 16, 1671; George, again, March 3, 1676; Charles, February 3, 1678; and John, May 7, 1680, but of him I see no more. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 478.

CROSWELL.

CROSWELL:—Thomas, of Charlestown, had wife Priscilla, daughter of Deacon John Upham, who died December 8, 1717, aged 75.

REFERENCES:—Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 75; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, 444; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 249; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 760.

CROTCHERON. Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, 364.
CROUTCH, CROWCH, or CROUCH, (See Couch.)

CROUTCH:—William, of Charlestown, 1654, by wife Sarah, married February 21, 1657, had David, January 16, 1659; Mary, baptized December 22, 1661; Elizabeth, September 4, 1664; Richard and Hannah, twins, March 17, 1667; Joseph, August 22, 1669; and William, born November 16, 1678. A widow Crouch was living there in 1678, and in a different house, a William, perhaps her son. The name was continued in Charlestown, for I find the grave-stone of Jonathan there, who died Nov. 25, 1714, aged 58.

REFERENCES:—Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 250; Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, Mass., 393; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 195; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsun, N. H., 294; Read's Hist. of Swanzy, N. H., 319; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, N. Y., 388; Richmond, Va., Standard, IV, 2.

CROUSE. Hist. of Ross and Highland County, O.

CROW:—Christopher Crow, of Windsor, freeman of Connecticut, 1658, married January 15, 1657, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Burr; died 1680, leaving Samuel, Benoni, Thomas and four daughters. Hinman, 127 says he died 1681, and gives the ages of the children Samuel, 21 years; Mary, 18; Hannah, 15; Martha, 14; Benoni, 12; Margaret, 11; and Thomas, 5. His widow married Josiah Clark, of Windsor, and Mary, married John Clark, brother of Josiah.

ELI CROW, a soldier from some Eastern part of the Colony, was at Northampton, April, 1676.

JOHN CROW, of Charlestown, 1635, whose wife Elishua, came, says Frothingham, 84, in the preceding year, and we see in Budington, she was received in the church, January 4, of this year; had Moses, baptized June 24, 1637, who probably died young; John, perhaps 1638, in which year he removed to the new plantation of Yarmouth, in Plymouth Colony, became freeman 1640, representative 1641-3, and died January, 1673; had, I presume, born at Yarmouth, Samuel and Thomas, perhaps more children.

JOHN CROW, of Hartford, an original proprietor, was, perhaps, there in 1637 or '38, married Elizabeth, only child of William Goodwin, the famous ruling Elder, had sons John, Samuel, Daniel and Nathaniel, daughters Esther, who married Giles Hamlin, of Middletown; Sarah, born Mar. 1, 1647; Ann or Hannah, July 13, 1649, who married Thomas Dickinson of Hadley; Mehitable, married Samuel Partridge, of Hadley; Elizabeth, 1650, married William Warren, and not, next, Phineas Wilson, as sometimes said; Mary, married Noah Coleman, of Hadley, and, next, September 16, 1680, Peter Montague; Sarah, married Daniel White, of Hatfield; and Ruth, married William Gaylord, and next, John Hadlhey, both of Hadley. Here are one son and one daughter more than Porter mentioned, beside that the intermarriages in several cases the daughters are different from his. He tells us, that Warren, the husband of Elizabeth, died 1689, and she married Phineas Wilson, who died in 1691, and she died 1727. He sided with his father-in-law in the religious controversy, and with him went to plant Hadley, became freeman of Massachusetts, 1666, but many years afterwards removed back to Hartford, there died January 16, 1686. His son Daniel, died 1693, leaving widow but no children.

THOMAS CROW, of Yarmouth. His estate is still enjoyed by descendants. See Crowell.

WILLIAM CROW, of Plymouth, 1643, able to bear arms, married April 1, 1664, Hannah, daughter of first Josiah Winslow, had no children, died January, 1684, aged about 55, says her grave-stone, in his will mentioned brothers Samuel, Robert and Thomas, all of Coventry, England.

YELVERTON or ELVERTON CROW, of Plymouth, had, in 1643, been of Yarmouth, there had Thomas and Elizabeth, twins, born May 9, 1649; representative 1663. Baylies, II, 55.

REFERENCES:—Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 763; Porter's Hartford Conn. Settlers, 3; Stile's Hist. of Windsor, Conn., 576; Talcott's N. Y. and N. E. Families, 495; Judd's Hist. of Dudley, Mass., 474; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 234; Miller's Hist. of Colchester County, N. S., 199; Barlow's My Wife and Mother, 32; Dwight Gen., 112; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 479.

CROWDER. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 237.

CROWELL.—John Crowell, of Yarmouth. See Crow.

THOMAS CROWELL, of Yarmouth, perhaps brother of John, by wife Agnes, had (beside, perhaps, others), John, Thomas and Lydia; died March 9, 1690, leaving widow and those children. Lydia married February, 1677, Ebenezer, Goodspeed.

CROWFOOT.—Joseph Crowfoot, of Springfield, 1658, freeman 1672, died April 8, 1678, leaving Joseph, Mary, John, Samuel, James, Daniel, Matthew and David. He married April 14, 1658, Mary Hillier.

REFERENCES.—Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 354; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, N. H., 414; Atkins' Hist. of Hawley, Mass., 61; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 192, 708; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 355; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 768; Middlefield, Conn., Hist.; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., IV, 216; Austin's Allied Families of R. I., 78; Wheeler's Eminent North Carolinians, 203; Wheeler's Hist. of North Carolina, II, 199; Sear's Gen., 41, 143; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 210; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 480.

CROWFOOT. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 480.

CROWL. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 235.

CROWLEY. Williams' Hist. of Danby, Vt., 133.

CROWNE.—William Crowne, of Boston, 1657, came with a patent of September 8, 1656, from his Highness, Oliver, Lord Protector, etc., in conjunction with the Sieur de La Tour, and Col. Thomas Temple. He was to have, in division of this grand province of Acadia, all West of Machias for 30 leagues, including Penobscot, and up Machias river 130 leagues on its West bank; was freeman 1660, and had more productive, though narrower, estate by grant of the Colony 500 acres near Sudbury, in 1662, and by purchase of 1674, at Mendham. See valuable paper in Genealogical Register, VI, 46, about his serving as friend of New England. But I do not concur with the writer in claiming his son John, the poet, "as an American by birth," who in my opinion, preceded the first coming of his father hither.

REFERENCES.—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 480

CROWNINSHIELD. Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 48; Driver Gen., 268, 327; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 126.

CROZER. Crozer Gen. (1886), 29.

CROZIER. Martin's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 454; Davis' Hist. of Bucks County, Pa., 109; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 339.

CROWTHER.—John Crowther, of Portsmouth, 1631, sent by Mason, the patentee, was there 1640.

REFERENCES.—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 480.

CRUFTS.—William Crufts, Kittery, 1687.

REFERENCES.—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 481.

CRUGER. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., VI, 74, 180; XXIII, 147; Lamb's Hist. of New York City, vol. I, 517; Cruger Chart, 1892.

CRUMB or **CROMB.**—Daniel Crumb, of Westerly, 1669, married Alice, widow of Richard Haughton; but

by a former wife, I suppose, had William, and daughter who married Edward Austin. He died 1713, and his widow died January 29, 1716.

REFERENCES.—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 480; Hist. Rockland County, N. Y.

CRUMBIE. Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 493.

CRUMP. Temple's Hist. of Whately, Mass., 223.

CRUMRINE. Amer. Ancestry, VI, 153.

CRUSER. Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, N. Y., 366.

CRUTCHER. Amer. Ancestry, IX, 20.

CRUTTENDEN.—Abraham Cruttenden, of Guilford, 1639, brought wife Mary, and one or more children from England, died January, 1683; had, probably Abraham, Isaac, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Deborah and Thomas, who died unmarried February 8, 1698. Mary married George Bartlett, and died September 11, 1669; Elizabeth married John Graves; Hannah married George Highland; and Deborah, died April 24, 1658, probably unmarried. His second wife, married May 31, 1665, was Joanna, widow of William Chittenden, who died August 16, 1668.

REFERENCES.—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 481.

CUBBERLY. Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, 368.

CUDDEBACK. Amer. Ancestry, VII, 31, 171, 213; Gumaer's Hist. of Deerpark, N. Y., 41; Stickney's Hist. of Menesink, N. Y., 133.

CUDWORTH.—James Cudworth, of Scituate, 1634, by Deane, is supposed to have come in the Charles, with Hatherly, 1632, a very valuable man, joined the church January 18, 1635, with his wife who bore him James, baptized May 3, 1635, under his own roof, probably the place where the congregation then worshiped; Mary, July 23, 1637; Jonathan, September 16, 1638, died in a few days; Israel, April 18, 1641; Joanna, March 26, 1643; beside a son buried very young, June 24, 1644; and others, certainly Hannah, and another Jonathan, of whom we find not the baptism; representative 1649-56, and again in 1659, when for his tenderness to the Quakers, he was rejected; an Assistant 1656-8, captain of the militia and in the early part of Philip's war commander of the whole force of Plymouth Colony, in 1681 deputy-governor, died 1682. He was in London, as Colonial agent, where he died of small-pox soon after his arrival, and he had served as Commissioner of the United Colonies, in 1657. Baylies I, 280; IV, 13-15. Mary married 1660, Robert Whitcomb, of Scituate. He had taken wife in England, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Stoughton, as is inferred from a letter in Genealogical Register, XIV, 101, and removed with Lothrop to Barnstable, but after few years went back to Scituate. In his will, early in 1682, he gives to James, Israel, Jonathan and daughters Hannah, Jones and four children of daughter Mary Whitcomb.

REFERENCES.—Swift's Barnstable Families, vol. I, 252; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 245, 251; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 494; Guild's Stile's Gen., 474; Amer. Ancestry, III, 170; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 481.

CULBERTSON. Amer. Ancestry, V, 39; VII, 124; Culbertson Gen., 1893.

CULLEN. James, was a soldier in Turner's company 1676, King Philip's war.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 482; Richmond, Va., Standard, IV, 3.

CULLICK:—John Cullick, of Hartford, 1639, a captain, representative, 1644, '46 and '47, Assistant and Secretary 1648, and several years afterwards, married May 20, 1648, Elizabeth, sister not daughter (as I had said in note upon Winthrop's History, I, 228, of Edition 1853, having been misled by some Connecticut author,) of George Fenwick, Esq., of Saybrook, probably as 2d wife, had John, born May 4, 1649, Harvard College, 1668; and Elizabeth, July 15, 1652; removed to Boston, where he was received into the church November 27, 1659, with his wife and two elder children John and Mary. I suppose it was an elder daughter Hannah, who married May 20, 1660, Pelitiah Glover. He was from Felstead, Essex, served as Commissioner of the United Colonies for Connecticut, and died at Boston, January 23, 1663. His widow married Richard Ely, and much contention followed about the estate. His daughter Elizabeth married October, 1671, Benjamin Batten, of Boston.

REFERENCES:—Porter's Hartford, Conn., Settlers, 4; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 769; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 482.

CULLIVER:—John, of Boston, 1658, mariner.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 481.

CULVER:—Edward Culver, of Dedham, wheelwright, had John, born April 15, 1640; Joshua, January 12, 1643; Samuel, January 9, 1645; Gershom, baptized December 3, 1648; and Hannah, April 11, 1652, both at Roxbury, whither he had removed, but next year went to New London, where he had Joseph and perhaps, Edward. His wife was Ann; and he died 1685, near the head of Mistick, on Groton side of the town.

REFERENCES:—Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 762; Hurd's Hist. of New London County, Conn., 511; Hine's Lebanon, Conn., Address, 131; Davis' Hist. of Wallingford, Conn., 720; Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Conn., 309; Howell's Hist. of Southampton, N. Y., 228; Smith's Hist. of Dutchess County, N. Y., 247; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney Vt., 244; Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 83; Strong Gen., 915; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 20, X, 204.

CUMBY or CUMBEE:—Humphrey Cumby, of Boston, mariner, by wife Sarah, had John, born January 23, 1651; Robert, February 14, 1655; and Esther, March 1, 1657; was living 1673.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 482.

CUMINS. Hall's Trenton, N. J., Pres. Church, 194.

CUMING. Goode Gen., 192; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 242.

CUMMINGS, CUMINGS, CUMMENS, or with single "m," with or without "s," and

COMYNS:—David Cummings, of Dorchester, 1664, died September 12, 1690. Elizabeth, probably his wife, died November 13, 1689.

ISAAC CUMMINGS, of Ipswich, freeman May 18, 1642, may have been at Watertown, before and after, at Topsfield, for in 1661, Isaac senior, a deacon and Isaac junior, (who by wife Mary had a son, born November 3, in that year, and was living in 1686,) were there. In his will of 1676, he names son Isaac, son-in-law John Jewett, husband of Elizabeth, and John Pease, husband of Ann.

RICHARD CUMMINGS, of Isle of Shoals, joined with Thomas Turpin in purchase of all estate of Francis Williams, of Portsmouth, in December, 1645, and in short time removed to Massachusetts, freeman 1669, but went back, I presume, to Maine, and died at Scarborough, 1676, where his property was not small.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS, of Salem, 1637, probably the supporter of Wheelwright, disarmed that year. Ann, possibly his daughter, married October 8, 1669, at Salem, John Pease. Seven of this name, with its various spelling, had been graduated at Harvard, in 1820, and eleven at other New England colleges.

REFERENCES.

MAINE.—Corliss' Hist. of North Yarmouth; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, 516; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, 488; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, 564; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, 198; Sibley's Hist. of Union, 441; Ridlon's Hist. of Harrison, Me., Settlers, 54.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Temple's Hist. of Palmer, 432; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 356; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, 560; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 660; Perley's Hist. of Boxford, 29; Butler's Hist. of Groton, 393; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 278; Hyde's Hist. Address, Ware, Mass., 48; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, 186; Fox's Hist. of Dunstable, 240; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 32; Benedict's Hist. of Sutton, 629; Tyngsbow, Mass., Centen., 18.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Kidder's Hist. of New Ipswich, 355; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 473; Cochran's Hist. of Antrim, 441; Worcester's Hist. of Hollis, 371; Merrill's Hist. of Acworth, 204; Read's Hist. of Swansey, 320; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 520.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 390; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 241; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 2; Alden's Epitaphs, V, 215; Dinsmore's Hartwell Gen.; Green's Kentucky Families; Morrison's Gen., 231; Spooner Gen., vol. I, 356; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 55, 178; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXIX, 334; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 483; Cummings Gen.

CUMMINS. Cleveland's Hist. of Topsfield, 27.

CUNDY:—Samuel Cundy, of Marblehead, 1674.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 483.

CUNLIFF, CUNLITH or CUNDLIEF:—Henry Cunliff, of Dorchester, freeman 1644, when the record has Cunlithe or Gunlithe, as Mr. Paige reads it; by wife Susanna, had Susannah, born March 15, 1645; removed with early settlers 1659, to Northampton, was one of the founders of the church June 18, 1661, there died September 14, 1673. His widow died November 19, 1675. His only child Susanna, had been betrothed to Eldad Pomeroy, who died 1662, and she married 1663, Matthew Cole; and December 12, 1665, John Webb, Jr.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 483.

CUNNABEL. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 484; Cunnabel Gen.

CUNNINGHAM:—Andrew Cunningham, of Boston, 1684.

PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, of Springfield, died September 12, 1685. Sprague. Four of this name had been graduated at Harvard, and one at Yale, in 1834.

REFERENCES:—Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 561; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, Mass., 183; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 77; Cushman's Hist. of Sheepscott, Me., 370; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 775; Stark's Hist. of Dunbarton, N. H., 243; Smith's Hist. of Petersborough, N. H., 45; Futhley's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 508; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 252; Amer. Ancestry, V, 65; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 484.

CUNNYNGHAM. Roberdeau Gen.

CUNRED. Canad Gen.

CURNEY or CORNEY:—John Curney, of Gloucester, married November 18, 1670, Abigail Skilling, perhaps daughter of Thomas, had Elisha, born September 12, 1672; Abigail, February 8, 1676; John, September 27, 1678, died in a few days; Mary, 1682; and Babson thinks, another son John married 1713, Mary Cook, perhaps daughter of John; and he died 1722.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 484.

CURRIE. Richmond, Va., Standard, V, 20; Hayden's Virginia Gens., 239; Paxton's Marshall Gen.

CURRIER:—Richard Currier, of Salisbury, 1640, by wife Ann, had Hannah, born July 8, 1643; Thomas, March 8, 1646, and earlier, probably Sarah, who married June 23, 1659, Samuel Fogg, of Hampton; and he died May 17, 1689. Hannah, married June 23, 1659, Samuel Foote.

SAMUEL CURRIER, of Haverhill, married 1670, Mary, daughter of Thomas Hardy. Martha, of Andover, was one of the victims of the baneful superstition about witchcraft, executed August 19, 1692, at the same time with Rev. George Burrows, suffering by the same horrid delusion. Yet her punishment was, to some extent, less than his, as the greater culprit met the malediction of Cotton Mather, the church inquisitor.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, 201; Merrill's Hist. of Acworth, 205; Lancaster's Hist. of Gilmanton, 260; Fullerton's Hist. of Raymond, 192; Cogswell's Hist. of Nottingham, 369; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, 535; Chase's Hist. of Chester, 501.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Thurston's Hist. of Winthrop, Me., 179; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, Mass., 33; Poor's Hist. of Merrimac Valley, 115; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, Me., 446; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Can., 277; Wentworth Gen., II, 99; Amer. Ancestry, III, 12; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 484.

CURRY. Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N.H., II, 202.

CURTENIUS. Oneida Hist. Society, Col., II, 132.

CURTIN. Egle's Penn. Gens., 251; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 81.

CURTIS, CURTICE, CURTISE or CURTIZE:—Deodate Curtis, of Braintree, about 1643, had Solomon; and by wife Rebecca, had Ruth, born January 8, 1648.

FRANCIS CURTIS, of Plymouth, married December 28, 1671, Hannah Smith, had John, born July 26, 1673; Benjamin, August 11, 1675; Francis, middle April, 1679; Elizabeth, June 15, 1681; and Elisha, March, 1683.

GEORGE CURTIS, of Boston, freeman, May 13, 1640, joined our church August 4 preceding, called "servant to our teacher Mr. John Cotton." He had grant of lot

for two heads, December 30, 1640, when, probably, he was recently married at Muddy river.

HENRY CURTIS, of Watertown, 1636, an original proprietor of Sudbury, married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Guy, had Ephraim, born March 31, 1642; John, 1644; and Joseph, 1647; named in their grand-mother's will, 1666; and died May 8, 1678.

HENRY CURTIS, of Windsor, married May 13, 1645, Elizabeth Abell; had Samuel, born April 26, 1649; Nathaniel, July 15, 1651; removed to Northampton, and died November 30, 1661, leaving widow Elizabeth, (who married June 22, 1662, Richard Weller, from Windsor,) and these sons, of which Samuel died September 11, 1680.

HENRY CURTIS, of Boston, by wife Jane, had John, born July 2, 1657.

HENRY CURTIS, of Marblehead, perhaps went to Pemaquid, before 1674, where he and Henry Jr., in that year took the oath of fidelity.

JOHN CURTIS, of Dover, admitted an inhabitant April 24, 1656, but, perhaps, as no more is heard of him there, he removed to Roxbury.

JOHN CURTIS, of Stratford, 1650-85. Trumbull, I, 105, says he came from Roxbury, and he had John, born October, 1642. But all of it seems erroneous. He was really son of widow Curtis; had, says the preposterous tradition, daughter Elizabeth, old enough to marry John, the eldest son of Governor Thomas Welles, bearing to him several children, and, next, married March 19, 1663, John Wilcoxson. Almost every word of Trumbull, and of Cothren, borrowed from Trumbull, in relation to the Roxbury derivation of John and William, is wrong; and must have been a tradition of the middle of the eighteenth century. Yet a true John of Stratford, by wife Elizabeth, who died as Cothren, tells, 1682, beside that John, of 1642, had Israel, April, 1644; Elizabeth, May, 1647, (who by tradition became wife of John Welles, eldest son of the Governor, bore him one son in 1648, the year after her own birth, and twins 1651); Thomas, January, 1649; Joseph, November, 1650; Benjamin, September, 1652; and Hannah, February, 1654 or 5. None of this must be rejected but perhaps when Cothren adds, that he died December 6, 1707, aged 96 years, and that his widow Margaret, died 1714, acquiescence of our judgment may not be so easy.

JOHN CURTIS, of Topsfield, married December 4, 1672, Sarah Locke, freeman 1690.

NATHANIEL CURTIS, of Northampton, 1668, was a soldier, killed September 2, 1675, at Northfield, by the Indians, but who was his father is not known.

RICHARD CURTIS, of Dorchester, 1642, freeman 1647, by wife Elizabeth, had Elizabeth, born July 17, 1643. His wife died May 28, 1657; and he married September 25 following, Sarah had Isaac, June 17, 1658; and Joseph, September 4, 1661.

RICHARD CURTIS, of Salem, there had, by wife Sarah, Caleb, born September 24, 1646; and Sarah, March 19, 1650; both baptized April 21, 1650; Samuel, April 1, baptized May 18, 1651; Richard, February 14, baptized 20, February 1653; Sarah, again, baptized April 15, 1655; Hannah, born September 16, 1656, baptized Jan. 25 following; John, born February 2, 1659, died soon; John again, born June 4, 1660, died soon; and Mary, born February 11, 1663.

RICHARD CURTIS, of Boston, 1657, had wife Sarah, probably widow of John Strange.

RICHARD CURTIS, Marblehead, 1648, removed to Scituate, married 1649, Ann, daughter of John Hallct, had Ann, born 1649; Elizabeth, 1651; John, December 1, 1653; Mary, 1655; Martha, 1657; Thomas, March 18, 1659; Deborah, 1661; and Sarah, 1663; and he died 1693. His will of 1692 provides for second wife Lydia, the two sons, and daughters Ann, Elizabeth Brooks, wife of Nathaniel; Mary Badcocke; and Martha Clark, wife of Thomas. So it is inferred that the youngest two daughters died before their father.

RICHARD CURTIS, of Wallingford, had three sons and a daughter who married Nathaniel Howe, but of the four, only Isaac is named. The father died September 17, 1681.

SAMUEL CURTIS, of Northampton, 1668.

THEOPHILUS CURTIS, of Woburn, freeman 1684.

THOMAS CURTIS, of Wethersfield, an early settler, had John, born 1639; James, 1641; Joseph, 1644; Samuel, 1646; Isaac, 1647; Elizabeth and Ruth, all living November 13, 1681, at his daughters in Wallingford, whither he removed 1670. Elizabeth married May 26, 1674, John Stoddard; Ruth, married Eleazur Kimberly, the Secretary of the Colony.

THOMAS CURTIS, of York, removed to Scituate, there had Elizabeth, baptized 1649; and Samuel, 1659, went back to York, 1663; had Benjamin, 1684. With some of Courteous, he is seen swearing allegiance to Massachusetts, 1652, in Colonial Records, IV, pt. I, 129.

WILLIAM CURTIS, of Roxbury, 1632, came in "Lion," arrived at Boston, September 16, with wife Sarah, and children Thomas, Mary, John and Philip, freeman March 4, 1633, first named in the list of that day; had here, says Ellis, Hannah, Elizabeth and Isaac, born July 22, 1641. His eldest son William, who came in 1631, perhaps with Eliot in the "Lion," was a hopeful scholar, but God took him in 1634," says the church record. Thomas, died June 26, 1650, of "long and tedious consumption," says the church record, unmarried, it is presumed. His daughter Hannah married Aug. 25, 1651, William Geary, and Elizabeth married, December 14, 1659, John Newell. He died December 8, 1672, aged 80; and his widow died March 20 or 26 following, aged 73.

WILLIAM CURTIS, of Stratford, 1642-1702, son of a widow Curtis, that came, so I presume, from England, with John and this son, by Trumbull, I, 105 said to have come from Roxbury, erroneous, as must be thought for his observance on John. But Cothren shows that he, of Stratford (who may never have seen Roxbury), was one of the grantees of Woodbury, in 1672, though he removed not from Stratford, but died there December 21, 1702, in his will of six days preceding named his children Sarah, who was born October, 1642; Jonathan, February, 1644; Joshua, October, 1646; Abigail, April, 1650; Daniel, November, 1652; Elizabeth, February, 1654; Ebenezer, July, 1657; Zechariah, November, 1659; and Josiah, August, 1662. Who was his father is uncertain. His second wife was Sarah, widow of William Goodrich, but all the children were by first wife, whose name is not seen. Both husband and wife died 1702, as is said.

WILLIAM CURTIS, of Scituate, 1643, brother of Richard, had Joseph, born 1664; Benjamin, 1666; William, 1668; John, 1670; Miriam, 1673; Mehitabe, 1675; Stephen, 1677; Sarah, 1679; and Samuel, 1681.

WILLIAM CURTIS, of Salem, by wife Alice, had Ann,

born August 30, 1658; Sarah, October 13, 1660, died soon; William, December 26, 1662; Abigail, about Aug. 15, 1664; John, May 14, 1666; Elizabeth, January, 1668; and Hannah, August, 1670; was one of the troop in 1678.

ZAACHEUS CURTIS, of Salem, came in the "James" from Southampton, 1635, was from Downton, in Wiltshire, had grant of land 1646, but probably removed to Gloucester, there by wife Joan had Mary, born May 12, 1659, who married April 19, 1677, at Salem, Richard Friend. Of this name, ten had been graduated at Harvard, in 1834, and 19 in other New England colleges.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Draper's Hist. of Spencer, 183; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, 251; Kingman's Hist. of North Bridgewater, 476; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, 144; Perley's Hist. of Boxford, 35; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, 249; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., vol. I, 253; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 75; Ellis' Hist. of Roxbury, 183; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, 272.

MAINE.—Lapham's Hist. of Paris, 569; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, 200; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, 197; Bradbury's Hist. of Kennebunkport, 235; Corliss' Hist. of North Yarmouth; Cushman's Hist. of Sheepscott, 371.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Washington, N. H., Hist., 362; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 522; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 205; Read's Hist. of Swanzy, 322; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, 356; Cochrane's Hist. of Antrim, 442.

CONNECTICUT.—Davis' Hist. of Wallingford, 722; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 776; Mead's Hist. of Greenwich, 309; Dodd's Hist. of East Haven, 115; Huntington's Stamford Settlers, 27; Orcutt's Hist. of Derby, 715; Orcutt's Hist. of Wolcott, 472; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, 74; Brown's West Simsbury Settlers, 31; Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, 531.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 128; Deacon's Stoddard Gen.; Guild's Calvin Ancestry, 8; Hall's Gen. Notes, 168; Meade's Old Churches of Va., vol. I, 262; Ransom Gen., 46; Rodman Gen., 112; Upham Gen., 52; Wadsworth Hyde Gen., 599; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 20; II, 29; III, 69; IX, 240; XI, 213; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XII, 283; XVI, 137; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 484; Curtis Gen.

CURTISS. Orcutt's Hist. of Torrington, Conn., 681; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1178, 1351; Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, Conn., 1486; Andrews' cester, Mass., 32; Wheeler's Hist. of Brunswick, Me., 831; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Canada, 168; Trubee Gen., 115; Montague Gen., 539; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 195; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLIII, 321.

CURWIN or CORWIN.—George Curwin, of Salem, 1638, came with wife Elizabeth, who had been widow of John White, and daughter Abigail from Workington, in Cumberland, where he was born December 10, 1610, had John, born July 25 or 28, 1638; Jonathan, November 14, 1640, baptized January 17 following; Abigail, Nov. 30, 1643; Hannah, born January 1, baptized January 4, 1646; and Elizabeth, July 2, 1648. His wife whose family name was Herbert, it is said of Northampton, died Sept. 15, 1668; and by second wife Elizabeth Brooks, widow of Robert, daughter of Governor Edward Winslow, married September 22, 1669, he had Penelope, born August 7, baptized October 2, 1670; Susanna, December 10, 1672,

baptized January, 1673; and George, born 1674, died soon; was freeman 1665, representative 1666, 7, 9, 70, 2, 4 and 6; a selectman; captain in Philip's war, and died January 3 or 6, 1685, leaving large estate. Abigail married August 28, 1663, Eleazar Hathorne, and, next, Hon. James Russell; Hannah married, December 29, 1664, William Browne, and died November 21, 1692; Penelope married Josiah Wolcott; and Susanna married Edward Lyde, of Boston, and died early. More light is wanted as to Abigail's second husband than the Genealogical Register affords, as also for the marriage of Samuel Andrews to another child of Curwin's wife.

MATTHIAS CURWIN, of Southold, Long Island, had been early at Ipswich, it is said.

SAMUEL CURWIN, of Boston, died November 16, 1698. Often this name is written Corwin, sometimes Currin, to conform to sound. The Curwins were a very ancient family in Cumberland, and the name being nearly, or quite, extinct, it was assumed two or three generations since by Mr. Christian of the Isle of Man, who was a member of Parliament of some distinction, 60 years ago.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 488.

CUSHING:—David Cushing, of Exeter, 1655.

MATTHEW CUSHING, of Hingham, 1638, from Hingham, in County Norfolk, son of Peter, born in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, married, August 5, 1613, Nazareth Pitcher, had, as by register of old Hingham appears, Daniel, baptized April 20, 1619; Jeremiah, Jan. 1, 1621; Matthew, April 5, 1623; Deborah, February 17, 1625; and John, whose baptism is, I believe, omitted, and I have heard that it was in a neighboring parish; came in the "Diligent," embarked at Gravesend, April 26, and landed at Boston, August 10, 1638, with that wife and those children. He is the ancestor of all the myriads of this name in New England, and thence indefinitely spread; and died December 30, 1660. His widow died 1681, aged 95, as is said. Her sister, widow Frances Ricroft, came in the same voyage, but died in a few weeks after arrival. In his will all the children, except Deborah, who married, May, 1648, Matthew Briggs, are named as living; and the share to this son-in-law was large.

THEOPHILUS CUSHING, of Hingham, came in the "Griffin," 1633, with Gov. Haynes, at whose farm he lived some years. He was from old Hingham, and died March, 1679, aged about 100 years, of which he was blind for 25, had, it is thought, no children.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, 561; Stearn's of Ashburnham, 661; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, 288; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 76; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, 252; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, 249; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, 366; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 189; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 128; Dean's Hist. of Scituate, 25.

MAINE.—Wheeler's Hist. of Brunswick, 831; Bangor Hist. Mag., V, 185; Eaton's Annals of Warren, 531.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Benney Gen.; Bridgman's Copps Hill Epitaphs, 223; Bridgman's Granary Epitaphs, 13; Buckingham Gen., 242; Heraldic Journal, II, 123; IV, 55; Saunderson's Hist. of Charlestown, N. H., 318; Page Gen., 197; Whitmore's Copps Hill Epitaphs; Sumner Gen., 57; Turner Gen., 1852; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 70; X, 6, 202; XI, 26; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VIII, 41; XIX, 39; XV, 25; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 489.

CUSHMAN:—James Cushman, of Scituate, from 1639 to '48, says Deane. His will, April 25, 1648, probated May 24 following, names only cousins. It is not easy to offer a reasonable conjecture what he was.

ROBERT CUSHMAN, of Plymouth, one of the most active promoters of the migration from Holland in 1620 of the pilgrims in the "Mayflower," of which he was one, but when adverse circumstances compelled that ship to put back, he gave up his place for the good of other companions in the "Speedwell," which was abandoned; came next year in the "Fortune," arrived November 10, the first ship after the "Mayflower," with son Thomas, yet stayed only one month, went home in the same little bark, and came again no more. He had married at Leyden, June 3, 1617, Mary Singleton (on the Dutch records spelled Chingelton), of Sandwich, he being designated a woolcarder at Canterbury, both in County Kent. The first sermon preached in New England, was by him, on the highly appropriate subject of self-denial. He was constant in serving at London for the emigrants and in December 1624 spoke of his hope of coming in the next season; but Governor Bradford notes, that he was dead before receipt of his answer from Plymouth of June 1625; and his family came soon after to partake in the fortunes of the plantation. By general consent, he was assigned a share in the division of land with the comers of the "Mayflower." Davis, in Morton's Memorial, 128; Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims, 99, 249. Twelve of this name had been graduated at the New England colleges in 1834.

REFERENCES.

MAINE:—Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, 202; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, 570; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, 490; Lapham's Hist. of Bethel, 517; Eaton's Annals of Warren, 531; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, 448; Corliss' Hist. of North Yarmouth; Thurston's Hist. of Winthrop.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, Mass., 249; Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 633; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 372; Adams' Hist. of Fairhaven, Vt., 334; Bass Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 129; Barrus' Hist. of Goshen, Mass., 142; Cushman Gen. 1855; Adams' Gen. (1861) 23; Cushman Monument Proc. (1859); Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 77; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 20; III, 12; V, 39; IX, 99; XI, 75; Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 491; Cushman Gen.

CUSTIS.—Meade's Old Churches of Va., vol. I, 262; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 150; Neil's Virginia Carolorum, 208; Paxten's Marshall Gen. 264; Potter's Amer. Monthly, VI, 85; Custis' G. W. P. Reminiscences, 113.

CUTHBERT:—Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, N. H., 294.

CUTHBERTSON:—Cuthbert Cuthbertson, of Plymouth, came in the "Ann," 1623, and in the division of lands, next season, was counted for six heads, if the records be right, yet at division of cattle, 1627, he, and wife Sarah, who, I presume, had been widow of Digory Priest (that died at Plymouth January 1, 1621), and married November 21 following, at Leyden; and son Samuel are all; but we may suppose, that some daughters had been married in the interval, and at this division are counted by other names. Sarah, his daughter, married 1630, John Coombs, it is said, and another married Phineas Pratt. He was a Dutchman, united with the fathers at Leyden, and Winslow and gives his name, as,

perhaps, in earlier life, the man wrote it, Godbert Godbertson. He died before October 23, 1633, the date of inventory of both himself and wife, so that she was probably dead a short time before. By descendants the last syllable of the surname is now rejected. Davis, in Morton, 379. Savage's Gen. Dict. vol. I, 491.

CUTLER:—James Cutler, of Watertown, by wife Ann, had James, born November 6, 1635; Hannah, July 26, 1638; Elizabeth, January 28, 1640, died soon; and Mary, March 29, 1643. His wife died September in the following year, and he married March 9, 1645, Mary, widow about 1648; Sarah, Joanna, Jemima, John, March 19, and perhaps one or more of the latest were by third wife Phebe, 1663; Samuel, November 18, 1664; Phebe, daughter of John Page. He had removed 1648, to an outlying plantation, called Cambridge Farms, now Lexington, and there his will of November 24, 1684, calling himself 78 years old, was made, and yet not probated before August 20, 1694. Ann married, probably, John Collier; Elizabeth married John Parmenter, of Sudbury; Sarah married Thomas White; and Joanna, married Philip Russell.

JOHN CUTLER, of Hingham, came in 1637, with wife, seven children and one servant, from some part of Norfolk, Eng., and died, I suppose, about 1671, for next year his widow Mary, then became Hewet, joined with son Nathaniel, of Reading, Samuel, of Topsfield and Thomas, of Charlestown, in sale of the estate at Hingham.

JOHN CUTLER, of Woburn, married September 3, 1650, Olive Thompson, had Mary, born August 7, 1651, died young; Susanna, March 22, 1653; and Mary, again, May 5, 1663. He died of small-pox, 1678 or 9. Mary married June 20, 1684, another record says March 2, 1684, Matthew Smith.

JOHN CUTLER, of Woburn, perhaps, married May 12, 1682, Susanna Baker, probably daughter of John, but may have removed after having John, born December 7, 1684, died soon.

JOHN CUTLER, of Hingham, a surgeon, who changed his name from John Demesmaker, married January 4, 1675, Mary, daughter of Edward Cowell, had John, born August 6, 1676; Peter, July 7, 1679; Mary, July 24, 1682; Hannah, June, 1685; Abigail, November 1, 1687, died in few months; David, November 1, 1689; Ruth, February 22, 1692; Elizabeth, September 7, 1695; and Abigail, again, May 30, 1699, the last two at Boston, to which he removed for permanent residence, and here died 1717. His widow had administration of his good estate November 30, of that year. His elder son John, followed the father's profession, married August 21, 1716, Joanna, widow of Thomas Richards, whose maiden name was Dodd, but had no issue.

ROBERT CUTLER, of Charlestown, 1637, freeman May 2, 1638, deacon 1659, died March 7, 1665, leaving widow Rebecca and children John, Rebecca, married 1649, Abraham Errington; Hannah, married August 29, 1654, Matthew Griffin; and Nathaniel, baptized November 8, 1640, Harvard College, 1663. He had good estate, by his will, made May 1, preceding his death, distributing to wife, four children and to grand-children, beside bequeathing to officers of the church.

SAMUEL CUTLER, of Marblehead, 1654, was 71 years old in 1700.

SAMUEL CUTLER, of Charlestown, by wife Dorothy,

had Samuel, baptized December 9, 1683, born May 4, same year; Abraham, born July 6, 1685, baptized in Boston, at Old South Church, January 3 following. His wife was daughter of Abraham Bell, and they were married June 30, 1681. After his death she married Dec. 3, 1698, Josiah Treadway.

REFERENCES.

MAINE.—Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, 197; Hatch's Hist. of Industry, 567; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, 451.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 521; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, 260; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 357; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 254; Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, 669; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 607; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, 562; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, 474; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, 291; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, 474; Eaton's Hist. of Reading, 60; Dunstable Bi-Centen. 160; Cutter's Hist. of Arlington, 211; Brown's Bedford, Mass., Families, 7; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 189; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 48; Morse's Sherborn, Mass., Settlers, 67.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, 498; Kidder's Hist. of New Ipswich, 356; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 527; Morrison's Hist. of Windham, 417; Smith's Hist. of Petersborough, 48.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 790; Morse's Mass. Appendix, 64; Benton's Hist. of Guildhall, Vt., 217; Heminway's Vt. Gaz., V, 393; Avon, N. Y., Gen. Rec., (1871); Upham Gen., 38; Rockwood Gen., 62, 102; Whitney Gen., (1860); Driver Gen., 421; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, IV, 19; IV, 87; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 493; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., IV, 175; VII, 297; VIII, 259.

CUTTER:—Richard Cutter, of Cambridge, freeman June 2, 1641, artillery company 1643, by his first wife Elizabeth, had Elizabeth, born July 15, 1645, died at 18 years; Samuel, January 3, 1647; Thomas, July 19, 1648, died soon; William, February 22, 1650; Ephraim, Gershom and Mary; all, says Mitchell, born and baptized in this church, except Thomas. His wife died March 5, 1662, not 1663, as Harris Epitaphs, I., has it, aged about 42, and he married February 14, 1663, Harris, 23 (which was before the death of Elizabeth, as by him given). Frances, widow of Isaac Amsden, had Nathaniel, December 11, 1663, baptized January 24, 1664; Rebecca, September 5, baptized October 8, 1665; Hepzibah, November 11, baptized December 1, 1667, died at 3 months; Elizabeth, born March 1, 1669; Hepzibah, again, August 15, 1671; Sarah, August 31, 1673; and Ruhamah; and he died June 16, 1693, aged about 72. Frances, his widow, outlived him; and his daughter Mary married Nathaniel Sanger; Rebecca married December 19, 1688, Thomas Fillebrown; Elizabeth married a Hall; and Sarah married December 5, 1700, James Locke, of Woburn.

WILLIAM CUTTER, of Cambridge, 1636, freeman April 18, 1637, artillery company 1638, brother of the preceding, was living some years later; had grant 1648, of land in Cambridge, and in short time afterward went home, and sent power of attorney in 1653, to his brother Corlet, from Newycastle on Tyne. Elizabeth, I think, his mother, who died January 10, 1664, in her will of February 16 preceding, called herself about 87 years, says she has lived now about 20 years with Mr. Elijah Corlet, who married her daughter Barbara, and gives them all her little property, making the daughter executrix.

REFERENCES:—Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 519; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, 188; Cutter's Hist. of Arling-

ton, Mass., 211; Wyman's Hist. of Charlestown, Mass., vol. I, 260; Cutter's Hist. of Jaffrey, N. H., 261; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 532; Corliss' Hist. of North Yarmouth, Me., 764; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 240; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 112; VII, 54; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 496; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXVIII, 259.

CUTTING:—John Cutting, of Watertown, 1636, afterward at Charlestown, thence removed, was about 1642, at Newbury, had Sarah, married James Brown, and Mary, married November 9, 1657, Samuel Moody. He made many voyages, and brought very many passengers from England, and died November 20, 1650. His widow, Mary, married John Miller, and died March 6, 1664.

JOHN CUTTING, of Boston, 1655.

RICHARD CUTTING, of Watertown, came in the "Elizabeth," from Ipswich, 1634, a youth of 11 years, under the care of Henry Kimball; by wife Sarah, who died November 4, 1685, aged 60, had James, born January 26, 1648; John, Susanna; Sarah, September 2, 1661; and Lydia, September 1, 1666, beside Zechariah, who may have been the eldest. He made his will June 24, 1694, in which he mentioned the four children alive, and child of John, named John, and child of Sarah, named Elizabeth. Susanna married June 2, 1672, Peter Newcombe, of Braintree; Sarah married March 5, 1683, John Barnard, Jr., and died May 6, 1694; and Lydia married Henry Spring.

WILLIAM CUTTING, a passenger in the "Elizabeth," from Ipswich, 1634, aged 26. It may be asked if he were related to Richard Young, who came in the same ship with him, or of John, who was master of the Francis, which sailed on the same day from the same port, and both reached Boston the same day, without loss of any passengers. Yet where the answer will come from, or what it will be, is beyond conjecture.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, 259; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 193; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 216; Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, 672; Washburn's Hist. of Leicester, 351; Westminster, Mass., Centen. 29.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Washington, N. H., Hist., 363; Wheeler's Croyden, N. H., Centen. 70; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 358; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 528; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 532; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Can., 330; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 142; V, 110; VIII, 46; IX, 169.

CUTT:—(or Cutts in modern days) John Cutt, of Portsmouth, son of that Richard, a member of Oliver's Parliament, 1654, in which year he died, was a merchant from Wales, married July 30, 1662, Hannah Star, had John, born June 30, 1663; Elizabeth, November 30, 1664, died next year; Hannah, July 29, 1666; Mary, November 17, 1669, and Samuel; was appointed by the crown, 1679, president of the province, undertook the office next year and died March 27, 1681, leaving large estate. A second wife Ursula survived, but was killed by the Indians, 1694, on a Saturday, as Mather tells, VII, 86; and from Belknap we may guess it was on July 21. Hannah married February 16, 1681, Richard Waldron, died February 14, 1683, and Mary married July 1, 1687, Samuel Penhallow. Belknap I, 90, 91, 141; Chalmers, 490.

ROBERT CUTT, of Portsmouth, brother of John, went

to Barbados, from New England, came back, lived at Kittery, about 1663, built many vessels; by second wife Mary, had Richard, Elizabeth, who married Humphrey Eliot, Robert; Bridget, who married Rev. William Scriven; Mary and Sarah. His will, of June 18, 1674, probated July 6 following, names son Richard, also, so that we may assume he was born by former wife. In the inventory of 890 pounds sterling, large for that neighborhood, are included eight negro slaves, but their aggregate value is only 111 pounds sterl. His widow married Francis Champenoon.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 494.

CUTTS. Hatch's Hist. of Industry, Me., 569; Maine Hist. and Gen. Rec., IV, 294; Brewster's Hist. of Portsmouth, N. H., II, 142; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 357; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 6; Slaughter's Hist. of St. Mark's Parish, Va., 186; Wentworth Gen., vol. I, 312; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 138; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., II, 276; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. I, 294; Cutts Gen., (1892.)

CUYLER. John, the ancestor, settled in Albany, and had a son John.

REFERENCES:—Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Settlers, 52; Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll., IV, 111; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., IV, 179; Amer. Ancestry, V, 133.

DABNEY, Cornelius (spelled d'Aubigne) of Wales, born in France, a descendant of Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigne, came to Virginia from Wales, having fled from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He had a son, George D.

REFERENCES:—Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 34; III, 24; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Sketches of Lynchburg, Va., 245; Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, Va., 186; Paige Gen., 163; Gilsum's Georgians, 166; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 91, 166; Dabney Gen., 1888.

DADE, **DAVY**, **DADY**, or **DAWDY**, and even **DANDY**: William Dade, of Charlestown, 1630, a butcher, came in the fleet with Winthrop, probably, for his name stands on the list of the Boston church next after John Winthrop, Jr., who came, however, in 1631; and he was of the 35 earliest members of the church of Charlestown, freeman April 1, 1633; by wife Dorothy, had Benjamin, baptized March 24, 1635; Nathaniel, January 22, 1637; and Zechary, born May 16, 1644; died April, 1682, aged 77, leaving estate to wife Dorothy, son William and daughter Abigail. Frothingham, 79.

REFERENCES:—Hayden's Virginia Gens., 731; Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, Va., 158; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 1.

DADEY. Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 271.

DADNUM. Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 217.

DAFFORNE or **DAFFERN**:—John Dafforne, of Boston, by wife Mary, had Mary, born 15, baptized April 22, 1677; John, 3, baptized August 5, 1678; Isaac, November 20, baptized December 5, 1680; and Richard, whose birth is not known, but baptized June 10, 1683. Perhaps he had been driven away from some frontier settlement in the Indian War and went back. Yet in the great fire of March, 1760, one of the sufferers, as we see in Drake's valuable History of Boston, page 652, was Isaac Dafforne, perhaps grand-son of John.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 2.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries.

ATZCO CLUB OF 1847.—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, New York City.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* Descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI.—Instituted, May 13, 1783. *Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the war of the Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Criminal Court Building, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA. 1890.—Organized, May 23, 1890. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *Secretary:* Mrs. Timothy M. Cheesman, 109 University Place, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—Organized, May 1891. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William Reed, 103 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Silas Wodell, 2 Wall Street New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Walter L. Suydam, 45 William Street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, 614 22nd Street, Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Women descended from officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Organized, September 9, 1891. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers, sailors and statesmen of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Miss Virginia S. Sterling, Room 713, No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—Founded, January, 1896. *Members:* Descendants of Colonial Governors. *Secretary General:* Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.—Incorporated, March 16, 1896. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line of father or mother, from settlers between 1607 and 1657, the intermediate ancestor during Revolution having been loyal to America. *Secretary General:* Chas. Mather Glazier, Hartford, Conn.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1885. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized, April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *Secretary:* Mrs. James M. Lawton, No. 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

JUNIOR AUXILIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.—Organized, April 23, 1897. *Members:* Children whose parents are Sons or Daughters of the Revolution or of persons lineally descended from soldiers, sailors and statesmen of the American Revolution. *Secretary:* Miss Sara Fairchild Platt, Englewood, N. J.

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

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 256 West 74th Street, New York City.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.—Organized, April 23, 1889. *Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander,* Gen'l L. G. Estes, Washington, D. C.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.—Instituted, Dec. 17, 1894. *Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* C. L. James Henry Morgan, St. Paul Building, New York City.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.—Instituted, July 4, 1890. *Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Leonard Chenery, U. S. N., University Club, New York City.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. *Incorporated:* March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss Rebecca St. John, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY CHAPLAINS.—Organized, Aug. 23, 1899. *Membership:* 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 regular authorization or commission in the regular army, navy or marines; the volunteers of any state, or of the United States in time of war; or the lawful Militia or National Guard of any state whether in time of peace or war, and who has been honorably discharged or is now continuing in service. *Secretary:* Rev. Harry P. Dewey, D. D., Concord, N. H.

ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.—Incorporated, January 31, 1896. *Secretary:* Geo. B. Horr, 138 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

ORDER OF WASHINGTON.—Instituted, 1895. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer *Forward*, Mobile, Ala.

SAINT NICHOLAS.—Organized, February 28, 1835. *Members:* Male descendants (limit 4 to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* Charles Isham, 1286 Broadway, New York City.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Instituted, October 22, 1875. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Capt. Sam'l Eberly Gross, 1514 Masonic Temple, Chicago Ill.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Instituted, February 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—Instituted, January 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 101 W. 117th Street, New York City.

WAR OF 1812. (General Society).—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., 421 South 44th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812).—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *Howland Pell, Adjutant and Secretary,* 11 William Street, New York City.

December 22, 1899.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76, New York.

My Dear Sir:—I have been so much pleased with your editorial definition of the SPIRIT OF '76 in the last issue of your excellent publication, that I venture to send you a copy of my opening address, (limited to fifteen minutes), at the last annual banquet of our Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Missouri. It was not written and has not hitherto been offered for publication. You may make such use of it as you think it deserves.

I beg also to enclose the circular announcement of the Society's Annual Election of officers. Believe me,

Respectfully yours,

H. N. SPENCER.

Fellow members of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Missouri:—

I congratulate you upon another anniversary which brings us into this delightful reunion of social feast and interchange of sentiment.

I congratulate you upon the presence with us again of the ladies who are an inspiration to every good endeavor and a prime factor in every accomplishment for the benefit of Society, which is credited to our sex.

In behalf of the Colonial Wars Society, I welcome our distinguished guests. We feel honored by their presence at our banquet table. They are of those who give character to our community and strength to our commonwealth. I believe in heredity and feel inclined to ascribe this to their colonial ancestry. Indeed, we think so highly of you, gentlemen, that we would welcome you to a permanent place in our Society.

For myself, I feel profoundly grateful to you for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me. Inexperienced in the parliamentary requirements of my position, I have needed the consideration and assistance, which you have ren-

dered me with so much magnanimity. You will pardon me if my address of welcome takes on a more serious tone than is customary, but each year that we meet, presents some feature, characteristic of itself, and the key-note to an address is thus furnished to our hands. In justification of this position that our Society should each year consider the present and connect it with the past, applying that touch-stone which we reverence, I may state the objects of our Order as they are set forth in the preamble to our Constitution and By-Laws.

"The Society of Colonial Wars has been instituted to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community, respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible."

As I attempt to apply these principles to the present situation of affairs in our country, I hope that I shall not give offense to anyone; certainly nothing could be more foreign to my wishes. I will not be charged with party prejudice. The truth of the matter is, I am somewhat at a loss to know just where I stand myself. I will not be charged with prejudice against the representative head of our country. I will plainly avow that I supported him on the issues that were submitted avow that I supported him on the issues that were submitted to the people in the Canvas of 1896. I feel the more privileged to differ with him now on a question that concerns the national character and life, even more profoundly than did the policy which was submitted to the people in that campaign, as grave as that question was. If I am in error, it may be that I am too slow to grasp the drift of the times, but ascribe no other motive to my utterance than love of Country, and love of mankind. I shall speak as plainly and as earnestly as I know how in the fifteen minutes of your time, which I only claim for myself.

If this organization stands for anything, it stands for those principles which animated our fathers in the days prior to the Republic. The Colonists left England in protest against

Imperial tyranny. The liberty which was secured when King John signed the Magna Charter at Runnymede, was considered the birth-right of every Englishman. They brought to the wilds of America the pride of their ancestors. They still contended with Parliament that was pushing home injustice and oppression to the millions for the benefit of the thousands. It had been their dominating spirit at home. The seas through which they had passed had not quenched it. They did not dream of independence from their country, but only of independence for their country. The Republic to which their contentions led was an accident, a corollary of which they had not thought. They did not accept for one that the miserable force which would crush freedom abroad, that they might the more easily break it at home, was their country. They honored no authority which did not honor the people. Nor do we ourselves or for our children. "My country, right or wrong," is a travesty upon freedom. If you and I, component parts of this great whole can do wrong and be justly condemned. My country will ever be wrong when a majority resist the God-born spirit of freedom and justice in the people, which once crystallized in this Republic. Our fathers so considered and that is the faith, which inspires us who are their representatives. This is the doctrine which we are to preach.

I do not wish to mar the pleasure which fills our hearts on this occasion of festivity, my friends, but the times forebode evil. We are confronted with questions to-day which remind us of the evil days through which our ancestors passed. Our country is going to be called upon to decide, if they will deny to any the gift of gifts, which they prize so well. Shall we, by force of arms, enslave a people who would be free? God forbid! Rich and powerful, shall we allow a spirit of Commercialism, a greed for still greater gain, that is showing its overbearing influence in the power which it has gained over the administrative councils of our country, to trifle with those principles, which are our inheritance and pride? If there was no voice to be sounded but that which our Society could utter, I would say with Mirabeau, who, standing alone in the French charged that the whole aristocracy opposed him in his transcendent conviction of right, declared that "God and one make a majority." He cared not for that opposition, which takes resort in vulgar abuse. Opprobrious epithets kindle the fires of conviction. On moral and political grounds, as I view this war, my whole nature protests against it. I shudder to think of its consequences upon those characteristics of heart and mind which have been peculiar to us as a people. It would be evil enough to impair the potency of either. As we have received our richest legacies from the fathers, it becomes us to conserve and guard the ideals which we have striven to implant in the youth of our land. The Monroe Doctrine and the great heart of sympathy for mankind in suffering, engendered by our Republic of sympathy for mankind in suffering, engendered by our Republican form of government, might be urged as an excuse for our war with Spain in the interest of Cuba, but the war which we are waging with the Filipinos cannot be excused, either on the ground of the Monroe Doctrine, or humanity. We are trampling both under foot. God pity the man who breaks faith with his principles, and does violence to his conscience for glory or for gain. In the language of Pitt, spoken in the face of conditions nearly akin to those which confront us, "I call upon the spirit and humanity of my country to vindicate the National Character."

My appeal is to the people who will be held responsible when this case comes up for final adjudication in the Highest Court. Who knows whether we may not be held responsible also, because of our example and this situation which nullifies our influence, for the war for conquest which England is now waging in the Transvaal. If it is our mission to civilize the world, let us adopt some other method of doing it, than by the sword. Abraham Lincoln said, "No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. When the white man governs himself, that is self-government, but when he governs himself and also governs another man that is more than self-government—that is despotism."

Our reliance is in the love of liberty, which God has planted in us; our defence is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

I am not here to offer a solution to the situation which has presented itself, it is claimed as an unforeseen consequence to our war with Spain, and which has come to involve issues, which one occupying the highest position among the statesmen of the land, honoring and honored by his party, Mr. Thomas B. Reed, char-

acterizes as "tremendous;" neither do I wish to inject politics, as such, into any discussions of our Society. My only purpose is to urge you that we have an inheritance to fulfill. Times change, —principles never.

Enough on the subject of the inherent right involved. Allow me just as briefly to direct your attention to the consequences upon our national life, which I foresee.

We have entered upon a new era in American politics. We have assumed a new role in the World's drama, and the great Nations with bated breath are watching to see the outcome. Good and wise men all over the land have raised the alarm cry, and without avail have called a halt in the forward march, which would convert the Republic into an Empire. It remains for the people to establish or condemn the movement which is under way. It is not a question of party, my friends, but a question of patriotism. It may be claimed that the sons of the Colonial Wars Society is only of historical interest and should not connect itself with the late issues that appeared in the developments of our country, but the colonists made the Republic and their descendants will defend and preserve it.

Patriotic Societies have sprung up at a time when they are most needed. The great want of this country to-day, my friends, is a revival of patriotism, pure and simple. The fundamental evil in politics is that its offices have degenerated into a system of pecuniary rewards, symbolized by the bold and shameless avowal that "to the victor belongs the spoils." The official serves his country for the money there is in it, and politics has descended from a profession to a trade; a man is elevated, not because the office needs him, but because he needs the office; and public service becomes not unselfishness a refuge for "dead beats." A man's "pull" (if you will pardon the use of the word) lands him in a position of trust where you and I are taxed to pay him as a beneficiary, a sum which he could not earn by his own honest exertion.

If this state of things prevails, under the Republic, will it be improved when the logical outcome of the present movement under foot has been realized, and the Republic has been supplanted by the Empire? We have read history to little advantage, if we can have faith that it will.

I have no heart to push our inquiries any further, and besides I do not wish to weary you. You are to listen to other and abler speakers. As your presiding officer of whom it is expected that he will submit a portfolio, so to speak, upon which the Society is to act, and whose duty it is ever to keep present before the membership the objects which have called us into existence, I feel, the supreme urgency of the hour is so great that I should be derelict in my duty, did I not urge upon these questions. I have merely presented them. There are others abler than I who may discuss them—deal with the problem of our present situation, and suggest the way out of this difficulty and peril into which our nation has drifted.

I am not disposed to take a pessimistic view. I have faith in the great American people. I believe, when an issue of righteousness has been submitted squarely and honestly to the people, they will decide upon it rightly.

We have all heard of that battle in which the Scottish troops were fighting against desperate odds, their one hope being reinforcements, but so long were they in coming, that retreat was inevitable, had not a maiden who had crept off to hold her ear to the earth, cried, "They're coming, they're coming, I hear the tread of the Highlanders, and the sound of the bag-pipes." With revived courage the wavering line fought on till their countrymen arrived, and victory was theirs that day.

My friends, as I put my ear to the ground, I hear from over the Alleghenies, and I hear it reverberating in the passes and canyons that separate us from the Pacific, I hear it from the South, borne by the air currents that move in pride above the majestic sweep of the Father of Waters, I hear it as it comes from the Great Lakes and gathers volume in the broad prairies of the North, "They're coming, they're coming." I hear the voice of the people and the song which they sing is the song which shall give us the victory:

"My country 'tis of thee,

Sweet land of liberty,

Of thee I sing.

Land where my fathers died,

Land of the Pilgrim's pride,

From every mountain side,

Let Freedom ring.

Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,

Protect us by thy might

Great God, Our King."

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
STATE OF MISSOURI.

At the General Court of this Society, held November 24, 1899, the following officers were elected:

Governor, Horatio Nelson Spencer, M. D., LL. D., St. Louis; Deputy Governor, Hon. Frederick Newton Judson, St. Louis; Lieutenant Governor, James Hamilton McCord, St. Joseph; Secretary, Hobart Brinsmade, 709 Washington Ave., St. Louis; Deputy Secretary, Harry Leach Block, St. Louis; Treasurer, Henry Purkitt Wyman, 101 South Main St., St. Louis; Registrar, Henry Cadle, Bethany; Historian, James Thomas Sands, St. Louis; Chaplain, Rev. William Short, D. D., St. Louis.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington was appropriately observed at the National Capitol by a service at the Epiphany P. E. Church, Friday afternoon, December 15, at 4 P. M. The church was tastefully decorated with American flags and palms.

The Committee of Arrangements were Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A., chairman, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mrs. Beverly W. Kennon, Society of the Colonial Dames, Mr. Charles F. T. Beale, Society of the Colonial Wars, Mrs. Charles H. Alden, Society of the Daughters of the Wars, Mrs. Chas. H. Alden, Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Society of the War of 1812, Mr. W. H. Pearce, Marshal, Society Sons of the American Revolution.

The Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Bishop of Washington, officiated, he was assisted by the Rector Rev. Dr. McKim, Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, Rev. Dr. T. S. Childs, Chaplain of the Society Sons of the American Revolution, Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, Chaplain Society Sons of the Revolution and Rev. R. C. Stetson, Chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars.

The service began with a prelude on the organ, Beethoven's "Funeral March on the Death of a Hero," followed by the processional hymn and reading of the scriptures by Rev. Dr. Elliott. The anthem, "The Souls of the Righteous," was rendered by the choir followed by prayer by Dr. Mackay Smith; Miss Haley sang Kipling's Recessional, after which Dr. McKim introduced the Hon. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, who delivered a stirring and eloquent address, at the conclusion of which all sang "My Country 'tis of Thee."

Bishop Satterlee then read the following extract from the Washington's Farewell Address:—

"Be Americans! The name which belongs to you in your national capacity must exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. Let there be no sectionalism, no north, south, east or west; you are all dependent, one on another, and should be one in union. Beware of attacks, open or covert, upon the Constitution. Beware of the baneful effects of party spirit and of the ruin to which its extremes must lead.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to submit these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice?

"And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

Dudley Buck's Anthem, "Sing Alleluia Forth," was rendered by the choir, the service closing by all singing the "Star Spangled Banner, the Recessional being, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War."

HENRY WHITEFIELD SAMSON.

Washington, D. C., December 30, 1899.

CENTENNIAL
OF THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

Memorial Exercises at Association Hall,
at Three O'clock, P. M., December Fourteenth,
Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.

Under the Auspices of the
MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Boston Quartet will sing an
"Ode to Columbia's Favorite Son"
(By Request.)

Addresses by
Francis H. Appleton, President of the Society.
Rev. Edward G. Porter.

Song: "One Hundred Years Ago."

Addresses by
Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D.
Hon. Winslow Warren.

Song: "Loyalty."

Addresses by
Edwin D. Mead.
Rev. John Cuckson.

The Exercises will close by singing the first verse of
"America," in which the audience is invited to join.

PAUL JONES CLUB.

At the annual banquet of the Paul Jones Club, Sons of the American Revolution, was held at the Hotel Rockingham.

A short business session was first held, at which Rev. Howard F. Hill of Concord, Secretary and Treasurer of the New Hampshire, S. A. R., and Alderman John K. Bates, were elected members. It was voted to mark the grave of Samuel Stacey, who is buried at Kittery; to request Prof. John Frisbee, of Oakland, Cal., to represent the club at the launching of the torpedo boat destroyer John Paul Jones, in April, and a committee was appointed to see about a suitable gift to the boat. It was also voted to celebrate in a proper manner August 14, 1900, and to extend an invitation to the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution to hold their annual field day in Portsmouth, October, 1900.

The club and its guests then marched to the main dining hall, where a fine banquet was discoursed. When coffee was reached, President John E. Leavitt delivered an address of welcome and introduced as the first speaker President Francis H. Appleton of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution. He was followed by Miss Marion Howard Brazier, Regent of the Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., who read an interesting paper on "The American Flag." Mrs. R. E. Kirtland, Vice-Regent of the above chapter, then spoke on the general spirit of the D. A. R. Miss Ethel Brigham, Registrar of the same Chapter, read a paper on the "number 'thirteen' in American history."

Dr. William O. Junkins, of this city, read a paper on the "Brig Dalton," and was followed by O. L. Frisbee on the "Bon Homme Richard." Dr. H. I. Durgin, of Eliot, spoke of "Paul Jones in American Waters," and exhibited as a relic the covers of a log book kept on the Bon Homme Richard, and formerly the property of the late Dr. M. F. Wentworth, of Kittery.

At the regular business meeting of Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R., of Fall River, Mass., held December 12, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. C. E. Mackenzie, it was voted to send Magazines to the soldiers at Manila and Guam, and a committee was appointed to select and forward the same. Discussions on other matters followed. The usual literary exercises were postponed till a special meeting, held Friday evening, December 15, which took the form of a lecture by the Rev. W. H. Morrison, of Brockton. The subject was "John Paul Jones," and it was treated in a most interesting manner. The career of this famous man furnished many dramatic and stirring scenes and the lecture. His descriptions were so vivid, one felt almost like a witness of the actions described. After recounting the life of this remarkable man, Mr. Morrison closed with "When Columbia writes the names of her Naval heroes upon her scroll, she will write Howe, Bainbridge, Decatur, Perry, MacDonald, Farragut, Dewey. Then dipping her pen in the sunlight, in words that shall burn forever, she will inscribe the name of the finished scholar, the polished gentleman, the brave Commander, the Chevalier Bayard of the Seas, John Paul Jones." Mrs. Philip H. Borden opened her spacious house on June street on this lecture, and flags and flowers lent their charm to the already charming rooms. Mrs. Jeannie E. Marr played patriotic airs during the evening. Mrs. Borden exhibited a small rocker and a quaint wooden candle stick on a standard made by her great-grandfather, both being nearly one hundred years old; and Mrs. Mackenzie showed a skein of unspun silk made in Tiverton, R. I., over one hundred years ago, by her great-grandfather, who intended following the silk production permanently, but the climate seeming unsuitable. The project was abandoned. The meeting was most interesting and it is hoped that many daughters may have the pleasure of listening to this most instructive lecture.



JOHNSTON HALL, JOHNSTON, N. Y.

Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 & 20 Rose Street, New York City.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, THE GREAT WHITE CHIEF OF THE MOHAWKS.

One fine August day, in the year 1746, two processions were moving down the banks of the Mohawk River, one on each side, making toward Albany. At the head of one of these bodies marched a handsome, valorous, and gorgeously dressed chief, bearing himself like a true brave on the war path. His features were regular, and his countenance intelligent and commanding. He seemed a born leader of men. His complexion, though bronzed by out-or-doors life, and altered by war paint, was not copper-colored like that of the warriors who followed him, but betrayed the hue of the pale-face.

This picturesque sachem was not another than Mr. William Johnson, of Mount Johnson, in the Mohawk Valley, lately appointed Indian Commissioner by Governor Clinton, and still more recently raised to be a chief of the Mohawk tribe, with the new name, War-rah-i-ya-gey. He was going to a Council at Albany, followed by three tribes of the six nations; the Mohawks, the Onondagas and the Senecas. On the other side of the river marched the other half of the confederacy, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, and the Tuscaroras. There had been a difference of opinion and the two parties, though not hostile, would not travel together, and put the river between them. The white chief's warriors were ready to expound the British side at once, but the opposite party were holding back, wavering between casting their lot with the French or English. In the end, largely through Mr. Johnson's good offices, and the handsome gifts received at Albany, they fell into line with their confederate's policy and remained true to King George.

The Indians never lost confidence in their white chief; nor did he through all his life break faith with them. They said after his death, "He never deceived us," which was eulogy that any man might aspire to win. Thanks to the careful researches of Col. William L. Stone, Sr., who himself was made a chief of the Senecas, in 1844, almost a century after Johnson was adopted by the Mohawks; and the painstaking labors of his son Mr. W. L. Stone, Jr., the life and activities of the white chief remain with us to-day. He was born in Warrentown, Co. Down, Ireland, in 1715, and came to America in 1735, to manage his uncle's estate in the Mohawk Valley. He loved his frontier life with all its romantic associations. He entered into the social life of the settlers and made friends with the Indians. He adopted at times the picturesque dress of the latter, and by his magnetic presence and fair dealings, won their unbroken confidence. He stood between the red man and the pale-face, and was just to both. It is to the Indian's credit to say they were never

suspicious; while his white brethren were frequently suspicious, and oftener jealous of his popularity.

Mr. Johnson won his title in 1755, when at the head of colonial troops and Indians, he gained a great victory at Lake George, over the French General, Baron Dieskau. Parliament added a present of 5000 pounds sterling, to go along with the baronetcy. In December of that year, he visited the city of New York and received a great ovation in the shape of a triumphal procession in his honor. His victory was the one successful achievement in British Colonies that year. In the west, General Braddock was defeated by the French. We do not wonder that General Johnson was honored everywhere, as the preserver of the Colonies in the east. After this great victory, Sir William resigned his commission and retired again to his estate at Mount Johnson.

In the year 1762, the baronet built the famous Johnson Hall, which stands to-day at Johnstown. He had started the settlement called Johnstown, and he desired to live near to where his interests lay. This mansion is built of wood, with clap-boards resembling cut stone on the outside. Its timbers are as sound to-day as when placed there under his direction. Two stone wings, detached from the centre edifice, and built to look like block houses, with musquetry holes at the top, stand one at each side. Into these the defenders of the Hall went on several occasions, but the place was never actually attacked. The Indians would not harm it, and as Sir John, the son of the Baronet, fled to Canada, in 1776, and it was then confiscated by the American government, it was never molested by the patriots. A great hall divides the house, from which a grand stair-case ascends to the upper chambers. On the balustrade of the stairs are seen numerous dents made by a tomahawk. These are said to have been made by the Indian chief, Joseph Brant, whose sister Molly, was the wife of Sir William, when Brant and Sir John left the Hall for Canada.

They are supposed to be secret signs which were intended to preserve the home of the white chief from Indian devastations.

The hospitality of this great house was extended to pale-face and red man alike. Sometimes the baronet entertained scores of Indians at a time, for weeks together. Here Sir William died in 1774, just as the skies began to darken for the Revolutionary War. The choice would have been a hard one to make, either for king or congress, but he was spared the necessity of making it.

This remarkable man, was practical and benevolent as well as soldierly and romantic. He was the father of his settlement, Johnstown, and he applied himself to making it a prosperous and happy place. He was the builder of St. John's church, the corner-stone of which he laid in 1771. His bones rest nearby this edifice, which was rebuilt in 1837. He built also the Old Tryon County Gaol, which stands to-day. Johnstown, N. Y., is proud of its founder, and cherishes such relics of his day as have escaped the despoiling fingers of time.

JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM.



SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, THE FOUNDER OF JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

WASHINGTON ROCK.

Little dreams the average visitor to this historic rock of its vast importance and usefulness during the spring encampment of the American Army, in 1777, on the Heights of Middlebrook, now Bound Brook, New Jersey. But for this huge block of granite, on top of which the Americans constantly kept a lookout and General Washington himself spent hours and days, sweeping with his glasses New York Harbor, Staten Island and the Jersey coast towards the south, so long as the British moved about in those sections, there is no telling what might have been.

Wonderful strategist that he was, he fortified himself on the mountain-side, because of the raw untried troops under his command, being as he knew, unfit for an open field battle. He threw up redoubts around his lines and had strong guards at each avenue of approach. Lord Howe knew of the weakness of the American Army and attempted to profit by it, first by encamping at New Brunswick and Millstone, tantamount to an open challenge, but unheeded by the wise Washington, and the second attempt was a cleverly set trap, which the American Army narrowly escaped.

Washington, on the rock, and the rock with its favorable position and high altitude, were the only means of saving the Americans. Lord Howe failing to draw out the American General, ostentatiously vacated New Brunswick and marched his army to the south shore of Jersey, with the obvious intention of crossing to Staten Island as he did in disgust after his second failure. Several American regiments harassed his rear.

Washington with his entire army left his mountain stronghold and followed as far as Quibbletown, now New Market, unsuspecting that Howe's move was a ruse, and yet guarding against all emergencies by leaving the lookout on Washington Rock. Tradition tells us that it was himself from his lofty perch, sweeping the plains and far off horizon through his field-glass, who saw that suspicious return movement of the British, and was too quick for them.

Howe thinking his snare successful, wheeled about as quick as a flash and marched on the double quick to gain Washington's left and force a battle in the open. The mountain stronghold was regained by the Americans just about in time, and not without some vigorous fighting, but, they were safe and could again defy the enemy. Lord Howe, chagrined at his repeated ill-success, then crossed to Staten Island.

Thus, it will be seen, that Washington Rock was an important factor at that time, and yet, we repeat, of those viewing it curiously, few appreciate the fact. It certainly would be very appropriate as has been often suggested, to enclose this sacred spot with an iron railing and preserve it, because, but for this natural watch-tower, there is no telling what might have been, had the British ruse succeeded and the American Army cut to pieces.

M. A. KORFF.

San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1899.

Louis H. Cornish, Editor of SPIRIT OF '76.

Inclosed please find P. O. Order for one dollar. This pays my subscription as per bill enclosed to September 1, 1900, at which time, please, discontinue my paper. I have so many other things to read, that I do not have time or inclination to pay too much time to the past of a hundred years ago. The influx of foreigners will run all things to a lower level of morality and political virtue. It would be far better if your writers would discuss the future, than to dwell on the past.

R. HAWXHURST.

FAMILY TREE COLUMN.

Wanted:—The name and address of any of the descendants of Moses Byng, who in August, 1794, "taught school in the country, fourteen miles from New York City"—(name of town not known) and whose letters were addressed to him "in care of Mr. Thomas Dodd, organ builder, No. 320 Pearl St., New York City." Moses Byng had at that time but recently returned from England. His little son was with him, his wife being on a visit to her friends in Pennsylvania. Address,

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS,

Care of SPIRIT OF '76,

18 & 20 Rose St., New York City.

My grandfather, Jehiel Beebe, was born in Willington, Conn., April 5, 1759, and died in the same town June 2, 1813. He was twice married. His first wife was Lois Barnes, who lived a little more than a year. Second wife was Lydia Fox. The children were all by second wife, Lois, Justin, Lydia, Sophronia, Harriett, Jehiel and Eliza. My grandfather died in the town he was born in. After a few years, grandmother came to East Hamilton, New York State, and lived with her son Justin Beebe. My mother Eliza, is the only child living; it has been 86 years since he died, and my mother is 98, this April, but she can remember very well of playing with his coat with the bright buttons, and we have a band worn on his hat.

Mrs. Unica Brooks, Poolville, N. Y.

P. S.—Can anyone give me any information in regard to this ancestry of the above Jehiel Beebe, which has been sent me. The own daughter being 98, and her daughter and one granddaughter being all of the line of that one to be found. If anyone can give me any information, will they kindly address,

Regent, Mrs. GEOR. ROSALIA R. BARKER,

Madison, New York.

January 2, 1900.

Barnabas Paine, of America, New York, married Martha Holdridge. Can anyone give the parentage of Martha Holdridge? Dates before 1780.

Noah Pettibone, born in Simsbury, Conn., 1716, married 1775. Huldah Williams, who were the parents of said Huldah Williams?

K. S. McC.

Wanted, the parentage of Darins Worden, who served in the Revolutionary War, in a New York Regiment, and married a Thornton. Wanted the name and parents of latter. Both are said to have come from Connecticut.

K. S. McC.

Wanted:—Names of the brothers and sisters; wife, and children of Isaac Van Wert, who was one of the captors of Major Andre; also dates connected with his birth, marriage, death, etc.

Wanted:—Names of father and mother of Catherine Weaver, who married John Welty, March 10, 1789, and located at Gettysburg, Pa. Their children were Mary, Jacob, Christina, Catherine, Daniel, Susan, John, Louise, Henry, Eliza, Sarah, Solomon and Ann. Any information regarding the above will be gratefully received by

HOWARD VAN WERT WELTY.

231 Ellis St., Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Washington, D. C., December 25, 1899.
1449 Massachusetts Ave.

My Dear Mr. CORNISH:—

I find on page 69, of your December number, an inquiry of Mr. A. S. Hubbard, relative to the correctness of Rev. A. S. Hobart's statement on page 190, of his Genealogical Record, that Edmund Hobart was descended from William the Conqueror. While the fact stated may or may not be true, there seems to be no doubt, that the descendant of Rev. Jere. Hobart, of Topsfield, (Mass.)? by his wife Dorothy Whiting, daughter of Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn, Mass., can lay claim to that distinction and to very much more. This, Mr. Hubbard, can see by reference to page 217, vol. XV, of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, giving the distinguished ancestry of that remarkable man, (sometimes called a peer in intellect of Daniel Webster), the Hon. Jeremiah Mason, of New Hampshire, who was descended directly from the above named Jeremiah Hobart and his wife, nee Whiting. But, according to this, the distinction of descent came from the wife, and Mr. Hubbard will find it very interesting. I should really be glad to know if our late worthy Vice-President was a member of this particular line of descent. Mr. Hubbard may refer, in connection, to page 61, of vol. XIV, of the same series of the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, and to page 363, of Drake's History of Boston, Ed. 1856.

Very truly,

HENRY AMES BLOOD.

PHILIP COREY, was son of Thomas Corey, and ——— See Austin's Gen. Dictionary. Austin gives no dates of birth, but he was born probably near 1700, as Hannah Gray, his wife, was born 1707. His father, Thomas Corey, was of Tiverton, R. I., died 1738, married first (unknown) the mother of his children. He married second, February 24, 1732, Susannah (——) Taber, widow of John Taber (Philip, Philip). Thomas Corey was son of William Corey, died 1682, married Mary Earle, daughter of Ralph and Joan Earle.

Thomas Corey speaks in his will of brother-in law Philip Taber, and gives land to his son Thomas, next to Philip Taber's land in Dartmouth. Now, I feel sure that the first wife of Thomas Corey was one of three daughters of Philip Taber, (Philip), and Mary (Cook) Taber, his wife. Philip Taber, 2nd, had Mary, Sarah, Lydia, Philip, Abigail, Esther, John, Bethiah; Esther and Bethiah are minors in 1738. Mary, married an Earle. I think Thomas Corey married Sarah, for Thomas Corey had children William, Thomas, Philip, Mary, (from his mother), and Sarah. Philip Taber, 2nd, married Mary Cook, daughter of John Cooke and Sarah (Warren) Cooke. John Cooke came in the Mayflower with his father. Francis Sarah Warren was daughter of one Richard Warren of the Mayflower.

HANNAH GRAY, born November 7, 1707, daughter of Edward Gray, of Tiverton, R. I., and Mary Smith, daughter of Philip and Mary (——) Smith. Edward Gray was son of Edward Gray, and Dorothy Lettice, of Thomas and Ann (——) Lettice. For these families see Austin's Gen. Dictionary.

L. T. ALDEN,
Mrs. CHAS. L. ALDEN.

Can anyone give the information where the list of passengers can be found, that came with John Endicott in the ship Abigail, which arrived the 6th of September, 1628, at Salem, Mass.?

Mrs. SARAH A. SWEATLAND,
49 North Main St., Springfield, Mass.

P. S.—In the December number there is an article among the Genealogy of Athearn,—“John Athearn, of Martha's Vineyard, came there from New Hampshire; married Mary Butler, was representative 1632; first under the new charter, he had issue Solomon, Jetten, Zereah, and it may be others.” There must be an error somewhere; the first settlement was in 1641, by Thomas Mayher and his son, who purchased the island. Can you find the correct time this John Athearn did go to the Vineyard, and oblige,

Mrs. S. A. S.

Mr. John Atwater, of Newark, N. J., a real Son of the Revolution, continues his subscription.

I have deeds and old papers as far back as 1727, of the Danbury Stevens family. Can give most of the dates of births, etc.

Respectfully,
EDWIN B. STEVENS, Clintonville, Ct.

Owensboro, Ky., December 21, 1899.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Dear Sir:—I want to join the Daughters of the American Revolution, and there is a missing link. I want to know who was the father of my great grand-mother Lucy Ellen Chenault, she married James F. Nall or Nalle. The pioneer and Revolutionary soldier was William Chenault.

I send your in this 10 cents in stamps, for which please send me a copy of the SPIRIT OF '76, which tells of the Chenaults or of the Nalls. I have ordered a copy of the history of the Chenaults by Mr. Cushingberry of the War Department, at Washington. I am going to subscribe for the SPIRIT OF '76 as soon as I can get to town. Please let me hear from you at once.

Respectfully,
Miss SALLIE L. YEWELL,
Care of Joe Nall. Owensboro, Kentucky.

Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, of 232 Madison Avenue, New York, has purchased and presented to Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., a colonial building in Hudson, N. Y., which will be converted into a free library and museum and home. Mrs. Hartley is a grand-daughter of Seth Jenkins, Hudson's first Mayor, and the building was erected by him. The gift represents about \$20,000.

Mr. Ellery B. Crane, of Wooster, Mass., who compiled the family history of the Crane family, has in press vol. II.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,
Editor SPIRIT OF '76, New York.

Dear Sir:—Being, like yourself, a member of the Adams family, I was interested in reading the trace of the Adams ancestry to Alfred the Great, published in the SPIRIT OF '76 for November, and taken from Americans of Royal Descent by Browning. I enter no protest against being a descendant of Alfred the Great, King of England, or of his ancestor, Woden, King of North Europe, and may have to pass with regret William the Conqueror, but I must object to Louis XV. of France for two reasons; 1st. He was a person for whom we can have little respect. 2nd. Although the members of the Royal families of France married young, the daughter of Charles the VI, having been married at the age of seven to Richard II. of England, yet, it is hardly possible that Lady Agnes de Vermandois, great grand-daughter of Alfred the Great, could have married the son of Louis XV, about four hundred years before Louis himself was born. Little discrepancies of that kind, perhaps, should be overlooked as I notice they frequently occur in Genealogies.

Very respectfully,
JOHN McKELVEY.

Dear SPIRIT OF '76.

I enclose one dollar to renew my subscription to your delightful little monthly, which is always welcome and eagerly read. Haven't you some subscribers, correspondents or friends down in the Carolinas, who could give you some literature appropriate to our paper, the SPIRIT OF '76? North Carolina is especially rich in material, for instance, the “Micklenburg Incidents.” Success to you and the SPIRIT OF '76.

Yours truly,
W. H. AVERILL,
Historian of Kentucky Society, S. A. R.

Boston, Mass., January 1, 1900.

Editor, SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—I see in the December number the communication from a New York Anglo-maniac, in which he attempts to call you down for your able arraignment of the British in their detestable schemes in South Africa. It seems to have given him fits. We may also imagine he had fits when he read in the newspapers, lately, of the heroic achievements of the Boers.

But, Mr. Editor, when he attempts to call you down, for as he says, departing from “the principles of '76, I protest! Was not liberty the one great principle of the men of '76? And has it any less significance to-day, in the case of the Boers, than of the fathers of '76? The Boers are to-day bravely defending their liberties against the same arch-robbler, England, as did the fathers of '76. And the SPIRIT OF '76, of all other publications, should be the foremost in espousing the cause of the Boers, and denouncing the infernal schemes of the British in seeking to wrest from them their liberties. Every true Son of the American Revolution will be with you. And don't let the bark of any John Bull or Anglo-maniac deter you. I heard one of that class say the other day, that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were “back numbers,” and of no use, and that we “needed new ones.” Therefore, I say, Mr. Editor, keep whacking away at them, and show those people the error of their ways. There is altogether too much of this Anglo-maniac gush prevalent to-day. Let the SPIRIT OF '76 proclaim the principles of liberty from the house tops!

Very truly,

S. A. R.

Elmira, January 5, 1900.

LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Dear Sir:—Kindly find enclosed one dollar for another year of the SPIRIT OF '76. I like many things about the paper very much indeed, but I do not like your remarks and presumptive opinions on the Spanish and Phillipine War; but I will endure that for the sake of your other good qualities.

Your friend, T. A. D.

P. Wisconsin.

SPIRIT OF '76.

I do not know when my subscription expires, but do not wish to miss a number. Enclosed please find \$1.00. I am sorry to see anything in your columns tending to partisan views and most heartily wish to see the administration upheld and encouraged by every loyal citizen and paper.

A. C. S.

In Search of our Ancestors.

An Entertainment for Patriotic and Historical Societies. . . .

A talk on the manners and social customs of our forbears. Attractive colored dissolving views of ancient Windsor, Conn., accompanied by old time melodies, enliven the subject.

It is not profound or dry enough for a lecture.

And although it contains three church scenes, ten grave yard views, eight prison pictures and ends with Satans kingdom. It is not serious enough for a sermon.

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Arrangements for its production can be made with the compiler.

L. H. CORNISH,

18 & 20 Rose 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.

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SOLDIERS IN THE COLONIAL WARS.

Important to Students of Genealogy, Ancestry, and Local History.

The new edition of the work entitled "SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR," by REV. GEO. M. BODGE is now ready, a limited number being available to those who apply at once. Thousands of the names of the soldiers who were engaged in the Colonial wars, gathered from original official lists, with the dates and amounts of the credits of each for military service, are here arranged under their officers, in companies. A concise critical account of the events in which each company was engaged, is given, with sketches of officers, family ancestry, etc. Much new material has been added in this last edition, especially the lists of grantees of the "Narragansett Townships," never before published in order, and containing some two thousand names of soldiers and their heirs, in the New England Colonies, who were granted land for services in the Indian wars. An appendix of twenty-five pages has lists of the Colonial Governors of the three colonies from 1620-1680, with rosters of officers, military organizations, and lists of soldiers not previously mentioned. Descent from one of the soldiers credited with service here offers an indisputable claim to membership in the "Society of Colonial Wars." No well ordered American library is complete without this book. The volume is a handsome octavo of 520 pages, with complete indexes of names and places. Edges uncut, material, printing and binding excellent. Price, Cloth, \$4.00; Half-Morocco, \$7.00. Sent, prepaid, upon receipt of price by cheque or money-order, by the author.

GEORGE M. BODGE, Westwood, Mass.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The undersigned is thoroughly conversant with British Records, and especially with the needs of Americans seeking to establish their Trans-Atlantic Pedigree.

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the SONS of the REVOLUTION in the State of New York
have the Honour to request the Presence of*

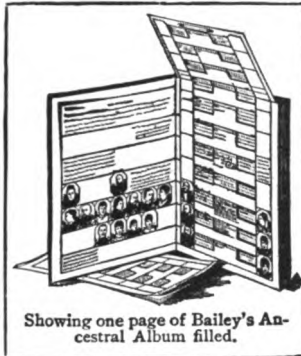
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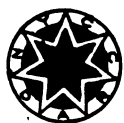


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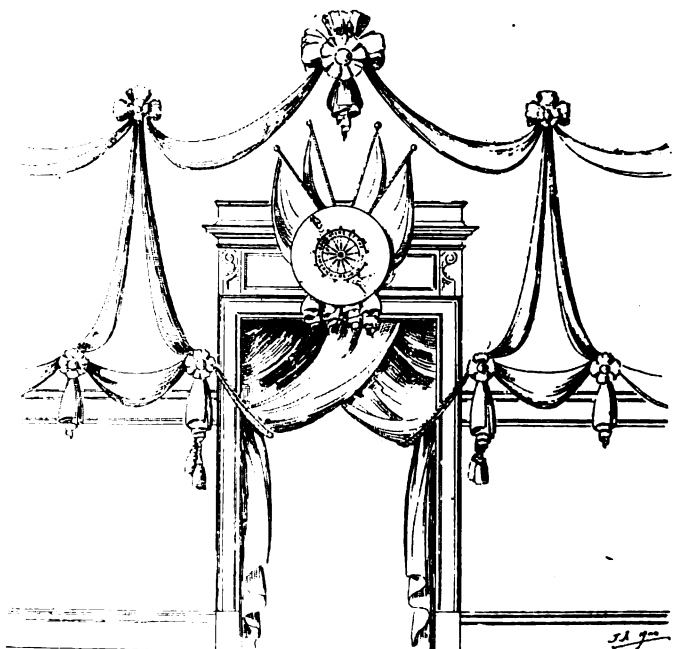
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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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WITHIN sight of the Hildreth Cemetery, Lowell, Mass., lives Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Reade, born September 21, 1814. Her home, since her marriage in the old Hildreth homestead,—May 2d, 1833,—to Henry Reade, has always been on that part of the paternal scenes bought by her husband from her father. The stone house, 871 Lake View Ave., is a familiar landmark in the city of spindles. It is within sight of the Hildreth Cemetery, deeded by the sons of Major Ephraim Hildreth, December 17, 1752—Ephraim, William and Elijah—to the town of Dracut for a burial ground, and it is of record that the cession was made to "confirm our Honored father's promise, verbally made."

It is one of the habits of the subject of this sketch, to frequently visit the grave, in the same enclosure, of

her great-great grandfather, Major Ephraim Hildreth, (1680-1740), and also the moss-covered grave-stone of his grandfather, Sergeant Richard Hildreth, (1605-1693), the remains of whose son, Lieutenant James Hildreth, (1631-1695), rest beside the pioneers, in this hemisphere, of his name in the old Chelmsford burying-ground, Middlesex Co., Mass., just a few miles up the river from Lowell. The shire-town of Chelmsford, was Concord-on-the-Merrimack. The shire-town of Dracut, was Chelmsford. Lowell is twenty-six years younger than Dracut. Thus the town of Dracut, like Westford, was formerly a part of the original Chelmsford grant: May 10, 1653—one of the petitioners for which was Sergeant Richard Hildreth.

Rowena is the daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, (1701-1859), and Dolly Jones, his wife, (1702-1858). She Rowena, was married in the old Dracut homestead, and is one of the best-known, best-loved of the old families of Lowell. She, Rowena, was the eldest child of Dr. Israel Hildreth, who was the third son of Lieut. Samuel Hildreth and Susannah Hale, his wife. Her name is a synonym of healthful industry, buoyancy and character.

She recalls her great grandfather Elijah, (1728-1814),—he whose military habiliments were stored in the attic, and who carried a musket in the Continental Army; who also talked of Captain Ezekiel Hale, (1725, 1789), father of Susanna, wife of Lieut. Israel Hildreth, (1755, 1839): but her most vivid recollections are of that awesome, hospitable, gentle, proud, tender-hearted, dignified, independent, forbearing, fiery, controversial, wonderful, Christian gentleman, Lieutenant Israel Hildreth, who, on both land and sea, helped to create and defend this republic.

Lieutenant Israel Hildreth, being a Representative to the great and general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in 1793, also in 1801, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6: also a magistrate,—was called "Squire" in the days when a thin, pale-faced future grandson of his named Benjamin Franklin Butler, used to recite his lessons in Virgil to the Hon. Seth Ames, and practice before him. The whilom Privateersman is stated by the late General Butler to have been the last gentleman in the county to abandon the wearing of small clothes. He had black hair, worn braided into a cue, tied behind with a black ribbon. His grandchildren, Sarah, Susan, Harriet, Dolly-Maria and Laura, used to unbraid and retie that cue and comment upon the resemblance the lower part of his face had to the profile of George Washington. His cocked hat and thumping gold-headed cane were well-known in the old centre meeting house of Dracut, and on town meeting days.

Middlesex County will always be famous as having within her borders Lexington, Bunker Hill and Concord. It needs no conspirator against fact or chronology to include among those whose characters and deeds need no monument, Lieutenant Israel Hildreth, whose home-roof was among the then forest-crowned heights of Dracut, whose acres extended to the Merrimack, the waters of which were replete with shad, alewives and salmon, until the Locks and Canal Co. dammed the river at Pawtucket Falls, also at Lawrence, and made diverting canals for the benefit of the cotton mills, compelling the waters to labor by impelling the wheels of industry.

Rowena, maternally grand-daughter of Oliver Jones, of Dracut, and Dolly (Clement) Jones, his wife,—was twenty-five years old before her great-grandsire Lieut. Israel Hildreth, ceased to entertain Dr. Israel Hildreth's children, Rowena, Sarah, Fisher, Susan, Harriet, Dolly-Maria and Laura, under the homestead roof-tree with tales of his experiences as a Privateersman, under Capt. Wingate Newman, of Newburyport, Mass. Between August 16th, 1778, and May 29, 1779, the private armed ship "Vengeance," Capt. Newman, Dr. Samuel Nye, of Salisbury, Essex Co., Mass., Surgeon,—captured and sent home to Newburyport the packet-ship "Harriot," Sampson, Esq., commander; the "Snow Eagle," Edmund Sperne, Esq., commander; the brigantine "Elizabeth," the brigantine "Mary," commanded by Robert Bondsell, and the brig "Francis," all British.

In capturing the "Snow Eagle," Col. Howard, of the First Regiment of Guards, was killed in action and the following named British field officers captured: Lieut. Cols. Stevens, McDonald and Anstruther; also Majors Barkly, Forbes and Cathcart, (a brother to Lord Cathcart), William Sloper, cornet-of-horse, and several others of inferior rank. In this engagement, Capt. Newman received a musket-ball wound through the thigh.

All of the British prisoners, 86 in number, were discharged at Corunna, Spain, September 29, 1778, Capt. Newman taking a receipt therefor from the British Consul residing at that port. All of the prisoners expressed their grateful sense of the kind treatment while on board the "Vengeance," which receipt procured the liberation, by exchange, of as many American prisoners of equal rank and condition. These prizes were laden with powder, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, sets of uniforms for British infantry, nautical instruments, pieces of British manufactured goods, hogsheads of dry goods, rich clothing, oils, patent sheet lead, medicines, casks of sherry wine, quintals of fish, boxes of raisins, pails of figs, plate jewelry and money.

All goods were sold at public auction and the proceeds divided. The letters-of-marque vessels, twenty-three in number, all built in Newburyport, between 1775 and 1783, in which Mr. Nathaniel Tracy, was the principal owner, captured from the British, one hundred and twenty sails, which with their cargoes, were sold for \$2,950,000 in specie. With these prizes were taken 2,225 men prisoners of war. Although the Continental Congress, authorized and commissioned private persons to fit out privateers and to arm vessels to cruise at sea and make prize of British ships and merchandise,—Israel Hildreth and his mates would have been rated as the pirate Capt. Kidd was rated; if captured. But, the Dracut boy, born October 13, 1755, was not always successful, nor allied with success. During the Revolution, twenty-two vessels, built on the Merrimack, with all their crews, from 30 to 170 men each, went to sea from Newburyport, and never returned, being lost by the dangers of the sea and the casualties of war. Rowena Hildreth

Reade tells, too, how the tears would roll down the Ex-Privateersman's face whenever he spoke of the poor creatures who were lost after prize-crews had been placed aboard certain of the captured vessels that were heard of no more.

The first important incident in the life of Israel Hildreth, occurring when he was but nineteen years old, was his determination to turn rebel and serve his country as a privateersman. Naturally, he went to Newburyport, following the banks of the Merrimack. Born October 13, 1755, he did not, because of his youthfulness and country education, favorably impress Captain Wingate Newman or his brother, mate Thos. Newman,—sons of Dr. John Newman,—as a desirable seaman: particularly as many young volunteers from the first families of Newburyport, accustomed to cruising, were rejected by those experienced mariners. Notwithstanding his inexperience, however, Yeoman Israel Hildreth was accepted, and in after years told his grand-daughters, Rowena Hildreth Reade and Dolly-Maria Hildreth Parker, both still living in Lowell, Mass., how he found favor with Capt. Newman, during his very first cruise with that officer.

The vessel was small of burden. Probably, the deck armament consisted only of a swivel gun, or Long Tom. During the first engagement with an English brig, Capt. Newman cursed a pallid and nervous gunner for flinching when his battering piece was fired. Israel Hildreth crept up and begged to be permitted to relieve the scared gunner. The captain placed the burning slow-match in his hand,—but threatened to throw him overboard if he showed any sign of timidity at the ignition of the priming, or flash, or explosion of the cannon.

Israel Hildreth made more than one successful cruise; he became a lieutenant in the Middlesex militia a few years later; he learned to dance in foreign parts; his handsome face, shapely leg, foot and shining knee-buckles so captivated Susanna Hale, the belle of Newburyport, that she jilted a titled minister and married Israel, April 27, 1781;—he lived to see his son, Dr. Israel Hildreth, develop into useful citizenship; but at no period of his long and honored life, (died September 6, 1839), was his vanity ever proof against telling and illustrating in the home circle, how steadily he applied that slow-match to the tutch powder over the vent and never winked when the explosion followed!

His grand-daughter Rowena, to this day can be induced to realistically imitate Lieut. Israel in the act of firing the cannon; also, too, with reverent voice and face; repeat Squire Hildreth's grace before meals. Dr. Israel Hildreth was a born orator, possessed of a melodious but gentle voice: all of his daughters inherited clear, sweet intonation—Rowena sings many of the old songs yet, and plays the piano—her abilities as a character are equalled only by her wonderful memory.

Following the narration of this incident, Squire Hildreth would sometimes graphically tell how, on another occasion, when he was privateering, he, by an audacious stratagem and simulated idiocy, aided by a fiddle and a man or two, escaped capture and death by a British man-of-war.

The Yankee vessel was overhauled on the high seas by the British frigate, vastly outnumbering the privateersmen in weight of armament and combative forces. There was nothing about the external appearance of the schooner to indicate her character; not a gun or small-arms of any kind was visible. All but a few of the men constituting her crew were secreted below deck. There, too, was hidden away a valuable cargo, captured from British merchantmen. The problem was to keep the

English men-of-war's-men from going below, should they board the brig: also to impress them that there was no one of the few countrified, stupid looking Yankees worth impressing into the naval service of his Britannic Majesty. Only the lankiest looking privateersmen slouched about.

Israel and a townsman named Ben Reade, did the talking and the fiddling whilst the frigate hailed the Newburyport craft. After a round shot or two had been fired across her bow to attract the attention of the unconscious (?) Yankees to the fact that they are within effective range of the English frigate, a colloquy was begun by the aid of a speaking trumpet.

Exactly how he fooled the Britisher, Israel used to relate, and Rowena does relate,—rehearsing with a vacuous face and nasal high-pitched twang. Like the story of the "Arkansas Traveler," a violin action is necessary as an accompaniment.

"Schooner Ahoy!" roared the English captain, "Heave to, or I'll sink you."

There was no response or attention apparently paid to this threat, although Israel's muscles were as tense as his fiddle-strings.

Boom! Zip-zip-zip, and a cannon ball ricocheted some distance ahead of the schooner.

Then the fiddle was heard playing very soft and slow as the Yankee, roused from his careless rhapsody, drawled out, "Gosh!"

"Schooner ahoy-oh! Heave to, or I'll sink you!!" came the reiterated demand from the frigate flying the cross of St. George.

"Goshmess!" ejaculated the surprised Israel, as he and the other idiots swung to the schooner. The former then resumed his fiddle and sat down intent only upon music.

"Where are you from? Where bound and what loaded with?" This from the English officer, after he had boarded the schooner.

"Hey?" responded Israel, tuning up the violin to the air of Tri-Um-Ti-Doo-Daddy.

The interrogation was repeated.

"From the Barbados. Bound fur Newburyport. Loaded with Hoop staves and Merlarsses." Tri-Um-Ti-Doo-Daddy, squeaked the fiddle.

"What have you in the hold?" demanded the son of Albion, after a brief, casual, contemptuous inspection.

"Hens and hens' husbands," meekly quaked Israel, muttering unheard, "You ternal Britisher," and still fiddling Tri-Um-Ti-Doo-Daddy to please his visitor.

This was too much for the fastidious Englishman, who damned the whole outfit, spit on the deck,—returned to his boat and ship, leaving Israel Hildreth and the schooner to do as they pleased.

Throughout the recital, except in the side remarks, the narrator looked as Thomas Nast could draw and Mark Twain describe, viz: "an inspired idiot."

On January 4, 1894, Rowena Hildreth Reade was admitted to membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution, Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell, Mass. She is the oldest Daughter in the Chapter, having been born September 21, 1814, on the spot where six generations of her paternal ancestors lived, died and were buried.

Her sons, Capt. Harry Reade and Lieut.-Colonel Philip Reade, are both members of old Middlesex Chapters, Sons of the American Revolution, Lowell, Mass.

"Aunt Nina,"—as Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Reade is generally and lovingly called by her numerous relatives in the city of spindles, is a grand woman: a poet: a noble representative of a worthy name: a favorite with all the



Philip Reade
Capt. 3rd Inf.

Lieut. Col. and Inspector General U. S. A.

young folks: a possessor of an unimpaired memory: fond of society and dancing: in touch with all great questions which agitate the public mind; she loves the valley of the Merrimack, her native town, county, commonwealth and country. Future generations will remember her as buoyant, graceful as when she was called by Healy, the artist who painted her portrait in 1843,—the most beautiful woman in America.

The portrait of Mrs. Henry Reade, with baby Harry in her arms,—her eldest son, now the comfort and solace with Emilie Thom, his wife, of her declining years,—hangs in the drawing-room of the stately stone home-stand, "Beacon Hill," 871 Lake View Ave., Lowell, Mass.

God never made a better woman, better wife, better mother.

LT. COL. PHILIP READE,
Inspector General, U. S. V.

FROM THE "ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE" FOR
A. D. 855.

"And Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Edmund, Edmund of Eafa, Eafa of Eoppa, Eoppa of Ingil, Ingil was Ina's brother, King of the West-Saxons, he who held the kingdom thirty-seven years and afterwards went to St. Peter, and there resigned his life; and they were the sons of Kenred, Kenred of Ceowald, Ceowald of Cutha, Cutha of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Ceawlin, Ceawlin of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic, Cerdic of Elesa, Elesa of Esla, Esla of Gewis, Gewis of Wig, Wig of Freawlin, Freawlin of Frithugar, Frithugar of Brond, Brond of Beldeg, Beldeg of Woden, Woden of Frithowald, Frithowald of Frealaf, Frealaf of Frithuwulf, Frithuwulf of Finn, Finn of Godwulf, Godwulf of Geat, Geat of Taetwa, Taetwa of Beaw, Beaw of Sceldi, Sceldi of Heremod, Heremod of Itermon, Itermon of Hathra, Hathra of Guala, Guala of Bedwig, Bedwig of Scaef, that is the son of Noah, he was born in Noah's Ark; Lamech, Methusalem, Enoch, Jared, Malalabel, Cainon, Enos, Seth, Adam the first man, and our Father, that is, Christ; Amen."

"From yon blue Heavens above us bent
The grand old gardener and his wife
Smile at our claims of long descent."—*Tennyson*.

Communicated by Mr. John Calder Pearson, a student at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., to Miss Sara Louise Kimball, of San Francisco, California. Mr. Pearson suggests that this should be published in THE SPIRIT OF '76, as a continuation of the recently published pedigree of Admiral Dewey.

ACTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MINUTES OF CONGRESS.

1817, December 4. In the House, on motion of Mr. Comstock, of New York, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provisions, by law, for commutation into money of the military bounty land warrants.

December 8, Monday. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, reported a bill, providing that soldiers of the late and present Army, shall be allowed to commute their land patents or claims, for money, at the rate of \$1.40 per acre, to be paid in four annual installments by the Pension Agents in the several States, provided that there be, in all cases, a complete relinquishment of all claims against the United States. Read twice.

December 15, Monday. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Johnson explained the bill. At the close of the war, there were about 50,000 men in the service. About 17,000 men had been killed in battle or died in the service. In all, about 50,000 soldiers, or heirs of the deceased, were entitled to a bounty in land. About 8,000,000 acres would be required. He did not believe, however, that more than 40,000 would come forward to claim the land bounty. He calculated that not more than 25,000 would commute for money. To pay this number would require \$1,250,000 annually for 4 years, that mode of payment having been selected with a view to benefit the soldiers and relieve the Treasury.

A large debate followed.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, feared that the bill would result in behalf of speculators rather than the soldiers.

Mr. Clay, the speaker, supported the bill earnestly. He moved an amendment reducing the commutation to \$100 for 160 acres, and \$200 for 320 acres, but withheld the proposition for the present.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Clagett, of New Hampshire, all feared that the bill would benefit the speculator rather than the soldier. Mr. Clay replied that the bill could be so framed as to prevent this.

The committee rose, without action.

December 16. Mr. Sawyer, of North Carolina, opposed to the bill, on account of the heavy demand it would make on the Treasury.

Mr. Clay replied, and offered amendments to perfect the bill.

Mr. Desha, of Kentucky, favored the bill.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, was opposed to any commutation in any shape.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, advocated the bill.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, advocated striking out the essential points of the bill. He said the original object of the bounty land law was to settle the frontier with military men in order to defend it from the savages. This object would be cast aside, if the bill were passed.

Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut and Mr. Comstock, of New York, spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, against it. Mr. Clay replied to arguments against the bill.

Mr. Sergeant, of Pa., favored a recommittal with instructions to report a bill, giving all a pension for life.

Mr. Johnson protested against pensioning 50,000 men for life. The Committee rose.

December 17. The bill was again debated. Speeches in opposition were made by Mr. Ball, of Virginia, Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, Mr. Comstock, of New York, and Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts. In favor of it, by Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, Mr. Colston, of Virginia, and Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Beecher, of Ohio, contended that the bill would not shut the door against the speculators.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Clay replied.

The Committee rose.

December 30. The subject was again discussed, the bill reported to the House, and laid on the table for the present.

January 22. It was again debated. Mr. Garrett, of Virginia, moved to postpone indefinitely. Tie vote, 77 to 77. Mr. Clay said it gave him pleasure to cast a deciding vote, to keep the bill alive.

Mr. Robertson's amendment to substitute stock of some description in lieu of money, was defeated, 76 to 65.

Mr. Smyth's motion that the commutation be \$1 per acre, was carried.

January 23. The bill, on a final vote, was defeated, 80 to 82.

1818, December 9. Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, submitted a resolution: "That it is expedient to provide, by law, for the widows of soldiers in the regular army, who were killed in

battle, or died in service, during the late war with Great Britain." 2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, by law, for the disbanded and deranged officers of the army of the United States, who served in the late war against Great Britain, by donations of land, viz: to a major-general, 1280 acres; a brigadier-general, 1120 acres; a colonel and lieutenant-colonel, 960 acres each; a major, 800 acres; a captain, 640 acres; a subaltern, 480 acres.

Other resolutions were added, relating to the military peace establishment.

Both of the resolutions above were rejected.

1819, February 15. Appropriation for bounties and pensions. \$62,500; \$1,708,500 for Revolutionary pensions under law of March 18; for invalid pensioners \$368,039; deficiency in Rev. pensions, \$139,400 for 1818.

1818, March 9, Act of. Extended to March 4, 1812, and time for to issue military land warrants are revived and continued in force for five years from March 4 next.

1818, March 9, Act of. Extended to March 4, 1812, end time for location to October 1, 1821.

1819, March 3, Act of. Appropriates \$2090 for sundry pensions.

1819, March 3. Another act, places about 20 persons on the pension list, and directs that, hereafter, Revolutionary pensions shall be placed on the list (under the acts of April 18, 1806, and April 25, 1808) without being reported to Congress.

1819, March 3, Act of. "That in all cases, where provision has been made, by law, for five years' half pay to widows and children of officers, seamen and mariners, who were killed in battle or died from wounds received in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States, during the late war, the said provision shall be continued for the additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the first term of five years, in each case, respectively, making the pension equal to ten years half pay; which shall be paid in the manner and out of the fund, heretofore designated by law; and the said pensions shall also cease for the reasons mentioned in said law."

1819, March 3, Act of. That the second section of the act of April 16, 1816, and so much of the act to amend the same of March 3, 1817, shall be continued for the term of three years from the passage of this act.

1820, April 11, Act of. For sundry pensions, \$1670.

1820, April 14, Act of. For bounties and premiums \$21,600. For annual allowance to invalid pensioners, in addition to an unexpended balance of \$84,982; \$341,862. For Revolutionary pensions under the act of March 18, 1818, \$2,736,440. For half pay to widows and orphans, \$100,000.

1820, May 15, Act of. The act of April 10, 1806, which was limited to six years, and which was revived by another act for another term of six years, is now revived and continued in force for a term of one year, and no longer. This act not to repeal or make void the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1819.

1819, December 19. In the House. Mr. Sergeant presented the following memorial.

To the Honorable the Senate, and the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of the subscriber solicits on behalf of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary War of the United States, most respectfully represents:

That your memorialist is instructed by his suffering constituents to renew, to your honorable Houses the application for an equitable settlement of the half pay for life, as stipulated by the resolves of Congress, during the war of Independence and as sanctioned and acknowledged by reports of several committees of the House of Representatives under the present government of the United States.

To establish, in full proof, the strict equity of this long protracted claim, a detailed and faithful statement of the facts, drawn from the public records and other authentic documents, must suffice—and it will not be deemed a trespass on the deliberations of the National Legislature to adduce them—inasmuch as the faith of the United States, which was solemnly pledged to the due performance of the original contract, is deeply interested in a just and final decision on this national engagement—in bar or abatement of which, the plea of inability is no longer an adducible or valid plea—the honorable fulfillment of the contract, on the part of the claimants, having essentially contributed to furnish the most ample means for its discharge, or less than the ten thousandth part, in value, of the land, which was received to the Treasury of the United States exceeds the aggregate amount of this claim.

It is with the most respectful deference, your memorialist observes that, while the pressure of the Revolution and its results, prevented full and correct settlements of the public contracts, no class of creditors more cheerfully acquiesced in

the necessity of withholding their demands, than the impoverished and distressed officers of the Revolutionary Army, who not only forbore to prefer the present claim, for many years after the war, but abstained from remarking on the partial favor, which had been extended to the foreign officers in the service of the United States, who, as early as the third of February, 1784, three months after the army had been disbanded, were permitted to exchange their certificates at the Treasury of the United States, for certificates of registered debt on which an interest of 6 per cent per annum was allowed, and was regularly paid in specie, until they chose to receive the principal, which was also paid to them in specie; while the American officers, whose service, both in term and privation, exceeded that of the foreign officer, in more than double ratio was compelled, without alternative, to receive a certificate of commutation, to which he had never assented, on which, for many years after it was issued, no interest was paid, and the principal of which, when sold to procure the means of sustaining that life which had been so often and so freely exposed to receive the independence and sovereignty of his now peaceful and prosperous country, did not yield to the starving veteran one-eighth part of its nominal value.

1820, May 1, Act of. "That no person who now is, or hereafter may be, placed on the pension list of the United States, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818, shall, after the payment of that part of the pension, which became due on the 4th day of March, 1820, continue to receive the pension granted by the said act, until he shall have exhibited to some court of record in the county, city or borough, in which he resides, a schedule subscribed by him, containing his whole estate and income (his necessary clothing and bedding excepted) and shall have (before the said court or one of the judges thereof) taken and subscribed and produced to the said court," an oath or affirmative that he was a resident citizen of the United States on March 18, 1818, and has not by gift or sale disposed of his property with intent to diminish it or bring himself within the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. The original schedule to be filed with the clerk of the court.

Sec. 3. "That on the receipt of the copy of the schedule and oath on affirmative aforesaid, it shall be duty of the Secretary of the War Department to cause to be struck from the list of pensioners under said act, the name of said person, in case the said person shall not in his opinion be in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country: Provided, every person who shall have been placed on the pension list in consequence of disability from known wounds received in the Revolutionary War, and who shall have relinquished such pension in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the provisions of this act to which this is an amendment, who, by virtue of this section, may be stricken from the pension list, shall be forthwith restored to the pension so relinquished."

CENTENNIAL OF THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON. MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, NEW YORK.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the death of George Washington was commemorated by the General Society of the Cincinnati, and the New York State Society of Sons of the Revolution, by a memorial service in the ancient pre-revolutionary Church of New York, now known as St. Paul's Chapel, of Trinity Parish, on the afternoon of December 14, 1899. The event was under the direction of a joint-committee of arrangements of the two Societies; that of the Cincinnati having been appointed at its Triennial Meeting, held in New York, on May, 1899, and composed of Talbot Olyphant, of the New York State Society, Chairman; Thornton K. Lathrop, of the Massachusetts State Society; George W. Olney, of the Rhode Island State Society; Charles Isham, of the Connecticut State Society; Frederick Wokcott Jackson, of the New Jersey Society; Richard Dale, of the Pennsylvania State Society; Henry R. Duval, of the Maryland State Society; Heth. Lorton, of the Virginia State Society, and Alfred Dearing Harden, of the South Carolina State Society; with Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Secretary-General, as a member ex-officio.

The committee of the Sons of the Revolution was as follows:—

Frederick S. Tallmadge, Frederick Clarkson, General Jas. M. Varnum, John C. Jay, Frederic Gallatin, Philip Livingston, Morris Patterson Ferris, William Gaston Hamilton, William I. Martin, Philip Schuyler, Lewis Rutherford Morris and J. W. Beekman, with the General-Secretary James Mortimer Montgomery.

The Broadway end of the Chapel was elaborately decorated with the National colors and the interior was tastefully adorned with American flags alternating with the light blue and white emblems of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the dark blue and buff of the Sons of the Revolution. The pew which was occupied by Washington during his residence in New York, was appropriately marked.

The members of the two Societies assembled in the Parish House of Trinity Parish on Church street, and, escorted by details from the Veteran Corps of Artillery and Seventh Regiment and Troop A of the National Guard of the State of New York, proceeded at 12 o'clock noon in procession to the Chapel. The Cincinnati, headed by Secretary-General Gardiner, Treasurer-General Jackson and Assistant-General Nicholas Fish, came first, the Sons of the Revolution following. About six hundred members of the two Societies were in line. The grand marshal was Major B. John Holland. The procession, on reaching the western door of the sacred edifice, was met by the clergy and led up the main aisle.

The church was filled at the beginning of the services, to which admission was only by invitation, the galleries being occupied largely by ladies. The commemorative service was prepared under diocesan authority by the Rev. F. L. Humphreys, S. T. D., Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and General Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati. It was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Chaplain of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and Commandant of the Society of the War of 1812; the Rev. Dr. Mancius Holmes Hutton of Rutgers College, General Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin, General Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati; the Rev. Dr. F. L. Humphreys, and the Rev. William M. Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel.

The officiating clergy were assisted by the Revs. William W. Atterbury, Brady E. Backus, George S. Baker, Albert A. Brockway, C. E. Brugler, Edward B. Coe, D.D.; Howard Duffield, D.D.; William N. Dunnell, Edward O. Flagg, D.D.; Elmer S. Forbes, William R. Huntington, Samuel D. McConnell, Brockholst Morgan, J. Lewis Parks, Joseph J. Reynolds, Henry T. Scudder, D.D.; Robert Seton, Richard S. Storrs, D.D.; Henry Van Dyke, D.D.; Maunsel Van Rensselaer, and Daniel C. Weston. The white and black robes of the ministry of the different Christian denominations mingled in this patriotic religious demonstration in an Episcopal church.

The processional hymn was the one beginning "Ten thousand and times ten thousand." After the reading of sentences of Scripture, the Lord's prayer was said, followed by the reading of the forty-second and sixty-fifth Psalms, with the "Gloria Patri." For the first lesson a portion of the third chapter of the book of Wisdom was read, beginning at the first verse, and then was sung the "Te Deum Laudamus." The reading, for the second lesson, of a portion of the sixth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, was followed by the singing of a part of the one hundred and forty-fifth Psalm, beginning "I will magnify thee, O God, my King." The Apostles' Creed was then said, and was followed by prayers, including a collect for peace, a prayer for the President of the United States, and one for the country.

After the singing of "Old Hundred" an oration, upon the life and character of Washington, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mancius H. Hutton. It was an eloquent effort, worthy of the hero, the occasion and the distinguished speaker.

Then a collect was said for the Society of the Cincinnati and a collect for the Sons of the Revolution, which was followed by the benediction. The recessional hymn was the one beginning "Ancient of days, who sittest throned in glory."

While the services were in progress minute guns were fired from Castle Williams, on Governor's Island, by direction of the Secretary of War.

A fac-simile of the invitation to the service, artistically lettered and written in the style of the days of Washington, is reproduced above.

Salt Lake City, January 27, 1900.

To the Editor and Publisher of the
SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find one dollar in stamps—which I trust you will accept for my subscription this year 1900—if not, will you be so kind as to return the same and oblige, etc. Having taken the journal for three years now, it seems sort of necessary, and as the General Society Daughters of the Revolution have no official organ, we sometimes find the SPIRIT OF '76 useful as a guide and certainly for information; although I also take the *American Monthly Magazine*—official organ of the other (D. A. R.) organization.

Very respectfully,
EMMELINE B. WELLS.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76,

18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City,

LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold their annual convention in New York City, Sunday, April 29th, Monday, April 30th, and Tuesday, May 1st, 1900.

The Empire State Society propose to entertain them in a generous manner and some of the exercises proposed are as follows:

Sunday evening, April 29th, special services at St. Paul's Chapel, the oldest public building and the only Colonial Church building in the city, it was erected A. D. 1766.

Immediately, after his inauguration as first President of the United States, on April 30, 1789, George Washington, with both Houses of Congress, came in procession to St. Paul's Chapel, where an appropriate service was held by Bishop Provoost, Chaplain of the Senate, and a Solemn Te Deum was sung.

In Washington's diary from 1789 to 1791, as regularly as Sunday comes around, is the entry: "Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon." The convention will meet in the rooms of the Mechanics' and Apprentices' Library. This is one of the oldest trade societies in this country and have just taken possession of their attractive quarters adjoining Sherry's on West Forty-fourth St.

Monday afternoon, a reception will be held at the Jumel Mansion, Washington's Headquarters, by General and Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle. This old and historic mansion is in a wonderful state of preservation and the view from its ground to be remembered.

In the evening it is expected that Squadron A, will give a Rough Rider Drill and that Governor Roosevelt will review the troop, at their armory, at which the delegates will be present.

Tuesday afternoon, probably, a reception at Sherry's by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a good banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which it is expected that the President of the United States, some of his Cabinet, Admiral Dewey, General Miles, Governor Roosevelt, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and other speakers of note will be present.

It is hoped the State Societies will send on their compliment of delegates, and it is hoped the delegates will come with their families.

If the other State Societies would follow the example of the Michigan Society, in their dealings with the delegates, the National Convention would have a large attendance. Their plan is to give the honor of delegates, to those who do the work for good of the Society, they pay their expenses, hotel and traveling and give each one twenty dollars for incidentals, and this is as it should be with all the other State Societies.

The Annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, D. C., the week beginning Monday, February 17th.

There will be no election of officers this year and with the time spent for that saved, there will no doubt be much accomplished for the good of the Society.

Prof. Thos. Eggleston, of Columbia University, died this month. Prof. Eggleston was born in New York, Dec. 9, 1832, and received his early education at Yale, where he was graduated in 1854. He was appointed Custodian of the Smithsonian Institution in 1861. In March, 1863, Prof. Eggleston proposed plans for the Columbia School of Mines and in April, 1863, the school became a reality. He was also a founder of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Meteorological Society and was Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences from 1869 to 1881. In 1868, the United States Government appointed him on a commission to examine the Atlantic coast fortifications. Princeton conferred the degree of Ph.D., and Trinity the honorary degree of LL.D., on Prof. Eggleston in 1874, and in 1890, he was made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor with the exceptional rank of "officier." Prof. Eggleston retired from active teaching at Columbia in 1897, and was made an emeritus professor by the University trustees. He has given much of his private library, notes and minerals to the University.

Colonial dates by Professor Thos. Eggleston, contains 1500 dates, from the Discovery of America, to the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Price 50 cents at this office.

The Elson Prints of George Washington, consisting of a set of ten, in a portfolio, are an appropriate and attractive gift for this month of February, to our patriotic societies, they are printed in Sepia Photo-Gravures, on 9x12 deckle etching paper, and sell for one dollar the set.

In search of Our Ancestors is an attractive evening's entertainment for patriotic societies.

"BILLY"—THE REGIMENTAL GOAT.

"Billy," the regimental pet of the First Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is a very fine specimen. It is many years since such a fine goat has been in the possession of the regiment, although the custom of having a goat is so old that its origin is unknown.

So far back as 1755 there was a goat in the regiment, and it was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Formerly, the regimental goats of the Royal Welsh were bred on the mountains of Wales; but in 1844, on the death of a regimental pet, her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to present a goat to the regiment selected from her Royal herd at Windsor, and from that time forward she has been so good as always to replace any goats that die in either the 1st or the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

"Billy" wears on his forehead a silver frontlet, setting forth that his name is "Billy," and that he is the gift of H. M., the Queen. He always marches past at the head of the regiment, a custom that has been authorized for very many years, and of which the regiment is most proud.

When a billygoat dies its head is usually stuffed, and for many years adorns the walls of the mess-room. Many such mementoes of the regimental pets are now in the possession of both battalions and the depot of the Royal Welsh.

—*The Cornish Post and Mining News*,
 June 8, 1899.

DAGAN:—Richard Dagan, of Scituate, 1690, had Elizabeth, born 1693; and Thomas, 1694. Deane tells little more.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 2.

DAGGETT or DOGGETT:—As on record at Watertown, but Doghead or Doged, at Plymouth; John Daggett, of Watertown, 1630, probably came in the fleet with Winthrop, for October 19, he desired admission, and May 18, 1631, was made freeman; removed perhaps with Mayhew to the Vineyard, and 1645, to Rehoboth, was representative 1648. He married at Plymouth, August 29, 1667, probably was second wife, widow of Bathsheba Pratt, then called himself of Martha's Vineyard.

THOMAS DAGGETT, of Concord, came as servant of Thomas Oliver, 1637, aged 30, from Norwich, England. His wife died August 23, 1642. Thirteen of this name had been graduated at Yale, 1828; of which Rev. Naphtali, who died November 25, 1780, was President from 1766 to 1777.

REFERENCES:—Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 793; Sebley's Hist. of Union, Me., 443; Hatch's Hist. of Industry, Me., 570; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 197; Benedict's Hist. of Sutton, Mass., 630; Daggett's Hist. of Attleboro, Mass., 89; Tuttle Family of Conn., 648; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 2.

DAILLE:—Peter Daille, of Boston, first minister of the Huguenot or French Protestant church, came about 1686, died May 20, 1715, in his 66th year, says the Newsletter of May 23, but in the contemporary note of Rev. William Cooper, aged about 70; had three wives, Esther Latonice, married probably in France, who died December 14, 1696; Psyche, died August 31, 1713; and Martha, who survived. James Bowdoin was executor of his will made April 20, preceding, in which is named his brother Paul Daille Vaugelade, of Amsfort, in Holland. Neal History of Puritans, IV, 250, mentioned a Daille of Paris. Snow History of Boston, 201; Three Massachusetts Historical Collections, II, 52; Worcester Magazine, II, 349.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 2.

DAILEY. Austin's R. I., Gen. Dict., 62; Whitman's Gen., 22.

DAIN. Jameson's Hist. of Midway, Mass., 468.

DAINS. Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, N. Y., 132.

DAKIN, DAKYNGS or DAKING:—Thomas Dakin, of Concord, had Joseph, John, Samuel and Sarah, this last born October 8, 1659; perhaps all were by wife Sarah, who died ten days after last birth. He married June 11, 1660, widow Susan Stratten, and may have had one of the children by last named wife.

REFERENCES:—Hill's Hist. of Mason, N. H., 201; Trowbridge Gen., 189.

DALAND. Driver Gen., 273.

DALE:—John Dale, of Salem, 1682, Felt.

ROBERT DALE, of Woburn, married November 30, 1680, Joanna, daughter of John Farrar, had Martha, born February 9, 1684; Abigail, July 29, 1687; Joanna, July 26, 1690; and Rebecca, January 24, 1698, and he died February 9, 1700.

REFERENCES:—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 693;

Collins' Hist. of Newbury, Mass., 300; Livermore's Hist. of Welton, N. H., 356; Penn. Mag., IV, 494; Meade's Old Families of Va., vol. I, 278; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXVII, 427; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol II, 3.

DALEY. Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 529; Amer. Ancestry, II, 29.

DALLAS. Dallas Gen.

DALISSON or DALISON:—Gilbert Dalisson, of Milford, about 1647, as Lambert presumes, but at Boston, we learn by record, married widow Margaret Story, Oct. 24, 1661; perhaps later in life he had wife Mary, and good estate, but no children, died 1689, gave his property, after decease of wife, to John Barton, of Salem, and he to pay 10 pounds sterling, to Thomas Marshall, yet no relationship is known with either of them.

DALKIN:—.....Dalkin, of Medford, the escape of whose life from drowning is told by Winthrop, II, 162.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 3.

DALTON or DOLTON:—Philemon Dalton, of Watertown, linen-weaver, came in the "Increase," 1635, aged 45; with wife Hannah, 35, and Samuel, 5½; removed to Dedham, probably in 1637, thence to Hampton, 1640, and perhaps to Ipswich, at least there he died June 4, 1662, by injury from a fall of a tree shortly before. He was freeman March 3, 1636, had second wife Dorothy, left only three children, of which probably one was Philemon, of Hampton, 1685. His widow married November 25, 1662, Godfrey Dearborn.

WILLIAM DALTON, an Irish youth, brought in the "Goodfellow," sold by the shipmaster, George Bell, to Samuel Symonds, May 10, 1654, having been sent by command of the English Government, after the triumphs of Cromwell, in Ireland.

REFERENCES:—Timlow's Hist. of Southington, Conn., 87; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., II, 207; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 653; Dearborn's Hist. of Parsonfield, Me., 379; Driver Gen., 135, 437; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 216; V, 79; IX, 37; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXVII, 364; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 3; Whitmore's Dalton Gen., 1873.

DAME, DAMME or DAM:—John Dame, of Dover, 1640, or earlier, by wife Elizabeth, had John, Elizabeth, born May 1, 1649; Mary, Sept. 4, 1651; William, Oct. 4, 1653; Susanna, December 14, 1661; and Judith, November 15, 1666; was freeman 1672; deacon, died January 27, 1690, in advanced age. Judith married July 6, 1684, Thomas Tibbets, and died before middle age. Formerly the name was written as sometimes it is now, Dam.

REFERENCES:—Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 362; Wentworth Gen., vol. I, 450; Page Gen., 198; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 189; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., V, 456; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 3; Dame Gen.

DAMAN. Hill's Dedham, Mass., Records; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 260.

DAMEN. Bergen's Hist. of Kings County, N. Y., 83.

DAMERON. Amer. Ancestry, IV, 58.

DAMERILL:—Humphrey Damerill, of Boston, a master mariner, appraiser of whose estate, to be divided between wife and children, was had April 27, 1654. His widow Sarah married Sept. 15, 1654, John Hawkins.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 3.

DAMON, DAMMAN, DAMAN or DAMING:—Edward Damon, of Marblehead, 1674. Dana, 8.

JOHN DAMON, of Scituate, 1643, came with sister Hannah, minors, under care of William Gilson, their uncle, one of the chief men of the town, as early as 1633, and had his estate. He married June, 1644, Catharine, daughter of Henry Merritt, had Deborah, born April 25, 1645; John, November 3, 1647; Zechary, 1649, died soon; Mary, July, 1651; Daniel, February, 1653; Zechary again, 1654; and his wife died. He married 1659, Martha Howland, had son Experience, born 1662; Silence, 1663; Ebenezer, 1665; Ichabod, 1668; Margaret, 1670; and Hannah, 1672. He was representative 1675-6, and died 1677, and his widow married Peter Bacon, of Taunton. John was on service in Philip's war. Ebenezer married a daughter of Bacon, but was weak, and his estate was in his mother's hands, not managed by him, as Deane tells. Deborah married 1666, Thomas Woodworth; Experience and Ichabod, also, had sons of same names.

JOHN DAMON, of Reading, freeman 1645, had John, who died January 14, 1652; and John, again, born March 18, 1652; daughter Abiah, August 26, 1654; Samuel, June 23, 1656; Joseph, August 18, 1661; probably also others; was a deacon, and died 1708. In the Reading family the "m" is doubled.

DANA:—Richard Dana, of Cambridge, married Anna Bullard, had John, born April 15, 1649, died in six months; Hannah, July 8, 1651; Samuel, October 13, 1653, died next month; Jacob, February 2, 1655; Joseph, May 21, 1656; Benjamin, February 20, baptized April 8, 1660; Elizabeth, April 27, 1662; Daniel, March 20, baptized April 3, 1663; daughter Abiah, died young; Deliverance, March 5, 1667; Sarah, who died January 11, 1670; and Sarah again, January 1, 1671; twelve in all, of which one daughter, probably Hannah, married Samuel Oldham; one, perhaps Elizabeth, perhaps Deliverance, married Daniel Woodward; and Sarah, married Samuel Hyde. The time of his death, by a fall in his barn, is given April 2, 1690, but the partition of the estate was not before April 15, 1695, when division to widow and four sons, beside Oldham, Woodward and Hyde is found. Thirteen of this family had been graduated in 1839, at Harvard, and thirteen at other New England Colleges.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, 562; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., vol. I, 273; Cutter's Hist. of Arlington, 226; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, 291; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 79; Eaton's Hist. of Reading, 60; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 55.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 553; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 529, 801; Fiske's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., Gen., 141; Bolton Gen., 26; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 4; Damon Gen.

DANA:—Richard, came to America, about 1640, and was the progenitor of this family in America. He had a son Benjamin, who married Mary Buckminster.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, 673; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 274; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 526; Hill's Dedham, Mass., Record; Jackson's Hist. of Newtown, 264.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Larned's Hist. of Windham County, Conn.; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 554; Oxford, N. H., Centen. 110; Joslin's Hist. of Poultney,

Vt., 244; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 795; Strong Gen., 400; Leland Gen., 21; Dwight Gen., 665, 796, 800; Darling Memorial, 101; Chapman's Trowbridge Gen., 262; Chandler Gen., 104, 293; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 169; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 4; Darling's Dana Gen., (1888); Dana Gen.

DAND:—John Dand, of Boston, 1641, clerk in the prothonotary's office (but I hear not where), gave much trouble by joining others in petition for enlargement of privilege 1645. Winslow describes him as living in another man's house at board hire. He was not a freeholder. See our General Court's Declaration in Hutchinson's Collections, 211, one of the most curious papers in that invaluable collection. We might presume, on his ill-success in Massachusetts, that he went home, but Farmer says he was of Dover, 1654. Winthrop, II, 262, 92-5. The learned author of "Gens Sylvestrina," one of the most agreeable books of genealogy ever printed, says, the Dands were "the most considerable family in the sixteenth century at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire." Yet there were mersers, as he tells.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 4.

DANDRIDGE. Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 10, 12, 21; Robertson's Pocahontas Descendants; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Spootswood Gen., 23; Willis' Washington Gen., 259.

DANDY:—William Dandy, of Charlestown, probably called Davy in Frothingham, 181, was in 1680 one of the tything men of the town. See Dady.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 5.

DANE:—John Dane, of Roxbury, from County Essex, England, came 1636, bringing children of a deceased wife, Francis, Elizabeth, and John; was perhaps the freeman of June 2, 1641, married July 2, 1643, Ann, or Hannah, or Annis, widow of William Chandler, and died, says the town record; buried, says the church record, September 14, 1658. His will, of a week preceding, probated October 16, names only those children, of which he calls Elizabeth, Howe, perhaps wife of the second Abraham, of Roxbury. Perhaps he had removed a short time to Ipswich, and came back to Roxbury. His widow had third husband John Parmenter, of Sudbury, and died March 15, 1683.

THOMAS DANE, of Concord, had, I suppose, by wife Elizabeth, a daughter born February 24, 1643, and certainly by her had Hannah, March 18, 1645, if this be the real name of him, printed Dann in the Genealogical Register, VIII, 347, with which confer Genealogical Register, IV, 271.

WILLIAM DANE, of Woburn, had Martha, born August 17, 1671; William, July 5, 1673; Samuel, July 26, 1675; John, June 25, 1677; Sarah in 1687, by wife Martha. Great difficulty occurs in turning over the records, by frequent substitution of Dean, or Deane, or Daine, for Dane and the reverse.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, 67; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, 563; Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, 324; Abbott's Hist. of Andover, 324.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 482; Cogswell's Hist. of New Boston, 421; Poor's Hist. Researches, 81; Chandler Gen., 108; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VIII, 148; XVIII, 263; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 5; Spalding's F. Dane Sermon, 1875; Dane Memorial.

DANFORTH:—Nicholas Danforth, of Cambridge, from Framlingham, County Suffolk, came 1634, freeman March 3, 1636, representative 1636 and 7, died April, 1638, leaving Thomas, who was born 1622; Samuel, September, 1626, Harvard College, 1643; Jonathan, February 29, 1628; Ann, probably 1620, wife of Matthew Bridge; Lydia, wife of William Beaman; and the eldest, Elizabeth, 1618, wife of Andrew Belcher, grand-mother of Gov. Jonathan. His wife Elizabeth had died 1629, in England.

WILLIAM DANFORTH, of Newbury, 1667, born only 14 years before at London, perhaps was soldier in December 1675, of Johnson's company; by first wife who died Oct. 18, 1678, had no children; by second wife Sarah Thurlow, had William, Mary, Richard, born January 31, 1680; John, December 8, 1681, died October 1, 1772; Jonathan, May 18, 1685; Thomas, September 11, 1688; Francis, March, 15 1691; and Joseph, May 12, 1694. Descendants, says Farmer, are in New Hampshire, and some of them spell their name Danford. Eleven of this name graduated at Harvard, all are male line descendants of Nicholas.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 358; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 529; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 275; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 55; Hazen's Hist. of Billerica, 34; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 79; Balie's Hist. of North Plymouth, 79; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 196; Emerson's Taunton, Mass., Ministry, vol. I, 177; Tyngboro, Mass. Centen., 19.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Worcester's Hist. of Hollis, 372; Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, 516; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 483; Runnell's Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 209; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, 556; Stearns' Hist. of Rindge, 500; Washington, N. H., Hist., 364.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 491; Bradbury's Hist. of Kennebunkport, Me., 236; Farmer's Hist. Coll., II, 269; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VII, 315; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 7; Danforth Family Meeting, (1886); Harris' Danforth Gen., 1853; Amer. Ancestry, XI, 189.

DANGERFIELD. Meade's Old Families of Virginia, vol. I, 405; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 6.

DANIEL or DANIELS:—David Daniel, of Dover, 1661-72.

JAMES DANIEL, of Exeter, took oath of allegiance, November 30, 1677.

JOSEPH DANIEL, of Falmouth, 1680. Willis, I, 217. Perhaps he had been of Medfield, 1649-78.

JOHN DANIEL, of New London, 1663, married January 19, 1665, Mary, daughter of George Chappel, had John, born January 19, 1666; Mary, October 12, 1667; Thomas, December 30, 1669; Christian, March 3, 1671; Hannah, April 20, 1674; Rachel, February 27, 1676; Sarah, February 10, 1679; Jonathan, October 15, 1682; and Clement, whose date is not given; and died 1709 or 10.

RICHARD DANIEL, of Billerica, 1675, lived also at Andover, and is spoken of by Gookin, in his account of the Indians.

ROBERT DANIEL, of Watertown, removed 1651, to Cambridge, freeman March 14, 1639; his wife Elizabeth, died October 2, 1643, and he died at Cambridge, July 6, 1655. His will of three days before names widow of uncertain letters, like Reana Andrews, whom he had mar-

ried only May 2, of the year 1654, and five children, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Fanning; Samuel, and minors Joseph, Sarah and Mary, the last of which was born September 2, 1642. His widow married Edmund Frost, as his third wife.

STEPHEN DANIEL, of Saybrook, perhaps, 1650; removed to New Haven, married Anna or Hannah, daughter of Thomas Gregson, had Joanna, born September 1, 1652; Elizabeth, October 1, 1655; Rebecca, January 30, baptized February 28, 1658; and perhaps removed, but the family did not, for Joanna, married there December 7, 1671, John Glover; Elizabeth, married May 9, 1682, John Winston; and Rebecca, married the same day, John Thompson; and Grigson's widow gave, 1692, some property to her daughter Anna Daniel.

STEPHEN DANIEL, at Salem, 1668, to a petition against imposts signed his name, and no more is known of him.

THOMAS DANIEL, of Kittery, 1652, removed to Portsmouth, married Bridget, daughter of Richard Cutt; was a captain, and of the first council, 1680, under President John Cutt. His widow married December 11, 1684, Thomas Graffort.

WENTWORTH DANIEL, of Lynn, 1640. Lewis.

WILLIAM DANIEL, of Dorchester, freeman 1648, married Catharine, daughter of John Grinoway. A daughter married John Kingsley, and died 1671. Alice Daniels, had, say Felt, grant of land, 1637, at Salem. Distinction of family with, or without final "s" is probably to be universally observed.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 532; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, 468; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 694; Morse's Sherborn, Mass., Settlers, 71.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Hayden's Virginia Gens., 292; Richmond, Va., Standard, vol. I, 32; III, 51; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 796; Runnell's Hist. Sanbornton, N. H., II, 211; Goode Gen., 49, 104; Baldwin Gen., 362; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXVIII, 185; Amer. Ancestry, V, 149; Daniell Gen., 1874.

DANIELS:—Robert, of Watertown, Mass., married Rachel Partridge, and had Joseph, of Medfield, Mass.

REFERENCES:—Jameson's Hist. of Medway, Mass., 471; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 565; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, Me., 573; Sibley's Hist. of Union, Me., 446; Blake's Hist. of Franklin, N. H., 238; Livermore's Hist. of Wilton, N. H., 358; Boyd's Hist. of Consensus, N. Y., 151; Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Conn., 351; Norton's Hist. of Knox County, Ohio, 326; Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll., IV, 112; Austin's Allied Families, R. I., 79; Leland Gen., 215, 271; Montague Gen., 379; Amer. Ancestry, V, 31; XV, 5; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 9.

DANIELSON. Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, 393; Whitman Gen., 633.

DANN. Bouton Gen., 442; Huntington's Stamford, Conn., Settlers, 27.

DANTS or DANKS:—Robert Dants, of Northampton, 1671, married Elizabeth, widow of John Webb, had Mehitable; Robert, who died 1675; Elizabeth, born 1677; Robert, 1680; and Mercy, 1682. Elizabeth, mother or daughter, died December, 1691; and he died February 24, 1692. The name was long kept up, but is now extinct at Northampton, yet whence he came is unknown. A Robert Dants, perhaps his father, was freeman May 10,

1643, of course belonging to some Eastern town of the Colony. *Savage's Gen. Dict.*, II, 9.

DARKE:—Thomas Darke, of Weymouth, of early, but not known date. *Savage's Gen. Dict.*, II, 9.

DARLEY:—Dennis Darley, of Braintree, an early settler, says Farmer.

EDWARD DARLEY, of Boston, married January 25, 1660, Susanna Hooke.

REFERENCES:—Kingman's Hist. of North Bridgewater, Mass.; Washman's Notes on Livermore, 221.

DARKIN. Shourd's Fenwick Colony, N. J., 224.

DARBY. Westminster, Mass., Centen. 29.

DARLING:—George Darling, of Lynn, 1650-70, had Joseph, born March, 1667; was of Marblehead, 1674. Lewis and Dana, 8.

JOHN DARLING, of Braintree, 1660-90, may have been brother of George, and had wife Catharine.

JOHN DARLING, of Fairfield; married Elizabeth, daughter of James Beers, the first. Thirteen of this name had been graduated at the New England Colleges in 1828.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Temple's Hist. of Palmer, 444; Marwin's Hist. of Winchenden, 452; Hudson's Hist. of Marlborough, 353; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., vol. I, 276; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, 480; Blake's Hist. of Franklin, 240; Benedict's Hist. of Suttan, 631; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, 219; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 703.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Bradbury's Kennebunkport, Me., 237; Bangor, Me., Hist. Magazine, V, 187; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, N. H., vol. I, 215; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 501; Cogswell's Hist. of Henniker, N. H., 535; Darling Gen., 1888; Young's Hist. of Warsaw, N. Y., 258; Leland Gen., 89; Kulp's Wyoming Valley Families; Amer. Ancestry, III, 13; IV, 42.

DARLINGTON. Futhey's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 509; Smith's Hist. of Delaware County, Pa., 455; Cope Gen. of Pa., 68, 148, 208; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 242; Maris Gen., 153; Darlington Gen., 1853.

DARMAN:—John Darman, of Braintree, had John, born 1664, died young; Joseph, 1645; and John, again, 1653. *Savage's Gen. Dict.*, II, 10.

DARNALL.—Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 242.

DARREL:—John Darrel, came in the "Mary Ann" from Great Yarmouth, 1637, desiring to go to Salem; but no more is known.

DARRAH. Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 484; Bedford, N. H., Centen. 297; Saunderson's Charlestown, N. H., 320; Davis' Hist. of Bucks County, Pa., 553; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 214.

DARRIN. Champion Gen.; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 49.

DARROW or DARRAH:—George Darrow, of New London, 1676, by wife Mary, had Mary, baptized Dec., 1678; George, October, 1680; Nicholas, May, 1683; Jane, April, 1692; beside Richard; was a serj., died about 1704.

REFERENCES:—Walworth's Hyde Gen., 762; Dodd's

Hist. of East Haven, Conn., 116; Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Conn., 347; Amer. Ancestry, II, 29.

DART:—Ambrose Dart, of Boston, married June 24, 1653, Ann, daughter of William Addis, of Gloucester, had William, born January 1, 1655.

RICHARD DART, of New London, 1664, by wife Bethia, had Dinah, born January 13, 1665; Daniel, May 3, 1666; Richard, May 7, 1667; Roger, November 22, 1670; Ebenezer, February 18, 1673; Ann, February 14, 1675; Bethia, July 30, 1677; Elizabeth, December 15, 1679; Sarah, June 10, 1681; and Mary, 1685.

REFERENCES:—Hayward's Hist. of Gilsum, N. H., 295; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 248; *Savage's Gen. Dict.*, II, 10; Dart Gen.

DARVALL, DARVILL or DARVELL:—Robert Darvall, of Sudbury, an original proprietor, died February 26, 1662; had Elizabeth, and by wife Esther, had Mary, born May 10, 1642; and Dorothy, named in the will of their grand-father of January 16, 1662, in which he gave the mother 5 and a one-half acres of land at Norchurch, in County Herts, "commonly called "Herrot's End." Elizabeth, his daughter, perhaps by former wife, married at Sudbury, November 30, 1654, the second Peter Noyes. He also names daughter Mary Darvall, who married that year Joseph Noyes, nephew of Peter.

WILLIAM DARVALL, of Boston, 1674, me: chant.

REFERENCES:—*Savage's Gen. Dict.*, II, 10.

DARWIN. Champion Gen.

DASCOMB. Livermore's Hist. of Willis, 359.

DASKOM. Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1189.

DASSETT:—John Dasset, of Braintree, one of the founders of the church September 17, 1639, freeman May 13, 1640, had Joseph, born and died December, 1642, who may have been his youngest child, for his division of lands February 24, 1640, was for seven heads. His name in Genealogical Register, IX, 142, is distorted to Deffet. He died 1677, his will of March, in that year, was probated April 27, following. It gave all to his son John. Mary, his daughter, perhaps, born in England, married John Briggs, and second Captain John Minot.

REFERENCES:—*Savage's Gen. Dict.*, II, 11.

DAVENPORT:—Francis Davenport, of Boston, 1675, mariner, married Ann, daughter of Dr. William Snelling.

HUMPHREY DAVENPORT, of Dorchester, came from Barbados, married Rachel, daughter of Thomas Holmes, had Richard, removed to Hartford, there had William, and in 1667, his wife was convicted of playing cards. They removed to New York, where greater laxity might be indulged in.

JOHN DAVENPORT, of New Haven, first minister there, son of John, says Wood's Athenae Oxonienses, not, as the fondness of Mather states, mayor of Coventry, in idle attempt to magnify a great man, was born 1597, bred at Oxford, but not admitted, as Mather has it, of Brazen Nose, 1611, entered 1613, at Merton College, thence after two years removed to Magdalen Hall, where he proceeded B. D. 1625, was preaching at St. Stephen's, Coleman street, London, perhaps not quite so early as the Magnalia imports; but being in 1633 complained of for nonconforming, went to Amsterdam, thence came to New England 1637, with Gov. Eaton, arrived at Boston, June 26, and next year with him settled New Haven.

Mr. Haven, the accomplished editor of *Archaeologic Americana*, vol. III, in preliminary remark cxxxvi, corrects that looselessness of the *Magnalia* as to the mayor of Coventry; yet falls into slight error as to the coming of this famous divine. On page 85, he says: "When the times grew favorable for the Puritans, he returned to England, from his refuge in Holland;" but more exact expression should be, in my judgment thus: "As the times grew not favorable for the Puritans, he returned no more to England," except to embark privily, perhaps without landing, for he dared not appear in London. After nearly 30 years of great influence in the Colony of his own planting, removed to Boston, freeman 1669, having with very injurious controversy been installed as successor of Wilson, December 9, 1668, at the first church, causing foundation of third church in Boston, gathered May 12, 1669, at Charlestown, and violent heats in the commonwealth for many years. The great body of the clergy favored the new church, as did a major part of the assistants, of six opponents, three, including Gov. Bellingham, being of the old church. He was at New Haven eager in defence of Goffe and Whalley, the regicides in 1661, and perhaps much aided in their escape. Yet a most curious, if not characteristic, letter from him furnishes no small light to the history of his acting given by Dr. Stiles, as it tends to exculpate or inculpate him according to the eyes with which it is read, in the 3 Mass. Hist. Coll. VIII, 327. With his name is frequently associated that of a cousin, possibly a brother Christopher, born 1598, a Catholic priest of great learning, not a Jesuit, under the name of Santa Clara, who died May 31, 1680. Mather, III, 52, denies that he was a brother, "as a certain Wooden Historian, in his *Atheneae Oxonienses* has report." By this merciless punishment of honest Anthony, the immortal author of the *Magnalia* fully proves how much better qualified he was for executioner than judge. We know no child but John, called only son, though he certainly had youngest son Joseph, who died probably before his father, and perhaps had daughters before or after coming to New England, and he died March 15, 1670. Elizabeth, perhaps his widow, died at Boston, September 15, 1676, aged 73, if the grave-stone be correct. In the present age a descendant of the venerable father of New Haven, A. Benedict Davenport, Esq., calls himself of the 24th generation, has confidently carried the line of his family back to Orme de Davenport, 1086, or the 20th of the Conqueror. Such labors are seldom revered in this country.

RICHARD DAVENPORT, of Salem, came with Capt. Endicot, in the "Abigail," September, 1682, from Weymouth, in the County Dorset, a few miles from Dorchester, near where probably he was born about 1606. He was freeman September 3, 1634, ensign next month, when his friend Endicot cut out the Red Cross in the National banner, in admiration of which rashness he gave a daughter born that year, her name Truecross; lieutenant, with a happier spirit when he was wounded 1636, in the Pequot expedition, representative 1637, and that year directed to receive the arms from Wheelwright's friends; artillery company 1639; removed to Boston, 1642, and was appointed captain of the castle, where he was killed by lightning, July 15, 1665. His wife was Elizabeth, and children Nathaniel, Truecross, born 1634 or more probably '35; Experience, baptized August 27, 1637; and John, September 19, 1641, all at Salem, but the record of the church being for the earliest years lost, the baptism of the oldest child is not known; and at Boston, he had Samuel, baptized June 28, 1646;

Sarah, September 30, 1649; Elizabeth, September 13, 1652; and William, born May 11, 1656, baptized 7 days old. His widow died June 24, 1678. Truecross married November 10, 1654, Stephen Minot; and Elizabeth, married Asaph Eliot. William was a sergeant in Phipps's Quebec expedition, but whether he was married is unknown and he died soon after reaching home. Prince Annals, I, 174. Johnson, W. W. P.

THOMAS DAVENPORT, of Dorchester, 1640, freeman May 18, 1642, perhaps living 1660, at Cambridge, died November 9, 1685, leaving wife Mary, who died October 4, 1691; had Sarah, born December 28, 1643; Thomas, who was killed in Philip's war December 19, 1675, in Johnson's company; Mary, baptized January 21, 1649; Charles; Mehitable, born February 14, 1657; Jonathan, March 6, 1659; Ebenezer, April 26, 1661; and John, baptized November 20, 1654. Mary married Samuel Maxfield. Often in early records, inexperienced readers will be misled by finding this name as Danfort or Dampport. Five of this name had been graduated in 1834 at Harvard, and eight at the other New England Colleges.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Jackson's Hist. of Newton, 265; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, 265; Benedict's Hist. of Sutton, 631; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 705.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Huntington's Stamford, Conn., Settlers, 28; Tuttle Gen. of Conn., 354; Dodd's Hist. of East Haven, Conn., 116; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 205; Waterford, Me., Centen. 262; Thurston's Hist. of Winthrop, Me., 179; Hemmway's Vt. Gaz., V, 34; Heraldic Journal, vol. I, 36; Bouton's Hist. of Westchester County, N. Y., II, 513; Hough's Hist. of Lewis County, N. Y., 148; Cutt's Gen., 232; Goodwin's Gen. Notes, 306; Huntington Gen., 96; Maltby Gen. (1895), 58; Meade's Old Families of Va., 36; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 26; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 244; Preble Gen., 255; Ransom Gen., 49; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 1060; Amer. Ancestry, II, 30; III, 102; VI, 41; VIII, 99; X, 192; XI, 190; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 11; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., III, 351; IV, 111; IX, 146; XXXIII, 25; Davenport Gen.

DAVES. Daves Biog., 1892.

DAVEY. Adams' Hist. of Fair Haven, Vt., 375.

DAVID.—John David, of Boston, known to me only as witness to the will of Major Holmes, November, 1649.

REFERENCES.—Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 559; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 13.

DAVIDS.—Samuel Davids, of Boston, heard of only in May, 1663; as appraiser on estate of Robert Lincoln.

REFERENCES.—Raymond's Tarrytown, N. Y., Mem., 172; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 14.

DAVIDSON.—Nicholas, born in Dingwall Castle, Scotland, 1580; removed to Lynn, Eng., about 1605; had Nicholas, (2).

NICHOLAS DAVIDSON, (2), son of Nicholas, born in Lynn, England, 1611, settled near Charlestown, Mass., married Joan Hodges.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Morrison's Hist. of Windham, 425; Cutter's Hist. of Jaffrey, 298; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, 485; Merrill's Hist. of Ackworth, 206.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Young's Hist. of Warsaw, N. Y., 254; Collins' Hist. of Hillsdale, N. Y., App., 51; Wy-

man's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 277; Iowa Hist. Atlas, 264; Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 61, 129; IX, 121; Davidson Chart, 1887.

DAVIE:—Edmund Davie, of Harvard College, 1674, of whom we know nothing, but what the college catalogue of 1698 tells, that he had taken his M. D. at Padua, and was then dead. Unsatisfactory conjecture may suppose that he was younger brother of Humphrey.

GEORGE DAVIE, of Sheepscot, near Wiscasset, as early as 1653, wounded by Indians, 1676. Sullivan, 148, 293.

HUMPHREY DAVIE, of Boston, merchant, son of Sir John, who had been created a baronet, September 9, 1641, came from London 1662, possibly to encourage Rev. James Allen, freeman 1665, artillery company 1665, representative for Billerica, because he had estate there 1665-9, for Woburn 1678, probably on equal reason, an assistant 1679-86; married as second or third wife, Sarah, widow of James Richards, of Hartford, who had left large estate that caused his removal thither; had by her Humphrey and William, and died February 18, 1689. By former wife he had John, Harvard College, 1681, but whether she came with him from London, I cannot find. His widow married Hon. Jonathan Tyng.

JOHN DAVIE, of Boston, freeman May 25, 1636, a supporter of Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson, punished therefor. Winthrop, I, 248. I presume he is the man admitted of the church in January before, but the Elder wrote the name Davisse, and called him joiner. Most of the names Davie or Davy, Davies or Davis, are convertible. He may have gone to Duxbury, where one of his name sold estate 1650.

SAMUEL DAVIE, of Boston, 1668.

A widow Mary, of Charlestown, had there baptized William, aged 13, on August 11, 1689.

REFERENCES:—Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 80; Caulkins' Hist. of New London, Conn., 415; Slaughter's Bristol Parish, 203; Wheeler's Hist. of North Carolina, 188, 198; Butler Gen., 34; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 14.

DAVIES. Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 245; Amer. Ancestry, III, 14; IX, 161; Anderson, Davies and Wersler Gen.

DAVIS or DAVIES:—Anthony Davis, of Boston, died June, 1674, leaving widow Elizabeth.

BARNABY DAVIS, of Charlestown, 1636, or after, came in the Blessing, 1635, aged 36, died November 27, 1685, aged about 86. Frothingham, 152, has his name 1658, at division of wood and commons on Mistick side; and page 183, has Barnaby, Jr., probably his son, in the list of householders, 1678.

DANIEL DAVIS, of Kittery, 1649, freeman 1652.

DOLOR, DOLLARD or DOLLAR DAVIS, of Cambridge, 1634, is said to have married perhaps in England, Margery, sister of Simon Willard, if so, he was probably from Kent, and this conjecture is confirmed to me by collateral evidence. Yet the grave-yard at Benefield, in County Northampton, as Dr. Palfrey assures me, contains the names of his ancestors. He removed about 1640, and had land that year in Duxbury, and was of that church when he removed to Barnstable, and joined that August 27, 1648, with his wife, but had his daughter Ruth, baptized at Barnstable, March 24, 1645; was freeman of that Colony, 1646; and in the list of those able to bear arms 1643, is this man's name "and his sons." Who may be

intended by the last word, is not precisely understood, but probably John alone. Yet at the end of that list stand John and Nicholas, who might well, therefor, be thought brothers, certainly not sons. But two sons he did have, Simon and Samuel, both younger by much than John, who was executor of his will. Before removed to Duxbury, he lived some years at Concord, and was one of the proprietors of Groton, 1655, engaged in its first settlement, and made one of its selectmen by the General Court of the Colony. Still it is not likely, that he ever inhabited in the new plantation, but leaving his youngest son to reside at Concord, went back to Barnstable, and died there 1673. His daughter Ruth, married 1663, it is said, Stephen Hall; and Mary, who married June 15, 1653, Thomas Lewis, of Barnstable, was probably another.

EDWARD DAVIS, of Boston, married September 16, 1657, Hannah, daughter of Richard Gridley.

EPHRAIM DAVIS, of Haverhill, married December 29, 1660, Mary Johnson, of Andover, took oath of allegiance November 28, 1677, died 1681, leaving children Stephen, Ephraim, Thomas, Jonathan, Mary, Susanna and Hannah.

FRANCIS DAVIS, of Amesbury, swore allegiance Dec. 20, 1677.

GEORGE DAVIS, of Boston, 1644, blacksmith, perhaps the freeman of 1645, one of the founders of the second church, by wife Barbara, who had joined first church Aug., 1647, had Samuel, born October 17, 1651; and, if the records be not false, John, June 3, 1652; was a sergeant, died early in 1655. He thrived by his trade, for the inventory valued one fourth of George Munjoy's ship "Swan," and five sixteenths of Benjamin Munjoy's ship "Delight"; and his widow married January 14, 1656, John Brimblecome, first, who was one of the witnesses to his will, and for third husband Thomas Chadwell. His will made September 23, 1654, was probated April 25 following, and anticipating the marriage of his widow again, he made various provisions for the two sons. See Genealogical Register, V, 306, and IX, 35.

GEORGE DAVIS, of Lynn, freeman 1647, had Hannah, born May 31, 1650; Sarah, September 1, 1651; removed to Reading, there had Elizabeth, January 16, 1655; Mary, January 16, 1658; John, July 20, 1660; and Susanna, May 11, 1662.

GEORGE DAVIS, of Weymouth, 1654, blacksmith.

GEORGE DAVIS, of Boston, 1650, went 1654 to North Carolina, in his will before departing, provides for wife, sons Benjamin, Joseph and five daughters.

GERSHOM DAVIS, of Cambridge, had wife Sarah, who died November 20, 1713, aged 55; son Gershom, and died February 6, 1718, aged 75.

HOPEWELL DAVIS, of Charlestown, by wife Sarah, had Joseph, baptized February, 1686; Ebenezer, May 6, 1688; Sarah, November 2, 1690; Ellen, January 14, 1694; and John, November 6, 1698.

ISAAC DAVIS, of Salem, 1637, of Beverly, 1650, perhaps was after at Carso; unless this were another whose eldest son John, born 1660, was living at Gloucester, 1733, with other sons Samuel and James, beside children of a daughter who married a Fitz, and was of Ipswich, and another daughter who married Smith. He had after first destruction of Falmouth, estate set out 1680, but on second destruction probably moved to safer quarters. Willis, I, 160, 209.

JACOB DAVIS, of Gloucester, married Jan. 20, 1662;

Elizabeth Bennet, had Jacob, born January 26, 1663; John, November 25, 1665, died soon; Elizabeth, June 27, 1667; Susanna, June 27, 1670; Moses, July 6, 1673; Mary, June 3, 1676; Aaron, January, 1679; and John, again, July 1, 1681.

JAMES DAVIS, of Newbury, freeman, March 4, 1635, removed to Haverhill, 1640, had wife Cicely, representative 1660, died January 19 or 29, 1679, aged 90. In his will of March 17, 1676, names as his children John, Ephraim, Samuel and Sarah, wife of John Page, Jr. His wife had died May 28, 1673.

JAMES DAVIS, of Hampton, 1638, freeman May 13, 1640. Belknap, I, 21. James, Jr., perhaps son of preceding, was of Hampton, 1643, may have lived at Haverhill, there took oath of allegiance, November 28, 1677.

JAMES DAVIS, of Boston, 1634, mariner, by wife Joanna, had Jacob, born July 11, 1639; and daughter Josebeth, Aug. 20, baptized Aug. 28, 1642, who married John Wing, of Boston; beside John, who died November 13, 1653.

JAMES DAVIS, of Plymouth, 1639, a tailor, may have been of Newport, the year before, had grant of land for serving in the Pequot War, but was gone in 1643.

JAMES DAVIS, of Boston, by wife Mary, had Mary, born May 7, 1647.

JAMES DAVIS, of Charlestown, 1658, had Elizabeth, baptized at 21 years, on May 6, 1694; and Patience, aged 18, on April 21, 1695.

JAMES DAVIS, of Haverhill, freeman 1666, was, perhaps son of James, the aged, of that town, may have married a daughter of John Eaton, of Haverhill, had son John, and died July 18, 1694.

JAMES DAVIS, of Gloucester, by wife Mehitable, who died June 9, 1666, had John, born March 10, 1660; James, March 16, 1662, died soon; James again, January 22, 1663, died soon; and Joseph, 1665, died soon. He married December 6, 1666, Elizabeth Bachelor, had Elizabeth born September 11, 1669; Abigail, April 13, 1672; Joseph again, January 25, 1674; Susanna, November 20, 1676; and Ebenezer, January 26, 1682; died 1717.

JAMES DAVIS, of Scituate, 1673, there married Elizabeth, daughter of William Randall, and removed to Boston.

JENKYN DAVIS, of Lynn, freeman March 9, 1637, a joiner, who had been in the employ of Mr. Humphrey, who unhappily, put his daughters to board with Davis, when he went to the West Indies; by Sarah, had John, and a daughter, and died 1662. Winthrop, II, 45. Lewis.

JOHN DAVIS, of Boston, 1635, a joiner, artillery company, 1643. I presume this to be the same man who came in the "Increase," 1635, aged 29; and perhaps was the John Davie, friend of Wheelwright, in the former article.

JOHN DAVIS, of Newbury, 1641, by wife Mary, had Mary, born October 6, 1642, died young; John, January 15, 1645; Zechary, February 22, 1646; Jeremy, June 21, 1648; Mary again, August 12, 1650; Cornelius, April 15, 1653; and Ephraim, September 29, 1655; and died November 12, 1675.

JOHN DAVIS, of Watertown, married Mary, daughter of John Spring, had Mary, born March 20, 1642, and probably John and Benjamin, died early, as did his widow, administration being given June 19, 1656.

JOHN DAVIS, of Reading, had John, who died November 4, 1660.

JOHN DAVIS, of York, 1650, an important person, kept an inn, freeman, probably of Massachusetts, 1652. There was also another John, perhaps his son, was lieutenant-captain, and at last sergeant-major for the Province, and deputy-president 1680-85.

JOHN DAVIS, of Boston, brother, perhaps, of Edward, a joiner, by wife Return, (daughter of Richard Gridley, married April 9, 1656), had Grace, born March 4, 1657.

JOHN DAVIS, of Roxbury, 1653, a tailor.

JOHN DAVIS, of New London, 1651-64.

JOHN DAVIS, of Charlestown, 1668, fined for hospitality to a Quaker. Frothingham, 158. He may have removed soon to Westerly, where was one John, 1669.

JOHN DAVIS, of Lynn, married October 5, 1664, Sarah, daughter of Philip Kirkland, had Sarah, born November 10, 1665, died at two months; Sarah again, February 5, 1667, died at months; Mary, July 25, 1668; Joseph, June 10, 1672, died in July of next year; John, June 16, 1674; Sarah again, February 1, 1676; Ebenezer, October 2, 1678, and Benjamin, September 27, 1681.

JOHN DAVIS, of Saco, representative 1682, "disappointed as a scandalous person," says the record.

JOSEPH DAVIS, of Kittery, 1660, constable that year, may have been son of Nicholas.

JOSEPH DAVIS, of Boston, married May 7, 1662, Elizabeth, daughter of David Saywell, freeman 1666, artillery company 1675.

JOSEPH DAVIS, perhaps of Roxbury, there married October 28, 1670, Sarah Chamberlain, but I know not, that either belong to that place. In the neighboring Joseph, of Muddy River, had Mehitable, born February 3, 1685. Possibly he may be the man named in the letter of Rev. Edmund Browne to Gov. Leverett, printed in Genealogical Register, VII, 268, as Daby.

LAWRENCE DAVIS, of Falmouth, 1662, had Rachel, born 1663; Jacob, and perhaps others; removed to Ipswich, during the first Indian war, but came back 1681, but no more is told, only that Rachel married first Robert Haynes; and second a Wedgewood, of Hampton.

NATHANIEL DAVIS, of Mass., came in the "Mary and John," or perhaps the "Hercules," having qualified himself by taking oath of allegiance and supremacy, April 16, 1634, but where he sat down I find not. See Genealogical Register, IX, 268.

NATHANIEL DAVIS, of Charlestown, 1677, had married March 31, 1675, Mary Convers, who died November 6, 1690, aged 36; and wife Mary again who died April 18, 1721, aged 65. Nathaniel, his eldest child, baptized April 19, 1677, died at Charlestown, the same year. He had also Mary, baptized May 9, 1680; Barnabus, Dec. 1681; Sarah, July 22, 1683; Zachary, August 5, 1688; and Mary, July 16, 1695; and was one of the constables 1690.

NICHOLAS DAVIS, of Charlestown, came in the "Planter," early in 1635, aged 40, with Sarah, 48, probably his wife, and Joseph, 13, perhaps his son, with four servants, whose names are then given, was in 1640 one of the promoters of the settlement of Woburn, where his wife Sarah, died May 24, 1643, and he married July 12 following, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Isaacs; probably he removed to York, and was there in 1652. His will, of April 27, 1667, probated March 12, 1670, refers not to any son, yet opens many remote relations, or perhaps

those of his wife, as cousin Barnard, the wife of Matthew, of Boston; cousin William Locke, of Woburn, (spelled Owburne); daughter Astine's (or Austin's) children, Mary and Sarah, beside Mary, Elizabeth and Mehitable, Dodd.

NICHOLAS DAVIS, of Barnstable, able to bear arms 1643, when he is last on the list, so that possibly it may be an error, as Hamblen put him into a list of inhabitants admitted after 1660. He may have been of Newport, 1638, and there learned the strange policy of toleration in religion. In Sewel, I, 388, it is said he favored the Quakers at their first meeting. He had wife Mary, and was banished from Mass. for his peaceful pravity. At Newport he was drowned before August 9, 1672, as Roger Williams in his big book against the Quakers, page 26, tells that in his public conference, there, with the friends of George Fox, he made good use of the event.

PHILIP DAVIS, of Plymouth, 1638, removed to Duxbury after. Farmer, M. S.

PHILIP DAVIS, of Hartford, came, perhaps, in the "Confidence," from Southampton 1638, aged 12; but if so, he probably was first at Newbury, where William Isley, with whom he came, pitched his tent. He married a daughter of Thomas Coleman, of Hadley, was freeman of Connecticut, 1656, and died 1689, had two daughters but no sons.

RICHARD DAVIS, of Ipswich, 1642.

RICHARD DAVIS, of Roxbury, married about 1654, Sarah, daughter of John Burrill, had Richard, born Jan. 5, 1658, who died next year; Richard, again, May 26, 1661; and Sarah, and he died March 6, 1663, his will of February 20, being probated March 19, of that year. But there is a posthumous child and the widow married Samuel Chandler, in 1664, and he died August, 1665.

ROBERT DAVIS, of Sudbury, came in 1638, aged 30, with Margarèt, perhaps his sister 26, (who married a Burnett), in the Confidence of Southampton, as servant of Peter Noyes, had wife Bridget, who survived, daughters Sarah, born April 10, 1646; and Rebecca, and died July 19, 1655. His will is of July 17, and probated October 2 of that year.

ROBERT DAVIS, of Yarmouth, 1643, or earlier, had Deborah, born January, 1646; Mary, May 28, 1648; Andrew, May, 1650; John, March 1, 1652; Robert, August, 1654; Josiah, September, 1656; Hannah, September, 1658; Sarah, October, 1660; and Tristram. Perhaps Sarah married October 23, 1679, Joseph Young.

SAMUEL DAVIS, of Watertown, removed early in 1646, to Boston, had wife Ann, who died soon; and married July 20, 1651, Sarah, daughter of Richard Thayer, of Boston, had Samuel, born March 22, 1654; William, September 4, 1656, died next year; and Sarah, December 19, 1657. Probably he was the freeman of 1645, and perhaps brother of George. It may be, that his widow married May 6, 1663, Jonathan Hayward.

SAMUEL DAVIS, of Groton, by wife Mary, had a daughter born January 31, 1662; John, March 10, 1664; Sarah, August 12, 1667; Samuel, January 10, 1669; Barnabus, April 17, 1672; and a daughter April 10, 1674; and died December 28, 1699.

SAMUEL DAVIS, of Salisbury, married December 19, 1663, Deborah, daughter of William Barnes, had Samuel,

born January 26, 1667. Perhaps he was of Amesbury, there took oath of allegiance, December 20, 1677.

SAMUEL DAVIS, of Charlestown, had served under Captain Turner, 1676, in Philip's war, but as early as November, 22, 1658, by wife Mary, had Elizabeth.

STEPHEN DAVIS, of Hartford, 1646, freeman of Connecticut, 1658.

SYLVANUS DAVIS, of Sheepscott, 1659, swore allegiance to the king 1665, wounded by the Indians 1676, at Arow-sick, when Capt. Lake was killed, removed to Falmouth, 1680, there had command of the fort in the next Indian war, taken by the French and Indian combined force, May 20, 1690, carried to Canada; after his return was put into the Council by the Charter of William and Mary 1691; wrote an account of the conduct of the war, which is in the three Mass. Hist. Collections, I, 101. He lived at Hull in latter days, died 1704, leaving wife but no children. His will, April 8, 1703, probated May 6, 1704, gives all his quarter of Casco lands to three daughters of James English, each of them paying three pounds to his widow, and all his other estate to John Nelson, he "promising justice and kindness" to Davis's widow. Willis, I, 161, 209.

THEOPHILUS DAVIS, of Saco, constable in 1636. Folsom, 33, 121. It is almost certain that he soon removed.

THOMAS DAVIS, of Newbury, a sawyer, from Marlborough, in County Wiltshire, came in the "James," 1635, embarked at Southampton, in April, arrived at Boston, June 3, freeman June 2, 1641, removed next year to Haverhill, where he had son Joseph, and died 1683, aged 80. He brought, says Coffin, wife Christian from England, and his posterity is numerous. This name among the passengers from Southampton in the James, by record at State Paper Office, Somerby, read Thomas James. It seems a wild error of his or mine; but if my reading be correct, his surname may be that of the ship.

THOMAS DAVIS, of Saco, an early settler, assessed toward public worship 1636.

TOBIAS DAVIS, of Roxbury, brother of Richard, of the same, married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Morrill, had Sarah, born February 10, 1647, and his wife died January 23, by church record, but February 15, says the town, 1649. He married next, December 13, 1650, Bridget Kinsman, had John, born April 17, 1651; Tobias, June 10, 1653; Isaac, December 7, 1655; Samuel, baptized with the three preceding, June 12, 1659, who died young; Samuel again, March 24, 1661, died at 18; and Abigail, in town records said to be born September 5, 1671; was of artillery company 1666, and died April 25, 1690.

TOBIAS DAVIS, of Dover, freeman 1666.

WILLIAM DAVIS, of Boston, by wife Mary, had Abigail, born October 31, 1635, died at four years; Thomas, March 15, 1637, died young; Aaron, July 20, 1638, died next year; John, who died young, in 1641; Trine, August 10, 1642; Mary, October 3, 1644, perhaps died soon; and Thomas, again, 3, baptized September 7, 1645.

The Book of Possessions in early days shows William Sen., and William Jr., in Boston, but who was father of these children is to be determined, I fear, only by conjecture. One was a gunsmith, and one was dead November 10, 1655, when Isaac Collamore gave in the inventory of his estate only seven pounds. His widow Mary, soon married John Cowdall.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, New York City.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* Descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI.—Instituted, May 13, 1783. *Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the war of the Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Birj Gardiner, Criminal Court Building, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA. 1890.—Organized, May 23, 1890. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *Secretary:* Mrs. Timothy M. Cheesman, 109 University Place, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—Organized, May 1891. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William Reed, 103 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Silas Wodell, 2 Wall Street New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Walter L. Suydam, 45 William Street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, 614 22nd Street, Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Women descended from officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Organized, September 9, 1891. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers, sailors and statesmen of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Miss Virginia S. Sterling, Room 713, No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—Founded, January, 1896. *Members:* Descendants of Colonial Governors. *Secretary General:* Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.—Incorporated, March 16, 1896. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line of father or mother, from settlers between 1607 and 1657, the intermediate ancestor during Revolution having been loyal to America. *Secretary General:* Chas. Mather Glazier, Hartford, Conn.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1885. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized, April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *Secretary:* Mrs. James M. Lawton, No. 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

JUNIOR AUXILIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.—Organized, April 23, 1897. *Members:* Children whose parents are Sons or Daughters of the Revolution or of persons lineally descended from soldiers, sailors and statesmen of the American Revolution. *Secretary:* Miss Sara Fairchild Platt, Englewood, N. J.

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

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 256 West 74th Street, New York City.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.—Organized, April 23, 1889. *Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander:* Gen'l L. G. Estes, Washington, D. C.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.—Instituted, Dec. 17, 1894. *Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* Col. James Henry Morgan, St. Paul Building, New York City.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.—Instituted, July 4, 1890. *Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Leonard Chenery, U. S. N., University Club, New York City.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. *Incorporated:* March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss Rebecca St. John, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY CHAPLAINS.—Organized, Aug. 23, 1899. *Membership:* 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 regular authorization or commission in the regular army, navy or marines; the volunteers of any state, or of the United States in time of war; or the lawful Militia or National Guard of any state whether in time of peace or war, and who has been honorably discharged or is now continuing in service. *Secretary:* Rev. Harry P. Dewey, D. D., Concord, N. H.

ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.—Incorporated, January 31, 1896. *Secretary:* Geo. B. Horr, 138 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

ORDER OF WASHINGTON.—Instituted, 1895. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer Forward, Mobile, Ala.

SAINT NICHOLAS.—Organized, February 28, 1835. *Members:* Male descendants (limit: 10 to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* Charles Isham, 1286 Broadway, New York City.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Instituted, October 22, 1875. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Capt. Sam'l Eberly Gross, 1514 Masonic Temple, Chicago Ill.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Instituted, February 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

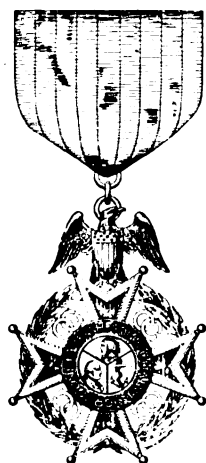
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—Instituted, January 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 101 W. 117th Street, New York City.

WAR OF 1812. (General Society).—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., 421 South 44th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812).—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *Howland Pell, Adjutant and Secretary,* 11 William Street, New York City.

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD."

The Annual Meeting and Election of officers of the Order of the Old Guard, was held at the Auditorium, Monday evening, January 29th. The following officers were elected for 1900.



Charles Cromwell, President.
Wm. Porter Adams, 1st Vice-President.
Frank P. Crandon, 2d Vice-President.
Hon. Chas. P. Bryan, 3d Vice-President.
Chas. L. Follett, Secretary, 848 72d Place, Chicago.
Theron Royal Woodward, Treasurer,
302 Dearborn St., Chicago.
H. N. Miller, Registrar.
Franklin Wyman, Historian.

It was decided in order to enlarge the usefulness and field of the "Old Guard," to embrace among its members lineal descendants of those who fought in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and those who fought in the Spanish-American Wars. This will permit many to join the Order, who have heretofore been unable to obtain admission.

In order to stimulate the growth of the Order and enable us to start many branch societies throughout the U. S., it was also decided to suspend the initiation fee of \$5.00 for several months. This will enable those with proper credentials to join the Order for only \$3.00, which are the annual dues.

Every member of the Order receives free of charge, a copy of the SPIRIT OF '76, for which the publisher's charge is \$1.00

per year. Send in at once for application blanks, by-laws and any information to

CHAS. L. FOLLETT, Secretary,
O. of O. G.
848 72nd Place, Chicago.

This Order embraces both civic and military features, which no other society does of this character in the United States, and urge those desirous of joining a patriotic Order to join one that embraces so much for so little. It is quantity and quality that we want.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The Society of the War of 1812 held its annual meeting at the Auditorium Annex, Monday evening, January 29th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Carter H. Harrison, President; William Porter Adams, James Hamilton McCord, Henry Cadle, Charles Page Bryan, Vice-Presidents; Milton Tootle, Jr., Historian; Theron Royal Woodward, Secretary; Charles Cromwell, Treasurer; Edward Nevers, Registrar.

Yours truly, in haste,
W. P. A.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society occurred Wednesday evening, January 7, eight o'clock, at Rauscher's. The President, Brigadier-General Thomas M. Vincent, presided, after prayer by the Chaplain Rev. T. S. Childs, D. D., the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Compatriot W. E. Curtis presented a paper on "The First Declaration of Independence in South America." An interesting article by Compatriot F. D. Owen, on "The President's Flag," was read by Dr. Edward M. Gallaudett, former President of the Society, and Historian-General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Messrs. McFall and McFarland then rendered vocal selections after which a buffet supper was served.

The following have been admitted active members of the Society:—

C. L. Hinebough, Commander George W. Baird, U. S. N., Gustavus R. Brown, D. D. S., Charlton M. Clark, Clifton P. Clark, Major Wm. B. Davis, U. S. A., Charles C. Dodge, Gabriel Edmonston, J. G. Greenawalt, Mason C. Grasty, Edwin A. Hill, Abram B. Hooe, M. D., Rev. Ira W. Kimmel, Col. Johnson V. Middleton, Victor L. Mason, Dr. And. M. Moore, U. S. N., Thomas J. Pettigrew, E. Southard Parker, Wilson G. Reed, Mason Noble Richardson, Dr. Charles W. Richardson, Edgar B. Stocking, Rev. James McBride Sterrett, D. D., Lieut. John W. Wright, U. S. A., Samuel Walter Woodward, Fred E. Woodward, Mahlon A. Winter.

Mr. William N. Dickson, formerly a resident of Atlanta, Georgia, and a member of our Society, died in Bremen, Germany.

The annual meeting of the society for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held February 22nd, at twelve o'clock noon, at Rauschers.

HENRY WHITEFIELD SAMSON.

Washington, D. C., January 27, 1900.

The George Washington Memorial Association held its annual meeting at Washington, D. C., December 13th, 14th and 15th, 1899. There was a large attendance from the several organized States and much interest felt by those who could not be present, as the voting of several hundred proxies showed. The first session was devoted to reports of officers, and the annual election of new officers—Mrs. L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland, Me., President of the Mt. Vernon Association, was chosen President by acclamation. The other officers are as follows:—

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Washington; Mrs. Washington A. Roebbing, New Jersey; Mrs. Henry R. Mallory, New York; Mrs. Frank Northrop, New York; Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., Ohio; Miss Elizabeth T. King, Maryland; Mrs. Tod Helmuth, New York.

TRUSTEES.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; Mrs. H. H. Adams, Connecticut; Mrs. Wm. T. Carter, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John L. Routt, Colorado; Mrs. Leslie C. Wead, Massachusetts.

Recording Secretary of Association:—Mrs. Susanna P. Gage, Ithaca, N. Y.

Recording Secretary of Board:—Mrs. Leslie C. Wead, Brookline, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary:—Mrs. John Russell Young, Washington, D. C.

In the opening address, the President Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson said, "We seek on this occasion to promote the final and supreme object which Washington sought to secure in the last hours of his life. However much confused the workings of this association may become on account of the long postponed governmental action and defeated legislation, we nevertheless can but anticipate the happy day when the last purpose of Washington shall be in some manner fulfilled. The fulfillment may not come in the very terms which he prescribed, but fortune and Providence may yet combine to make such a fulfillment as shall demonstrate the loyalty of the American people to the memory of their first and greatest citizen." Greetings were read from Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, President of the D. R. Society; Mrs. Daniel Manning, President of the D. A. R. Society; Mrs. W. B. Lowe, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and others.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Northrop, showed an addition of over \$6000 to the contingent and building funds, and pledges of \$8000 to the building fund. Four hundred and eighty-two members have been admitted during the year, making a total membership of over 1400.

Reports of State Chairmen and Questions of Policy occupied the second day's session, which adjourned at 4 P. M., to allow the members to attend the memorial celebration in Epiphany Church. The charter membership closed at noon, December 14, 1898, and many distinguished names were added to the list of members, among them, Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Dabney, President of the Univer-

sity of Tennessee; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Saratoga, N. Y., and Mr. Chas. D. Walcott, Director U. S. Geological Survey.

Letters were read from Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, and Dr. Schurman, President of Cornell University and a member of the Education Committee, indorsing the establishment of a National University, and remarks were made to this end by Dr. Dabney, Mr. Walcott and Dr. W. J. McGee, Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, all emphasizing the purpose and object of the Association to build a Memorial Building, which shall be devoted to such educational uses as shall fulfill, as far as possible, the wishes of Washington, as the policy of the Association. In the evening, a solemn observance of the Centennial of Washington's death was held in the Lafayette Opera House. This commemoration was by the women of the land through the George Washington Memorial Ass'n, which, some three years ago, suggested that there be some National observance of the day in Washington. The celebration was of a most solemn and impressive character and filled the Opera House with a large audience of representative men and women. In the boxes were members of the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps and Supreme Court, and in the seats, Heads of Colleges, Government officials, Representatives of different creeds, and men of different political minds—all there to testify to the universal love and esteem in which Washington is held to-day. The theatre was decorated with flags, tall palms and other potted plants. A portrait of Washington and the President's flag being suspended over the heads of the speakers. Over a hundred members of the Washington Choral Union occupied the rear of the platform, singing "Before Jehovah's Mighty Throne" and the "Hallelujah Chorus" with telling effect. The instrumental music was furnished by the Fourth Artillery Band, which was present by special order of the Secretary of War. After the rendition of Chopin's "Funeral March" and another dead march "At Rest", frequently played at military funerals, the exercises were opened by the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, who offered a fervent prayer, invoking the Creator to instill into the American people the National spirit, which so strongly characterized the life of Washington. Hon. John A. Kasson, former Minister to Austria and Germany, acted as Master of Ceremonies, reading an original letter of Washington's, and speaking briefly of his Will in which he devoted a part of his fortune to the establishment of a National University. He said in closing, "Washington proposed no elaborate mausoleum for himself, no monument to his own greatness, no memorial bridges, but his great heart and intellect did desire a monument of good, not formed of marble, but of loving stones, a National University into which advanced students might enter from every section of the land and remove sectional lines and local prejudices. His chief wish has remained unfulfilled for a hundred years. It is singularly appropriate that the noble womanhood of the land should at last undertake the fulfillment of his last desire."

Dr. W. J. McGee read the extract from Washington's Will, bequeathing to Congress 50 shares in the Potomac Company, to be used for the establishment of a National University. Dr. P. B. Barringer, President of the University of Virginia, gave an account of Washington's death. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, former Minister to Spain, spoke at considerable length on "Washington as a framer of the Constitution," and after music by the Choral Union, Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, President of the University of Tennessee, made the closing address. He referred to Washington as our first great expansionist, early seeking to extend our government over the western country, and bind all its people to us. "Everything that he did," the speaker said, "from the forming of the Constitution, which was to bind the States together, to the construction of inland lines of navigation, which were to bind them together in commerce, had for its object the development of the National spirit—all his plans were shaped to this end—that America, the land of the free, should become a great Nation."

A letter was read from Cardinal Gibbons, praising Washington's toleration of religion, and the ceremonies concluded with the "Star Spangled Banner."

The last session, December 15, was devoted to amending the By-Laws and new business, and at its close, the members separated with the feeling that the Association was nearer the attainment of its object than ever before.

KATE H. WEAD.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Last year the General Society, D. R., offered prizes of \$20 each to ten of the Women's Colleges for the best essay on topics from American History, to be competed for by members of the Junior Classes. This offer proved so successful and awakened so much interest, that the Society has renewed the

offer this year, increasing the prize to \$50. The competing students, who are required to be Juniors, are to write an essay of from three to five thousand words on any subject connected with the Revolutionary War. Three of these—selected by teachers are to be sent before the first day of April, 1900, to Miss Kent of Pennsylvania, Chairman of Committee on Patriotic Work, and this Committee, will make the final choice of one out of the three. Mrs. Thomas Hill, State Regent of Maryland, a member of this Committee, will make the presentation at the Woman's College, Baltimore, and Mrs. Leslie C. Wead of Boston, Historian-General, also a member of the Committee, will present the prize at Wellsley College.

The Junior Auxiliary of the D. R.'s, was formed in Maryland under the supervision of Mrs. Thomas Hill, State Regent, will be known as the Nellie Curtis Chapter of the Maryland Society, D. R. Mrs. Hill will be the Director, and has appointed the following officers:—

Vice-Regent, Miss Amelia Page Dame; Secretary, Miss Focke; Treasurer, Miss Edith Buckman. At the first meeting, Mrs. Hill read an interesting paper entitled, "A Maryland Chapter of our Revolutionary History," giving an account of the resignation of his commission by General Washington, at Annapolis. The object of the Auxiliary Chapter, just formed, is study of United States History and both boys and girls are eligible as members. Membership is restricted to daughters under 18 years and sons under 21 years of age, of parents who are Sons or Daughters of the Revolution, or of persons lineally descended from an ancestor who could claim admission to these Societies.

The Maryland State Society, D. R., has contributed \$75 to the George Washington Memorial Association, organized a Junior Auxiliary and contributed generously to the Porto Rico sufferers. Last Spring it erected a marble tablet on the old Carroll Mansion on East Lombard St. The Society has now received permission from the authorities of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, to place a bronze tablet in the Chapel of the Academy, in memory of soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War. This Society has recently made some substantial additions to its exhibit in the National Museum at Washington. Among the treasures are a portrait of General Israel Putnam, presented to the Society by his great grand-daughter, Emily L. Baker: four samples of script which were carried in the pocket of Gen. Washington; a partial set of china, some 25 pieces, which belonged to Mary Morris, wife of that Capt. Morris, who was confined on the prison ship "Jersey," when so many patriots died of disease and neglect; a big leather pocket-book once owned by Ebenezer Frye, who was wounded at Battle of Bunker Hill; and a \$40 bill, issued by the American Congress at Philadelphia, on September 26, 1776.

The General Society, D. R., has sent out a circular to its members asking contributions toward a monument to be erected at Valley Forge, to the heroes who died and were buried there during the winter of 1777 and 1778. Only one grave is now marked by a small stone, marked "J. W., 1778." The field which is filled with graves, has been given to the D. R. Society by the owner, Major I. H. Todd, as a result of the pilgrimage to Valley Forge last April, and it seems most fitting that a suitable monument should be erected there to commemorate the sufferings and death of these unknown dead.

At a re-union of the Chamberlain family, held in Franklin, Ohio, Mrs. Nancy Clarke Chamberlain, the only "real daughter" of the Revolution known to be living in Ohio, was made a member of the D. R. Society and presented with the Society badge and certificate. She was a pretty girl when this century was young and her name was Nancy Compton. Her father fought with Washington in the Revolutionary War, was a captain of guerrillas, wintered at Valley Forge and knew Washington intimately. Mrs. Chamberlain has in her possession a compass presented to her father by Washington, to guide him in a movement against the British forces at Valley Forge. She is now 85 years old and in excellent health.

Work for the soldiers still goes on. At a meeting of the Long Island Society, D. R., an interesting report was presented by the Library Committee, which is sub-divided. The first sub-division attends to the distribution of literature to the soldiers at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton, and the second sub-division supplies delicacies, bath robes, toilet requisites, and such things not provided by the Government. Another important report was of the work done in Porto Rico. The Society is interested in the equipping of the schools of this island and has already sent a number of desks and 300 school books for the use of the children. More desks are promised and will be sent as soon as possible. In addition the Society has supplied over 200 bound volumes of standard works to the soldiers in the hospitals.

In Massachusetts, the State Regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt,

sent out a call to the members to this effect:—"The Daughters of the Revolution are to forward Christmas boxes by the Government transports for soldiers in the Philippines, who are not remembered by home friends. These boxes will be sent to responsible persons who will promptly distribute them. Each box will contain a cake of soap, toilet powder, package of tobacco, two handkerchiefs, some post cards, paper, envelopes, a pencil, knife, a book or two and a Christmas card." In response to this call, the rooms of the Society was filled to overflowing with generous contributions, and Miss Hunt, with a corps of earnest workers had a busy time, preparing the packages for shipment. A soldier, whose term of enlistment had expired, and who had just returned from Manila, reported that plug tobacco was needed by the soldiers, smoking tobacco and cigars being obtainable there. Toilet powder was much needed, too, as the extreme heat of the atmosphere irritates the skin to a painful degree. The boxes were packed, tied with "buff and blue" ribbon, the Society colors, and sent to the Columbia Stores, Brooklyn Navy Yard, and thence by Government transport to Manila.

At the Annual meeting of the Long Island Society, D. R., held January 5, 1900, the following officers were elected:—

Regent, Mrs. Andrew Jacobs; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Stuart H. Moore; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. P. Yeran; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John Suydam; Treasurer, Miss Louise G. Bennett; Registrar, Mrs. Bleecker Bangs; Historian, Mrs. Henry L. Pratt; Chaplain, the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. With the exception of the Recording Secretary and one or two changes in the Board of Managers, the officers are the same as those of last year. The reports of the officers and various committees show the Society to be in a flourishing condition.

On December 14, 1899, articles of Incorporation were filed by the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of Minnesota, with the Secretary of State. The following officers were appointed for the first year. Regent, Isabella C. Ramsay; Vice-Regent, Gertrude M. Bowen; Secretary, Elizabeth Gilmore; Treasurer, Mary W. Hill; Registrar, Augusta Place; Historian, Lulu W. Gleason; Librarian, Francis R. Butterworth; these having signed the roll. The object of incorporation is to provide in time a home for lonely members. The first meeting of the newly incorporated Society was held December 19, 1899, to celebrate the entrance of Washington's Army into camp at Valley Forge. This event is of especial interest to the Chapter, as the ancestors of a number of the members were among that band of suffering patriots, and also on account of the Valley Forge Memorial, for which the Society is now working.

At the conclusion of the business meeting a "soldier's dinner" was served in which baked beans, brown bread, ginger bread, pumpkin pies and apples, were the principal features. Walls of flags and stacked arms added a military air to the dining room, and the souvenirs were ornamented with prints of Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge. The waitresses were in Colonial costume. After the dinner a social hour was enjoyed with some fine music. The opening of this new Chapter seems most auspicious, and we wish it "A Happy New Year."

Daughters of the American Revolution.

TO WASHINGTON.

A Memorial Tribute.

We cannot see beyond the mystery of Death,
Nor know it yet—Life's fullest consummation,
But stand before its portals, sad, with bated breath,
As we remember thee, beloved of our nation.

The same Great God rules over land and sea
Thy God of battles! thine in love and fear alway,
And still, His peace, sheds choicest blessings pure and free,
While thou art crowned again, within our hearts to-day.

A century of years has rounded to its close,
Each sanctified in grateful prayer, for victories won,
And still, brave sentinels of Freedom, guard well against all
foes,

Of this our own fair country, and her dear Washington.

EUNICE WRIGHT WATLING.

Ypsilanti (Mich.) Chapter, D. A. R., Dec. 14, 1899.

January 10, 1900.

SPIRIT OF '76.

Please find inclosed one dollar for renewal of my subscription to your good paper. I will also enclose list of the new officers of our Chapter, if you will kindly publish.

Very truly yours,

MARY E. MARTIN.

The Dolly Madison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the District of Columbia, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

Regent, Mrs. Ira Warren Dennison; Vice-Regent, Miss Brady; Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth L. Johnson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Davidge; Registrar, Miss Harriet E. Mann; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Gannett; Historian, Mrs. Henry Turner.

Board of Management:—Mrs. Edward Graves, Mrs. J. T. Johnson, Mrs. George G. Martin, Mrs. Ora L. Pitney, Mrs. Howard Clark, Mrs. Charles B. Bailey, Mrs. George Custis, Miss Carhart.

Delegates to Congress:—Mrs. Ira Warren Dennison, Mrs. George G. Martin. Alternates:—Miss Brady, Mrs. Charles B. Bailey.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

Please include in your list of "Real Daughters, D. A. R.," the real daughter of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., of Hudson, Col. Co., N. Y., Mrs. Mary R. Whitbeck, whose husband was John Whitbeck. And oblige our Chapter,

LUELLA D. SMITH, Cor. Sec'y.

The members of Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R., of Fall River, enjoyed a very interesting meeting Tuesday afternoon, January 9, which was held at the home of Mrs. J. B. Richards, Chairman of the literary committee. At the business meeting, the committee previously appointed to procure reading matter to be sent to soldiers at Guam and the Philippines, reported that seven monthly magazines and two weekly papers had been subscribed for and forwarded. Delegates to the Continental Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., the week of February 22, were elected. They are the Regent, Mrs. J. E. Mackenzie and Mrs. Edward M. Hartley; Alternates, the Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, Mrs. Philip H. Borden, J. O'Neale and Mrs. B. D. Darol.

At the close of the business meeting papers were read by Mrs. A. S. O. Hoyt, Mrs. R. N. Allen and Mrs. J. B. Richards, taken from the *American Monthly Magazine*, and one from Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's interesting books. Mrs. Richards read an account of the father of the real daughter of the Chapter, written by "a Daughter." It was listened to with much interest. A social hour followed. The Chapter will give the first of a series of whists the 16th of this month.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

As the month of October records many historical dates of deeds of valor, so in this same harvest month occurs the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the burning of the "Peggy Stewart." Our annual re-union was held at the Mount Vernon Hotel, once the residence of Mr. Frank Albert. The Chairman of the Entertaining Committee, Mrs. Elizabeth Y. Thompson, entertained the invited guests not only in true Maryland style, but simply covered herself with glory on this the last Peggy Stewart Day. She was assisted by the following ladies:—Mrs. James D. Iglehart, Mrs. A. L. Hodgson, Mrs. Wm. A. Moore, Mrs. Eric Bergland, Mrs. Albert Gorter, Miss Keenan and Mrs. G. H. Cook. The guests were ushered into the great hall and spacious parlors—gay in the robing of red, white and blue—conspicuous among these were the flag carried by Colonel Watson's Regiment at the battle of Monterey, which was loaned by Mrs. James D. Iglehart, and the State flag, belonging to the Maryland Naval Reserves, which floated over the Dixie during the Spanish-American War. And our own starry banner floating gracefully over us from parlor to dining room—while great clusters of bright-hued blossoms added fragrance and beauty to the scene.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. John T. Mason, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Mrs. Caroline M. Miller, Mrs. Chas. H. Brown, Mrs. Yates Sterling and Mrs. Geo. Norbury Mackenzie. Among the patriotic societies represented were members of the Maryland Line Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, The Colonial Dames of Maryland, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution Societies of the Colonial Wars and the Cincinnati and Visiting Daughters of our own Society to whom the latch string is most cordially extended.

Mrs. Charles W. Lord, recited an original poem—"The Burning of the Peggy Stewart." She was introduced by the Hon. A. Leo Knott, in a short address. He congratulated the

Country, and especially Maryland, upon the life and vim of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through whose efforts so many brave deeds have been rescued from the fate of oblivion to which they would most surely have been consigned.

The musical programme under Prof. Fisher, was of the highest order, comprising brilliant selections by his band, and songs by Miss Cornelia Ross Potts, Miss Marie Gaul, Mr. Turnstall Smith and Mr. Carlos Sanchez. Supper was served in the old dining room which with the superb black oak mantel richly carved, the beauty of the whole entranced by the sumptuous table groaning under the weight of Maryland cheer, and decorated with chrysanthemums and illuminated by red wax candles in Commodore Barney's Silver candelabra, which had graced his table at a dinner given to General Lafayette in 1824. This valuable heir-loom was lent by Miss Elizabeth Y. Thompson and her sister, Mrs. A. L. Gorter.

We all felt the enforced absence of our State Regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thorn, detained by recent heavy bereavement. This closed the re-union of 1899.

MARY C. McVEY BEASLEY, Historian.

THE BURNING OF THE "PEGGY STEWART,"

Dedicated to the Baltimore Chapter,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By Mrs. CHARLES W. LORD.

Ahoy! Ahoy! with wings out-spread,
Yon brig is coursing in the gale;
She's passed our watch; she bounds ahead
Across the bay with bellied sail,
'Tis Stewart's ship returned with tea,
What dares defy our late decree.

The "Peggy Stewart" 'tis, forsooth!
Well laden, too, though we did swear
Our Province should maintain her truth,
And pay no tyrant's tax unfair.
No tea nor goods from o'er the sea
Shall land here. Burn the odious tea.

Hark! 'tis the Council's signal drum!
From glebe and hall rush cavaliers;
With shout, "What cargo here hath come,
What traitor's tea brings tax arrears,
When we have sworn no tax we'll pay?
To Gallow's Hill with him straight-way."

Quoth Stewart, "I beseech you, list,
The tea was shipped ere Council's hest;
As loyal patriot, I insist;
My brig I'll burn, 'twill be my test.
All Maryland this night shall see
My beacon light of Liberty."

To wind we'll point; rush, lads and men
Shouting "our rights, our liberty,"
And Stewart's torch his vessel then
Did burn with Master William's tea,
The "Peggy Stewart" wrapped in fire
Wrote out in flames a people's ire.

Masts, shrowds and sails, in lurid glare
Stamped red and bloody prophecy
Of years of struggle and despair
Ere Freedom won her victory.
And "Peggy Stewart's" burning scroll
Lit fires that woke a Nation's soul.

January 15th, 1900.

Mr. CORNISH.

Dear Sir:—The November issue of the SPIRIT received this morning. Please accept thanks. My attention was called to your bright paper at the National Congress last February, and I am so delighted with it that I cannot do without it. I feel that it should be read by all Daughters and, in fact, no member of any patriotic Society can fail in it to find something to interest them and help in their work. I am keeping my papers on file and often refer to them when trying to solve difficult questions. Again thanking you, I am,

Cordially yours,

FREDERICA C. T. GETCHELL.

Boys and Girls

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 & 20 Rose Street, New York City.

THE "HEADQUARTERS," AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ITS FORMER OCCUPANTS AND PRESENT CONTENTS.

Any place associated with the name of Washington has something of sacredness to every patriotic boy and girl.

Morris County, New Jersey, in this respect is a favored locality since the very houses in which Washington spent two eventful winters, the place near the old Cemetery where he partook of the Communion and the high rock near Short Hills where like Moses of old, he knelt in prayer in times of sore distress, yes, even the very highways over which he frequently rode to inspect the camp of his almost starving troops; all these can be pointed out to-day, and the memories called up by these places have an important influence upon the hearts of our people.

Of all these places none is more deeply interesting, or more replete with heroic memories, than the old Mansion where the great Commander took up his headquarters, December 1, 1779, and where he remained until June 21, 1780.

Here, but a short distance east of the town, on a beautiful swell of land commanding an extended view of those very hills and fastness which so aided to shelter our Army, the Headquarters was built in the year 1774. The structure framed of the best material and filled in with brick, was a costly and beautiful mansion for that time. All the partitions were made, not of joists, but of solid white oak planks; and to-day, as one walks through its spacious rooms, he will remark that few houses even in their thirtieth year appear as dignified, substantial and self-respecting as this fine old mansion now well started on the second century of its existence.

Its wide halls, commodious parlor, library, office, dining room, kitchen and sleeping rooms are, to-day, excepting their contents, virtually as they were when occupied by Washington and his family, military staff, guests and servants. The two log buildings which were erected by Washington at each end of the Mansion, the one on the east as an additional kitchen, and the other on the west for the office work of the staff and aides of the Commander-in-Chief, are gone; but the main house itself, (thanks to the indefatigable care and zeal of its custodians) remains to-day in the best of preservation, "a memorial," as our Constitution enjoins, "of Washington and his associate officers of the Continental Army while encamped in and about Morristown."

Like the great Commander who once lodged within its walls, this structure has a nobility of presence worthy of its history and the architectural style of the front entrance has been considered so excellent that it has been copied and engraved by an artist of note. There is in the whole appearance of this house and its three and a half acres of sloping lawn an atmosphere of peaceful and dignified repose, which the busy whirl of every-day life, but a step away, in no way disturbs, but rather respects.

A flag stands in the centre of the front lawn and cannons are placed on either flank, one of which is an old-timer.

On the left of the hall, as you enter through the same old door which opened to Washington and his Generals, is the Parlor; opposite the Parlor, behind the dining room is the Library, and opposite this was Washington's business office, out of which was once a door into the log headquarters.

The Stairway, which goes to the second story is peculiar, having no doors at bottom or top, and quite narrow; at the top it splits rather than divides so as to give two landings. The hall of the second story is now an armory and contains some most valuable relics in the way of arms and old books. There are four rooms leading out from this hall, which, like those in the first story are adorned and made interesting by one or more of the relics which the building contains; of these there are over 35 which were used and some continuously, by Gen. and Mrs. Washington.

In the parlor there is a card table, three chairs, and a smaller table called "Washington's Despatch Table," these were all used by Washington, and upon the last named article, he wrote many of those remarkable letters so full of wisdom and sympathy for the sufferings of his countrymen; letters which went with such vital conviction to the minds of a doubting Congress and the hearts of vacillating Governors.

Here also may be seen the original commission on parchment, appointing Washington Commander-in-Chief, dated June 19, 1775, and signed "John Hancock, President."

The words: "full power to act as you shall think best for the good and welfare of the service," suggest to the reader how much more fully than any one could have foretold the great patriot had availed himself of the opportunity to liberate a

nation. This document more valuable than any other relic, was in great danger of being forever lost to the world. The manner in which it was found, as written on the back of the frame which encloses it, is as follows: "In the year 1822, or 1823, some workmen employed in repairing the Capitol, in Richmond, Va., were ordered to remove and carry away and destroy a large quantity of old papers which had accumulated in one of the apartments of this building. From these papers the Commission was selected by Mr. Parks, now of Springfield, Virginia."

"Numerous other papers of considerable value and importance as objects of curiosity were found and carried away by various persons, the remainder being destroyed. The Commission has remained in the family of Mr. Parks, from the time referred until 1849, when it was from him procured." Here the document ends, but it has been ascertained that Mr. Parks presented the precious relic to George W. Childs, who in turn, presented it to Mr. Ferdinand I. Dreer.

The latter gentleman on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, 1888, presented it to the Association, at Morristown.

In the parlor is also the celebrated steel engraving representing "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

J. C. PUMPELLY.

WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

Washington was buried in what is now known as the old vault, which is perhaps 200 feet away from his present resting place. Before his death he had requested that a new family vault be constructed after his decease, and the reason given for this is, that the earth upon the side of the hill where the old vault was placed was likely to slip away in the springtime.

No attention was apparently paid to this request, however, until about 1830, when an employee who had been discharged from the estate, broke into the old tomb as an act of revenge and stole a skull which he supposed to be that of George Washington. This he took to Alexandria. His secret was discovered, and the skull, which proved to be that of Laurence Washington instead, was returned.

This incident led to the final carrying out of the wish of General Washington. The tomb which is his present resting place was promptly built, and in 1831, his remains were removed to it. The old vault was allowed to fall into a state of decay, and only a few years ago it was restored by the aid of drawings found in the congressional library. An iron fence has been built around it, and it now receives the same care as the new tomb.—*Exchange*.

READING FOR FEBRUARY.

"Trinity Bells," by Amelia E. Barr.

"Colonial Verse," by Ruth Lawrence.

"A Pretty Tory," by Jennie Gould Lincoln.

"Ben Comee," by M. J. Canaran.

Memorize:—"Washington as a Leader," by John Pierpont.

When Washington died, everyone in Belpre, Ohio, appeared with crepe tied round the arm, not laying it aside in public for many days, as I heard from one who wore this mourning when she was fifteen years old.

MARY D. STEELE.

"The Only Woman in the Town," and other Tales of the American Revolution, by Sarah J. Prichard. Published by Millicent Porter, Chapter D. A. R., Waterbury, Conn.

These twelve tales of the American Revolution, except the last, were written as an out-come of the interest awakened by the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the United States at the city of Philadelphia in 1876. They have all appeared in magazines and other publications of that period from which they have been gathered into the present volume by the Millicent Porter Chapter in the hope that thereby patriotism may grow stronger in the children of to-day from reading these stories so full of patriotic action. The book is attractively bound in cloth in the colors of the society, and bear on the front cover the insignia. The type and paper are both excellent and the half tone illustrations add to its general pleasing effect. The Chapter is to be commended for its work and the little volume will undoubtedly find its way into many homes as a Christmas Gift. Price \$1.25.

"Rhymes and Jingles," by Gertrude E. Heath. The Editor Publishing Co., Cincinnati.

One of the books that is sure to please the little folks is this volume of dainty rhymes "for a good child." Children are near to Nature's heart, and the author has admirably portrayed her knowledge of this. She has also presented her subjects in a way that is very attractive to the little lovers of song. With its bright cover and quaint cover design it will become a treasure to the little people. Cloth bound. Price 75 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—In your last issue I notice an article on the list of those persons who came over with Wm. Penn, in the ship "Welcome." I have an article taken from Note 77, of *The Traveller*, Southold, L. I., and this article mentions a Thos. Howell, who held lands in West New Jersey, under a lease, dated August 31, 1677, he being at that time a resident of Haxel-ton, Staffordshire, England. This Thos. Howell came to America in the "Welcome" in 1682, his will dated November 1, 1687, is on file at Trenton, New Jersey, and describes him as a planter of Coopers Creek. Leach's book which has an account of some of the descendants of Thos. Howell, mentions Edward Howell, of Southampton, L. I., (son of Henry Howell, gent, who owned the Manor of Westbury, in England,) the father of Major John Howell, who died in 1696 and is buried in Southampton.

I am greatly interested in this ship "Welcome," for the reason that aboard of this boat were many from Wales and the Shires around there, and it being the case that my own ancestor Edmon Blevin and his brother James Blevin were in Oyster Bay, L. I., about 1683, (the family coming into Lancashire, England, from Wales,) and perhaps may have been passengers of this "Welcome." Any further information of the passengers of this "Welcome" I would be pleased to receive. I would state further that also on board of this boat were those who came to preach the Quaker faith, and I have found that my early ones in America, adopted this faith, and Long Island was one of the first Quaker settlements.

Yours truly,
WM. W. BLEVIN.

Vinton, Ia., December 23, 1899.

My Dear Mr. Cornish:—I am much discouraged at the want of the SPIRIT OF '76 out here, people will not deny themselves for a principle, knowing the danger of the ascendancy of certain, ill-bred, ignorant and unscrupulous persons in church, state and society—they fear to oppose them, lest they may lose their trade or patronage! The Boston Tea Party could not transpire to-day. But, I am discouraging you. Be assured that my heart is ever with the SPIRIT OF '76, those who are giving it their literary and pecuniary support, and all patriotic associations. Begging you to accept my sincere gratitude. I am, very sincerely,
B. H.

Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1899.

Editor of the SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—Although I take a number of other periodicals, I find your magazine indispensable to the family circle. Please send me for coming year, as to heretofore, the SPIRIT OF '76, together with the *American Monthly*, for which find enclosed a check for \$1.75.

Respectfully yours,
Mrs. WALTER R. BROWN.

Keene, N. H., December 27, 1899.

Publisher SPIRIT OF '76, 18 Rose St., N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I enclose draft \$1, to renew my subscription to your publication. (This paper is one of the best, if not the best that I receive,

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W. L. MASON.

Newport, R. I., January 18, 1900.

Mr. L. H. CORNISH.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find one dollar for the SPIRIT OF '76, for the ensuing year. The William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., voted to subscribe for the magazine. I made the Chapter a present of my copy for a year and now you will send it to the Secretary, Miss Susan Mary Swinburne, No. 1 Bliss Road, Newport, R. I., Secretary of William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., instead of Miss H. C. Ellery, as we have one copy in the family and would not be without it.

Very truly yours,
HENRIETTA C. ELLERY.

Duluth, February 3, 1900.

Publisher SPIRIT OF '76.

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Dear Sir:—Enclosed find one dollar, the amount of my renewal, and please do not have any lapse in my file. I believe I really think more of this magazine than any I take, and as long as present standard is maintained, it is bound to succeed.

Sincerely,
Mrs. JULIA M. BARNES.

BOOKS REVIEWED.

Henry in the War, or the Model Volunteer, by Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Retired.

Lee and Shepard, Publishers, Boston, Mass.
of a spirited lad and at the same time show him that manly Christian character is never incompatible with glory. The story is from real life. Henry as a private, gradually rises rank by rank, until he becomes brevet brigadier-general and is a good example of the American Volunteer. This book is a companion to "Donald's School Days." Attractively bound and illustrated. Price, \$1.25.

"American Genealogies," compiled by Thomas Allen Glenn, member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Historical Societies of Montgomery, Delaware and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania etc. Henry T. Coates & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia

The special feature claimed for this list of some American Genealogies is that wherever possible the unabridged title page of each book is given, thus indicating the locality where the family resided, and the city or town in which the genealogy was printed. The work will be of great value to those directly interested in the genealogy of their family and particularly to persons connected with the various patriotic hereditary societies. The present bibliography cannot fail to be of much use to biographers, historians and librarians throughout the country. The book is cloth bound, is printed on heavy deckle edge paper in a clear type and is arranged alphabetically.

"The History of Barrington, R. I.," by Thomas Williams Bicknell, Providence, R. I.

This is a history of the town of Barrington, Rhode Island, from the visit of the Northmen to the present time. It also includes the biographies of its leading citizens with brief outlines of genealogy of the old families. The whole volume is full of interest to the student interested in research, and the author has described in an able and attractive style what manner of men they were, who established one of the most interesting old towns of Plymouth Colony. Not one of the forty chapters could be omitted. The type, make-up and illustrations, of which there are many, add to the value of the book which should be in every public library—and cannot fail of being useful to everyone interested in local or early history of our country. Octavo, cloth, 600 pages. Price, \$5.00.

Miss Sarah McFadden of New York City, has been made an honorary member of the Betsy Ross Branch, Sunshine Society. She is known as "The Betsy Ross of the Nineteenth Century," having been engaged in making flags in the firm founded by her ancestors since the early days of Old Glory.

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HEADQUARTERS OF GEN'L ANTHONY WAYNE IN 1777 AT BATTLE HILL,
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1899 and 1900.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE, At Bottle Hill, now the Borough of Madison, N. J.

THE old house, a picture of which appears upon the cover of this issue, is known as the Ephraim Sayre Mansion, and is situated on Ridgedale Avenue, Madison. It is one of the notable landmarks of the Borough and was built about 1745, by Daniel Sayre, whose son, Deacon Ephraim Sayre, owned and occupied it during the Revolution. Mr. Sayre was an ardent patriot and never failed to manifest his sympathy with the cause of the Colonies whenever possible. During the winter of 1776-7, when the American Army was encamped here, he frequently opened his house for the comfort of the men, and lost no opportunity of extending to them his sympathy and aid. Many of the sick were here cared for, and subsequently some of the wounded from the Battle of Springfield were treated and nursed under his roof. The officers always found the door open and the hospitality of the proprietor's table was widely known and recognized.

The house was the headquarters of Gen. Wayne for a considerable part of the time that the Army was in this neighborhood, certainly during the winter of 1776-7. The room occupied by the General as his office was the front room in the north end of the house, the window of which is just beyond and behind the small porch in the picture. This office was rendered memorable by frequent conferences between "Mad Anthony" and the other illustrious officers, first and foremost among whom was the Commander-in-Chief.

The Rev. James Caldwell of patriotic memory, was a warm personal friend of Deacon Sayre. Besides attending to his duties as an Army Chaplain and also a Deputy Quartermaster General, Mr. Caldwell often preached in Bottle Hill and several times the house of Deacon Sayre was used for the services. The south front room is the one in which he preached, and the spot where he stood is in the south-west corner of that room, or the corner of the house nearest the spectator in the picture.

Mrs. Sarah Richards and Miss Rachel Sayre, daughters of Deacon Ephraim Sayre, were still living in the old house in 1855, and these details were taken down at that time from conversations with them. Their recollections of the scenes of the war of which they were eye-witnesses was very clear, and nothing pleased them more than to tell of the exciting events

which they had observed during those stirring times.

Mrs. Richards narrated the following incident of the war which made a deep impression upon her, she having been about six years of age at the time of the occurrence. On the 13th of December, 1779, the village was thrown into excitement and terror by the report that the British forces had left New York and defeated the American troops, and that the latter were in full retreat over the Short Hills, closely followed by the enemy. Many families made hasty preparations to leave the place, and take refuge further away in the mountains, and for a while the panic was great. Towards evening, however, the truth became known when our forces appeared and proved to be a large detachment under marching orders for Kimball Hill, where they were to go into quarters for the winter. As the troops reached the village, the night was coming on, and a halt was made, tents were pitched, camp-fires were lighted and the soldiers gathering around their bivouacs, proceeded to cook their suppers. The lines of the encampment filled each side of the main road, and extended for more than a mile from end to end of the village. Within these limits the soldiers were encamped as closely as possible, completely filling the side spaces of the road.

All night the fires were kept burning, and in the early morning, the smoke curling upward in the crisp winter air along the whole line, presented a striking and memorable appearance, viewed from the elevated position of the Sayre Mansion. The men cooked and ate their breakfasts in their places, while many of the houses of the people were filled with officers who were invited to breakfast with the owners. At her father's house, our little eye-witness saw the breakfast table replenished seven times for as many groups of hungry officers. The tents were then struck and the march resumed to Morristown and the camp.

Another little girl living near Washington's Headquarters, Morristown, saw the same detachment marching in the road from Bottle Hill, while on another day of the same week she saw the rest of the army from West Point, going to the same destination, but on the road from Pompton and Whippany, which joins the Bottle Hill road at that point. She afterwards became Mrs. Silas Lindsley, and at the advanced age of 82, narrated the occurrence.

WILLIAM PARKHURST TUTTLE,
Madison, N. J.



DEACON JOHN PHILLIPS, OF STURBRIDGE,
MASS., WHO LIVED TO BE OVER ONE
HUNDRED AND FOUR
YEARS OLD.

Nothing is more variable than the age of man. Some are cut off by accident at birth, others live a few short months or years and then die prematurely. Numbers attain a full development before they quit the scene: a few attain a ripe old age, and fewer still to a "three-score years and ten." And yet some there are, who pass slowly through the culminating period of maturity and the descending stages of decline till they arrive at extreme old age, and more than treble the common age of man. The life of a hundred years, unencumbered by long and helpless senility, is extraordinary, and furnishes a curious and interesting subject for study. We are anxious to inquire what are the external conditions and inherent qualities of such a life; and what measures of human prudence conduce to it; and, on the whole, whether great longevity is desirable by man, and worthy of pursuit, as an addition to the sum of human happiness on earth.

One very remarkable instance of longevity was the case of John Phillips, who lived to the uncommon age of one hundred and four years, seven months and twenty-six days. He was born in Sturbridge, Mass., on the 29th day of June, 1760, and died February 25th, 1865. I knew him well, from my early boyhood to his death, during a period of nearly forty years, and from the first was wont to regard him as a very old man. He was compactly built, of large size, long body, short extremities, and stout muscular development. From his youth, his weight varied from a hundred and sixty-five to two hundred and four pounds, and he was six feet in height. He had a large nose, prominent cheek bones, light complexion, a full brow, and a broad, long chin. His organization was not a highly sensitive one, the bilious temperament predominating, but he was well and evenly developed in muscle, bone, nerve and blood, with tough, hardy and enduring qualities of constitution. He was a man of stability, firmness, practical judgment, and good common sense. He led an even and unruffled life, free from pernicious excitements, and rarely gave way to passion or rash impulse. He always enjoyed the comforts of life without its luxuries:—

"His best companions, innocence and health;
His best luxury, ignorance of wealth."

His living was sufficient, healthful, plain and frugal. He was temperate in eating, drinking, working, and in all things. He led an out-door life of unremitting activity—that of a farmer. His labor was constant in storm and sunshine, but not to excess. "Early to bed and early to rise" was his life-long practice. He drank tea, coffee, and cider. He used tobacco in some form during his whole life. He lived and died on the farm where he was born, in a beautiful and secluded valley sheltered by surrounding hills, through which meandered a small stream.

"Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed, or wished to change, his place."

He lived with his father, his father with him, and he with a son. Their families dwelt together, and ate at the same table.

He was married at the age of twenty-five, and lived with his wife sixty-four years, and by her, during a period of twenty-six years, had nine children, seven of whom grew up to have families, and five were living at the time of his death, the oldest seventy-eight years, and their united ages three hundred and thirty-six. He left thirty grandchildren, thirty-eight great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild. He retained his physical powers remarkably as great age came upon him. When nearly ninety, he was accustomed to labor nearly all day in the field during harvesting, mowing with great ease and celerity a large part of it. This he continued to do, more or less, till he was ninety-six. The larger part of my college summer vacation of 1844 I passed in his family on the farm assisting at harvesting. The old man, eighty-four years old used to come into the hay field and mow for several hours with ease, as he said, "to set the boys a pattern."

When upwards of ninety, he laid up and relaid on his farm, alone, about twenty rods of stone wall, working four or five hours daily, and making about two rods per day. He never had a severe fit of sickness after he was fourteen years of age, till his last, and for nearly fifty years previous to this, had not called upon a physician. His one hundredth birthday was suitably celebrated by his family and friends in his native town. In the presence of a large congregation assembled at church, he opened the exercises with suitable remarks and appropriate prayer delivered in a clear and forcible manner. On the second election of President Lincoln, he went to the polls and cast his vote, at which time he was one hundred and four years and four months old. Mr. Lincoln, hearing of this act, sent him the following letter:—

Executive Mansion,
Washington, November 21, 1864.

"My Dear Sir,—

I have heard of the incident at the polls in your town, in which you bore an honored part, and I take the liberty of writing to you to express my personal gratitude for the compliment paid me by the suffrage of a citizen so venerable. The example of such devotion to civic duties, in one whose days have already extended an average life-time beyond the Psalmist's limit, cannot but be valuable and fruitful. It is not for myself only, but for the country which you have in your sphere served so long and so well, that I thank you.

Your friend and servant,

A. LINCOLN."

"Deacon John Phillips,
Sturbridge, Mass."

He had voted at every presidential election since the

adoption of the United States Constitution, with the exception of that of 1860. When nearly or quite a century old, he was summoned as an important witness in a case in court, held at Worcester, Mass., between his native and an adjoining town. He was the only living witness of the matter in controversy. His journey of over twenty miles each day, performed partly in his own carriage, was accomplished with comparative ease. The appearance in court of a man of a hundred years, his self-possessed and manly bearing, the clearness of his testimony of events that had transpired nearly three quarters of a century before, and the utter inability of the opposing counsel to invalidate his evidence, was the occasion of wonder and admiration, and was reported by the journals throughout the State. I saw him a few weeks before his death. He then weighed about two hundred pounds. His face was nearly free from wrinkles, his hearing and sight comparatively little impaired; his general health good, and all his bodily functions well performed except that of locomotion. His mind still retained much of its original strength and vigor. He conversed intelligently and took a lively interest in the political affairs of the country. He was thoroughly interested in the war, and understood well the geography of the Southern States, watched closely the movements of our army and navy and fully appreciated our successes. He felt anxious to live to see the war over, and this once more a peaceful and united country.

Having heard the first murmur of discontent of the American Colonies, and the cannons' roar at Bunker Hill, and witnessed the long and tedious struggle of the American Revolution and the final adoption of the Federal Constitution, and watched the growth of our country from early infancy to a great and powerful nation, he could not but feel incensed at the gigantic efforts being then made to rend it assunder. His recollection was remarkably retentive of events that occurred from his early boyhood to within ten or twelve years, so that his memory swept over a period of more than ninety years. He remembered well the thrilling events that occurred in the early period of our history; when he was an unwilling subject of the crown of England; when was shed the first blood for American Liberty; when the American Colonies declared themselves free and independent. He remembered well the dark and stormy period of the American Revolution, replete with incidents of bravery, oppression, cruelty and wrong; when the Federal Constitution was adopted, and Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States. He served a short time in the Continental Army of the War of the Revolution, and was stationed in this city during six weeks of the winter of 1776-1777, just eighty-eight years previous to my last visit to him. He was then a tall, muscular youth of sixteen years of age, six feet in his stockings, and weighed one hundred and ninety-six pounds. His recollection of the appearance of the city at that time was remarkably fresh. He described the two-story house in which he was quartered, situated on Weybosset street, in the upper part of which resided a Mr. Kenticut; also the First Baptist Church with its tall steeple, square pews, and two rows of galleries where he always attended meeting.

He spoke of President Manning as the preacher, his tall commanding figure, his beautiful voice, of his custom of lining hymns and then leading the choir, "composed of a good sprinkling of colored people." He spoke of an English church on North Main street, and a Presbyterian Church on the west side, the Rev. Mr. Snow's, about a fourth of a mile from his quarters. The old brewery on

Richmond street was, I suppose, the building thus occupied. In the family of which he formed a part, consisting of seven adult persons, were four generations. His mind was stored with much valuable knowledge of the past, of which he was a striking representative. He stood like an ancient oak, torn but still steady amidst the winds of Heaven, whilst the younger trees had all fallen around it. He grew fleshy during the last four years of his life. He was not confined to his house till within a few weeks of his death, which was occasioned by an attack of influenza, which terminated fatally in six days.

Now, are there any lessons to be learned from this remarkable life? Of vices he had none. His integrity never faltered.

"E'en his failings leaned to virtue's side."

His temperance, industry, activity, contentment, regular habits—all contributed, more or less, to his health and long life; but more than all, the vitalizing effects of labor performed in sunlight and open air, always followed by the tired man's repose, with healthful, simple, and nourishing food, and exemption from deleterious excitements and the

"Ten thousand baneful arts, combined
To pamper luxury and thin mankind."

Muscular exercise, or labor out of doors or in light, and fresh stimulating air, is absolutely essential to firm, long-continued, vigorous health. Such are the physical laws of our being. Wherever luxury and indolence obtain, there follow premature loss of youth and beauty, early decay and death.

T. NEWELL,
A Son of a Revolutionary Soldier,
Aged Eighty.

Providence, January, 1900.

REDFIELD.

If persons having copies of the Redfield Genealogy, edition of 1860, will send to Miss Julia W. Redfield, Pittsfield, Mass., information of any of the following numbers, their kindness will be appreciated:—

432, 437, 438, 439, 464, 465, 466, 476, 477, 479, 536, 549, 555, 556, 602, 603, 604, 633, 641, 642, 643, 645, 646, 647, 650, 672, 694, 757, 758, 754, 765, 766, 767, 768, 791, 795, 801, 805, 822, 837, 872, 874, 875, 876, 877, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 899, 903, 904, 933, 935, 937, 938, 942, 948, 952, 963, 964, 968, 969, 970, 971, 973, 989, 1013, 1090, 1113, 1114, 1120, 1121, 1127, 1132, 1138, 1140, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1152 to 1159, 1161 to 1170, 1179 to 1182, 1189 to 1197, 1202, 1204 to 1211, 1213, 1214, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1228, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241 to 1245, 1247, 1261, 1263, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1279, 1280, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1313, 1319, 1320, 1335, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1371, 1372, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1394, 1396, 1397, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1409, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1473, 1474, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1550, 1553, 1554, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579 to 1599, 1603, 1605 to 1609, 1613 to 1615, 1617, 1640, 1641, 1643, 1644.

Mr. L. H. CORNISH.

My Dear Sir:—In my account of the annual meeting of the George Washington Memorial Association, I was mistaken in giving the new President, Mrs. L. M. D. Sweat, the title of President of the Mt. Vernon Association. Mrs. J. V. R. Townsend, of New York, is Regent of this Association and Mrs. Sweat, Vice-Regent for Maine. Will you kindly make this correction in your next issue, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

KATE H. WEAD.



MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
OF INDIANA,
Assistant Historian General, National Society of the Daughters of
the American Revolution.
Chairman Franco-American Memorial Committee.

"Madam President and Ladies
of the Ninth Continental Congress of the
National Society of the D. A. R.:

The Franco-American Memorial Committee, takes pleasure in stating that, since submitting its report to the Eighth Continental Congress, most generous contributions have continued to reach us, and the total funds received up to February 10th, 1900, when the books of the Treasurer-General were closed, amount to \$2,783.64, of which \$972.73 has been contributed to the Washington Statue Fund, and \$1,810.91 to the Lafayette Monument Fund.

On June 15, 1899, at the request of the Association of American Women for the Presentation of a Statue of Washington to France, \$917.20, the total amount collected up to that date for the Washington Statue Fund, was deposited to its credit with the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C.

On October 7, 1899, the Lafayette Monument Fund, then amounting to \$1,634.43, was transferred to our Treasurer-General and placed by her in the bank of the Washington Loan & Trust Co., where all funds subsequently received for both Memorials have since been deposited.

These additional funds, with interest, amount to \$70.53 for the Washington Statue and \$167.57 including interest, for the Lafayette Monument, making a grand total as above stated, of \$2,783.64.

These accounts have been duly audited and verified.

It was the original intention to close contributions to these funds with this report, but, as arrangements concerning both enterprises have been somewhat altered, it remains for this Congress to decide whether or not further contributions shall continue to be received.

At the last meeting of the Association of American Women for the Presentation of a Statue of Washington to France, held February 14th last, the statement was made by Mrs. Stephen J. Field, President, that although their superb statue of George Washington, designed by the eminent sculptor, Daniel C.

French, is paid for, they have yet to raise the sum of \$6,000.00 towards defraying the expenses of the pedestal, and we were requested to continue receiving contributions for that Association until the necessary sum is realized.

The Place d'Iéna, one of the most prominent and beautiful locations in the French Capital, has been set aside for the erection of this statue of Washington, by the Municipal Council of Paris, and the Statue will be unveiled on the 3rd day of July next, in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Washington's taking command of the Continental Army. When completed, this statue and its magnificent pedestal will have cost \$35,000.00, and will stand not only to perpetuate the memory of Washington, but also the Women of America, who have brought about this notable achievement.

The Franco-American Memorial Committee confidently expected to definitely announce to this Congress all the details concerning the completion of work in relation to the tablet to be placed by our Society upon the Monument to Lafayette, but, owing entirely to recent and radical changes in the general designs of the Monument itself, we are unable to do so.

The designs for the Lafayette Monument, to be erected in the Court of the Louvre at Paris, executed by Mr. Thomas Hastings, of the firm of Messrs. Carrère and Hastings, architects of New York City, have only just been approved by Monsieur Redon, the architect of the Louvre, and in doing so, the latter has asked that the design be modified. This modification calls for the entire elimination of the surroundings, as well as the laying-out of the grounds.

Our tablet was to have been a part of this composition.

These alterations were necessitated by the Architect of the Louvre having decided that the Court of the Louvre cannot be changed in part until it can be planned in its entirety. This change has called for the re-studying of the monument, and therefore, our tablet cannot be decided upon until the entire design is executed.

At the request of the architect in charge, we have selected an inscription to be placed upon our tablet. It reads as follows:

"This Tablet is a Tribute of the National Society of
The Daughters of
The American Revolution
To the Illustrious Memory of Lafayette,
The Friend of America, the Fellow Soldier
of Washington,
The Patriot of Two Countries."

Our Tablet will have to be drawn out in life size, and the letters studied in design to be in character with the rest of the Monument, and just as soon as it can be determined upon, the architects will furnish us with a drawing of the tablet, and that it will be a thing of beauty and artistic excellence, worthy of our great country and our noble organization, is vouched for by the prestige of the very competent gentlemen in charge of its execution.

The tablet will probably bear an impression in relief of our insignia, and should the architect decide to have the tablet more or less ornate, he will make use of designs emblematic of our Society.

The Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission has advised us, that the original intention of the commission, to dedicate the Monument completed on July 4, 1900, has necessarily been abandoned, but on that date a staff reproduction will be dedicated, which will, however, answer the purpose and stand in Paris throughout the Exposition year, the permanent Monument to be erected as soon thereafter as possible. This arrangement has been officially approved by France.

The equestrian statue for the Monument will be one of the largest figures of the kind in the world, and, without doubt, one of the richest. It is proposed to use an alloy of gold and silver, instead of tin and spelter, in the bronze casting, to refine and beautify it; also, if possible, to cast the entire figure by the lost wax process—an elaborate and expensive, though highly artistic method, never hitherto attempted in modern times in a single mold.

The pedestal will be of colored marble, Colleoni style, with rich bronze architectural ornaments, and extensive artistic surroundings.

According to the request of the Eighth Continental Congress, the President-General has appointed a Committee to represent our National Society at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument in Paris, consisting of the following ladies:—

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. John W. Foster, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Madame la Marquise de Chambrun, Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Mrs. Albert Akers, Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney and Mrs. Mary P. B. Cameron.

The Franco-American Memorial Committee recommends that the Ninth Continental Congress empower the above mentioned ladies to adopt a badge commemorative of the placing of our tablet upon this monument.

As the National Board was authorized to make all the arrangements concerning our Society, at the Paris Exposition, the same have been entrusted to the Franco-American Memorial Committee, which takes pleasure in announcing that it is now negotiating with the United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, for the use of the Hall of Congresses at the Exposition at a date as nearly approximate to the 4th of July as possible, in which to hold a meeting somewhat similar to that held by the Society during the World's Fair in Chicago.

As yet, it has been impossible for the United States Commission to give us a definite reply upon this subject, but as we are informed, that 150 applications from other organizations throughout the world preceded ours, for the purpose of holding meetings and Congresses in this, the only appropriate building in the grounds, the prospects for our obtaining it are not encouraging.

In order to carry out these plans, the Congress now in session will have to appropriate the money to cover all necessary expenses, and if a place of meeting can be secured, the programme of the exercises will have to be issued as soon as arrangements can be made.

Plans for a small exhibit from our Society have been consummated, and the same will leave Washington for Paris not later than March 1st next.

This exhibit will consist of the following articles:—

Volumes one to ten of the Lineage Book; fifteen volumes of the "American Monthly Magazine"; four Directories; a copy of our First Annual Report to the Smithsonian Institution, all uniformly bound in the Society's colors, blue and white, and lettering and insignia stamped in gilt; one copy each of our engraved and printed documents; interesting photographs of the Registrars' Records; copy of our Act of Incorporation, and other documents pertaining to our Society; Insignia, plain and jewelled; official ribbon and rosette, and bars, if authorized by this Congress; samples of our stationery; Real Daughter's spoon; Ancestor's shield, and a few pieces of official china; photographs of the four President-Generals; photographs of the National Boards of 1898 and 1899; photographs of our Hospital-ship launch and photograph of the Founders' Medals.

These articles will be exhibited in the Department of Education and Social Economy, the Director of which is cordially co-operating with us, and he thinks that the exhibit will prove of interest to the French authorities and visitors to the Exposition.

This, the report of your committee, is respectfully submitted with the hope that it will meet with the hearty approbation of the Congress.

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

" GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
" SARA T. KINNEY,
" ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
" MARY P. B. CAMERON.

Washington, D. C., February 23, 1900.

This Report was accepted by the Congress, with all of its recommendations, and \$2,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the D. A. R. in Paris.

Joint Resolutions authorizing the President to appoint one Woman Commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the Statue of Lafayette, and at the Exposition in Paris, France, in 1900.

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President may appoint one Woman Commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the unveiling of the Statue of Lafayette and the presentation of a tablet for said statue at Paris, France, in 1900, and at the Exposition there to be held.

Approved, February 23, 1900.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, President-General of the Society, received the appointment.

IN HONOR OF FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA.

"At this time, when the Daughters all over the United States are active in honoring and reviving the memories of the soldiers who fought under Washington, and who are now sleeping beneath the soil they so willingly freed with their blood, I take the liberty of calling attention to a grave in a distant land of a patriot of the American Revolution, Francisco de Miranda, a native of Venezuela, and a Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of General Washington, his warm personal friend.

The eloquence of Franklin, while Minister to the French Court, induced Miranda, then in Paris, to join their mutual friend, Lafayette, in America. In 1779, he sailed from Havre to Boston, promptly offered his sword to Washington and served until the end of the war.

When I lately visited Miranda's tomb in the Pantheon, at Caracas, I found among the numerous memorials deposited there, emblems from the Government of France and French patriotic societies, in recognition of his valiant assistance in establishing the First French Republic. My first impulse as a Daughter of the American Revolution, was to place a token upon his beautiful tomb, but considering this the privilege of our National Society rather than that of an individual, I now recommend that this Congress make a small appropriation to defray the expense of a wreath of immortelles to be placed upon his tomb, in our name, by the United States Minister at Caracas.

This would be all the more fitting, as the Venezuelan government has but recently erected a monument to a number of American soldiers and sailors buried near Puerto Cabello. These men who had previously participated in our own Revolution, fell while fighting under Miranda, to free his beloved country from the yoke of Spain. It is interesting to note that at the ceremonies dedicating this monument, one of the representatives of the United States was an American lady, the wife of a Venezuelan General, and who intends soon to join our organization."

SERVICES IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

So much alike were the services held in commemoration of the death of George Washington, one might almost think that common thought had established a ritual for the occasion. It is perhaps but another evidence of the universal love and honor in which the memory of the Father of his Country is held—that the best in poetry and music was offered as a fitting expression from those who everywhere revere his name.

Buffalo was not behind other places in honoring his memory. The Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Daughters of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution united in a service commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the death of George Washington in the First Presbyterian Church, on the evening of December 14, 1899.

A committee appointed from the Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R., of which Mrs. M. N. Thompson is Regent, had charge of the decorations in the handsome church. A large American flag was gracefully draped from the choir gallery, under which all who entered must pass. Several large palms filled the Apse, while upon a table below, resting upon the colors he loved in life, stood a fine bust of him in whose memory these services were held.

Another flag, depending from the reading desk where stood the orator of the evening, and a large glass vase filled with Annunciation lilies, completed the simple, yet effective decorations.

The Programme was as follows:—

Organ Prelude; Anthem "Rock of Ages," Buck; Responsive Reading of Psalter; Gloria Patri; Hymn Anthem, "King of Love," Schelle; Organ Transcription, "Warum," Schumann; Kipling's Recessional, Gower; Prayer, Rev. S. S. Mitchell, D.D.; Address, "George Washington," Mr. Clarence M. Bushnell; Congregational Hymn, "America"; Prayer and Benediction.

Dr. Mitchell's prayer was earnest and impressive, and the music was perfectly rendered by the fine choir of the First Presbyterian Church. The Orator of the occasion was Mr. Clarence M. Bushnell, Vice-President of the Sons of the American Revolution, and in his eloquent address, he spoke as if he loved his subject—urging the mothers of the country always to hold before their children the character of Washington as a noble example for emulation. He concisely sketched his career from boyhood to the grave, and with fine effect repeated the encomiums passed upon him; first by those who had known him in life, then by quotations from great men throughout the century, who held in review the great work accomplished by Washington, proving that his fame as a soldier and statesman, had grown with time. The wisdom of his counsel is still an inalienable heritage for his countrymen, while his virtues make him a unique figure in history—almost justifying Mirabeau's declaration regarding him and the framers of our Constitution, "They were demi-gods, not men."

Theron Royal Woodward, of 302 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., is gathering records of the Dodge family and desires to hear from all members of said family who are descended from Tristram Dodge, of Block Island.

Augustus Merrill, of Milldale, Conn., writes that Raswell Marsh, his maternal grandfather, was one of the guard over Major André when he was hung.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76,

18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City,

LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was generally celebrated by the Patriotic Societies.

General Horace Porter, formerly President General of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, and now Ambassador to France, presided at a banquet given at the Hotel Continental, Paris, in honor of Washington's Birthday. One hundred guests were present.

In Washington, Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the orator at the exercises of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in the National Theatre.

President McKinley, Secretary Hay, and Secretary Hitchcock were present.

In New York City, the Society of the Cincinnati, New Jersey members, celebrated the 168th birthday of its first President with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner wore the original gold eagle insignia used by General Washington when President of the Society, and as the senior officer present read the Constitution adopted upon the formation of the Society just before the disbandment of the Continental Army.

Morris W. Seymour, of Connecticut; J. B. Pioda, the Swiss Minister; Clarence Tomlinson; Father Chadwick, Chaplain of the Maine; Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. A., and John S. Wise, of Virginia, spoke. Gen. W. L. Stryker presided.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution, held their annual banquet at Delmonico's about 200 members being present, the decorations and menu cards all savored of Washington. The ices were served in gilded boxes, ornamented with a bas-relief of the Mount Vernon Mansion.

WANTED:—Copies of the SPIRIT OF '76, Oct. and Dec., 1894; April, June and July, 1895; Feb., July and August, 1897; Oct., 1898; and January, 1899, for any one of which Colonial Dates and one year's subscription to the SPIRIT OF '76 will be given. Send at once to this office.

Anyone having a complete set of the SPIRIT OF '76 and wishing to dispose of it, please let us know, as we may find you a customer for it.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
CITY OF NEW YORK.

21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. L. H. CORNISH, Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—You are hereby notified that a public hearing, will be given by this Board, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the petition that the City purchase the Jumel Mansion and grounds for a Public Park and Museum. Respectfully,

JOHN H. MOONEY, Sec'y.

As the Secretary of the Nominating Committee of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., I make the following explanation as to my connection with the clique mentioned in a certain unfathered circular that was in evidence at our Annual Election. I was elected to serve on the Committee by the vote of the Society. I did my duty as I knew it, sent letters to prominent members asking them, if nominated, would they give the necessary time to the duties required of them. Several of those who were conspicuous on the members' ticket declined, their excuse being that they could not give the proper attention to the office if elected.

After six weeks of work, trying to fill the ticket with new blood, there were two vacancies on the Board of Management and as the full ticket had to be ready for the evenings' meeting, two Compatriots whom we knew could be depended upon to serve were placed upon the ticket without their knowledge.

The Nominating Committee were left entirely to their own selection, not a suggestion being sent from any source. As a member of that committee, I felt it my duty to get men who would work for the Society. I was not looking for names, but workers. I took my text from the following letter:—

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:—I find that my new duties are such since the election to the Senatorship, that it has become necessary for me to retire from places that require time and attention (the duties of President of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., or the National Society, S. A. R., require a great deal of both), so that I am gradually eliminating myself from the active duties of Associations and from membership of Clubs. Every association to succeed must have a large amount of personal attention from its officers and that, in the future, will be impossible for me.

Yours, very truly, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

"Personal" attention from its officers and members is what is needed to make the Empire State Society succeed. If one of the clique had given the time to his legitimate business that he has to the Society, instead of getting a silver tea service with a string attached, the recipient could have furnished a house complete; and another, instead of a set of books might have had a whole library.

I was one of the clique who went to Cincinnati, gave up four days of my time that the Empire State Society might be represented at the Congress of the two Societies with the same object, there were ten others of the clique there also.

Upon our return at a regular meeting of the Society at the Hotel Normandie (an unusual large attendance, as Wm. E. Ellsworth gave his interesting lecture that night,) it was voted without a dissenting voice to pay \$350 towards the expenses of the delegates to the Convention. How far would this go for eleven men when the car-fare alone was \$35.00 each.

At the Cleveland Convention, the same year, twenty men were elected delegates and alternates, not one of whom attended the Convention, and had it not been for some of the clique who filled in the breach, the second largest Society would not have had a representative at the National Congress.

Who are the clique? They are the members that attend the dismal business meetings and sit on a hard board and adjourn without food, they are appointed on all committees as they are the only ones present when the committees are made up; they are the workers of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and I am one of them. L. H. CORNISH.

1656, in the "Speedwell," then 45 years old, and died 1664, leaving good estate. His will of March 26, 1655, made in view of a voyage to Barbadoes, thence to England, probated July 11, 1664, names wife Joan, children Daniel and Sarah, brother John, of which we know not where he was, sister-in-law Mary Hodges, wife of brother-in-law John Anderson, two nephews or nieces, perhaps not in this country, and children of brother Jeremy Davison, deceased, who was married and lived at Lynn, England, as late as 1652. An Indian sagamore gave him mortgage. of Nahant. His inventory included land in Boston, Charlestown, Pemaquid and about 2100 acres near Windsor, on both sides of the Connecticut, was 1869 pounds sterling, 11 shillings, 11 pence.

PETER DAVIS, of Stonington, about 1680 or '90, was perhaps brother of Daniel, or of Thomas, who was in the same quarter at that time.

WILLIAM DAVIS, of New Haven, 1639, had John, Harvard College, 1651, the scholar, lost on his voyage to England. He died 1659, leaving widow Martha, who was sister of John Wakeman, and died 1663. His only surviving child Sarah, married William Russell, and to educate his son Noadiah, the grandmother left sixty pounds.

WILLIAM DAVIS, of Salem, 1639, had that year grant of land, probably removed to Boston or elsewhere, may be the mariner, who at Boston made his will September 14, 1655, as in Genealogical Register, V, 298, and Ib, IX, 141.

WILLIAM DAVIS, of Boston, apothecary, admitted of the church July 28, 1644, in which year he married Margaret, daughter of William Pynchon of Springfield, perhaps a second wife. By her he had seven children, of which Thomas, born September 3, 1645, may have been one; also, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Ephraim, who died Aug. 2, 1652; and William, the last, born June 25, 1653; and his wife died July 3 after. He married next, Huldah, daughter of Rev. Zechariah Symmes, had Mary, born December 3, 1656; Rebecca, August 3, 1658; Huldah, December 21, 1659; Ruth, February 12, 1662; John, June 10, 1663; and Deborah, April 13, 1665, died young; by another wife Judith, had Margaret, November 13, 1667; and perhaps Hannah. He had still another wife Sarah, and hope of progeny by her when he made his will, in which all of these children except Deborah, are mentioned. He was a man of wealth, enterprise and descretion, artillery company 1643, freeman 1645, a captain, representative for Springfield, 1652, where probably he lived some few years, also for Haverhill, 1668, was employed as commander of a troop in Ninigret's troubles, joint commissioner in 1653, with Leverett to the Dutch Government at New York, and one of the founders of the third church. His will, made May 17, 1676, probated nine days after, being only two days after his death, gave four hundred pounds to his wife Sarah, and contains many particulars. His widow married Captain Edward Palmes, of New London.

WILLIAM DAVIS, of Roxbury, probably brother of Tobias, freeman 1673, had John, born October 1, 1643; Samuel, February 21, 1645; Joseph, whose date, presumed, is October 12, 1649. His wife Elizabeth died or was buried May 4, 1658; and he married October 21, next Alice Thorp, who had William and Elizabeth, baptized June 14, 1663; but perhaps they were not living when this second wife died 1678, probably soon after birth of Jonathan, February 28, of that year. He had also, Matthew, but I know not the day of his birth, or whether

he was not by a third wife made executrix, but not named in the will of December 6, 1683, in which he mentioned all these children and that Matthew and Jonathan are under age. He died December 9, 1683, aged 66.

WILLIAM DAVIS, of Boston, by wife Mary, daughter of Nicholas Parker, had Joanna, born August 16, 1655; and I presume, that the same man by wife Susanna, had Joanna, born July 26, 1657, sold his estate in 1658, and went to Barbados.

WILLIAM DAVIS, of Marblehead, a petitioner 1668, against impostors.

WILLIAM DAVIS, of Boston, mariner, in his will Oct. 31, 1690, not probated before August 5, 1701, gives estate to wife Mary and children, not named.

WILLIAM DAVIS, of Haverhill, married December 31, 1700, Mary, daughter of John Kelly, Jr., of Newbury. In many instances, some of the above named are spelled Davies as well as Davis; and the utmost care in arranging relationship between parties with a name so widely diffused will sometimes be at fault. "A courageous soldier," is the designation of a Sergeant Davis in the Pequot war, 1637; but who can individualize him? There came in the "Elizabeth," 1635, from London to Boston, Margaret Davis, aged 32, with her son John, 9; Mary, 4; and Elizabeth, 1; the wife and family of some person who had come a year or two before, and to find the husband and father, may be the happiness of some more skillful enquirer. Twenty of this name had in 1834, been graduated at Harvard, and as many more at the other New England colleges.

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Hist. of Windham, 435; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 533; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, 363.

NEW YORK.—Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, 322, 467, 718; Howell's Hist. of Southampton, 2d edition, 424; Pearson's Schenectady Settlers, 53; Stickney's Hist. of Minisnick, 167.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 75; Sharp's Hist. of Seymour, 170; Pennypacker's Hist. of Phoenixville, Pa.; Futhy's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 515; Martin's Hist. of Chester, 146; Shroud's Fenwick Colony, N. J., 528; Littell's Passaic Valley Gens., 110; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 246; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 62; Hubbard's Hist. of Stanstead County, Can., 202; McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 387; Ammidown Gen., 19; Bullock Gen.; Cope Gen., 192, 200; Cunnabel Gen., 100; Darling Memorial; Hayden's Weitzel Gen., 1883; Driver Gen., 407, 416; Greene Gen.; Jones' Gen., (1891), 60; Montague Gen., 522; Morse's Richards Gen., 121, 131; Stickney Gen., 504; Strong Gen.; Warren-Clark Gen., 55; Wood Gen., 45, 147; Wyman's Hunt Gen., 103; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 20; II, 30; III, 14, 206; IV, 46, 90, 206, 215; VI, 13, 33, 191; VII, 156; IX, 114, 123; X, 105, 153; XI, 27, 187, 188; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 15; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., III, 84; IX, 195; XX, 212, 219; XXI, 65; Thompson (Ebenezer) Memoirs; Eager and Davis Chart, (1859); Davis Gen.

DAVIDSON:—Nicholas Davidson, of Charlestown, 1639, one of the chief men, agent of Gov. Cradock, by wife Joanna Hodges, had Daniel and Sarah, who married March 24, 1665, Joseph Lynde, artillery company 1648, went home 1655, probably on business and came back

DAWSON:—Daniel Dawson, of Ipswich, may easily be misprinted for Davison. But Coffin, in Genealogical Register, VI, 250, calls widow, 1693, Margaret. Yet she may have been second wife of Davison.

GEORGE DAWSON, of Boston, 1679, a Quaker, who had been whipped for attending the meeting 1677.

HENRY DAWSON, of Boston, admitted of the church May 16, 1641, freeman June 2 after, a laborer, whose wife was in England. He was in the employment of William Hudson, Jr., who, when he went to serve in the Parliament's cause against the king, left the care of his family two years to this young man in consequence of which he was brought into great peril of his life, as set forth in Winthrop II, 249. Probably he repented soon, for he was in October, 1646, restored to his rank.

HENRY DAWSON, of Boston, a soldier in the company of Capt. William Turner in February, at Medfield, and on Connecticut river, April, 1676, under Capt. Pierce, freeman 1678.

ROBERT DAWSON, of New Haven, had John, born 1677, by first wife Sarah, daughter of William Tuttle, as erroneously has been said, and married next Hannah, widow of John Russell, had Thomas, born 1693.

REFERENCES:—Dodd's Hist. of East Haven, Conn., 115; Goode Gen., 85; Power's Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 244; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 25; Tuttle Family, 47; Amer. Ancestry, III, 87, 102; X, 112. Dawson Gen.

DAWSTIN:—Josias Dawstin, of Medford or Reading, 1640, by the first deed in Suffolk register took grant of his message from Matthew Cradock, Esq., of London, skinner, former Gov. of Mass, Bay Colony, April 26,

1641. In Reading record of birth of his children Hannah, February 20, 1649, who died November following, and Sarah, September 25, 1653, the name is given without "w."

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 25.

DAY:—Anthony Day, of Gloucester, 1645, had wife Susanna, and seven children, John, born April 28, 1657; Ezekiel, March 12, 1660, died soon; Ezekiel, again, May 19, 1662; Nathaniel, September 9, 1665; Elizabeth, April 2, 1667; Samuel, February 25, 1670; and Joseph, April 4, 1672; and died April 23, 1707, aged 90. His widow died December 10, 1717, aged 93.

ISAAC DAY, of Cambridge, by wife Susanna, had Robert, born October 24, 1686; and Susanna, November 28, 1688. Robert died February 4, 1688. He was a London citizen, embroiderer, but when he came, who was his wife when he removed are matters unknown. Probably he left in the summer of 1692.

Some two or three Johns can find no proper habitation, yet one is seen subscribing to memorial, 1668, at Salem, against imposts.

JOHN DAY, of Boston, 1677, a merchant, died that year, in his will of September 4, calls himself of Frome Woodlands, near Warminster, in Wiltshire, on the border of Somersetshire, and gives all his property to his brother Robert of that place; and probably had no wife or children.

NATHANIEL DAY, of Ipswich, 1637. Kimball.

RALPH DAY, of Dedham, freeman 1645, died October 28, 1677, in his will of September 12 preceding, wife Abigail, who was daughter of Daniel Pond, and children John, Ralph, Mary, who was wife of John Paine, Abigail, and son-in-law John Ruggles, are named. But his first wife was Susan, daughter of Jonathan Fairbanks, who in 1668 mentioned her four children in his will, and they are found in Dedham church records, to be Elizabeth, baptized July 3, 1648, taken with the town records that shows Mary, born November 9, 1649; Susan, 1652; and John, April 15, 1654; while the next is found Abigail, daughter of Ralph and Abigail, April, 1661.

ROBERT DAY, of Cambridge, came in the "Elizabeth," 1634, from Ipswich, aged 30, with wife Mary, 28, freeman May 6, 1635, went to Hartford, perhaps with Hooker, in 1636, or very soon after, had several lots among first proprietors. His first wife died probably before removal, and the mother of his children was Edatha, sister of Deacon Edward Stebbins. She is named in his will, May 20, 1648, which is printed in Trumbull's Colonial Records of Connecticut, I, 487; but though children are provided for, we find not names nor number. They were Thomas, Sarah, who married September, 1658, Nathaniel Gunn, of Hartford, and next November 24, 1664, Samuel Kellogg, of Hatfield, and was killed with her son Joseph, September 19, 1677, by the Indians; Mary, who married October 28, 1659, Samuel Ely, of Springfield, and next, April 12, 1694, Thomas Stebbins, and next, December 11, 1696, deacon John Coleman, of Hatfield, where she died 1725; and John. His widow married John Maynard, of Hartford, who died without children, leaving to the children of Day, "provided they carry themselves well towards" their mother, some decent estate, and next married in 1657 or 8, Elizur Holyoke, of Springfield, who she survived by twelve years, and died October 24, 1688. Of descendants of this Robert in the male line, full account is printed by Rev. George E. Day, of Northampton,

ROBERT DAY, of Ipswich, came in the "Hopewell," Capt. Bundocke, 1635, from London, aged 30, freeman June 2, 1641, was living in 1681. Perhaps Sarah, who married at Ipswich, June 17, 1674, David Fiske was his daughter Hannah, who came in the "Elizabeth and Ann," 1635, aged 20, may not have been a relative.

STEPHEN DAY, of Cambridge, the earliest printer on our side of the ocean, was a locksmith of Cambridge, England, brought over, in the "John," 1638, by Rev. Josse Glover, who died on the voyage. He began business in March, 1639, but was, I fear, unthrifty, for in 1647, the Almanac of his press purports to come from Greene became ruler in the office. Yet he was enterprising, having for his service, unluckily, been rewarded by grant of 300 acres in 1641, he was 2 years after engaged in settlement of Lancaster, and reduced to work as journeyman of Greene all his latter days. He brought from England, wife Rebecca, who had been widow of William Boardman, had Matthew, and probably after coming hither had Stephen, who died December 1, 1639, and Moses. His wife died October 27, 1659, he was admitted of the church February 28, 1661, but was never freeman, and died December 22, 1668, aged 58. A catalogue of books of his printing is given by Thomas, in his History, I, 227-34.

THOMAS DAY, of Gloucester, married December 30, 1673, Mary Laughton, had Thomas, born May 27, 1675; Mary, December, 1677; and Joseph, January 24, 1680. An earlier Thomas, whose inventory was found by Coffin 1670, was perhaps father of the preceding, born about 1651, and of Sarah, about 1652, may have been of Salem, a signer of the memorial 1668, against imposts, and perhaps father of John, another signer.

TIMOTHY DAY, of Gloucester, freeman 1690, married July 24, 1679, wife Phebe had son born February 20, 1682.

WENTWORTH DAY, of Boston, 1640, has prefix of respectability on admission to the church September 22, but called a single man; soon after married, had Elizabeth, baptized September 26, 1641, at 8 days old; and Wentworth, August 13, 1643, at 6 days. He was a surgeon at Cambridge, and is honored by Rev. Mr. Hale, in his tract on Witchcraft, as saving in 1652, a woman charged with the horrid offence. Perhaps he went home, for one of this unusual name was in 1658, fined and imprisoned as one of the fifth monarchy men, setting up the imaginary reign of King Jesus to disturb the absolute throne of Oliver Cromwell, in his last years. In September, 1661, living in London, he had a legacy in the will of Edward Shrimpton.

WILLIAM DAY, of Boston, 1669, a mariner.

Of descendants of first Robert a Register was published some years since by Rev. George E. Day, who shows that nineteen had been graduated at Yale, and one at each of the colleges following. Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst and Brown, and that ten of the eleven min. (ministers?) were living at his date of publication. One at Harvard College, 1806, was the earliest of the name in that catalogue.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Dodd's Hist. of East Haven, 115; Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, 70; Hodgman's Hist. of Westford, 445; West Springfield Centen. 116; Temple's Hist. of Northfield, 428; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, 522; Marvin's Hist. of Winchenden, 453; Babson's Hist. of

Gloucester, 79; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 711; Benedict's Hist. of Suttan, 632; Chandler's Hist. of Shirley, 384; Hill's Dedham Records.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 198; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 186; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, Me., 205; Read's Hist. of Swanzey, N. H., 324; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsun, N. H., 299; Cochran's Hist. of Antrim, N. H., 446; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 170; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 74; Timlow's Hist. of Southingham, Conn., 78; Young's Hist. of Warsaw, N. Y., 255; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon County, Ill., 247; Poor's Hist. Researches, 85, 144; Oten's Olin Gen., 161; Loomis' Gen. Female Branches, 383, 607; Littell's Passaic Valley Gens., 113; Leland Gen., 178; Ely Gen., 113, 155, 168, 205, 246, 273; Dwight Gen., 908; Dolbeare Gen., 23; Boltwood's Noble Gen., 102; Davis' Gen., 57; Amer. Ancestry, V, 84; IX, 52; XI, 37, 135, 212; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 25; Day Gen.

DAYNES, DEANS, or DAINES:—Abraham Daynes, of New London, 1664, supposed to have come from Casco, married December 27, 1671, Sarah, daughter of William Peake, had Joanna, born February, 1672; John, baptized February, 1674; Thomas, July, 1677; removed to Norwich, there had Ebenezer, born October 27, 1680; Sarah, January 19, 1683; and Ephraim, January 15, 1686.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 26.

DAYTON:—Ralph Dayton, of New Haven, about 1639, signed the covenant of habitancy, but not at its formation, yet lived there 10 years; was of Easthampton, L. I., 1650, and later. Sometimes the name is Daughton.

SAMUEL DAYTON, of Southampton, L. I., 1641, probably at New Haven, 1646, and Brookhaven, about 1655. Perhaps the distinguished family of New Jersey is of this stock.

REFERENCES:—Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1189; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Conn., 691; Meade's Hist. of Greenwich, Conn., 311; Howell's Hist. of Southampton, N. Y., 229; Hedge's Anniversary at Easthampton, N. Y.; Oxford, N. H., Centen., 109; Tuttle Family, 193; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 21; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 26.

DEACON:—John Deacon, of Plymouth, of whom no more is known, but that he died 1636.

JOHN DEACON, of Lynn, came in the "Abigail," 1635, aged 25, with wife Alice, 30, who died July 27, 1657, was a blacksmith, married December 25, 1657, Elizabeth, widow of John Pickering, removed to Boston, was of Mather's Church, 1669.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 26.

DEADY. Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y.

DEAKE. Amer. Ancestry, III, 76.

DEALAND. Driver Gen., 273; Felton Gen., 249.

DEALE:—Charles Deale, of Milford, 1658, was encouraged to raise tobacco by grant of land that year, perhaps had been there a year or more, had wife Pity, in 1672, but no children, and died about 1686.

WILLIAM DEALE, of Haverhill, 1662.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 26.

DEAN, often spelled with the final "e," Daniel Dean,

of Concord, perhaps at Sudbury, 1663, a lieutenant, died November 29, 1725, aged 97. Shattuck.

GEORGE DEAN, of Salem, 1660-1686, was a cordwainer, by wife Elizabeth, had Elizabeth, born January 2, 1661, died soon; John; Thomas; George; Joseph, about 1671; Benjamin; Elizabeth and Hannah; of not one can the date of birth or death be ascertained, and gladly can we read in family records that Elizabeth married Jonathan Lambert; and that Hannah married June 11, 1701, John Cook; that John, Thomas and Joseph, had families, and of George and Benjamin only that they died before 1706.

JAMES DEAN, of Stonington, blacksmith, had John, born May 15, 1672; James, October 31, 1674; Sarah, September 4, 1676; a son whose name is not legible, November 28, 1678; Mary, 1680; Francis, 1682; William, born and died 1684; William, again, September 12, 1689. One son was inhabitant of Plainfield; another lived at North Groton, now Ledyard, who was progenitor of Hon. Silas Dean, 1758, the ambassador with Franklin in France, and of late Prof. James Dean.

JOHN DEAN, of Dorchester, 1636, came from Chard, Somersetshire, removed to Taunton, of which he was one of the first purchasers 1639, having been made freeman of the Colony, December 4, 1638; by wife Alice, who survived, had John, Thomas, Israel, Isaac, Nathaniel and Elizabeth, who married Josiah Edson, Esq., of Bridgewater, and at her death in 1734, was called about 84; and died 1660, between April 25, date of his will, and June 7, of the inventory, aged about 60.

JOHN DEAN, of Dedham, by wife Sarah, had John, born April 25, 1677; Sarah, December 13, 1678; Ebenezer, May 17, 1681; Joseph, March 14, 1683; Jeremiah, March 24, 1685; Elizabeth, October 13, 1689; and Abigail, June 12, 1694.

JOHN DEAN, of Dover, killed by the Indians, 1694, when his wife and daughter were taken, but soon escaped. Betknap, I, 138.

JONAS DEAN, of Scituate, 1690, by Deane, in his history of Scituate, presumed to have come from Taunton, England, had Thomas, born 1691; and Ephraim, 1694; died 1697, and his widow Eunice, married 1701, deacon James Torrey.

SAMUEL DEAN, of Stamford, 1650, had John, born 1659; Joseph, 1661, and others.

SAMUEL DEAN, of Lancaster, 1653.

STEPHEN DEAN, of Plymouth, one of the first comers in the "Fortune," 1621, built the first corn mill in New England, 1632; married about 1627, Elizabeth, daughter of widow Ring, had Elizabeth, Miriam, and Susanna, and died September, 1634. His widow married Sept. 16, 1635, Josiah Cook, and died about 1687; the daughter Elizabeth married William Twining; Miriam was not married as late as 1669; Susanna married April 4, 1660, Joseph Rogers, Jr.; and next, October 23, 1663, Stephen Snow.

THOMAS DEAN, of Concord, came in the "Elizabeth and Ann," 1635, aged 32, a carpenter, by wife Elizabeth, had Sarah, a daughter perhaps Mary, born February 24, 1643; Hannah, March 18, 1646; Elizabeth, December 25, 1648; died at six months; and first born Joseph, about 1638; and had second wife Mildred, who died September 15, 1673; was freeman 1672, and died February 5, 1676. In some records the name is given Dane.

THOMAS DEAN, of Boston, a merchant of extensive

business, came from Hampshire, was born about 1640, married 1665, Sarah, daughter of William Brown, of Salem, had Sarah, born 1666, who went with her father to England, and there married Robert Woodward, Dean of Sarum; and Elizabeth, 1667, who probably died young; and his wife soon after, or perhaps before. He was freeman 1669, and married second wife Ann, daughter of William Farr, of London, had Thomas, born 1673; Rebecca, 1677; went home about 1678, and had James and Samuel, was some time in London, but went down to Hampshire, and died April 27, 1686. A mural monument to his memory in Frefolk church. His youngest son conveyed part of his estate here by deed from London, 1730.

THOMAS DEAN, of Charlestown, mariner, married September 15, 1668, Elizabeth, daughter of John Burrage, the first of the same, and had children John and Catharine, as by a will imperfectly appears. His inventory was of May 25, 1674. The children were brought to baptism September 9, 1677; and his widow married August 12, 1680, John Poor.

THOMAS DEAN, of Boston, married Jane, daughter of Richard Scammon of Exeter, who died October 9, 1726, had Mary, born August 20, 1692; Thomas, November 28, 1694; Jane, June 17, 1696; Elizabeth, September 20, 1697; and Jane, again, September 2, 1698; removed to Hampton Falls and Salisbury, and died about 1737. Where he was born, who was his father or grand-father is beyond my knowledge.

WALTER DEAN, of Taunton, younger brother of first John, who was from Chard, in County Somerset, 12 or 14 miles from Taunton, freeman of that Colony Dec. 4, 1638, had been with his brother first at Dorchester, married, it is said, Eleanor, daughter of Richard Strong, of Taunton, England, who had come with her brother John, had six children, of which only Benjamin, Ezra and Joseph are known, was representative 1640, perhaps, and selectman many years after; and was with his wife living so late as 1693.

WILLIAM DEAN, of Woburn, married September 1, 1670, Martha, daughter, I presume, of Thomas Bate-man, of Concord, had Martha, born August 17, 1671; William, July 5, 1673; Samuel, July 26, 1675; John, June 25, 1677; and Sarah, who died young.

WILLIAM DEAN, of Boston, 1668, may have been, a few years later, of Dedham, and there married Dec. 13, 1677, Mehitable Wood, had Hannah, born December 5, 1678; Alice, October 18, 1680; Judith, November 3, 1682; Josiah, March 7, 1685; and Abigail, January 23, 1687. Rachel, a widow, came from London, 1635, in the "Planter," married October 28, 1636, Joseph Beedle, or Biddle, who, in his will provides for her daughter Martha Dean, who probably came with her mother.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, 67; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 712; Essex Inst. Coll., XIII, 263; Hill's Dedham Records; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, 360; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn, 609; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, 566; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, II, 629; Emery's Taunton, Mass., Ministry, vol. I, 49; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, 269; Wyman's Charles-town Gens., vol. I, 285; Swift's Barnstable Families, vol. I, 327.

MAINE.—Bangor Hist. Mag., IV, 248; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, 576.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Stearns' Hist. of Rindge, 505;

Saunderson's Hist. of Charlestown, N. H.; Hayward's Hist. of Gilsium, 300.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Cleveland's Hist. of Yates County, N. Y., 302, 409; Raymond's Tarrytown, N. Y., Monument, 60; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 206; Huntington's Stamford, Conn., Settlers, 30; Cooley's Trenton N. J., Gens., 54; Titcomb's New England People, 129; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 17; Bunker's L. I. Genealogies, 195; Spooner Gen., vol. I, 266; Green's Todd Gen.; Driver Gen., 266; Dwight Gen., 1007; Faxan Gen., 57; Hallon's Winslow Mem., vol. I, 435; Morse Mem., Appendix, 60; Whitman Gen., 127; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 21; II, 30; VI, 88; IX, 186; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 28; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., III, 375; IX, 93; XVIII, 263; XXV, 358; XXXVII, 228; XLI, 261; Pierce's Life of Gardner Dean, 1883; Dean Gen., (1887); Dean Gen., 1889.

DEAR or DEARE:—Edward Dear, Ipswich, 1683, had, before 1665, married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Griffin.

PHILIP DEAR, of Salem, 1638.

REFERENCES:—Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 76; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 28.

DEARBORN:—Godfrey Dearborn, of Exeter, 1639, was from some part of Devon, perhaps Exeter, with wife who died 1651 or 2, and son Henry, born about 1632; and Thomas, about 1634; and perhaps, also, a daughter brought from England, had here John, born about 1642, and probably two more daughters, of which one was Sarah; was selectman in 1648, but early in 1651 was settled in Hampton, there married November 25, 1662, Dorothy, widow of Philemon Dalton, and lived in a house of which his descendants are still occupying, was a selectman and town-clerk and died February 4, 1686. His will was of December 14, 1680, and his widow died before 1696. Of his three daughters, not named in the will, but earlier provided for, one was, perhaps, Esther, wife of Richard Shortridge, of Portsmouth, (for in his will is bequest to grand-child Ann Shortridge); and Sarah, married December 9, 1659, Thomas Nudd.

REFERENCES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Eaton's Hist. of Candia, 64; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, 659; Cogswell's Hist. of Nottingham, 199, 372; Chase's Hist. of Chester, 503; Fullerton's Hist. of Raymond, 197; Runnel's Hist. of Sanbornton, II, 219; New Hampshire Hist. Soc. Coll., VII, 382.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—Dearborn's Hist. of Parsonfield, Me., 374; Granite Monthly, VII, 124; Hanson's Hist. of Gardiner, Me., 340; Maine Hist. and Gen. Rec., III, 1, 69; Lawrence and Bartlett Mem., 176; Richardson's Vinton Gen., 396; Adams' Haven Gen., 14; Amer. Ancestry, V, 82; VI, 90; XI, 76; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., II, 81, 297, 305; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 31; Dearborn Gen.

DEARDORFF. Power's Hist. of Sangamon, III, 248.

DEARING or DEERING:—George Dearing, of Scarborough, 1639, had probably son Roger; and his widow Elizabeth married Jonas Bayley.

SAMUEL DEARING, of Braintree, married Bethia, daughter of Gregory Baxter, had Bethia, born April 6, 1649, and his wife died May 11, 1651. He married November 15 following, Mary Ray, and had Mary, Jan.

16, 1653; Hannah, February 14, 1655; and Sarah, June 30, 1657, who died in a few weeks. This wife died July 1, 1657, and he married November 10 next, Mary, daughter of Francis Newcomb, and had Rachel, and perhaps other children.

REFERENCES:—Bradbury's Hist. of Kennebunkport, Me. Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 31.

DEARTH. Hyde's Hist. of Brimfield, Mass., 306.

DEATH:—John Death, of Sudbury, 1672, by wife Mary, daughter of Francis Peabody, of Topsfield, had John, born January 2, 1677; Hepzibah, June 5, 1680; Lydia, March 26, 1682; Samuel, September 12, 1684; and Ruth, July 20, 1688. He removed 1678 to Sherborn; perhaps died early, and his widow married 1690, Samuel Eames. See Barry. This name was common in this part of the country, some few years since, but within a few years, by the legislature, it has been changed to How.

REFERENCES:—Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 220; Morse's Sherborn, Mass., Settlers, 74; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 33.

DECKANE:—Nicholas Deckane, of Beverly, 1668.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 33.

DECKER:—John Decker, of Exeter, 1672.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 33.

DECROW:—Valentine Decrow, of Marshfield, married February 26, 1678 or 9, Martha Bourne, and she died March 25, 1724.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 30.

DEBOISE. Hist. of Queens County, N. Y., 317; Riker's Annals of Newtown, 406; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 506.

DE BLOIS. Amer. Ancestry, VII, 209.

DE BOUCHELLE. Mallery's Bohemia Manor.

DE BOW. Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 138.

DE BRUYN. Mrs. Lamb's Hist. of New York City, vol. I, 350; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., X, 856.

DE CARTARET. Corliss' Hist. of North Yarmouth, Mass.

DECKER. Whittemore's Founders and Builders of the Oranges, 289; Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, N. Y., 369; Stickney's Hist. of Minisink, N. Y., 136; Gumaer's Hist. of Deerpark, N. Y., 61; Farrow's Hist. of Isleborough, Me., 190; Amer. Ancestry, II, 30.

DEDERER. Roome Gen., 244.

DEDERICK. Hist. of Greene County, N. Y., 423; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 21; II, 31.

DEERING. Lapham's Hist. of Paris, Me., 579; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 492; Preble Gen., 162; Wentworth Gen., vol. I, 316; Amer. Ancestry, VI, 23; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 33.

DEETH. Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, 537.

DE FOE. Johnston's Hist. of Cecil County, 526.

DEFOREST. This family appears first in Avesnes, France where from 1559 for many years a Spanish Garrison was maintained, so that any tendency to the

Protestant faith was specially subject to cruel repression. Here, however, the De Forests and several other families embraced the Reformed doctrines.

JESSE DE FOREST, the American ancestor, married probably at Leyden, Marie du Cloux. His son Isaac, sailed for New Amsterdam, October 1, 1636, in the yacht "Rensselaerwyck," in the employ of Killian Van Rensselaër, of Amsterdam. He married in New Amsterdam June 9, 1641, Sarah du Trieux, daughter of Philip and Susannah de Cluney Trieux, and had fourteen children.

REFERENCES:—Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1190; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Conn., 691; Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, Conn., II, 1491; Bronson's Hist. of Waterbury, Conn., 487; Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll., IV, 113; Riker's Hist. of Harlem, N. Y., 571; Talcott's N. Y. and N. E. Families, 429; Dwight Gen., 1112; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 24; III, 184.

DE GARMO. Munsell's Albany, IV, 114.

DE GRAAF. Pearson's Schenecatdy, N. Y., Settlers, 54; Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll., IV, 114; Hist. of Montgomery and Fulton County, N. Y., 150; Holgate's Amer. Gens., 99.

DEGROVE. Ruttenber's Hist. of Orange County, N. Y., 382; Ruttenber's Hist. of Newburgh, N. Y., 294.

DE HART. Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, N. Y., 373; Bergen's Kings County, N. Y., Settlers, 89; Bergen Gen., 108.

DE HAVEN. Atlee Gen., 108; Holstein Gen.

DE KRAFT. Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 6, 8.

DE LA GRANGE. Munsell's Albany, N. Y., Coll., IV, 115; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 21.

DE GROOT. Clute's Hist. of Staten Island, 371.

DELAFIELD. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., VII, 91, 118.

DELAMATER:—Claude, of New Amsterdam, born in Richebourg, France, died in Harlem, N. Y., 1683; settled in New Amsterdam, 1652; married Hester, daughter of Peter Du Bois. Had Jacobus, who settled at Kingston, N. Y.

REFERENCES:—Riker's Hist. of Harlem, N. Y., 500; Willard's Albany Medical Annals, 272; Walworth Hyde Gen., 988; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XX, 131; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 21; II, 31, 153; VIII, 22; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XIV, 41; Delamater Gen.

DELAMONT. Pearson's Hist. of Schenectady, 59.

DE LANEY. Bolton's Hist. of Westchester County, N. Y., 297; Jones' Hist. of New York City in the Rev. War, vol. I, 649; Lamb's Hist. of New York City, vol. I, 444, 532, 536, 626; Holgate's Amer. Gen., 114; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., IV, 181.

DELAND. Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., vol. I, 287; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, Mass., 251; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 566; Driver Gen.

DE LANE. Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 570.

DEINS:—William Deins, named in a valuable paper on the Sturbridge black lead mine in Genealogical Reg., X, 160, as an overseer of said works, about 1657-9.

Gladly should we learn more, but it may well be despaired of; and probably the residence of this skilful man was transferred as the prosperity of the undertaking.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 35.

DELANO, early DELANOYE, DELAUNY, or DELANOY:—Michael Delano, of New Haven, died 1667.

PHILIP DELANO, of Plymouth, came in the "Fortune," 1621, born of French or Flemish Protestant parents, but of the English church at Leyden, Winslow says, and 19 years old at his coming; was probably son of Jean and Marie de Launey, baptized December 7, 1603, in the Walloon church of Leyden; was freeman of that Colony 1632, removed soon after to Duxbury, married December 19, 1634, Esther Dewsbury, and next, 1657, Mary, widow of James Glass, daughter of William Pontus, (though Ricketson makes her daughter of James Churchill, who is wholly unknown to me); and had children (of which we are uncertain who may be elder or younger, whether all, or part, by first wife) Thomas, Mary, Philip, John, Jane, Rebecca, Jonathan, Esther, and Samuel. But as a family genealogy in MS. has been given to me, though it is confined to the descendants of Jonathan, yet as it purports to give the offspring of the Dewsbury marriage, three sons Samuel, Thomas and Jonathan, beside one daughter who died soon, it might be probable that three daughters and one son came of the second marriage. He removed to Bridgewater. was one of the purchasers of Dartmouth, 1652, and in 1662, of Middleborough, and died about 1681, aged 79 years old. Mary married November 29, 1655, Jonathan Durham. De La Noye was the name at first.

REFERENCES:—Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass. 373; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 83; Washburne's Notes on Livermore, Me., 22; Thurston's Hist. of Winthrop, Me., 180; Waldo's Hist. of Tolland, Conn., 114; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 76; Saunderson's Hist. of Charlestown, N. H., 324; Marshall's Grant Ancestry, 161; Spooner Mem., 71; Swift Gen., 24; Amer. Ancestry, V, 11; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 33, 45.

DELAP. Swift's Barnstable Families, vol. I, 304.

DELAPLAINE. Alden's Epitaphs, V, 173.

DELAVAN. Bolton's Hist. of Westchester County, 514; Huntington's Stamford, Conn., Settlers, 30.

DELHARDE. Essex Inst. Coll., VII, 205.

DE LONG. Lindsay Gen.

DELEVEY. Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 570.

DEMOREST. Cole Gen., 49, 230; Roome Gen., 15; Demorest Gen.

DEMARY. Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H.

DEMERITH. Coggsell's Hist. of Nottingham, 678; Thompson's Ebenezer Memoir.

DE MILLE. Amer. Ancestry, III, 138.

DELL or DILL:—George Dell, of Salem, 1639, removed to Boston, freeman 1651, by wife Abigail, had John, born October, 1645; Samuel, August 31, 1647; Joseph, February, 1650; and Benjamin, April 27, 1652. He was an active merchant, died abroad, probably in 1654, for an imperfect will of November 3, 1653, recites

that he was bound from England to Ireland, thence to Virginia, etc. He had good amount of property. Winthrop, II, 312. His widow married November 8, 1655, John Hanniford.

PETER DELL, of Chelmsford, 1691. Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 35.

DEMING, DEMON or DEMENT:—John Deming, of Wethersfield, 1635, one of the chief settlers, representative very often from 1649 to 61, named in the charter of 1662, married Honour, daughter of Richard Treat, had John, born September 9, 1638; and others. His will of June 26, 1690, with probate 1705, names sons John, Jonathan, 1639; Samuel, 1646; David, Ebenezer; and five daughters, wives of John Morgan (whose name was probably Rachel); of Richard Beckley; of Thomas Hurlbut (whose name was Mary); of Thomas Wright, and probably Sarah, wife of Samuel Moody, beside some grand-children.

NICHOLAS DEMING, of Pemaquid, swore fidelity to Massachusetts, 1674.

THOMAS DEMING, of Wethersfield, perhaps brother of first John, married July 24, 1645, Mary Sheaffe, was of Farmington, and removed to Southampton, L. I., thence to Easthampton, where posterity is still living. Sometimes in the records the name is Demon or Dement, and the affinity is exceedingly difficult to be traced with exactness. Eight of this name had, in 1828, been graduated at New England colleges.

REFERENCES:—Timlow's Sketches of Southington, Conn., 80; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Conn., 76; Andrews' Hist. of New Britain, Conn., 308; Glastenbury, Conn., Centen., 162; Talcott's N. Y. and N. E. Families, 499; Howell's Hist. of Southampton, L. I., 2d Ed., 411; Goodwin's Gen. Notes, 233; Champion Gen.; Ely Gen.; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 21; IX, 187; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XVI, 264; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 35.

DEMITT. Lamb's Hist. of N. Y. City, vol. I, 343.

DEMOND. Hyde's Address at Ware, 52.

DEMOREST. Amer. Ancestry, II, 32.

DE MOTT. Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 140.

DEMPSEY. Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 679.

DE MUNN. Beckwith's Creoles, 92.

DEMUTH. Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 201.

DE MYER. Schoonmaker's Hist. of Kingston.

DENEGAR. Amer. Ancestry, II, 32.

DENBOW:—Salathiel Denbow, of Dover, 1665.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 35.

DENGAYNE or DINGHAM:—Henry Dengayne, of Watertown, a physician, had grants of land in February and June, 1637, as Francis, in his Historical Sketch, 132, tells. He married April, 1641, Elizabeth widow of deacon George Alcock, and died of apoplexy. December 8, 1645, as Roxbury church record tells.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 35.

DENHAM:—Thomas Denham, of Rye, in Connecticut jurisdiction, in 1681 was 60 years old.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, III, 127.

DENIO. Amer. Ancestry, VII, 185.

DENISON:—James Denison, of New Haven, married November 25, 1662, Bethia, daughter of Jarvis Boykem, had James, born August, 1664, died soon; John, November, 1665, died at 3 years; Mary, or Mercy, July 26, 1668; Sarah, April 12, 1671; Hannah, 1673; probably died young; John and James, again twins, February 6, 1677, of which James died soon; Elizabeth, November 24, 1681; and James, again, January 5, 1683, died May 8, 1719; aged 78. Sarah married 1710, Joseph Sackett; and Elizabeth married 1707, Samuel Harrison.

JOHN DENISON, of Ipswich, 1648, by Farmer, was thought to be a brother of the major-general, but I can hardly think so, unless he went home, as we know no more of him.

ROBERT DENISON, of Milford, about 1645, had Samuel born 1656; Esther, 1658; and Hannah, 1662; removed 1667 with Branford people to Newark, N. J.

THOMAS DENISON, of Kittery, 1652.

WILLIAM DENISON, of Rokbury, came with wife Margaret, and sons Daniel, Edward and George, in 1631, and was, perhaps, in the Lion, with Winthrop's wife and eldest son, beside apostle Eliot, in the record of whose church he stands third in the list; freeman July 3, 1632, representative 1635, but in 1637 taking sides with Wheelwright, was disarmed. His wife died February 3, 1646 in the church records of Eliot's affection, called "old mother Denison"; and he died January 25, 1654.

WILLIAM DENISON, of Boston, living at Pulling Point, married October 27, 1659, Mary Parker. Of this name six had been graduated in 1834, at Harvard, but not one within 90 years, and of them I am uncertain about the parentage of Daniel, in 1690, and George, in 1693, but the earlier has the star marq in the catalogue of 1698, at other New England colleges seven had been graduated, beside two with double "n."

REFERENCES:—Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 496; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 539; Aldrich's Hist. of Walpole, N. H., 223; Stonington, Conn., Bi-Centen., 296; Whittemore's Hist. of Middlesex County, Conn., 487; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 534; Benton's Hist. of Guildhall, Vt., 255; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 64; Prentice Gen., 404; Stanton Gen., 75, 483; Amer. Ancestry, vol. I, 21; VII, 277; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. XLVI, 352; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 36; Denison Gen.

REFERENCES:—Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 72; Ellis' Hist. of Roxbury, Mass., 95; Dodd's Hist. of East Haven, Conn., 117; Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Conn., 332; Corliss' Hist. of North Yarmouth, Me., Hughes Gen., 8; Hyde Gen., vol. I, 196; vol. II, 1015; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 153.

DENLO:—William Denlo, of Pemaquid, took oath of fidelity to Massachusetts, 1674.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 36.

DENMAN:—Alexander Denman, perhaps of Hampton, married about 1678, the widow of Abraham Perkins, Jr., probably daughter of Thomas Sleeper.

JOHN DENMAN, of Dorchester, had Mary, who married Clement Maxfield. But great uncertainty prevails with reference to his residence, as no success followed the search for the line in Dorchester. In the administration on estate of widow Smead by her brother Israel Stoughton, 1639, of Dorchester, this man is entitled to a share of her property, as well as his daughter Maxfield.

PHILIP DENMAN, of Derby, had born there, Mary, in 1678; Elizabeth, 1680; Sarah, 1682; Micah, 1684; and Hannah; and died 1698; in his will mentioned wife and the five children.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 36.

DENMARK:—Patrick Denmark, of Dover, 1663. was after at Saco, had Patrick, born April 8, 1664; and James, March 13, 1666.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 36.

DENNETT:—John Dennett, of Portsmouth, freeman 1672, had Ephraim, born August 2, 1683, who was a counsel, app. by mandamus, 1732, for New Hampshire, where the name continues.

REFERENCES:—Bangor Hist. Mag., V, 64; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, Me., 579; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. II, 36; Buxten's Me. Gen., 227.

DENNING:—Francis Denning, of Massachusetts, 1664. Felt.

JOHN DENNING, of Massachusetts, 1664. Felt.

WILLIAM DENNING, of Boston, 1634, was in the employment of William Brenton, and perhaps came with him the year preceding, died January 20, 1654. By his will made two days before, probated 31 of the same month, his wife Ann and son Obidiah, are mentioned, but the later absent, and the father gives him, "in case he doth not come personally into the country," for half the testator's estate, "twenty shillings and no more."

REFERENCES:—Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, Mass. 80; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 36.

DENNIS:—Edward Dennis, of Boston, 1636, by wife Sarah, had Sarah, baptized August 9, 1640, and Mary, at six days old, July 3, 1642; Martha, born 1, baptized May 5, 1644; John, 18, baptized February 22, 1646; and Joseph, June 13, 1648. He came in the employment of William Hutchinson. His widow married August 15, 1656, Abner Ordway, of Watertown.

GEORGE DENNIS, of New London, 1680, came thither from Long Island, married January 26, 1681, Elizabeth, widow of Joshua Raymond, had Ebenezer, born Oct. 23, 1682.

JAMES DENNIS, of Boston, by wife Mary, had John, born December 6, 1653; and John, again, August 4, 1655, both died soon; may have lived at Marblehead, 1674.

LAWRENCE DENNIS, of Maine, 1665.

ROBERT DENNIS, of Yarmouth, 1643-69; had there Mary, born September 19, 1649.

THOMAS DENNIS, of Boston, 1630, came in the fleet with Winthrop, had Thomas, born on the voyage probably, therefor on the "Jewell," May 29, as related by Winthrop, I, 21; removed to New Jersey, and was a proprietor of Woodbridge, and its representative 1668. Samuel, possible his son, was of the council of that province, 1684-92.

THOMAS DENNIS, of Rowley, 1691.

WILLIAM DENNIS, of Scituate, made his will February 16, 1650, as by the abstract in Genealogical Reg., V, 335, is shown, but though his wife Judith is made Executrix, and he gives only to son-in-law William Parker and Remember, Dependence and Experience Litchfield, children of Lawrence, who married Judith, daughter of his wife no doubt, yet there may be doubt

whether any children of his married Parker or Litchfield.

REFERENCES:—Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, Mass., II, 700; Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 75; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 361; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 510; Whitehead's Hist. of Perth Amboy, N. J., 364; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 201; Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Conn., 351; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 65; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 36; Amer. Ancestry, XI, 130.

DENN. Shourd's Fenwick Colony, 142.

DENNIE. Pearson's Hist. of Schenectady, 60.

DENSLOW:—Henry Denslow, of Windsor, 1644, probably was from Dorchester, had Susanna, born Sept. 3, 1646; Mary, April 10, 1651; Ruth, Sept. 19, 1653; Abigail, February 5, 1656; Deborah, December 21, 1657; Samuel, December 19, 1659; Hannah, March 1, 1662; and Elizabeth, February 11, 1666; he was killed by the Indians, 1676. Mary married April 5, 1669, Thomas Rowley; Deborah married 1677, John Hoskins; Elizabeth married 1686, William King, of Northampton; and Hannah married 1687, Henry Burt.

JOHN DENSLOW, of Windsor, perhaps brother of the preceding, or of Nicholas, or of both, freeman of Connecticut, 1657, married June 7, 1655, Mary Eggleston, had John, born August 13, 1656; Mary, March 10, 1658; Thomas, April 22, 1661; Deborah, May 29, 1663; Joseph, April 12, 1665; Benjamin, March 30, 1668; Abraham, March 8, 1670; George, April 8, 1672; Isaac, April 12, 1674; and Abigail, November 7, 1677; and he died September 10, 1689.

NICHOLAS DENSLOW of Dorchester, 1630, perhaps came in the "Mary and John," or in the fleet with Winthrop, freeman March 4, 1633, removed about 1640, to Windsor, died March, 1677; by wife Elizabeth, who died August 13, 1669, had no sons, but two daughters, Joan, who married Aaron Cook, as his second wife, and Temperance, who married Thomas Buckland.

REFERENCES:—Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Conn., II, 71; Austin's Allied Families, R. I., 84; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 39.

DENNESTER. Eager's Hist. of Orange County, N. Y., 617.

DENNY. Robert, of Frederick County, Va., born in Bucks County, Pa., 1753; died in Washington County, Ind., April 17, 1826, moved to Mercer County, Kv., 1789, married May, 1778, Rachel Thomas, and had John and others.

THOMAS DENNY, of Combs, Eng., son of Edmund, born about 1646, married Grace Cook, and had Daniel of Leicester, Mass.

REFERENCES:—Washburne's Hist. of Leicester, Mass., II, 100; Worcester Mag. Hist. Journal, 354; Futhey's Hist. of Chester County, Pa., 518; Egle's Penn. Gens., 521; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 7; Schenck's Hist. of Fairfield, Conn., 366; Spooner Gen., vol. I, 350; Amer. Ancestry, IV, 216; VIII, 172; Denny Gen.

DE NORMANDIE. Amer. Ancestry, VII, 98.

DANSMORE:—Thomas, of Bedford, Mass., born in the north of Ireland, died December 10, 1748, married Hannah, ———— and had Abraham and other children.

REFERENCES:—Milliken's Narraguagas Valley, Me., 3; Amer. Ancestry, III, 116; VII, 82.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

At Laramie, Wyoming, on Saturday, December 16, 1899, was organized the Jacques Laramie Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the first Chapter in the State.

The name of the Chapter is particularly appropriate. Jacques Laramie was a French Canadian fur trapper and trader, who acted as arbitrator between the Indians and the North-western Fur company and was massacred by the Indians before 1820. For him were named, Laramie Peak, Laramie Range, Laramie River, Laramie Plains, Laramie County, Laramie City, and Fort Laramie, the first garrison post in the territory of Wyoming.

The Chapter intends that its Charter, for which application has been made, shall be presented to the State Historical Society and placed in the Capitol at Washington. The following are the officers:—

Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, Regent; Prof. Louise Harriet Morey, Secretary; Miss Lyda Eaton Fitch, Registrar; Mrs. Mary Henriksen George, Treasurer; Mrs. Frances Shedd Blake, Historian.

Mrs. Helen Smith Warren, wife of Hon. Francis E. Warren, has been elected State Regent, and will represent the Chapter at the next annual Convention of the National Society. As Chapter Regent, Miss Grace Raymond Hebard will also be a delegate, and Mrs. Clara Wells Parks has been chosen alternate.

The object of the Chapter in addition to that of the National Society, is to perpetuate the memory of the founders of the State and to preserve records and relics relating to the history of Wyoming.

The Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution, elected the following officers for the year commencing December 3, 1899:—

For President, James Harris Gilbert; For Vice-President, Judge Frank Baker; For Second Vice-President, Amos J. Harding; For Secretary, John D. Vandercook; For Treasurer, Fletcher Barker Gibbs; For Historian and Poet, Albert Judson Fisher; For Registrar, Oliver Partridge Dickinson; For Chaplain, Charles Frederick Bradley, D. D. For Sergeant-at-Arms, Porter B. Fitzgerald; For Board of Managers, Major Edgar Bronson Tolman, John Henry Loomis, Henry Boynton Ferris, Horace Kent Tenney, Robert Rogers Baldwin, Paul Wentworth Linebarger; For Delegate-at-Large, I. S. Blackwelder; For Delegates, Col. George Mayhew Moulton, Major Henry Clay Connelly, John Smith Sargent, Judge Charles W. Raymond, Benjamin A. Fessenden, Charles Nelson Black.

A most interesting commemoration of the anniversary of General Washington's death was held at the home of Mrs. Catherine A. Dudley Bramble, on the afternoon of December 14, 1899, in New London, Connecticut.

The Annual Banquet of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Michigan, was given in the Convention Hall of the Russell House, Detroit, November 29, 1899. In the afternoon of the same day, this Society unveiled a tablet of the site of an old fort. The inscription was as follows:—

"This tablet designates the site of one of the gateways of Fort Detroit. The original stockade was known as Fort Pontchartrain and was erected when the city was founded in 1701.

"Through the gateway here located Pontiac, the Ottawa chief, with a band of Indians, passed on May 7, 1763, intending to surprise and massacre the garrison.

"The exposure of his plot on the previous day caused the defeat of his plans and gave the English the supremacy in this region until the close of the Revolutionary War."

Dr. E. C. Brush, of Zanesville, Ohio, has been appointed Surgeon-General on Governor Nash's Staff. Dr. Brush is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and Colonial Wars Society.

Brigadier-General Irving Hale, of Denver, Colorado, was presented on November 11th, by the Sons of the American Revolution, with the Society's badge. The badge is an eight-pointed star, and is of gold and white enamel. It is suspended from a ribbon made of the colors of the Society, buff, blue and white, and surmounted by an American eagle in gold. In the center is the legend "Libertas et Partia," and on the reverse side the inscription, "Sons of the American Revolution," in gold lettering.

The General Society, United States Daughters 1812, held their annual meeting at Delmonico's, on January 8th.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R.

The following is the result of the Annual Election, held on the evening of February 27th, 1900:—

Officers:—President, Robert B. Roosevelt; First Vice-President, Walter S. Logan; Second Vice-President, Edward Payson Cone; Third Vice-President, Trueman G. Avery; Secretary-Treasurer, Edwin Van D. Gazzam; Registrar, Teunis D. Hunting; Historian, Henry Lincoln Morris; Chaplain, Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, D.D.

Managers:—Ira Bliss Stewart, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Wm. A. Marble, Lewis C. Hopkins, Williams H. Hotchkiss, Theodore Gilman, David Whipple, Stephen M. Wright, Col. Ralph E. Prime, Douglas N. Green, Sutherland DeWitt, Gen. Thomas Wilson, Sherman S. Jewett, James de La Montanye, Charles H. Wight, Stewart W. Eames, John S. Wise, Charles R. Lamb, Edward Hagaman Hall, William H. Kelly, Clinton Rogers, Thomas H. Stryker.

Delegates:—Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Carroll C. Rawlings, Albert J. Squier, William H. Wayne, Wm. W. J. Warren, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Orlando M. Harper, J. Lawrence McKeever, William K. Pierce, Enoch Vine Stoddard, Eugene A. Rowland, George Gorham.

Alternates:—Gen. Horatio C. King, Wm. W. Bliven, Richard T. Davies, Vincent M. Munier, Charles H. Walker, Homer Lee, George D. Tooker, James H. Everett, Lovell H. Carr, Ernest C. Moses, Alfred G. Wright, William R. Huntington, Charles G. Shephard.

The next Regular Meeting of the Society will take place on Tuesday evening, March 27th, 1900, at 8 o'clock, at Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Entertainment Committee has arranged for a very interesting lecture and musical programme, by Compatriot Louis H. Cornish, entitled, "The Manners and Customs of the Early New England Settlers," illustrated by views taken from the ancient Town of Windsor.

At this meeting the members of the Society who participated in the Spanish-American War, numbering about 76, will each be presented with a medal and certificate awarded by the National Society at its Annual Congress, held on April 30th, 1899.

The April meeting of the Society has been set aside on account of its proximity to the National Congress, which will take place in this City on April 29th, 30th, and May 1st.

The Board of Management have appointed the following committee on membership:—

Louis H. Cornish, William W. Bliven, J. Loder Raymond, Chas. H. Platt, Virgil P. Humason.

The following committee on Entertainment was also appointed:—

Lewis C. Hopkins, Stephen M. Wright, Louis H. Cornish, Charles H. Walker, Henry Lincoln Morris.

A pleasant innovation was inaugurated by Compatriot W. W. J. Warren last month. It consisted in his gathering the following members together and in their making a flying trip to New London, Conn., to be entertained by the Patriotic Daughters and Sons of that historical old town on the Thames.

The Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D. A. R., and the Nathan Hale Chapter, S. A. R., were the entertainers and the banquet at the Crocker House was in every way a success. The flow of oratory lasted until 1.30 A. M., and the audience were loth to leave even then, as the spell cast upon them by the clarion tones, scintillating wit and sound logic of Cornelius A. Pugsley, Edward Hageman Hall, Col. Henry Sackett and H. K. Bush-Brown, and the patriarchal remarks of W. W. J. Warren, was too potent to be easily broken, the local talent did their share under the leadership of Chairman Rogers.

Three other Compatriots from New York, who added to the ensemble by their manly beauty, but were compelled to keep quiet by their more talkative friends, were Carroll C. Rawlings, W. H. Wayne, and L. H. Cornish.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

The most auspicious meeting ever held by this Society, was called to order by the President-General, Thomas M. Vincent, at Rauscher's Conn. Ave. and L Street, at noon, February the twenty-second.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Childs, Chaplain, the president presented his annual report, which showed a large growth of membership and increasing interest among the members of the Society.

Mr. H. P. R. Holt, Treasurer, reported a balance in the

treasury of \$1610.25, of which \$1500.00 was in bonds and \$125.25 in cash. The finances of the Society are in a better condition to-day than they have been since the Society was organized.

Mr. William Jones Rhees, Registrar, noted that thirty-three new members had been admitted during the past year. That there had been eight deaths, three transfers to State Societies, and four resignations. Since the organization of the Society, six hundred and seventy-seven members had been enrolled, ninety had died, thirty-eight transferred, and one hundred and thirty-nine resigned, leaving the present membership four hundred and ten.

Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Historian, submitted an interesting report. During the past year, the Society had offered two gold medals for the best essays, to be prepared by children of the Public Schools. The subjects were as follows: "The Declaration of Independence," successful competitor Miss Mabel Gray Elliott. "The Private Soldier in the War of the Revolution," successful competitor Miss Pearl Merritt.

March 17th, Rear Admiral Schley, U. S. N., was present and spoke on the "War with Spain."

July 4th, a patriotic service was held in the Columbia Theatre, ten o'clock A. M., Mr. Barry Buckley read the Declaration of Independence, and addresses were delivered by R. Ross Perry, Esq., and Henry E. Davis, Esq. The U. S. Marine Band furnished the music, and the Marseillaise was rendered in honor of the French Ambassador who was present.

November 22nd, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, subject: "True and False Americans."

December 14th, the One-hundredth Anniversary of the death of George Washington was commemorated by a service at the Church of the Epiphany, at four P. M., Hon. David J. Hill was the speaker, subject "Washington the Interpreter of His Time."

December 20th, an address by Col. Theo. A. Bingham, U. S. A., a member of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Subject: "The War Room of the White House."

Mr. Henry O. Hall, Chairman of the Library Committee, submitted an encouraging report, showing that during the past year, he had communicated with every State Society, S. A. R., and requested them to forward copies of their year books, and any other patriotic publications which they had issued, for use in the Library as reference books.

Up to the present time responses have been received from twenty-four State Societies, and from Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Society in France. Every one of the replies have been favorable, and those who did not send their publications, promised to do so as soon as issued. There are about 400 volumes in the Library now, two hundred of these having been donated by individuals, twenty-six having been loaned and twenty-two deposited by the Smithsonian Institution. Among the donors who may be mentioned, late W. H. Webster, Brig.-General J. C. Breckinridge, Gen. Greely, E. W. Day, Zebina Moses, W. A. DeCaindry, E. H. Clark, Mrs. E. P. Steers, Capt. E. L. Stever, Wm. J. Rhees and Arnold B. Johnson.

The medals which were authorized by the Congress of the National Society, at Detroit, Mich., May 1st, 1899, to be presented to all our Compatriots who participated in the "Spanish-American War," have been received, and will be presented at a special meeting for which the Committee are now making elaborate arrangements. The list of medalists is as follows, viz: Francis Joseph Adams, Harry R. Anderson, John Breckinridge Babcock, Albert S. Barker, John W. Bayne, Frank M. Bennett, Henry V. Boynton, Joseph C. Breckinridge, William C. Brown, Bernard A. Byrne, Charles Byrne, Constantine Chase, Colby M. Chester, Calvin Duvall Cowles, Cleland Davis, Francis W. Dickins, Arthur Ingersoll Flagg, James M. Flint, Adolphus W. Greely, Charles R. Greenleaf, John C. Gresham, John P. Hains, Philip Hichborn, Walter Howe, Alfred E. Hunt, Lyman W. V. Kennon, Loren Bascom Johnson, Theo. F. Jewell, Lewis A. Kimberly, Oscar F. Long, Robert A. Marmion, John H. Moore, Warren P. Newcomb, Oskaloosa M. Smith, David S. Stanley, Jr., Edgar Z. Steever, George M. Sternberg, William K. Van Reyphen, Joseph Wheeler, Arthur W. Yates.

The Lookout and Recruiting Committee, Mr. Francis E. Grice, Chairman, presented an encouraging report, showing a steady acquisition to the membership of the Society.

Mr. William Jones Rhees, who has been our faithful Registrar for the past nine years, declined to serve again on account of his health.

Mr. John Paul Earnest, who has been our very efficient Recording Secretary for the past four years, thought that the principal of rotation in office was a good one, so declined to allow us to use his name.

It is with regret that the members of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, see these gentlemen relinquish their positions, as they have, frequently at personal inconvenience, discharged the duties incumbent on them

with promptness and efficiency. They have the satisfaction of knowing however, that they have the sincere thanks of each member, and that their labors for the Society have been appreciated.

The following officers have been elected for one year, viz:—President, Brig.-General Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A.; Vice-Presidents, William J. Rhees, (formerly Registrar), William Hamilton Bayly (re-elected), General George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., (formerly 1st Vice-Pres.); Recording Secretary, Wallace Donald McLean; Corresponding Secretary, William H. Pearce; Treasurer, H. P. R. Holt; Registrar, Ira W. Dennison, M. D.; Assistant Registrar Albert C. Peale (re-elected); Historian, Prof. J. W. Chickering; Chaplain, Rev. T. S. Childs, D. D. (re-elected.)

Board of Managers:—Messrs. N. D. Lerner, J. P. Earnest, B. R. Green, W. A. DeCaindry, F. H. Parsons, A. D. Spangler, C. N. Coombs.

The Delegates to the National Congress, to be held in New York, May 1st, 1900, were instructed to cast their vote for National President, for our distinguished friend and compatriot, Brigadier-General Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

The Delegates elected were:—Wm. V. Cox, N. D. Lerner, Hon. John Goode, J. P. Earnest, Dr. J. W. Bayne. Alternates: F. E. Grice, G. M. Sternberg, B. H. Warner, E. S. Barker, S. I. Besselievie.

The following committee was appointed to bear the Society's greetings to the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now in session here:—Gen. Vincent, Rev. Dr. Childs, and John Paul Earnest.

HENRY WHITEFIELD SAMSON.

Washington, D. C., February 22nd, 1900.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Louisa St. Clair Chapter, D. A. R., entertained many guests at the Russell House, Detroit, on January 22nd, it being the sixth annual banquet of the Detroit Society. The dining hall was beautifully decorated. A few minutes before 8 o'clock, with all the guests at their places, Mrs. Crapo Smith, who presided, gave the signal and the serving of the feast began.

The menu, the discussion of which was not ended until about half past 9 o'clock, was set forth in the following literary fashion and was delightfully served:

"For only water flanks our knives and forks,
So, sink or float, we swim without the corks."

Blue Points. Olives.

"This is the ship of peril which poets feign
Sails the unshadowed main."

Salted Almonds with Cheese Sticks.

"Age lends the graces that are sure to please—
Folks like their doctors moldy like their cheese."

Chicken Gumbo a la Creole.

Celery.

"Here we have butter pure as virgin gold,
And milk from cows that can a tail unfold
With bovine pride, and new laid eggs, whose praise
Is sung by pullets with their morning lays."

Fillet of Striped Bass, Montmorenci.

Persillade Potatoes. Cucumbers.

"O, what are the prizes we perish to win
To the first little 'shiner' we caught with a pin?"
Sweetbreads and Petits Pois.

"It is not the quantity of the meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which makes the feast."

Sorbet, Chartreuse.

Sugar Wafers.

"Creams and cordials and sugar dates
At the last of the thirty palace gates."

Roast Squab, Farcie, au Cresson.

Salade a la Russell.

"Poor victim prepared for his classical spit,
With a stuffing of praise and a basting of wit."
"And such as dare to simmer down three dinners
into one,
Must cut their salads mighty short and pepper
well with fun."

Glace, Fantaisies. Assorted Cakes.

Coffee.

"And the best of old—water—at nothing a glass."

Among the distinguished guests was Mrs. John P. Holly, a real daughter of the American Revolution.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Crapo Smith, Mrs. Henry M. Skinner, Mrs. E. B. Gibbs, Mrs. John V. Moran. Mrs. Talcott E. Wing responded to the toast—"Our National Motto"; Miss Lillian Reynolds to "Patriotic Poetry"; Mrs. Henry Lyster to "The Sterner Sex"; Miss Octavia Bates to "Heroism in the Late

War"; Mrs. Chas. B. Lothrop to "Past and Present." Mrs. Crapo Smith then introduced Mrs. Donald McLean of the New York City Chapter.

Mrs. McLean, enthusiastically applauded as she arose, referred to the fact that one year and eleven months ago she was honored with an invitation to be present on this occasion to meet the ladies of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, and "the fact that you are here and that I am here is another exemplification of the claim that the Daughters of the American Revolution possess that most powerful virtue, Constancy."

Then she explained that she did not know, when she came, that an embargo was to be placed on all men at the banquet. Therefore, having seen a man's face peering through the draped folds of the American flag in the balcony, she desired to explain that she was a men's woman as well as a women's woman. Then she expressed very enthusiastically and fully the great and continuous pleasure she had experienced since arriving in Detroit, after which she reviewed clearly and forcefully the high character of the speeches she had listened to, complimenting each speaker in turn.

She closed with an extended and eloquent appeal to the loyalty and courage of all Americans, men and women, to "preserve and foster the sentiments of love of country and faith in the people, and incidentally believe—listen to this from a Daughter of the American Revolution—that the men of this country are competent to govern the country—with a little advice from us. Be firm in your convictions and practice that all in America have equal rights and receive impartial treatment; believe and practice the true American spirit that has its foundation built on breadth of thought, candor, courage, toleration, honor, loyalty and independence."

At the conclusion of Mrs. McLean's remarks, which were loudly applauded, the ladies withdrew informally and slowly, thus closing that which had been a delightful function socially, intellectually and politically—and all without the actual presence of the men press representatives.

The October meeting of the Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter, D. A. R., (Medford, Mass.), was held with Mrs. Folger and there was a large attendance, as it was the first gathering after the summer vacation. An additional delegate and alternate were appointed to attend the State Convention. Much to the regret of the Chapter, the resignation of the Vice-Regent was tendered. It was voted to send printed matter containing accounts of the Chapter's work to the New York State Library, and also to furnish the National Society, D. A. R., with a complete set of photographs, showing the exhibit held in the Royal house in April. At the close of the business session, Mrs. M. S. Goodale read a sketch of a Revolutionary heroine, and Mrs. Folger read a sentiment on the Flag. A dainty collation was served by these ladies, the hostesses of the evening. The table being beautifully decorated with fruits and brilliant autumnal foliage.

In November, the Society met at the usual place, the Historical Society's rooms. The Regent and four members had been present at the State Convention in Hingham, and Mrs. Annie M. Page, delegate, read an interesting and full account of the work of the Convention. A committee of three was appointed to present a list of names for officers, for the ensuing year, to be balloted for at the annual meeting. Instead of a program, the members had a social time with a game illustrating the War of the Revolution and derived from it pleasure, profit and fun. At this meeting it was decided for a few months at least, to hold the Chapter meetings at the homes of the members, and in December, the Daughters met with Mrs. Annie M. Page. The attendance was large, it being the third annual meeting. The yearly reports of the Regent, Treasurer, Secretary and Historian, were read, and then followed the election of officers, resulting as follows:—

Mrs. Mary B. Loomis, Regent; Mrs. Annie M. Page, Vice-Regent; Miss Helen T. Wild, Secretary; Miss Eliza M. Gill, Historian; Mrs. Mary Buss, Treasurer; Mrs. Emma W. Goodwin, Registrar; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, Chaplain. With the exception of the Vice-Regent and the Treasurer, the list of officers is the same as last year.

The ladies who had faithfully served, but refused to allow their names to be placed as nominees, were tendered a vote of thanks. Committees were appointed to plan for a public celebration of Washington's birthday, and to look after the interests of Medford soldiers in the Philippines. Major Guy H. Preston and Lieutenant Charles B. Clark, West Point graduates, are among those from this city now in service there. It was voted to contribute \$5 to the Army Nurses' Fair, there being held in Boston. The committee having in charge the erection of a stone to the memory of Mrs. Fulton, read their report which was accepted and the Chapter is much pleased at the arrangements which have been made. The tablet which in the early Spring will be placed in the Salem street burying ground, with

appropriate services of dedication, will bear the following inscription:—

SARAH BRADLEE-FULTON,
1740-1835.

A Heroine of the Revolution.

Erected by the
SARAH BRADLEE-FULTON CHAPTER, D. A. R.,
1900.

This tablet is the granite door-stone of the house where Mrs. Fulton lived the latter part of her life, and where Washington called upon her on the occasion of his visit to New England, in 1789. The stone was given to the Chapter for this purpose by Gen. S. C. Lawrence, the present owner of the Fulton estate. Mr. J. O. Goodwin, husband of the Chapter Registrar, who is one of the committee on this tablet, will furnish field stone for the foundation. It will be put in front of the Wait family tomb, where Mrs. Fulton's body was placed. It was a very happy idea to make use of this door stone which has so many associations connected with it.

Solos by Miss Clara W. Goodwin and selections from a graphophone closed a very pleasant evening.

January 2, 1900, the Chapter met with Mrs. Caroline L. Puffer, the action taken at the late meeting of the Chapter Regents in reference to all Chapters throughout the State holding annual meetings for the election of officers in April, was discussed and the Chapter will take a formal vote upon it at its next meeting. Mrs. Annie M. Page was elected delegate to the Continental Congress. The program was as follows: sketch of Hannah Winthrop, by Mrs. C. Edith Kidder; reading by the Historian of a story of Prudence Wright of Pepperell, Mass., which was written by Mr. Charles Cummings, of Medford, who was for many years the honored principal of the High School and is now in his eighty-second year. This was of especial interest as Mrs. Wright was his great-aunt. The hostess then read the same story in rhyme, as written by a lady in Fall River, Mass., and recently published in the *American Monthly Magazine*. Mrs. Kate D. Shultis read, "A Legend of Bregenz," illustrating the devotion to country of a young girl three centuries ago in a land across the seas. Miss Ella L. Burbank gave an informal talk upon Cumberland Island, the former residence of General Greene, and the burial place of the "Washington of the South," and also of Light Horse Harry Lee. Her talk was full of interesting historical facts. The program closed with the singing of the hymn, written by Mrs. John Bell Bouton, of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, and dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As the meeting was held at the time when a real New England snow-storm had visited the city, refreshments were served as the members assembled rather than at the close of the evening's entertainment, and warm-hearted hospitality was the keynote of a very delightful evening.

ELIZA M. GILL, Historian.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Prior to 1750.

PLYMOUTH COLONY.

The Governors of Plymouth Colony were chosen annually by the people.

GOVERNORS.

John Carver, 1620.
William Bradford, 1621-33, 1637, 1639-44, 1645-57.
Edward Winslow, 1633-4, 1636-7, 1644-5.
Thomas Prence, 1634-5, 1638, 1657-73.
Josiah Winslow, 1673-1680.
Thomas Hinckley, 1680-6, 1689-92.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

Prior to 1680, there was no office of deputy-governor, a governor *pro tem.* being appointed by the governor to serve in his absence.

Isaac Allerton, Deputy Governor *pro tem.* 1621.
John Alden, Deputy Governor *pro tem.* 1664-5, and 1677.
Thomas Hinckley, Deputy Governor, 1680.
James Cadworth, 1681.
William Bradford, Jr., 1682-6, 1689-92.

In 1692 the Colony was united to that of Massachusetts Bay.

DORCHESTER COLONY.

Roger Conant, Governor, 1625-6 and 1627-8.

THE PLANTATION IN NEW ENGLAND.

Jonh Endicott, Governor, 1629-30.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

GOVERNORS ELECTED ANNUALLY UNDER THE ROYAL CHARTER.

Matthew Cradock, 1628-9. (non-resident)
 John Winthrop, 1629-34, 1637-40, 1642-4, 1646-9.
 Thomas Dudley, 1634, 1640, 1645, 1650.
 John Haynes, 1635.
 Henry Vane, 1636-7.
 Richard Bellingham, 1641, 1654, 1665-72.
 John Endicott, 1644, 1649, 1651, 1655.
 John Leverett, 1672-3.
 Simon Bradstreet, 1679-1686.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

Thomas Goffe, 1628-9. (non-resident)
 John Humphrey, 1629. (elected, but did not serve)
 Thomas Dudley, 1624-34, 1637-40, 1646-50, 1651-3.
 Roger Ludlow, 1634-5.
 Richard Bellingham, 1635, 1640, 1653, 1655-65.
 John Winthrop, 1636, 1644-6.
 John Endicott, 1641-4, 1650, 1654.
 Francis Willoughby, 1665-71.
 John Leverett, 1671-3.
 Samuel Symonds, 1673-8.
 Simon Bradstreet, 1678-9.
 Thomas Danforth, 1679-86.

DOMINION OF THE KING.

Joseph Dudley, President, 1686.
 Sir Edmund Andros, Governor, 1686-9.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Simon Bradstreet, Governor, 1689-92.
 Thomas Danforth, Deputy-Governor, 1689-92.

ROYAL GOVERNORS.

Appointed by the Crown under the Second Charter.

Sir William Phipps, 1692-4.
 William Stoughton, Acting Governor, 1694-9 and 1700.
 Earl of Bellomont, 1699.
 Joseph Dudley, 1702-1714.
 Eliseus Burgess, 1715. (non-resident)
 William Tailer, Acting Governor, 1715, 1730.
 Samuel Shute, 1716-22.
 William Dummer, Acting Governor, 1722-8 and 1729.
 William Burnet, 1728.
 Jonathan Belcher, 1730.
 William Shirley, 1741-9.
 Spencer Phips, Acting Governor, 1749-53.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Under the Second Charter.

William Stoughton, 1692-1701.
 Thomas Povey, 1702-6.
 William Tailer, 1711-16, 1730-33.
 William Dummer, 1716-1730.
 Spencer Phips, 1733-49.

PROVINCE OF MAINE.

Western Division.

Governors under the Gorges' Charter.

William Gorges, Deputy-Governor, 1635-6.
 Thomas Gorges, Deputy Governor, 1640.
 Richard Vines, Deputy Governor, 1644.
 Edward Godfrey, Governor, 1646.
 George Cleaves, Deputy-President, 1646.

From 1652 to 1680, the Province was under the jurisdiction of the Governors of Massachusetts Bay. In 1680, a provincial government was established.

Thomas Danforth, President, 1680-86.
 Brian Pendleton, Deputy President, 1680.
 John Davis, Deputy President, 1681.

GOVERNORS OF THE EASTERN DIVISION.

(Sagadahock)

M. d'Aulney, Lieutenant-Governor, 1653.
 M. de la Tour, 1651.
 Sir Thomas Temple, 1655.
 M. Denys DuBourg, 1670.
 Sir Edmund Andros, 1688.
 The Charter of William and Mary in 1691, united Sagadahock with Maine, and both were united with Massachusetts, in 1692, under Sir William Phips, Royal Governor.

COLONY OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

Thomas Mayhew, Governor and Lord Proprietor, 1641-64, and 1664-73.

NANTUCKET.

Tristram Coffyn, Chief Magistrate, 1671-3.
 Richard Gardner, Chief Magistrate, 1673-5.
 Thomas Macy, Chief Magistrate, 1675-7.

Tristram Coffyn, Chief Magistrate, 1678-81.

John Gardner, Chief Magistrate, 1681-93.

The islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, each enjoyed the same Charter rights of government as the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. These islands were ceded to the Duke of York in 1664, but their charter rights were respected by the Governor-General, Francis Lovelace, who appointed the chief-magistrate; the assistants and deputies to the General Court of the Island being elected by the people. In 1693, Plymouth Colony, the Colonies of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, and the Province of Maine, were annexed to Massachusetts.

Honorary Chairman in Massachusetts, Mrs. George S. Hale, Boston. Acting Chairman, Mrs. Prentis Webster, Myrtle St., Lowell, Mass.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT.

Prior to 1750.

Connecticut was explored by the Dutch in 1620, but they made no settlement there until 1633. The first permanent settlements were made at Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor, by companies from Massachusetts, under a patent from the Plymouth Colony, covering the present state of Connecticut, portions of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Long Island and Territory to the west. A board of eight commissioners, headed by Roger Ludlow, governed the towns during the first year of the settlement, 1636-7. In 1637, a government was organized, and in 1644, the Colony under Winthrop, at Saybrook, was united to it. In 1638, a Colony was founded at New Haven, by an English company, under Rev. John Davenport, and in 1643, included four other towns with itself in an organized government. In 1662, Charles II. granted a charter to Connecticut, including the New Haven Colony with that of Hartford. The union was confirmed by the Colonies in 1664.

GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT COLONY.

John Haynes, Governor, 1639.
 Edward Hopkins, 1640.
 John Haynes, 1641, and every alternate year until 1653.
 George Wyllys, 1642.
 Edward Hopkins, 1644, and every alternate year until 1654.
 Thomas Welles, 1655 and 1658.
 John Webster, 1656.
 John Winthrop, 1657, 1659-62.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT COLONY.

Roger Ludlow, 1639, 1642, 1648.
 John Haynes, 1640, 1644, 1646, 1650, 1652.
 George Wyllys, 1641.
 Edward Hopkins, 1643, and every alternate year until 1653.
 Thomas Welles, 1654, 1656-8, 1659.
 John Winthrop, 1658.
 John Mason, 1660-2.

GOVERNORS OF NEW HAVEN COLONY.

Theophilus Eaton, Governor, 1643-1658.
 Thomas Gregson, Deputy-Governor, 1643.
 Stephen Goodyear, Deputy-Governor, 1644-1658.
 Francis Newman, Governor, 1658-1661.
 William Leete, Governor, 1661-1664.
 Matthew Gilbert, Deputy-Governor, 1661-3.
 William Jones, Deputy-Governor, 1664.

GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT

Under the Royal Charter.

John Winthrop, 1662-76.
 William Leete, 1676-83.
 Robert Treat, 1683-98.
 Fitz John Winthrop, 1698-1708.
 Gurdon Saltonstall, 1708-1725.
 Joseph Talcott, 1725-42.
 Jonathan Law, 1742-51.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS UNDER THE CHARTER

John Mason, 1662-69.
 William Leete, 1669-1676.
 Robert Treat, 1676-1683.
 James Bishop, 1683-1692.
 William Jones, 1692-1698.
 Robert Treat, 1698-1708.
 Nathan Gold, 1708-1724.
 Joseph Talcott, 1724-5.
 Jonathan Law, 1725-1742.
 Roger Wolcott, 1742-1751.

The Acting Chairman for Connecticut of the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors is Miss Mary K. Talcott, 315 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn. Miss Talcott is also one of the National Board of Governors.

Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 & 20 Rose Street, New York City.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The first entry on the subject of education in "Plymouth Colony" records is under date of 1663, and is as follows:

"It is proposed by the Court unto the several townships of this jurisdiction, as a thing they ought to take into their serious consideration, that some course may be taken that in every town there may be a schoolmaster set up to train children to reading and writing."

It is found that in Marshfield, Mass., near Plymouth, measures were taken as early as 1643, to establish schools.

In the "Massachusetts Colony" records, under date of May, 1647, the first reference to the subject of public schools appears in the following law:—

"It being one chief project of Satan to keep men from the knowledge of the Scripture, as in former times keeping them in unknown tongues, so in these times by persuading from use of the tongues that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded and corrupted with false glasses and deceivers, to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors. It is therefore ordered by the Court and Authority thereof, that every town within the jurisdiction after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty families shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose pay shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general by way of supply as the major part of them that order prudentials of the town shall appoint, provided that those who send their children be not oppressed by paying more than they can have them taught for in other towns.

"And it is further ordered that when any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth as far as they may be fitted for university; and if any town neglect the performance thereof above one year, then every such town shall pay five pounds per annum to the next school till they shall perform the order."

LIBERTY OR DEATH!

The Speech of Patrick Henry, on the motion to embody the militia and provide for the defence of the Colony. In the Convention of Virginia, March 23d, A. D. 1775.

"Long have we sought for peace and rest,
"In vain our humble prayers addressed;
"Tis time to arm—defend our home,
"Nor wait replies that never come!

"Vain our petitions! vain our pleas!
"The time is past for all of these!
"In vain each peaceful means is tried;
"Our prayers, our rights, are all denied!

"The hour is come when we must face
"The issue—or our steps retrace,
"When we must yield up every right,
"Or else—must draw our swords and fight!

"To Patriot legions armed with steel
"Let Patriot freemen now appeal!
"From tyrant kings, who deign no word,
"The last appeal is to the sword!

"Is there a man among our brave
"Willing to be the Briton's slave?
"Who fears to draw for God and Right,
"When all we love is in the fight?

"Let each man arm,—since arm we must!
"And in our good swords be our trust,
"In Justice, and the God of Hosts,
"To shield our homes, to guard our coasts!

"Rely we on Man's noblest cause,
"Faith, Truth and Justice, ancient laws;
"The sword we draw is for the Right;
"And God will aid the Patriot fight!

"We march to war, in Freedom's van,
"For home, and for the Rights of Man,
"Of men oppressed, who watch the while,
"And mark out fight with cheering smile.

"A glorious war that we must wage,
"For every soul, in every age;
"For, in man's holy cause sublime,
"We fight the battle of all time!

"Through many an age, the fair, the brave,
"Have groaned in bonds, the tyrant's slave;
"Now ours the glorious task will be
"To burst Man's bonds, to set him free!

"Soon—while we dally here with words,—
"The winds will bring the clash of swords,
"The clank of chains, the rolling drum!
"The war is coming!—Let it come!

"No prayers of ours can banish it!
"We must prepare—or must submit!
"And life has nothing left for me
"When life is 'reft of Liberty!

"Another, Sirs! may be their slave,
"His houses, or his lands to save;
"But, as for me—'till my last breath,
"My choice is Liberty, or—Death!"

Columbus, the discoverer of America, was the son of a weaver.

The celebrated American engineer, Robert Fulton, was at one time a jeweler's apprentice.

Daniel Webster was the son of a small farmer.

Andrew Jackson was born at Waxaw Settlement, South Carolina. While the future president was still a mere child, his father died, and the family was left in reduced circumstances, on a half cleared farm in a new settlement.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a poor farmer.

Thomas Jefferson, the writer of the "Declaration of Independence," was a planter's son.

READING FOR MARCH.

"Mistress Content Cradock," by Annie Eliot Trumbull.

"Soldier Rigdale," by Beulah Marie Dix.

"Colonial Life in New Hampshire," by James H. Fassett.

"Cleared for Action," by Willis Boyd Allen.

"Child Life in Colonial Days," by Alice Morse Earle.

"Students' History of the United States," by Edward Channing. The Macmillan Co., New York.

The excellent manner in which the various topics of this work are presented to the student will be of great value to him. Each chapter is headed by a list of illustrative material of all kinds, and concludes with suggestive questions. It has marginal notes throughout, contains 50 maps in color and otherwise, and 126 illustrations, chiefly portraits. Half leather. Price, \$1.40.

"Trinity Bells," by Amelia E. Barr. J. F. Taylor & Co., New York.

"Trinity Bells," is a table of Old New York and is told in Mrs. Barr's most interesting manner. The reader will follow with pleasure the heroine Catharine Van Clyffee, whose best life history sets itself to the charming octave of "Trinity Bells." A pretty gift book for young or old. Attractively bound and illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

"Colonial Life in New Hampshire," by James H. Fassett. Ginn & Co., Boston.

The fostering in the minds of children a fondness for historical reading instead of the memorizing of historical facts is the purpose of the author in presenting this volume of Colonial Life in New Hampshire. It will arouse the interest of its young readers to know more about their country, and will lead those not of New Hampshire to search out the interesting points of history of their own state. The book is tastefully bound in cloth and is fully illustrated. Price, 75 Cents.

"The Golliwogg in War," by Florence K. Upton. Verses by Bertha Upton. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Happy will be the little folks who find a copy of this delightfully illustrated and amusing book among their possessions. The illustrations and verses are in keeping and will appeal to and interest the children. Price, \$2.00.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—In your "Among the Societies," will you kindly state that Jeremiah Richards, 83-87 Grand St., New York City, is the Secretary of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and much oblige the undersigned, who has been one of your subscribers for several years.

Yours truly,

JEREMIAH RICHARDS.

WANTED:—The Christian names, also the dates of births and birth-places of the parents of Hamilton Boyd, of Schenectady, N. Y. Address,

SPIRIT OF '76,
18 and 20 Rose St., N. Y. City.

Who was the first child born in Boston? Address F. S. C. care SPIRIT OF '76.

Wanted:—The ancestry and where the family of Utter came from originally. My great grandfather was Dowty Utter, the *Democratic Meat Axe* of the Senate of Ohio, about 1840, and he came from Red Stone, Pa., when a boy. Address,

L. E. UTTER,
1512 Chapel St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Answer to query of "T. C." in September 1899 issue, of SPIRIT OF '76.

Hugh Rossiter, of Dorchester, had grant of small lot in 1635. Of Taunton, 1637, among earliest settlers, and had Jane, who married, before 1643, Thomas Gilbert. Baylies (II, 281) thought him "the first min in town." Savage.

New York, January 4, 1900.

Dear Sir:—I have a copy of the *Massachusetts Mercury*, published in Boston, Friday, January 10, 1800—which gives "A Record of Testimonials of sorrow for the death of Washington." In New York January 1—Portsmouth, N. H., Watertown, Mass., Boston, Etc., Foreign News, Plague in Morocco, Congressional Diary." This came down to me from my grandfather. It is quite interesting.

Yours truly,

GEO. H. LEWIS,
26 Broadway, Room 202.

Please notice and correct in the pedigree of "Adams" from Alfred the Great, the mistake of "Louis XV" of France, for Louis IV.

A. S. W. RICKARD.

Woonsocket, R. I., December 6, 1899.

December 29, 1899.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq., Editor, etc.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of the 22nd, notifying me of the expiration of my subscription to the SPIRIT OF '76. The spirit of your magazine is most excellent, I should be glad to see it pervade the whole land, and I renew my subscription with much pleasure and satisfaction.

Yours truly,

H. N. SPENCER.

Portland, Maine.

That is a fine picture of the interior of Independence Hall, in your October number. I visited it in September, late enough to appreciate the illustration. I first saw the building in 1876, when we were allowed to handle the old bell. Since then I went into the belfry on one of my visits there. The picture must be of much interest to some of your far away subscribers.

Very truly yours,

NATHAN GOOLD.

The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society, held a meeting November 3rd, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, General William S. Stryker; first vice-president, Dr. Austin Scott; second vice-president, Robert F. Ballantine; third vice-president, William H. Corbin; treasurer, Francis M. Tichenor; corresponding secretary, William Nelson; recording secretary, Henrietta R. Palmer. Announcement was made of a donation of over 2,000 old newspapers from Richard Howell, of Wilmington, Del. The chairman of the Library Committee reported that there was urgent need of a library fund for the purchase and binding of books, and announced that subscriptions to such a fund would be gratefully received. The special committee, consisting of William Nelson, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, E. E. Coe and F. M. Tichenor, appointed to arrange for the observance of the centenary of Washington's death on December 14, reported that Admiral Dewey and other guests had been invited to be pre-

sent and that it was hoped to have a loan exhibit of Revolutionary relics in connection with the event.

Editor of the SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sir:—I saw in the issue of your paper for December an article entitled, "Workhouse his only refuge," relating to Mr. Henry P. Cheever's application for admission to the workhouse. I would like to know if the Government has been apprised of the helpless condition of one of the Nation's defenders. Can it be possible, that this is the reward to be given a faithful soldier; that in his old age and helpless condition, he must go to the workhouse to spend the few remaining days that may be his. We hear a great deal about the greatness of this Republic, and I earnestly hope a mistake has been made in the statement of the case. I consider it would be a blot on the fair name of America, to allow that soldier to eat his last meals in any such institution. I might write in a much more forceable manner, if I understood all the facts in the case.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. STONE,

A Veteran of the Civil War.

"The Crisis of the Revolution," being the story of Arnold and André now for the first time collected from all sources, and illustrated with views of all places connected with it, by William Abbott. Quarto 110 pp. text, about 80 illustrations. Large paper. Edition limited to 250 copies, New York, 1899. Published by the Author, 281 Fourth Avenue. Price \$20.

The story of the second half of September, 1780, along the shore of the Hudson, has never before been told in full, yet in moderate compass. Many of its details are inaccessible to the average reader, being found only in books long out of print and in unpublished correspondence of the time. Yet these two weeks were in fact the "crisis of the Revolution." On André's mission hung the fate of the infant United States—and that it did not succeed was not due to Arnold, who had taken abundant pains to make its success certain.

The author has evidently spent a great deal of time and patient investigation on his subject, and the result is worthy of the importance of the theme. From the day when André started from New York, until the day when he died upon the improvised gallows on the Tappan hillside, his course is minutely followed on the printed page which is made doubly interesting by the profusion of illustrations of persons and places identified with the story.

The great majority of those illustrations are new and some are of unique interest and value. Such are the portrait of André by himself, which is the frontispiece, an excellent specimen of Bierstadt's work, and the portraits of Joshua Hett-smith and Lieutenant-Colonel John Jameson, of Sheldon's dragoons. Among the landscapes, that of the scene where André met Arnold at midnight, on the west bank of the Hudson, below Haverstraw, is especially interesting.

In the second chapter is an interesting item which seems to confirm the justice of Major Tallmadge's historic disbelief in the patriotic character of the André captors—or at least of two of the three. It will doubtless provoke discussion. In paper, type and binding the book is worthy of the importance of its subject. Two maps, one of Teller Point and a larger of the greater part of Westchester County and the eastern part of Rockland, show André's route in great detail. The work as a whole is creditable to its author and to the judgment of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, under the auspices of which we note the title-page, it is published.

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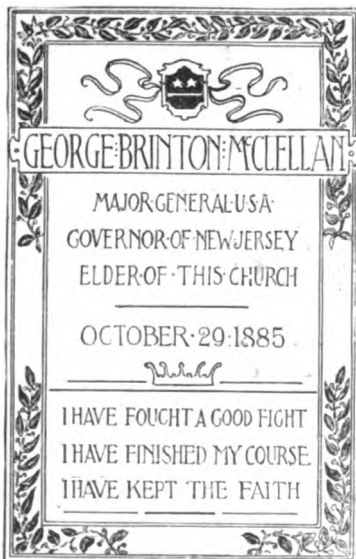
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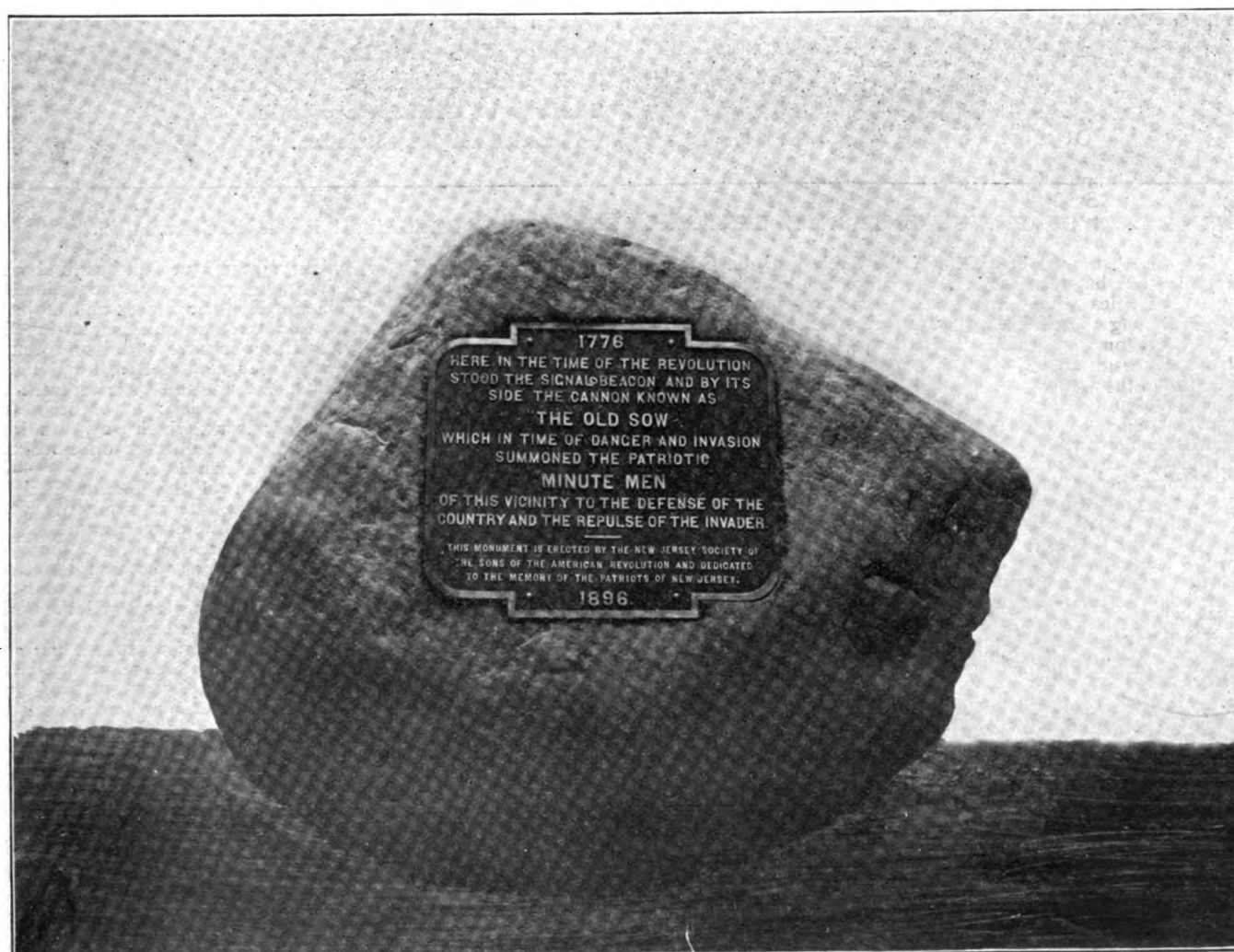
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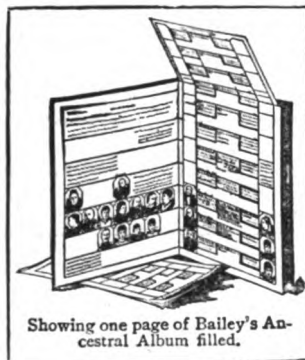
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DAUGHTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The fourth annual breakfast of the Society of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century was held at the Montauk Club. The Society was founded to commemorate the arrival of John Winthrop and his colonists in Boston Harbor, in 1630.

The breakfast room looked extremely pretty. The President's table was banked with red geraniums, and the numerous small round tables were adorned with red carnations. A large silk flag bearing the Cross of St. George, with the seal of the Society in red on a white ground—the club colors—was draped behind the President's table. The guest cards were decorated by hand with the Society flag in one corner. Ices were served in a Puritan hat of white, with a scarlet band.

At the conclusion of the breakfast the literary part of the programme began. Mrs. Harlan P. Halsey, President of the Society, being absent, the First Vice-President, Mrs. James Oliver Carpenter, took the chair, and made a charming address. Her theme was the important part taken in the early history of the colony by the Puritan mothers. Miss Christina Rounds read a paper on Margaret Winthrop, and Mrs. John L. Scudder, President of the Jersey City Woman's Club, made an address on "Women of the Early Colonies." Miss Rena P. Halsey, Secretary of the Society, responded to the toast, "To the First American Poetess," in a graceful resume of Annie Bradstreet's poetic work. Mrs. L. B. Chittenden, Second Vice-President, gave an extremely witty paper on "Those Blessed Times of Old." Miss Grace Rider contributed several readings that were greatly enjoyed.

The National Society of New England Women, enjoyed historical luncheon at Delmonico's recently. Connecticut and Rhode Island were the subjects of celebration, and the tables were decorated with the coats or arms of the two States. On the Rhode Island table there was a miniature representation of the old mill at Newport. The favors were turkeys for the Rhode Island table and nutmegs for Connecticut. On the bills of fare were Connecticut River shad and Rhode Island turkeys.

TO PRESERVE HISTORIC PLACES.

The members of a preliminary committee that has in charge the work of organizing the Women's Auxiliary to the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects have found the suggestion to form such an auxiliary a popular one. They are circulating a petition to save as historic places the following buildings: Fraunces's Tavern, at Broad and Pearl Sts., in the long room of which Washington bade farewell to the generals and officers of the Revolution; the Morris (or Jumel) Mansion, in northwest New York, which was Washington's headquarters, in 1776, and the tiny cottage on Fordham Hill which was the home of Edgar Allan Poe.

Andrew H. Green, the President of the Parent Society, and the Trustees of the Organization, are in sympathy with the lines of work laid out by the preliminary committee. A clause in the petition asks that the State and City authorities who are empowered to take such action, purchase the land surrounding these historic spots and convert it into parks. The one around Fraunces's Tavern to be known as Patriot's Park, that surrounding the Morris Mansion as Hero Park, and that surrounding the Poe cottage as Poet's Park. In the petition it is stated that "the women of New York have never before asked any costly gift from the State or city authorities," and "that any other disposition of these several properties will be a desecration of their sacred associations, grievous to the National mind and heart, and inexcusable in the great and enormously opulent State and City of New York."

As soon as possible a meeting will be called, a constitution and by-laws submitted, and officers and directors elected. The members of the preliminary committee are:

Miss Mary Vanderpoel, Mrs. John Carlisle, Mrs. Edwin Wootton, Mrs. Frank C. Loveland, Mrs. Bayne Jones, Mrs. Helen L. Deas, Mrs. John Francis Ritter, Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins, Mrs. Washington Augustus Roebbling.

The Chairman is Mrs. Fay Peirce; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. James W. Henning; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James E. Pope; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. V. P. Humason, and Treasurer, Mrs. William Brookfield.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE YEAR THAT LINCOLN DIED.

Sweet spring is in the air, good wife,
The bluer sky appears,
The robin sings the welcome note
He sung in other years.
The many years have oped the rills,
The many autumns sighed,
Since hung the war clouds o'er the hills,
The year that Lincoln died!

We used to sit and talk of him,
Our long, long absent son;
We'd two to love us then, good wife,
But now we have but one.
The springs return, the autumns burn
His grave unknown beside;
They laid him 'neath the moss and fern
The year that Lincoln died!

One day I was among the flocks
That roamed the April dells,
When floating from the city came
The sound of many bells.
The towns around caught the sound;
I climbed the mountain side,
For Richmond's fall, the spires were crowned,
The year that Lincoln died!

But when the message came, good wife,
Our soldier boy was dead,
I bowed by trembling knee in prayer,
You dropped your whitened head.
The house was still, the woods were calm,
Red was the eventide;
I sang alone that night the psalm,
The year that Lincoln died!

I hung his picture 'neath the shelf;
It still is hanging there;
I laid his ring where you yourself
Had put his curl of hair.
Then to the spot where the willows wave
With hapless steps we hide,
And "Charley's" marked an empty grave,
The year that Lincoln died.

The years will come, the years will go,
But never at our door
The fair-haired boy we used to meet
Will come to meet us more.
But memory long will hear the fall
Of steps at eventide,
And every blooming year recall
The year that Lincoln died!

One day I was among the flocks
That roamed the April dells,
When at the noonday hour I heard
A tolling of the bells.
The air was broken blow on blow;
I climbed the mountain side,
And saw the blue flags hanging low,
The year that Lincoln died!

That eve I stopped to rest awhile
Beside the meadow bars,
Where, years before, poor Charley watched
The comet 'mong the stars.
Then from his night-encumbered way
A traveller stepped aside;
And told the fateful news that day
The year that Lincoln died!

"The bells that rung when Richmond fell
Are tolling all," he said;
"Hark! hear ye not yon village bell?
It tolls for Lincoln dead,
He who his birthright gave the slave
And might to right allied,
And set the stars—shall find a grave
The soldiers' graves beside."

Peace smiles upon the hills and dells,
Peace smiles upon the seas;
And drop the notes of festal bells
Upon the fruited trees.
The broad Missouri stretches far
His commerce-gathering arms,
And multiply on Arkansas
The grain-encumbered farms.

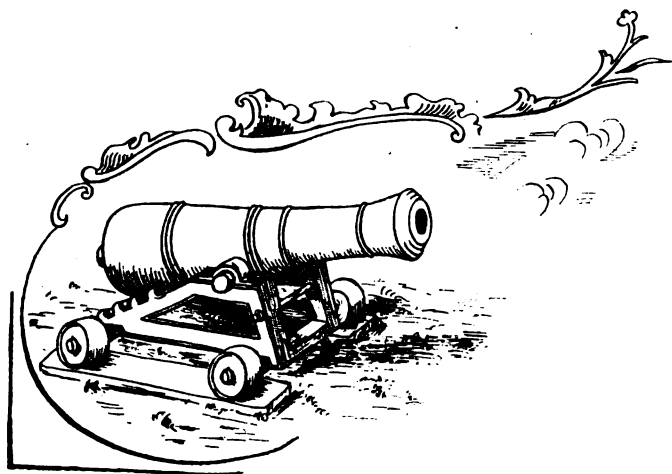
In dreams I stood beside the tide;
Where those young heroes stood;
Above the valley, long and wide,
The hearth smoke breaks the wood
I hear no more the bugle blow,
As on that fateful day:
I hear the ring-dove fluting low,
Where shaded waters stray.

On Mission Ridge the sunlight streams
Above the fields of fall,
And Chattanooga calmly dreams
Beneath her mountain wall.
Old Lookout Mountain towers on high,
As in heroic days,
When 'neath the battle in the sky
Was seen its summit's blaze.

Ah, many a year, ah! many a year,
The birds will cross the seas,
The blossoms fall in gentle showers
Beneath the door-yard trees;
And still will tender mothers weep
Graves in the heart beside,
And fresh in memory ever keep
That year that Lincoln died.

Sweet Spring is in the air, good wife,
The bluer sky appears,
The robin sings the welcome note
He sung in whilome years.
What vernal years have oped the rills,
What amber autumns sighed,
Since stirred the village bells the hills,
The year that Lincoln died!

—Hezekiah Butterworth.



CROWN PRINCE CANNON.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN.

This gun was captured from the British at the Battle of Springfield, 1780, and placed on Short Hills in place of the "Old Sow," where it remained until 1818, when Col. William Brittin of Bottle Hill removed it to his barn. It remained in the custody of Col. Brittin and his son Wm. Jackson Brittin until the latter presented it to the Headquarters in 1890.

THE SHORT HILLS ALARM GUNS.

THE large boulder which is known as the "Old Sow Monument," a picture of which appears upon the cover of this issue, stands upon the highest point of the ridge known as the Short Hills, on Hobart Avenue, Summit, N. J., and marks one of the memorable localities of the War of the Revolution. The place was chosen at the outbreak of the war for the purpose of rousing the minute men of the interior, in case of invasion by means of a burning tar barrel at night, which could be seen over a wide extent of country, and the sound of a cannon which called the farmers to arms. The object was not merely to defend their homes from destruction, but to preserve the powder mills and iron foundries, which abounded in the hills of Morris and Sussex, and which were exceedingly valuable to the patriot cause. When after the battle of Princeton, in January, 1777, General Washington placed his army in winter quarters in Loantaka Valley, at Bottle Hill, (now Madison), the Short Hills alarm station had an added importance. It was admirably situated to observe the signs or signals of approaching enemies anywhere to the eastward and to transmit the notice of danger to the camps either at Bottle Hill or Morristown, both those points being directly in line of vision. Here was planted an immense pole from the top of which observations could be made, and the lighted beacon could be seen for forty miles or more back in the mountains.

The gun which was here used for a signal during the eventful four years from 1776 to 1780, came to be popularly called the "Old Sow," a name by which it was recognized throughout the region, and by which it is known in history. An attempt has been made to find and identify this old cannon, but without success. Several Revolutionary guns are still to be found in the neighborhood of Elizabeth and Newark; one was sunk in the Kills in bringing it back from an expedition to Staten Island near the close of the war, and another exploded at a Fourth of July celebration many years ago, but it has been impossible to obtain any evidence that either of these was the veritable "Old Sow." The effort to identify it was inspired by the desire to bring

it back to the spot where it did such glorious service, and let it be its own monument to coming generations.

The cannon which did duty at the Alarm Station, from 1780 to the close of the war, was a large gun bearing the name of the "Crown Prince." It was captured from the Hessians at the Battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780, and was then placed on the hill as a signal gun, and remained there for many years after the war had ended. In 1818, Colonel William Brittin, of Bottle Hill, who then commanded a regiment of Morris County Militia, removed it to his barn, where it remained until some years after his death. At the time of its removal from Short Hills, Colonel Benoni Hathaway, a Morris County Revolutionary Veteran, fully identified it, and gave its history, including the fact of its capture from the British forces. In 1890, William Jackson Brittin, of Madison, the son of Colonel William Brittin, presented the Crown Prince Cannon to the Washington Association, and it is now upon their lawn at Washington's Headquarters, Morristown.

In 1896, the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, after a careful identification of this memorable spot, proceeded to mark it by the erection of a monument. Dr. William H. Risk, a prominent physician of Summit, on whose property it is located, entered enthusiastically into this plan. The boulder weighing about three tons, which was the gift of Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of Madison, was placed on a secure foundation and a bronze tablet bearing an appropriate inscription attached thereto, and on the 19th of October, the Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, a large gathering of the Society and its friends duly dedicated it. Thus marked the locality forms an impressive reminder of the Revolution, and is valued especially by the citizens of Summit, who cherish it as the one precious spot of Revolutionary associations within their borders.

WILLIAM PARKHURST TUTTLE,
Madison, N. J.

THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE last decade of the first complete calendar century of the Republic has witnessed an unprecedented development of organizations devoted to the revival and maintenance of interest in the periods of Colonial Settlement and in the American Revolution and other wars. Prior to 1875, aside from a very few Associations, more genealogical than historical in character and limited in both membership and objects, there were practically no broadly organized bodies which were committed to a general maintenance of interest in the lives and acts of the men and women who colonized this continent, who laid the foundations for our national and social life and who finally established the Republic of the United States.

No stronger statement could be submitted in proof of a common lack of veneration for the memory of the progenitors of our Nation which existed prior to the Centennial anniversaries of dates connected with the Revolution, than the citation of the fact that a national monument to the memory of George Washington was for nearly forty years a subject of intermittent construction and was not finally completed until eighty-six years after his death. This general absence of patriotic interest in our early history continued until the celebration of anniversaries of the principal events of the American Revolution, commencing with the Centennial of 1876, which aroused a considerable interest in that critical period of evolution and conflict. The sen-

timents of patriotism and veneration, quickened by ceremonial celebrations and by the published reviews of the events to which public attention was thus directed, finally incited the organization of several societies of the Revolution which have become factors of immeasurable influence, and upon which it is the purpose of this article to comment.

There are several fundamental and contributory causes of the existence and rapid development of this phase of social organization which can be discussed with interest and profit. Undoubtedly between the War of 1812 and the War of the Rebellion the feeling of national security was so universal throughout the country that the sentiment of patriotism became generally quiescent.

During the Rebellion and the periods of agitation prior to the Civil War veneration for the personalities and facts of our early history was substantially dormant. During the Rebellion and the periods of agitation prior to and immediately following that war, popular interest was naturally centralized in current events of prime importance to those times and to coming generations, so that there was comparatively little inclination to reviews of remote periods. And it is natural enough that the minds of men should have been for years following the Civil War more actively occupied by thoughts of a struggle for the preservation of a national unity which occurred within the recollection of a large portion of our population than by the historical study of a period of national formation of which there were no living representatives.

The faculty of veneration in the public mind, however, as a result of the anniversaries frequently recurring during and subsequent to 1875, became largely occupied with the events commemorated, and was stimulated to an unusual activity by the retrospective contemplations which were suggested by the celebrations. Undoubtedly, the most profound impressions of noteworthy historical events are made on the human mind when universal attention is directed toward them by centennial anniversaries which occur but once in the lives of the living and on which occasions the importance of the events are vastly augmented by reviews of their effects on the destinies of men and nations.

And the celerity with which the public has become interested in these organizations, is due in part to the activity which characterizes all revivals of interest in subjects which have rested quiescent for long periods of time, and in part to a desire natural to the people of this country for uncommon social innovations. Ancestral pride and interest in matters genealogical which have been stimulated by these and other latter day societies are also to be mentioned as important cumulative causes of wide spread interest, but, the many evidences of the subordination of these motives of interest furnished by the disinterested public acts of these societies, very clearly disprove the allegations frequently made concerning their importance as main elements of attraction.

These considerations constitute the main group of causes of the founding of these societies. There was great ignorance of the country's institutions among its large foreign and composite population, old historic landmarks were becoming obliterated and important documents and records were going to waste and decay. There was therefore urgent necessity for organized effort to direct the attention of men, women and children to those historical facts and traditions which in times past have been the bulwarks of the nation and in

the preservation and inculcation of which the continuation of our national existence in no small degree depends.

This very remarkable tendency towards association of patriotism therefore may be considered as the awakening of a constitutional trait of a universally intelligent people, who by liberal and widely diffused education are particularly subject to ethical impulses, who believe in and enjoy all forms of social organization, and who, having perceived an urgent national necessity have proceeded with characteristic energy to invent and promote these societies for historical research and civic improvement. Thus a wide field for social enjoyment has been created, in which there are many opportunities for the cultivation and expression of love of country, and of veneration for its founders, patriots and institutions.

In order to create and maintain an earnest permanent interest in the historical events and in the periods of time to which each society particularly addresses its purpose and objects, naturally these associations have restricted membership to the descendants of men and women who colonized the country and who contributed to the establishment of our government. Thus, with few exceptions, the sentiment of genealogical pride is invoked for patriotic purposes, and not for the most part with the intention of establishing fellowships of exclusiveness or aristocracy. It was very evidently the view and purpose of the founders of those societies of recent origin, which are to-day influential factors of patriotic endeavor, to secure the broadest diffusion of knowledge of our history through the cooperation of those persons who by heredity would naturally experience the deepest feeling of interest in the objects of these associations. And the most successful societies of this class have made their limits of eligibility to membership so broad that hundreds of thousands of our citizens, if not millions, can avail themselves of the pleasures of such organizations if they chose to carefully examine their family records.

In the main the objects of these societies are similar, varying to some extent in broadness of their purposes and in features which connect the character of each organization to any special department of history in which it is chiefly interested. A composite statement of the purposes of the societies of the Revolution would read substantially as follows:—To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who by services and sacrifices achieved the independence of the American people, to unite and promote a friendly and sympathetic fellowship among their descendants, to inspire them and their fellow countrymen with a more profound reverence for, and a better understanding of, the principals of our Government; to erect monuments and memorials to the memory of the heroes of the War and to mark historic spots; to encourage the study of history and historical research concerning the Revolution; to acquire, and preserve documents, records, relics and landmarks relating thereto; to celebrate the anniversaries of Revolutionary events; to encourage patriotism, love of country, reverence for national emblems, and, to inculcate these sentiments into the minds of the young, so that they may have the greatest capacity for the highest American citizenship.

The first Revolutionary society was the Order of the Cincinnati, which was founded May 13th, 1783, by the American and French officers at the cantonment of the Continental Army, on the Hudson, after the close of hostilities. It was suggested by General Henry Knox, and the organization was instituted at a meeting

held in the old Verplanck house, at Fishkill, N. Y., at which Baron Stuben presided. General Washington was the first President-General. The object of the Order was then declared in the following statement prepared by Colonel Shaw:—

"To perpetuate as well the remembrances of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of a common danger and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American Army do hereby in the most solemn manner associate, constitute and combine themselves into one society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure or any of their eldest male prosperity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

Thirteen state societies were formed and one in France under the patronage of Louis XVI. There are now but nine state societies in existence. The French society was dispersed during the Reign of Terror, but has been recently re-established under the acting presidency of M. le Marquis de Rochambeau. The origin of the name of the Order, "Cincinnati," (plural of Cincinnatus), is explained in a continuation of Colonel Shaw's statement, to wit:

"The officers of the American Army, having generally been taken from the citizens of America, possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, and being resolved to follow his example by returning to their citizenship, they think they may with propriety denominate themselves the Society of the "Cincinnati."

The original membership of the Society included many patriots, who like Washington, left rural affairs and occupations to defend their country. It will be remembered that Cincinnatus was a model of civic virtue and a great favorite of the populace of the old Roman Republic, and that when he was made Dictator in the year 462 B. C., the messengers who came from Rome to notify him of his election, found him ploughing in the fields of his small farm.

The city of Cincinnati, which was permanently occupied by white settlers in 1788, was named in honor of this society. During the first year of its existence the Society and its President were bitterly assailed, and it was accused of being a secret organization for the establishment of a heredity of aristocracy to centralize the control of the Government. Judge Burke, of South Carolina, denounced it as "an attempt to elevate the military above the civil classes and to institute an order of nobility." The provision for the descent of membership to the eldest male posterity was construed by many alarmists as a recognition of the rights of primogeniture and attracted great opposition. At the first annual meeting in 1784 however, the wise counsels of General Washington caused an alteration of the heredity principle, and other more serious public affairs soon diverted its opponents from further assailment. The membership which in May, 1889, was 580, now descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, or in failure thereof to male descendants through intervening female descendants.

It is a singular and noteworthy fact that the first successful move towards the establishment of a modern national patriotic society devoted to a perpetuation of interest in the American Revolution and having a membership based on ancestral service in the cause of Independence, originated in San Francisco, Cal., three thousand miles away from the scenes of that conflict. It was

suggested by Dr. John L. Cogswell, who invited about twenty gentlemen to a meeting held in his office on the evening of Oct. 22, 1875, at which it was resolved to form an association to be known as the "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," and to be composed exclusively of lineal descendants of the patriots of the American Revolution. On the evening of the Fourth of July, of the year following, the society having then about eighty members met at the Palace Hotel, partook of refreshments, formerly organized and elected officers. It continued from time to time to hold meetings of a patriotic character, the proceedings of which were literary and historical, and which were reported to the newspapers and widely distributed. About the time of the first meeting it was proposed to make the society national in scope and purpose. A constitution was adopted in 1876, into which measures were introduced for the creation of auxiliary or co-equal societies and representative bodies in other states, at such time and places as the directors might determine. Copies of this Constitution were distributed throughout the United States and were received by residents of New York and other Eastern cities. Honorary memberships were conferred on, and accepted by Ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, and other prominent public men. This society and the publicity given to its organization incited great interest in the East, and undoubtedly stimulated the organization of other associations having similar objects which subsequently entered this field of social activity.

In February, 1876, a society was projected in New York City, by Mr. John Austin Stevens and other citizens, from which in December, 1883, a society called the "Sons of the Revolution," was organized. In the Spring of 1889, several state societies of similar names were established and at a convention of delegates from these societies, held at New York, on the One Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's inauguration, April 30th, 1889, owing to a disagreement between these societies on the subject of interstate relations, a large number of members seceded and formed a new society, which was named the "Sons of the American Revolution." This society is at this time the largest society of its kind having a male membership. The original California Society continued its existence as "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," until 1889, when it changed its name and became one of the National Society of "Sons of the American Revolution" and is one of the strongest state societies in that federation of thirty-eight co-equal associations.

The wide decimation of interest in Revolutionary history and scenes, and in genealogical research so intimately connected with society membership, finally created an interest in the same objects in the minds of the women of the country. Application was made in the Spring of 1890, to the Society of "Sons of the American Revolution," for the admission of women to membership, but it was refused on grounds which then appeared to be consistent to that society. In October, 1890, a meeting was held in Washington and a little later an organization was perfected with a provisional constitution, following which a more perfect association was completed and was incorporated by the 54th Congress, and the Act was approved by President Cleveland, in February, 1896. This society known as the "Daughters of the American Revolution" has rapidly increased in membership, and has now over 31,000 names on its rolls. In this point and in point of its activity and accomplishments, this society is the most important association of its kind now in existence. It is a most notable illus-

tration of the capacity of women for organization and executive control, and may be cited also as a prominent indication of their largely increased influence in the stimulation of those sentiments which a busy generation of men too frequently ignore or neglect. It is likewise a noteworthy example of the advanced position of women in the world of economics. The reports of the society exhibit an array of accomplished results which are surprising when considered with the fact that the existence of the national organization and its tributary sub-divisions is maintained out of fees and dues, which are less per member, very much less than the income of similar character of the societies of male constituency. The local work of the Chapters is accomplished through the personal efforts of their members, who, in schemes of entertainment and by other endeavors and sacrifices, earn certain incomes, evidently considering the economic principle of *quid pro quo* as an unwritten law in the securing of funds, which, it may be added, are accumulated and expended with clear business conceptions of minimizing the expenses of administration.

These various societies of Revolution through their National bodies and their state societies and sub-divided Chapters have been instrumental in marking many Revolutionary battle-fields and other scenes with monuments and memorials. They have influenced legislation in matters connected with the objects of their existence. They have created strong public sentiment in favor of a more general display of the National flag on the patriotic holidays and in favor of the display and study of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in the public schools. They have restored buildings connected with the events of the Revolution and contributed to their maintenance. They have prevented the obliteration of historical names. They have searched out and preserved important documents and records which prior to the existence of these associations were rapidly decaying or passing out of existence. They have created a fraternal interest in the institution of our Government. They have created a more general interest in all branches of our National history and in the preservation of its best traditions. There never was a period in which the people of this country were so united and ready to promote those objects which cultivate and encourage passive and active patriotism.

The Mary Washington Monument erected by the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, at Fredericksburg, Va., and unveiled May 10, 1894, was largely the product of the energy and veneration of the members of the Society of the "Daughters of the American Revolution," which contributed three-quarters of the \$11,000 which was secured for the purpose.

Members of one of the older New York Societies of the Sons of the Revolution, were instrumental in erecting a monument in the City Hall Park of that city, to the memory of Nathan Hale, and in completing the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statute of Liberty, and it is said that the origin and success of the Centennial Celebration of 1889, held in New York City, was due to members of the same Society.

Nearly all of the public schools of the City of New York have been presented with handsomely framed engravings of Washington, by the Society of the "Sons of the American Revolution." The monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, erected to perpetuate the memory of the Maryland soldiers who saved the American Army on Long Island, August 27, 1776, and the monument to Washington and Rochambeau, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., are also striking material evidences of the patriotic activity of the same Society.

The Society of "Children of the American Revolution," which was incorporated in Washington, in April 1895, was an outgrowth of the Society of Daughters, and reviewed in the light of its influence on the future of our Country, it may be classed as one of the greatest accomplishments of that Society. It was originated and established through the earnest interest of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Regent of Old Concord (Mass.) Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This infant Society is growing very rapidly, and now has a membership of several thousand. Its influence in moulding the sentiments and characters of the growing portion of our population is inestimable. And the influence of these various patriotic societies is by no means confined to their members. Every Chapter and every active member is a medium for the distribution of history and patriotic sentiments. The proceedings of hundreds of local Chapters, and the personal literary contributions of members are published in the daily papers, and in current periodical publications. Anniversaries are frequently celebrated which attract and interest the general public, thereby maintaining a lively interest in the events commemorated.

I believe, that it is not idle to assert in conclusion that the phenomenal growth of these great historical and civic associations is one of the most promising aspects of the times. It augurs much for the future of the Republic, and for the perpetuity of the form of Government and of those social customs which make the United States a Country in which the largest measure of that which is good is distributed to the largest number of people, a Country of perfect unanimity against every foe and which, owing much to the strenuous efforts of these Societies, is, and shall be, equally united in cherishing with deep appreciation and reverent regard the memory of every defender of its flag and its institutions.

ERNEST C. MOSES,
Syracuse, N. Y.

PASSENGERS ON THE MAYFLOWER, WHO LANDED AT PLYMOUTH, DECEMBER 11, (O. S.), 1620.

John Carver, wife and maid; William Bradford and wife; Edward Winslow and wife; Gilbert Winslow; William Brewster, wife and sons, Love and Wrestling; Miles Standish and wife; John Alden; Samuel Fuller; Christopher Martin and wife; Richard Warren; John Howland; John Allerton; Thomas English; Edward Dotey; Edward Leicester; Stephen Hopkins, wife and children, Giles, Constantia, Damaris and Oceanus; Humility Cooper; William Button; Robert Carter; Henry Sampson; John Billington, wife and sons, John and Francis; Thomas Rogers and son, Joseph; William Holbeck; John Langmore; John Hooke; William Latham; Isaac Allerton, wife and children, Bartholomew, Remember and Mary; Richard Britteridge; George Soule; Richard Clark; Richard Gardiner; John Turner and two sons; John Crackston and son, John; Moses Fletcher; John Goodman; Francis Eaton, wife and son, Samuel; James Chilton, wife and daughter, Mary; Degory Priest; Thomas Williams; Edward Margeson; Peter Brown; Edward Fuller, wife and son, Samuel; William Mullins, wife and children, Joseph and Priscilla; Edward Tilly and wife; Francis Cooke and son, John; Thomas Tinker, wife and son; John Rigdale and wife; John Tilly, wife and daughter, Elizabeth; Ellen Moore; Jaspel Moore; Richard Moore and brother; Desire Minter; William White, wife and sons, Resolved and Peregrine; Solomon Power; Elias Story; Edward Thompson; Roger Wilder.

The compact which was signed in the cabin of the Mayflower, November 11, (O. S.) 1620, has been called the cornerstone of the civil and religious liberties of the United States.

At the meeting of the Oneonta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following officers were elected for the following year:—

Regent, Mrs. George Kirkland; Vice-Regent, Anna D. Woodin; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet S. Douglas; Historian, Mrs. Charles Stilson; Registrar, Florence M. Matteron; Secretary Elizabeth M. Blakely.

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LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE Patriotic Societies are closing up their season of entertainment, most of which are devoid of patriotism, just enough is sandwiched in to act as an apology for calling them patriotic, but fashion and folly hold sway and attract more members than the old time eloquence of our ancestors.

It is not so long ago, when the school children turned out on Independence Day with wreaths of flowers and streamers of red, white and blue, and gathered in the public park and were addressed by some of the old time orators who, if not always elegant in their articulation were convincing in their arguments and sincere in their utterances.

Now days, however, are too warm to celebrate our National Holiday in this manner, we even get out of town, to escape from the fervor of the patriotism of our younger generation and wonder if we were ever guilty of such sentiments.

The Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, New York City, will unveil a bronze tablet Saturday afternoon, June 2d, at two o'clock, at Earcliffe, Washington Heights and known as the Morris House, Washington Headquarters during the Revolutionary War.

Members of Patriotic Societies will be admitted to the grounds by wearing their insignias. Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Regent will preside, and the order of exercises will be quite interesting.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants, Pennsylvania, have sent us a copy of Psalms, as sung by the Pilgrims at Leyden and Plymouth, 1620-21, rendered at the dinner at the Stratford, Philadelphia, by the choir of Calvary Presbyterian Church, directed by Mr. James Warrington, February 16, 1900. The paper on which the program and envelopes were printed was made at the Wilcox Paper Mills, prior to 1780.

The June issue will be devoted to the National Congress, Sons of the American Revolution minutes, which will be printed in full and copies sent to each of its 10,000 members. It will contain a view of the delegates taken at Washington's Headquarters, the Morris House, and a key to the picture has been prepared.

Those wishing photos of the group, mounted on mat 14 x 17, may have them by sending \$1.00 to the SPIRIT OF '76 office, 125 Tribune Building, N. Y. C.

The Colonial Dames of America, the original Society, held their annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, on the 30th of April, rounding off their ten years of patriotic work, showing a good record, in tablets placed to the memory of Revolutionary heroes, restorations in the old Swedes' Church, col-

lections of valuable manuscript, original papers by members of the Society, publication of the "Letters to Washington," etc.

HONOR FOR PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

To be held Bunker Hill Day, June 16th.

The remains of the prison ship martyrs, which have been discovered during the past year during excavations at the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, will be interred at the Martyrs' Tomb in Fort Greene, on June 16, under the direction of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association. The bones have been placed in six large boxes and will remain under Rear Admiral Philip's charge until deposited in the tomb.

Arrangements have been made for an impressive ceremony. National and State troops will participate and addresses will probably be delivered by Secretary Root, Secretary Long and Governor Roosevelt. Invitations will be sent to the Governors of the thirteen original States.

The Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, will hold their annual meeting at Paoli, June 18, 1900.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Empire State, met in conference at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Ninety-seven Chapters, represented by about 150 delegates and Regents attended the conference, which was held under the auspices of the Fort Greene Chapter. The three founders of the Order, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington, who is a great grand-niece of Gen. George Washington, and Miss Mary Desha, arrived in Brooklyn with Mrs. Daniel Manning, the National President-General.

Mrs. Verplanck presided at the morning's session. Mrs. Terry delivered an address of welcome to the delegates, which was replied to by Mrs. Verplanck, after which three minute reports were made by the Regents. The 150 Regents and delegates were invited to attend a 5 o'clock reception at the home of Mrs. Henry Earl, 242 Henry Street.

The delegates assembled at the Park Plaza, whence they went in carriages to look at historic places in Brooklyn. They visited the scenes of the battle of Long Island, look upon the Maryland Monument, and Battle Pass, Prospect Park, and thence went to Fort Greene Park and inspected the site where it is proposed to erect a \$100,000 monument to the memory of the Prison Ship martyrs.

The Sons of the Revolution have arranged two very attractive outings for their friends during the month of June. On the 6th, the Nathan Hale school house at East Haddam, Conn., will be formally transferred to the Connecticut Society for their Headquarters. The town will celebrate its Bicentennial and troops from Hartford and other points will make the old town ring with patriotism. The pleasantest way to reach the place is by Hartford Boat, leaving on the 5th, Peck Slip at 5:00 p. m., and 31st St. at 5:20, arriving at Hartford at 8 a. m. Returning the boat leaves East Haddam about 10 p. m., arriving in New York at 7 a. m. A pleasant sail, two nights on the water, round trip ticket \$2.50, state rooms \$1.00 each. Another way is by train, leaving 9:02 a. m.; returning leave East Haddam at 5:49 Fare \$4.50 round trip. Thursday, June 14, a trip to Ticonderoga and Lake George. Round trip \$7.50 R. R. fare. For further particulars address Sons of the Revolution, 146 Broadway, New York.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION CONVENTION.

At 10 o'clock, April 23d, the general officers met in the rooms of the New York Society, at No. 156 Fifth Avenue, and at 11 o'clock, all the delegates and officers of the general society gathered in the Assembly room of the building for the formal opening of the Convention. A large flag in the blue and buff colors of the Society was draped behind the platform, and the places of the various delegations were marked by blue satin flags bearing the names of the States in gold letters. One hundred and fifty delegates were present.

Before the opening of the Convention it was discovered that one of the "original" daughters of the Revolution, Miss Mary Gage Lambert, of Rowley, Mass., was present. She was invited to the platform and was received with loud applause. In acknowledging the greeting she said: "I feel it a great honor to be one of you, and I wish that it might be in my power to be of such service as to be an honor to you."

Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, President-General of the Society, called the meeting to order. The first exercises were the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in unison and the singing of "America." The roll-call of delegates occupied about half an hour and was followed by reports of the general officers. Mrs. Snow, the retiring President-General, spoke warmly of the work of the Society along patriotic lines and the kindly feeling that has uniformly prevailed. She said in part:

"The Society moves as smoothly as the sun and his satellites toward one common object. Loyalty and patriotic effort are always the general aim. Everywhere in local Chapters and State Societies the general work has gone on with unity, strength and enthusiasm of purpose. We have come together to transact the most important business in our Society's life—to elect officers who are to carry on the work of the organization for the two coming years. In the fulfillment of this duty we are to permit nothing of local or personal prejudice and jealousy to influence us, and we are to accept with the fullest loyalty the expression of the general will, whatever our individual disappointment may be."

Mrs. Snow ended by expressing her deep appreciation of the cordial co-operation of her associates on the General Board in the three years of her service.

At the conclusion of the President-General's address, Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, of New Jersey, Recording Secretary-General gave the retiring head a genuine surprise by presenting to her, in the name of "admiring friends and loving associates," an extremely handsome silver loving cup, "filled to the brim with kind thoughts." Mrs. Snow responded with deep feeling and much grace.

The business of the meeting was resumed by Mrs. Gallison's presentation of the Recording Secretary-General's report, followed by a breezy report from the Corresponding Secretary-General, Miss Virginia S. Sterling. The Treasurer-General, Miss Rand; the Registrar-General, Mrs. Mary C. Martin Casey; the Historian-General, Mrs. Leslie C. Weed, and the Librarian-General, Mrs. Manning, read their reports. These were duly accepted, with the exception of the Treasurer's report, in regard to which there was some discussion. It was accepted fully as regards the present Treasurer-General's term of office, which began in February, and it was decided that the Society should employ an expert accountant to remedy some careless work of the preceding treasurer. The meeting then adjourned.

The afternoon session began at 3 o'clock, with a communication from the Board of Managers, recommending that the name of the Junior Auxiliary be changed to Junior Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. After some discussion it was voted to make the change. It was then voted to appoint a committee to confer with the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution regarding their acquiescence in the change.

The business of electing officers was then taken up. For the next half hour the proceedings were animated. The Nominating Committee placed these names upon the Board: Miss Adaline Sterling, of New Jersey, for President-General; Mrs. Nathaniel Keay, of Pennsylvania, First Vice-President; Mrs. Chapman, of Massachusetts, Second Vice-President; Miss Sarah A. Hunt, of Massachusetts, Recording Secretary-General; Mrs. Andrew W. Bray, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary-General; Mrs. Bennett, of Long Island, Treasurer; Mrs. Martin Casey, Registrar; Mrs. L. C. Weed, Historian; Mrs. Alexander M. Ferris, of Massachusetts, Librarian. Miss Hunt and Mrs. Weed withdrew their names.

Mrs. Charles F. Roe thought that it was a blunder to drop Miss Hunt's name from the First Vice-Presidency to the Recording Secretaryship, and nominated her from the floor for the office of President. From the floor was nominated also for the Presidency, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, making three candidates.

The tellers reported on counting votes, that more had been cast than were delegates present, but it was found that there was only a misunderstanding about proxies. Another point was then brought up that created some excitement. It was stated by Mrs. Roe, that no proxy was legal unless it bore a ten cent stamp. The delegation from Massachusetts proved to be the only one conversant with that bit of internal revenue lore. Their proxies were properly stamped and cancelled. Mrs. Snow ruled that the decision of the Chair was the ultimate authority in matters affecting the Society, and that the usual course would be followed in the matter.

The first ballot failed to elect a President, and a second was cast, which resulted in the election of Miss Adaline Sterling, of New Jersey, as President-General.

The hour then was about 6 o'clock, and it was proposed to defer filling the remaining offices until the next day at 10 o'clock.

The Massachusetts delegation worked with a will to secure the election of Miss Hunt, as President-General, but when it was found impossible they all threw their votes for Miss Sterling.

In addition to the official programme of entertainment, Mrs. Snow, the retiring President-General, gave a breakfast at 1 o'clock, at the Savoy, to the retiring and incoming officers and the State Regents.

The second day's proceedings of the Daughters of the Revolution at their annual meeting opened in the Assembly room of No. 156 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, of New York, an original Daughter and Founder of the Society, was on the platform and made a brief speech.

Miss Adeline Sterling, the newly elected President-General, was in the chair. Adjourned business of the previous meeting was taken up and the election of officers continued.

The ticket as finally elected stood: President, Miss Adeline Sterling; First Vice-President, Miss Nathaniel S. Keay, of Pennsylvania; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, of Massachusetts; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carlton M. Moody, of Pennsylvania; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Geo. B. Wallis, Jr., of New York; Treasurer, Miss Louise G. Bennett, of Long Island; Registrar, Mrs. J. J. Casey, of New York; Historian, Mrs. J. R. Ditmars, of New Jersey; Librarian, Mrs. Alexander M. Ferris, of Newton, Mass.

The ceremonies attending the unveiling and presentation of a tablet in honor of the heroes of the Revolution to the Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth Ave. and Forty-eighth St., by the New York State Daughters of the Revolution, were largely attended and were of a highly interesting nature.

The tablet, of gun metal, with letters in brass, rested upon an easel, and was unveiled by Miss Lambert, a true "daughter," whose grandfather fought at Bunker Hill. The presentation was made in a few words by Mrs. Charles H. Roe, and the speech of acceptance was made by Dr. David J. Burrell, who gave a brief history of the Collegiate Church, which, he stated, was started in 1696, three years earlier than the parish of Trinity. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay also spoke, and the programme also included a prayer and a hymn. The tablet is to be placed at the right of the vestry upon entering the central door of the church.

A deputation of the Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, of which Mrs. Charles F. Roe is Regent, and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Chairman, paid a visit to the Military Academy. The party numbered about two hundred, and included general officers and delegates from nineteen States who were in attendance at the National Convention in New York. Some of the women were entertained by the wives of the officers, and others had luncheon at the restaurant after visiting places of interest about the post. There was an exhibition drill of artillery in their honor at 4.15 o'clock, and at 5.30 o'clock a dress parade by the corps of cadets.

DAUGHTERS OF HOLLAND DAMES.

The Daughters of the Holland Dames, of which Mrs. E. A. Hoffman is the Directress-General, numbers some forty or fifty members, who are lineal descendants of old New Yorkers born in Holland, and they have never yet given a regular club dinner, although the Society is several years old. However, it expects to hold one for the first time in the fall. One of the aims of the organization is to put up, at some future time, a monument in memory of some of the early Dutch settlers, and it has already started a fund for that purpose. The monthly meetings are held at members' homes, where papers on historical subjects are read, and there is usually at these meetings an exhibit of historic treasures belonging to members, which are frequently of exceptional interest.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

Many readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76, anxiously awaited the arrival of the March number, hoping to see a report of the Ninth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. At first there was a feeling of disappointment. However, after again considering the interesting report of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, and the subsequent discussion and action upon it, it is conceived that it was the event of the week. Had the report of Continental Hall Day, (Camp Meeting Day, as many members are won't to call it,) been added, they would have comprised the substance of the week's legislation.

Biennial Elections were urged and adopted at the Eighth Congress, in order that more time could be given to "new business," and the "good of the Order." According to the arranged program, the first day of the week was entirely stricken off, and the final session was scheduled to close at 5 P. M., on Saturday. Being the two matters mentioned, the remainder of the week was consumed by the roll call, (which occupied nearly three sessions); in listening to the Annual Reports of the National Officers, which all interested members had read monthly, in the magazine; in electing ten Vice-President Generals, and in voting down all amendments offered by distant States, which were intended to benefit those States, and promote local work.

It was not the "unexpected" that happened, when, just as the amendment for a reduction of dues was reached, a motion to adjourn was made, throwing it forward as unfinished business. All attempts to have it considered at the next session failed, the President-General stating that such action would throw the following work of the program into the last of the week! Said amendment could have been considered at ten o'clock, on Saturday evening, at the last end of the last session of an expiring Congress, when there was not present, even a quorum, and when those, who, at sacrifice of time, money and comfort, had left their homes in distant parts of the country, to speak to its merits, had turned their faces homeward. It would have been considered at that favorable hour for the members of the District of Columbia and vicinity, had not its weary and disheartened advocates withdrawn it.

Though for five years it has been beaten off, and defeated by filibustering, nothing daunted, those who are working for it, have presented it again, with signatures of the State Regents and members. No doubt, some plan will be devised to present action upon it, for "for ways that are dark, etc."

On recommendation of the Corresponding Secretary-General, in her Annual Report, a motion was made by your Correspondent, who has in her Chapter an honorary member—"a real" daughter—a pauper for fifteen years, and almost 100 years old—to petition Congress to pension such "real" daughters as are pensioners on which towns they reside. The motion, after a good deal of opposition was carried. A motion to reconsider it later was lost. It was the only legislation of the Congress, which had any direct bearing upon the American Revolution, or which was patriotic in its character.

In the admirable report of the committee on Historic Scholarships, to which so much thought had been given, the recommendation that \$500 be appropriated to found a scholarship, went by default, not a voice favoring it. Yet, one of the objects of the Society, according to the Constitution, is "the encouragement of historical research," and \$2,000 was voted here, and \$2,000 there without a question. The States as such were not heard from. State Regents reports a former feature of the Congress, are printed in the "American Monthly," which is read by less than 2,000 of the 31,000 members.

According to the program, this is "in conformity to the suggestion of a State Regent and approved by State Regents at a National Board meeting." On an average, there are not more than three State Regents present at the Board meetings. Probably, these reports are seldom read by the members in the various States. When the newly elected State Regents were announced in the Congress, no opportunity was given for reference to their worth, as those making such announcements were requested to "simply state the name."

An alphabetical Roll-call was prepared with great care by one of the States having one of the largest delegations. If the request of the State Regent, to test its advantages had been granted, it would have demonstrated the fact that its large representations could have been called and checked in five minutes, instead of consuming forty. The reports of the Special Committees on "Revolutionary Relics," "the History of Real Daughters," "Prison Ships," and the "National University," were of interest. The Ghost of the Loyal Warren Chapter, which would not down, came up at nearly every session in one form or another. The Congress wished to hear the pros and cons in the matter, but contrary to its limit the "Administration" only, the

National Board received the question.

A previous case of injustice to an individual Chapter, was the striking off in the Directory of the date of organization of a Chapter, which it had held since 1891, without proof that it was incorrect, leaving it without date.

A National officer states that it deemed to be the object of the parliamentarian, under instructions, of course, to obstruct legislation, and as a motion to adjourn, always occurred (when any weighty point seemed likely to be carried, it was undoubtedly true. Early in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it was generally thought that the organization needed a President of high social position and wealth, to give it prestige. That idea has long since exploded. To the rank and file belongs the honored privilege of choosing, both directly and indirectly, their representatives.

It was a question frequently heard during the recent Congress, "whose work is being done?" It is now, most emphatically, the opinion, that wealth and prestige serve well as concomitants, but for genuine sympathy for, and interest in the individual Chapters of which the order is composed, they have little right. A President from the ranks, who having lead a Chapter, knows their needs, is now, the great and most emphatic desires of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

OF NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE AND NEW JERSEY.

The beginnings of New York and Pennsylvania were in the Dutch settlements of New Netherlands and on the Delaware, and their history is the same until the issuance of the Provincial Charter of 1681. The Charter of the New Netherlands Co., 1614-18, was in the nature of a trading license only, and it was not until the erection of New Netherlands into a Province, under the West India Company's Charter, 1621-3, that civil government was established. The Civil List of New York State, recognizes Adrian Joris as First Governor of New Netherlands. Three counties of Delaware were included in the proprietary government of Pennsylvania, the others belonging to Maryland. The early history of New Jersey is absorbed in that of New Netherlands until the arrival of Carteret, in 1665. It was united to New York from 1703 to 1738.

GOVERNORS OF NEW NETHERLANDS AND OF THE DUTCH ON THE DELAWARE.

Adrian Jorisz Tienpont, Director, 1623.
Capt. Cornelis Jacobsen May, Director, 1624.
William Verhulst, Director, 1625.
Peter Minuit, first Director-General, 1626-32.
Wouter Van Twiller, Director-General, 1633-38.
Arent Corssen, Vice-Director, 1633-5.
Sir William Kieft, Director-General, 1638-47.
Jan Jansen Van Ilpendam, Vice-Director, 1638-45.
Andreas Hudde, Vice-Director, 1645-8.
Peter Stuyvesant, Director-General, 1647-54.

DIRECTOR OF THE ENGLISH, OR NEW HAVEN COLONY.

Thomas Lamberton, 1641-53.

GOVERNORS OF NEW SWEDEN AND OF THE SWEDES ON THE DELAWARE.

Peter Minuit, 1638-40.
Jost de Bogardt, Acting-Governor, 1640.
Peter Hollandare, Governor, 1642-43.
John Printz, Governor, 1643-53.
John Pappegoya, Acting-Governor, 1653-4.
John Claudius Rysingh, Governor, 1654.

DOMINION OF THE SWEDES.

John Claudius Rysingh, Governor, 1654-5.

DOMINION OF THE DUTCH.

Peter Stuyvesant, Director-General, 1655-64.
John Paul Jaquet, Vice-Director, 1655-6.
Alexander D'Hinayossa, Vice-Director, 1663-4.

DOMINION OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

Col. Richard Nichols, Governor, 1664-7.
Sir Robert Carr, Deputy-Governor, 1664-7.
Col. Francis Lovelace, Governor, 1667-73.
Capt. John Carr, Deputy-Governor, 1668-73.

DOMINION OF THE DUTCH.

Anthony Colve, Governor-General, 1673-4.
Peter Alricks, Deputy-Governor, 1673-4.

DOMINION OF THE ENGLISH.

Sir Edmund Andros, Governor, 1674-81.
Capt. Matthias Nichols, Deputy-Governor, 1674-5.
Capt. Edmund Cantwell, Deputy-Governor, 1675-6.
Capt. John Collier, Deputy-Governor, 1676-7.
Capt. Christopher Billop, Deputy-Governor, 1677-80.
Capt. Anthony Brockholles, Governor, 1681.

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK UNDER THE
PROVINCIAL CHARTER.

Anthony Brockholles, 1681-2.
Col. Thomas Dougan, 1682-8.
Sir Edmund Andros, Governor, 1688.
Francis Nicholson, Lieutenant-Governor, 1688-9.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

Jacob Leisler, Lieutenant-Governor, 1689-91.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT RESTORED.

Col. Henry Sloughter, Governor, 1691.
Major Richard Ingoldesby, Commander-in-Chief, 1691-2.
Col. Benjamin Fletcher, 1692-8.
Richard, Earl of Bellomont, 1698-9 and 1700-01.
John Nauhan, Lieutenant-Governor, 1699-1700 and 1701-02.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret, Governor, 1665-1681.
Robert Barclay, Governor, 1682-3.
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy-Governor, 1683.
Gawen Laurie, Governor, 1683-5.
Lord Niel Campbell, Governor, 1685-92.
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1692-7.
Jeremiah Basse, Governor, 1698-9.

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jennings, Deputy-Governor, 1681-4.
Thomas Oliver, Governor, 1684-5.
John Skin, Deputy-Governor, 1685-7.
William Welsh, Deputy-Governor, 1686.
Daniel Coxe, Governor, 1687-92.
Andrew Hamilton, 1692-7.
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy-Governor, 1697-8.
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1699-1702.

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY,
UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, 1702-08.
John, Lord Lovelace, 1708.
Peter Schuyler, Acting Governor, N. Y., 1709.
Richard Ingoldesby, Lieutenant-Governor, 1709-10.
Gerardus Beekman, Acting Governor N. Y., 1710.
General Robert Hunter, Governor, 1710-19.
Peter Schuyler, Acting Governor N. Y., 1719-20.
Lewis Morris, Acting Governor N. J., 1719-20.
William Burnet, Governor, 1720-27.
John Montgomerie, Governor, 1728-31.
Rip Van Dam, Acting Governor N. Y., 1731-2.
Lewis Morris, Acting Governor N. J., 1731-2.
William Cosby, Governor, 1732-36.
George Clarke, Acting Governor N. Y., 1736-7.
John Anderson, Acting Governor N. J., 1736.
Lord De La Warr, Governor, 1737.
John Hamilton, Acting Governor N. J., 1636-8.

SEPARATION OF THE COLONIES.

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

George Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor, 1737-43.
Admiral George Clinton, Governor, 1743-53.

GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

Lewis Morris, Governor, 1738-46.
John Hamilton, Acting Governor, 1746-7.
John Reading, Acting Governor, 1747.
Jonathan Belcher, Governor, 1747-57.

GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCE OF
PENNSYLVANIA, INCLUDING THE COUNTIES OF
THE DELAWARE.

William Penn, Proprietary, 1681-93.
William Markham, Deputy-Governor, 1681-2.
William Penn, Governor, 1682-4.
Thomas Lloyd, Acting Governor, 1684-8 and 1690-1.
John Blackwell, Deputy-Governor, 1688-90.

Thomas Lloyd, Deputy-Governor of the Province, 1691-3.
William Markham, Deputy-Governor of the Counties of the Delaware, 1691-3.

Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York and Pennsylvania, under the Crown, 1693-5.
William Markham, Lieutenant-Governor, 1693-5.
William Penn, Proprietary, 1694-1718.
William Markham, Governor, 1695-8.
Samuel Carpenter, Deputy Governor, 1694-8.
John Goodson, Deputy-Governor, 1694-8.
William Markham, Lieutenant-Governor, 1698-9.
William Penn, Governor, 1699-1701.
Andrew Hamilton, Deputy-Governor, 1701-03.
Edward Shippen, Acting Governor, 1703-04.
John Evans, Deputy Governor, 1704-09.
Charles Gookin, Deputy-Governor, 1709-17.
Sir William Keith, Deputy-Governor, 1717-18.
John Penn, Richard Penn and Thomas Penn, Proprietaries, 1718-46.

Sir William Keith, Deputy-Governor, 1718-28.
Patrick Gordon, Deputy-Governor, 1726-36.
James Logan, Acting-Governor, 1736-8.
George Thomas, Deputy-Governor, 1738-46.
Richard Penn and Thomas Penn, Proprietaries, 1746-71.
George Thomas, Deputy-Governor, 1746-7.
Anthony Palmer, Acting Governor, 1747-8.
James Hamilton, Deputy-Governor, 1748-54.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND
PRIOR TO 1750.

LORDS PROPRIETARY.

1632-75. Caecilus Calvert, 2d Lord Baltimore.
1675-89. Charles Calvert, 3d Lord Baltimore.
1715. Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord Baltimore.
1715-51. Charles Calvert, 5th Lord Baltimore.

PROPRIETARY GOVERNORS.

1632-54. Caecilus Calvert.
1633-48. Leonard Calvert, Governor.
1638. John Lewger, Deputy-Governor.
1640. Cornwallis, Deputy-Governor.
1643. Giles Brent, Deputy-Governor.
1644. William Brainthwaite, Deputy-Governor.
1647-08. Thomas Greene, Deputy-Governor.
1648-54. William Stone, Governor.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1654-61.

1654-58. William Fuller, Acting Governor, as President of Commission.
1658-61. Josias Fendall, Governor.

PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT RESTORED.

Caecilus Calvert, 1661-75.
1661-02. Philip Calvert, Governor.
1662-75. Charles Calvert, Governor.
1669-71. Philip Calvert, Deputy-Governor.
1675. Thomas Notley, Deputy-Governor.
Charles Calvert, Proprietary, 1676-89.
1676-81. Cecil Calvert, (minor) Governor.
1676-8. Jesse Wharton, Deputy-Governor.
1678-81. Thomas Notly, Deputy-Governor.
1681-4. Charles, Lord Baltimore, Governor.
1684-9. Benedict Leonard Calvert, (minor) Governor.
1684-5. George Talbot, Deputy-Governor.
1685-9. William Joseph, President, Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT OF PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, 1689-91.
1689. Kenelm Cheseldine, Acting Governor.
1690. George Robotham, Acting Governor.

ROYAL GOVERNORS, 1691-1720.

1691-3. Lionel Copley, Captain-General.
1693. Sir Edmund Andros, Governor.
1694-9. Francis Nicholson, Governor.
1699-03. Thomas Tench, President of Council and Acting Governor.
1704-9. John Seymour, Governor.
1709-14. Edward Lloyd, Acting Governor.
1714-20. John Hart, Governor.

PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT RESTORED.

Benedict Leonard and Charles Calvert.
1720-7. Charles Calvert, Governor.
1727-32. Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor.
1732. Samuel Ogle, Deputy-Governor.
1733-51. Charles, Lord Baltimore, Governor.
1735. Samuel Ogle, Deputy-Governor.

1742. Thomas Bladen, Deputy-Governor.

1746. Samuel Ogle, Deputy-Governor.

The Chairman for New York, of the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, is Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, 1025 Park Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Schuyler is a member of the National Board of Governors.

The Chairman of the Order in New Jersey, is Miss Gail A. Treat, William St., East Orange, N. J.

The Chairman of the Order in Pennsylvania, is Miss Lucetita Christopher Lenning, Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

The last meeting of the season of the National Society of New England women, at Delmonico's, proved to be one of unusual interest. The presentation of a large and beautiful loving cup to Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, the retiring President, was a pleasing incident of the occasion. In appropriate language the Rev. Phebe Hanaford presented the cup as an expression of the love and esteem of the Society. She referred to the three handles as representing Faith, Hope and Love. Mrs. Coe replied with fitting words of appreciation. The cup held nearly a hundred Lady Brandt pinks.

The annual reports of the various chairmen of committees were read, which showed excellent work in every department. The philanthropic committee reported a large amount of generous and helpful aid given to New England women. The Treasurer's report showed more than \$7,000 in bank, which includes the scholarship fund of \$535. Nine new members were elected. The members of the Patriotic Committee were instructed to place a wreath on General Grant's tomb on Memorial Day. It was decided to have a day's outing in the country on May 8, if pleasant, and if it proves stormy, the party will go on May 10. The place selected is the summer home of Mrs. Dearborn Adams, Raritan Bay, Tottenville, Staten Island.

At the close of the business exercises, Mrs. Coe resigned her seat to the incoming President, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, who assumed the new duties and responsibilities of the office in a graceful speech. She assured the members that she had no intention of being a "shepherd" whom they were to follow blindly as foolish sheep, but would be simply the executive officer to do their bidding. A short literary programme closed the exercises, yet the members lingered to greet the new President and say parting words to each other for the coming vacation season.

NATIONAL SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES.

The National Society of Colonial Dames met in biennial council, April 26, at the Arlington Hotel. About one hundred and sixty delegates were present, principally from the thirteen colonial States. Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, the President of the Society, presided. The reports of Mrs. Jackson, the Treasurer, and Mrs. Reed, the Secretary, were read. The Society was active during the Spanish war, and the report of the Relief Committee showed that it did most efficient service in ministering to the soldiers and sailors. The sessions were private. The Society passed a resolution increasing the number of Vice-Presidents from two to three. A resolution also was adopted suggesting that the Societies of the several States extend their researches as far back of Revolutionary period as possible, and secure letters and papers preserved in families relating to the earlier Colonial times. Miss Wharton, of Washington, read a paper on what the Society had accomplished. It showed that a large number of historical houses, principally in New England, had been purchased, and that the Society had encouraged patriotism among the school children throughout the country.

The following officers were elected:

Mrs. Howard Townsend, of New York, President; Mrs. Gillespie, of Pennsylvania, First Vice-President; Mrs. Herbert Claborne, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Samuel Cole, of Connecticut, Third Vice-President; Mrs. William Reed, of Baltimore, Secretary; Miss Jackson, of Baltimore, Assistant Secretary; Miss Elizabeth Nicholas, of Washington, treasurer; Mrs. Emil Richter, of New Hampshire, Registrar; Miss Wharton, of Philadelphia, Historian.

The Council voted unanimously to send Mrs. William Reed, of Baltimore, to the Paris Exposition, to represent the Society at the unveiling of the statue of Washington.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The close of 1777, marked the gloomiest period of the Revolution. After one hundred and twenty-three years the people are realizing the sufferings and hardships endured by the Continental Army under their brave Commander, Washing-

ton. We of to-day, are enjoying our heritage, and it is well we pay honor to such ancestry. Valley Forge must be preserved and the time is here and now to make it what it should be.

The Quaker City Chapter, D. A. R., of Philadelphia, has taken the initiative in creating sentiment among the Daughters of the Keystone State, and sent out the following communication to each of her thirty-eight Chapters.

Dear Regent:—

A matter to which our attention has been called recently, is the acquisition by the State of Pennsylvania, for a public park, of the grounds surrounding Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge. It is not our intention to interfere in any way with the Commission already appointed, nor with the Centennial or Memorial Association of Valley Forge, but rather to cooperate with them on the lines they have already laid out.

On May 30, 1893, an appropriation of \$25,000 was made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1895, an additional sum of \$10,000 was appropriated, both of which amounts have been exhausted. In 1897, the Valley Forge Commission asked for an additional appropriation of \$60,000, by the passage of an Act, the first section of which is as follows:—

SECTION 1.—"Be it enacted, etc., that the sum of \$60,000 is hereby appropriated to preserve and maintain the redoubts and entrenchments on the lands taken by the State for the public park, known as 'Valley Forge' under the Act to which this is a further supplement, and to build roads and paths so as to make the same accessible to the public, and to maintain the same, and also to maintain such other roads as may now exist within or along the said ground; and also to be applied to the purchase or condemnation money of such other lands as the Commissioners may deem expedient to enlarge the boundaries of the said park, called by the name of 'Valley Forge' not exceeding in all three hundred acres in addition to lands already taken, and for the necessary expenses incident thereto, which said additional lands the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to acquire in accordance with the provisions of the Act to which this is a further supplement."

Up to the present time, it has been impossible to procure this appropriation. The entire amount making in all less than \$100,000 seems to be very reasonable expenditure to acquire such a valuable territory sacred in its memory and so important a matter of history, and which would reflect credit on our great State. It seems that a work of such importance should have the united support of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania, and it is with this object in view that we most respectfully request that action be taken in your Chapter, providing for the appointment of a committee to urge the members of the Legislature in your locality at the approaching session, the necessity, benefit and advantage of this appropriation. Bear in mind how much has been accomplished at Gettysburg, by the united efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic, to commemorate a war which has occurred within the last forty years, while we, the representative of heroes of the American Revolution, one hundred and twenty-six years ago, have accomplished comparatively little up to the present time. Is not this in itself a sufficient incentive to arouse our patriot spirit?

Will you kindly have this matter brought to the attention of the members of your Chapter, so as to obtain an expression of their opinion. With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MINNIE MURDOCH KENDRICK,
Regent Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa.

Copies were also sent for inspection to those high among the rulers of the Commonwealth and to officers of the State Commission, all of whom endorsed the measure with letters of appreciation. Other patriotic societies have also approved the action and proffered their influence.

There seems just now to be a similar sentiment rising in other States, showing that union of feeling that obliterates State lines in one country. The outlook is very favorable for an early fruition of the hopes and aims of these devoted, patriotic women.

The Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., gave a reception to their Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, on April 19th. The Hall was appropriately decorated with flags, the Charter diploma and the beautiful insignia of the D. A. R. This latter was embroidered by Mrs. Charles Hilton Brown. Mrs. Hasbrouck was assisted by the following officers:—

Mrs. L. M. Almond, Mrs. John Duncan, Mrs. J. Morris Brown, Mrs. L. C. Lyon, Miss Helen M. Fisher, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Catherine R. Baetjer, Mrs. E. M. Hoagland, Miss Caldwell and Miss Hart, presented the guests, among whom was Mrs. Charles Dod Ward, former Regent. Refreshments were served.

Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

THE PATRIOT DEAD.

Breathe balmy airs, ye fragrant flowers,
O'er every silent sleeper's head;
Ye crystal dew and summer showers,
Dress in fresh green each lowly bed.

Strew loving offerings o'er the brave,
Their country's joy, their country's pride;
For us their precious lives they gave,
For freedom's sacred cause they died.

Each cherished name its place shall hold,
Like stars that gem the azure sky;
Their deeds, on history's page enrolled,
Are sealed for immortality.

Long where on glory's fields they fell,
May Freedom's spotless banner wave,
And fragrant tributes grateful tell
Where live the free, where sleep the brave.
—Samuel Francis Smith.

HOW THE BOYS SAVED CHERRY VALLEY.

A Picked Story for Young Patriots.

Cherry Valley, in the State of New York, located in the historic Mohawk Valley, and not very far distant from Albany, was once saved from the Indians in a remarkable way by the boys of the village. It was in May, 1777 when the Revolutionary War was about two years old, and when the people of Cherry Valley were known to be patriots; that the boys saved fathers and mothers and sisters from a bloody attack, perhaps a massacre. They did it with wooden swords. This is how it happened:—

One bright spring morning, the great Chief, Joseph Brant, whose warriors fought on the side of Great Britain, arrived with a strong force at the Falls of Tekaharawa, about a mile from the settlement, and began to reconnoitre. They intended to work destruction if they could. Brant and his braves looked sharply toward the collection of buildings in the distances, and, to their dismay, beheld a formidable fort: and, near by on the green, a body of soldiers drilling and marching in a most warlike way. This was enough for the Indians. They withdrew shortly; and the often-afflicted town was spared for this one time at least.

The fort the Indians saw, was in reality but a strong log barricade around Col. Campbell's house and barns, and the company of soldiers was a squad of boys drilling with wooden guns and swords. They had caught the martial spirit, and like sturdy young patriots had arisen early in the morning to drill in imitation of their brave fathers and grandfathers. Brant was a great warrior; he won battles and lost them; but of all repulses, this one was decidedly the strangest, if not the most irritating. Let every young patriot, when next he whittles out an ugly looking pine dagger, or fashions a broomstick musket, remember these boys of Cherry Valley and make a lot more.

JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM.

AN AFTERNOON IN AN OLD GARRET.

Garrets are always interesting places. The older and mustier they are, the more charm they seem to have. A garret in an old family homestead where for generations it has been the repository for discarded finery, out-of-date contrivances, old papers, etc., is a living history, making the past a vivid reality.

In the corner of such a nook is it our fate to be sitting this Spring afternoon, and as we look about us, the legends of departed ancestors are brought to mind. The relics as we see them,

"Summon from the shadowy Past
The forms that once have been."

The smooth oaken flooring, the heavy hewn beams, riveted together with large wooden pegs, tell us that "there were giants in those days," giant oaks. The house was built of timber cut and seasoned on the land where it stands over one hundred and fifty years ago, and to-day it stands as strong and steady as when first built. In front of us stands the dear old hooded cradle of solid mahogany that has lulled to rest the infants of six generations and still it is a staunch and true a

friend as ever. Beside it stands two flax wheels upon which our revered progenitors spun. One still has the flax on, just as it was left many years ago, and it tells a plaintive tale. In 1795, a sweet little maiden of sixteen was preparing her linen for her marriage with an army officer, but her sudden illness and death checked the dainty work and a sorrowing mother carried the wheel, just as her darling left it to the attic and there it stands in this year of 1900.

Two wool wheels are near-by in disdained perfection, wool winders and reels all tell of the hard work we escape by our latter day inventions. An ancient warming pan suggests cold beds and bedrooms, and a foot-warmer reminds us that there was a time when churches were not heated and each family brought this little stove and shoved it along for the different feet to be warmed. Some rough shelves stand between the windows and on them lie old school books forgotten for ages, with the childish scribbles of those long since laid to rest at a ripe old age. Looking deeper among the piles one can find old almanacs, directories and account books that have lost their usefulness except for their new and added value of antiquity.

Continuing a search for the literary, several trunks are discovered near by bursting with their contents, old family letters, bills, invitations and documents of all sorts tell a history not to be found anywhere else. They tell of events political and social; they disclose heroes we knew not of, and they also tell the every day happenings of a peaceful loving family.

Probably every article in this fascinating old place has its own little history. There must have been a day when that old trunk was new, although it does not look so now. What a queer old thing it is, to be sure! A great wooden box covered with calf skin with the hair left on and profusely studded with gilt headed tacks. The tacks are dingy now, and the hair is worn off in patches. Where has the old trunk traveled, and how? What dame filled it with her pretty dresses? Did she have it at Trenton, who was at school there when Washington made his triumphal march through that place, or did it go to the city of Washington, in 1821, with the daughter of a Senator, of whom we in the family have heard so much. Questions that can never be answered crowd to one's mind. Indeed, a garret makes one very contemplative.

Then the day when these various things were cast aside, too worn or out of fashion for further use, so laid in the garret to be out of the way without the slightest suspicion that future generations would find them and gloat over them as such treasures.

What would our ancestors say, could they see an old chair raked out of some dusty corner; the very chair they considered too crippled and ugly for even the kitchen. Would they recognize it when it adorns the parlor, legs mended, mahogany highly polished and a satin seat, the center of attraction, the very sight of it making young eyes grow brighter? Are we mortals such fools as Puck thinks us, or is it that life always moves in a circle, and what is old to-day is new to-morrow, new in its oldness, or old in its newness?

Queer old bonnets lay around portraying the antiquated fashion plates we sometimes see. The old clock stands silent in one corner and here and there hang war relics telling of two officers in the Revolution and one in the War of 1812. High post bedsteads are laid to rest, while the white dimity draperies can be found in a chest close by, and the pretty quaint brass rosettes are wrapped in newspapers, the dates of which indicate when they were discarded.

What a joy it all is! A garret is a store-house of wealth and romance. Brush the cobwebs and bring the neglected to light of day once more. Let them tell their stories, even if it be nothing more than silent'y showing the present what the past has endured and enjoyed.

"The past and present here unite,
Beneath Time's flowing tide,
Like footprints hidden by a brook,
But seen on either side."

FRANCES PELOUBET NEILSON.

READING FOR MAY.

"An Unknown Patriot," by Frank Samuel Child.
"A Jersey Boy in the Revolution," by Everett T. Tomlinson
"Pike and Cutlass," by George Gibbs.

"Historic Pilgrimages in New England," by Edwin M. Bacon.

"To Have and to Hold," by Mary Johnson.

The poem "Liberty or Death," in March issue, should have been credited to Henry H. Harrison.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

1. **ENSDALL, MARSHALL; HOOKER.** Information is desired in regard to the following parentage of Elizabeth Ens-dell, who was married to John Rising by Governor Endicott, in 1656; also of Elizabeth Marshall, who married James Rising, July 7, 1715; and of Lydia Hooker, who married Benjamin Rising, November 29, 1745.

2. Information is desired in regard to the maiden name of Mrs. Anne Gull, widow of Wm. Gull. She married Nathaniel Dickinson. Information is also desired concerning the parentage of Hannah—1st wife of Nathaniel Dickinson, the son of Nathaniel and Anne Dickinson; and of Sarah—1st wife of John Dickinson, the son of Nathaniel and Hannah Dickinson.

3. Information is desired concerning the parentage of Martha widow of Samuel Kitcherell, who married Anthony Dorchester.

Address,
Miss MARY HOSS,
2106 West End Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

January 20th, 1900.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76, 18 Rose St., New York.

One of the Departments in your paper to which I always turn with special interest, is the one containing letters from correspondents. I have made several pleasant acquaintances through these and it is in the hope of continuing to do so that I make inquiries in regard to families of the following of my ancestors.

Elanor Barbour who married Azariah Root, of Pittsfield, Mass., about 1782; Experience Kellogg, who married Captain Eli Root, of the same place about 1752; who was the wife of Ensign Joseph Root, of Westfield, Mass., about 1725; Mary Spencer, who married Thomas Root, of Farmington, Conn., about 1670; also the wife of Hon. Robert Walker, of Stratford, Conn., about 1730, Sarah Booth, wife of Izrahiah Wetmore, of Stratford, Conn., about 1715, Hope Fletcher, wife of Izrahiah Wetmore, of Middletown, Conn., about 1692; Content Brown, wife of Rev. John Rathbone, Stonington, Conn., 1751. Eunice Wells, wife of his son John Rathbone, merchant of N. Y. City.

Yours respectfully,
DUDLEY WETMORE SMITH,
112 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED:—The name of the father of one Quinn Belden—in 1830, of Chenango Co., N. Y. Also wanted the name of the father of one Polly Winchester; also the name of the father of one Richard Goff, a young Revolutionary soldier. This couple lived after their marriage in New London, Conn., and later removed to New York State, where they died. Correspondence is desired with any member of the families of Josiah or Anianah Winchester, old family of Connecticut. Address,

Mrs. JOHN A. WATLING,
Ypsilante, Mich.

"New Epistles from Old Lands," by Rev. David Gregg, D.D., New York. E. B. Treat & Co. The title of this volume is taken from that of its first chapter. It is a series of sermons which the author delivered to his own people on his return from a six months' journey in Bible lands. They were all suggested and illustrated by different scenes in his journeyings. Dr. Gregg has vividly described scenes worth remembering and has brought out clear and strong religious lessons from what he describes. The sermons are not only interesting but are practical and helpful. Cloth bound. Price, \$1.50.

"Come One with a Song," by Frank L. Stanton, Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co. This volume of one hundred and eight poems is one that will be appreciated by all lovers of poetry. The themes Mr. Stanton has chosen are from everyday life, and he has the faculty of making his songs appeal to the heart. The book is printed on deckle paper and is attractively bound in cloth and contains a fine portrait of the author. Price, \$1.25.

"Sargent Genealogy," by J. S. Sargent, Chicago, Ill., and Aaron Sargent, Somerville, Mass.

The genealogy of the Sargent family is one that cannot fail of being of interest to all who bear the name of Sargent. The English ancestry has been admirably traced and concisely written by John S. Sargent. The American lineage William

Sargent who came from Northampton, in England, and settled at Malden, Mass., is well written and so arranged as to be easily understood by the novice in the subject of genealogy. About 25 pages are devoted to allied families and the chapter on American Pedigrees also adds to the value of the work. The volume is cloth bound and contains, "Sargent Coat of Arms," "Gifford Arms," "The Old House at Mystic Side," besides other illustrations and maps, and is well indexed. It is a valuable addition to the library of those bearing the name of Sargent, and those connected by marriage with the name—and for all who are interested in Genealogical research. Price by mail, \$3.20

"A Rhymed Biography of Martha Washington," by Mary Virginia Agnew, is a pleasing bit of verse in which the author enters into the details of the everyday life of the wife of the "Father of Our Country," in an attractive manner. Published in Putnam's Historical Magazine, in 1898.

"Father Jerome," by Mrs. Hattie Arnold Clark, American Tract Society, New York

This story deals with the reformation in Spain, in the Sixteenth Century, and with the terrible engine of destruction, the Spanish Inquisition. The story portrays vividly the noble band of men and women who were martyred for their faith. Cloth bound, illustrated, illumined cover. Price, \$1.00.

Who were the parents of Sally Reed, who married William Tousley. Sally Reed, born August 15, 1767; William Toulsey, born August 14, 1761. They lived at one time near Vergennes, Vermont.

Mrs. W. B. SYLVESTER, Brockport, N. Y.

QUERIES.

First.—Parents of Sarah Phelps, of Windsor, who married in 1698, Samuel Pinney (2)—also her line back to the emigrant Phelps.

Second.—Wife of Joseph Pinney (1), born 1710, fourth son of Samuel (2).

Third.—Parents of Jerusha Fuller, who married in 1761, Joseph Pinney (2).

Fourth.—Descendants of Charlotte Pinney, (daughter of Joseph Pinney (2) and Jerusha, of Ludlow, Mass.) who married Russel Smith—also those of her sister Orda Pinney, who married a Mr. Kendall.

Kindly address replies to

Mrs. MARY P. HAHN, Brockport, New York.

To which family of Lawrence did Elisha Lawrence belong, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Fitz Randolph Drake and Rachel his wife, of Staten Island? Also what was the maiden name of Rachel Drake who is buried in church yard of Baptist Church, Stelton, N. J., near New Brunswick. Address,

Mrs. JOHN C. AMES,
140 36th St., Chicago, Ill.

Where and how can I learn something authentic about Mary Osborne, the brave girl of Revolutionary days, who blew out the candle to hide her brother's flight from a party of British, one of whom drew his sword and ordered her to blow it in again? The incident occurred near Valley Forge, where her father was in camp. Mary afterward married Isaac de Haven. A prompt reply is much desired.

R. H.

TYLER—W. I. Tyler, Brigham, Chicago, Ill., is preparing to publish a complete Tyler History. He leaves for England in May next, for researches. Robert, the emigrant, settled in Maryland about the year 1663. President John Tyler was a descendant.

Oakham, Mass.—Charles M. Packard of Oakham, is preparing a town history, with genealogical notes of the early families.

The following named persons are compiling genealogies of a particular family:

Redfield.—Miss Julia Redfield, Pittsfield, Mass.

Walker.—Mrs. J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.

Elwell.—L. H. Elwell, Amherst, Mass.

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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 DESCENDANTS at DELMONICO'S.

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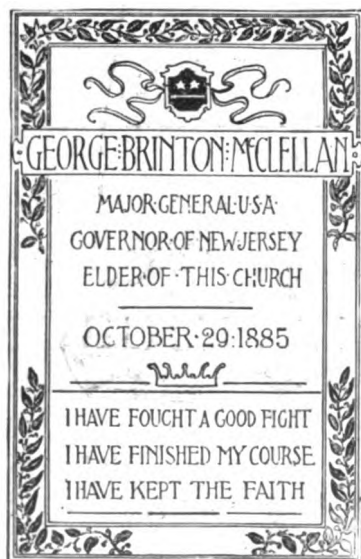
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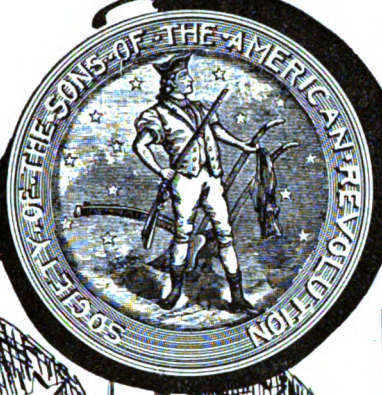
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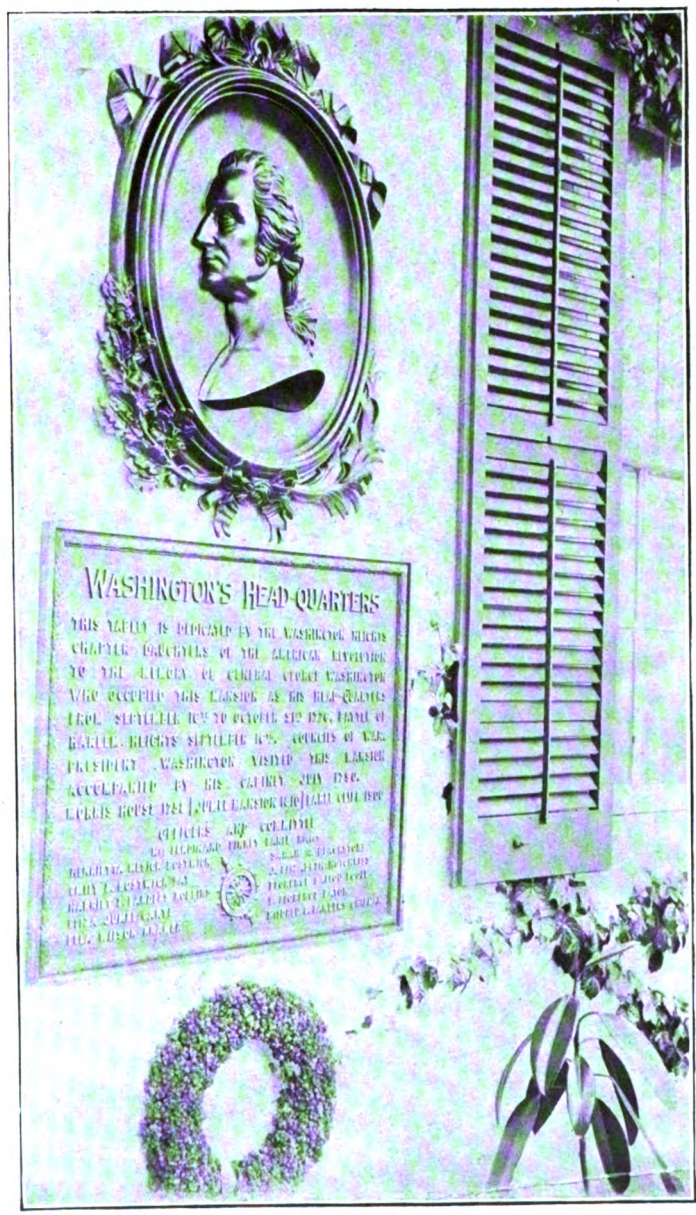
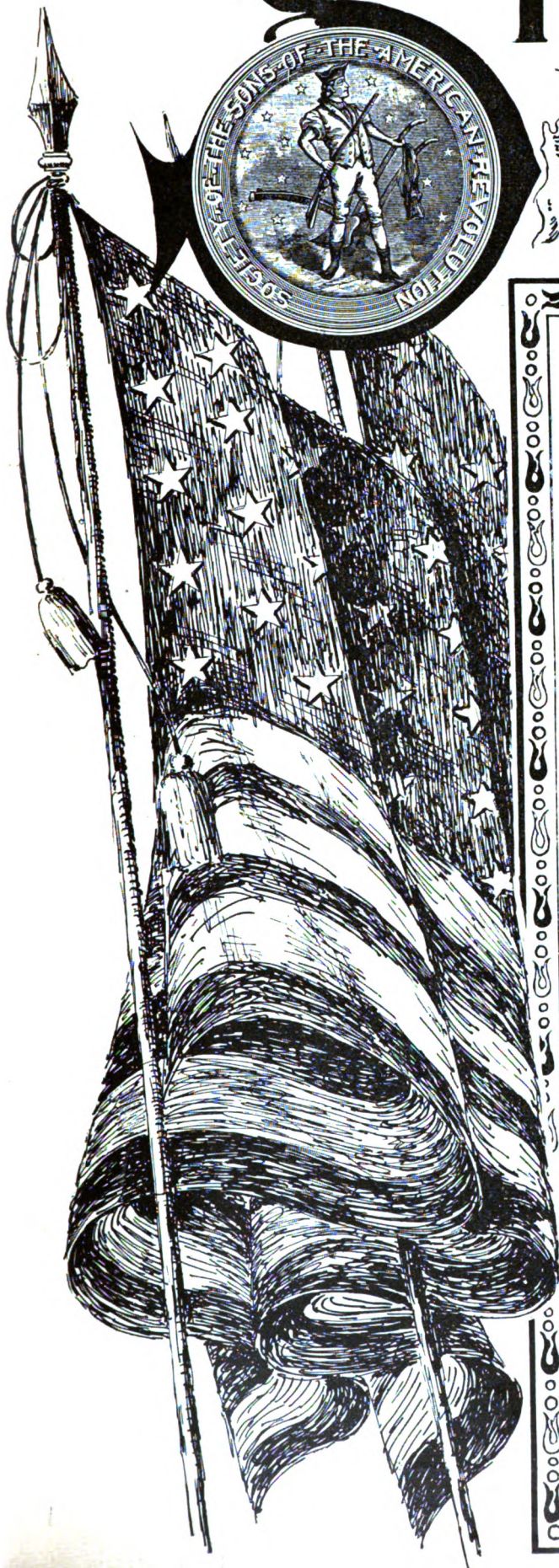
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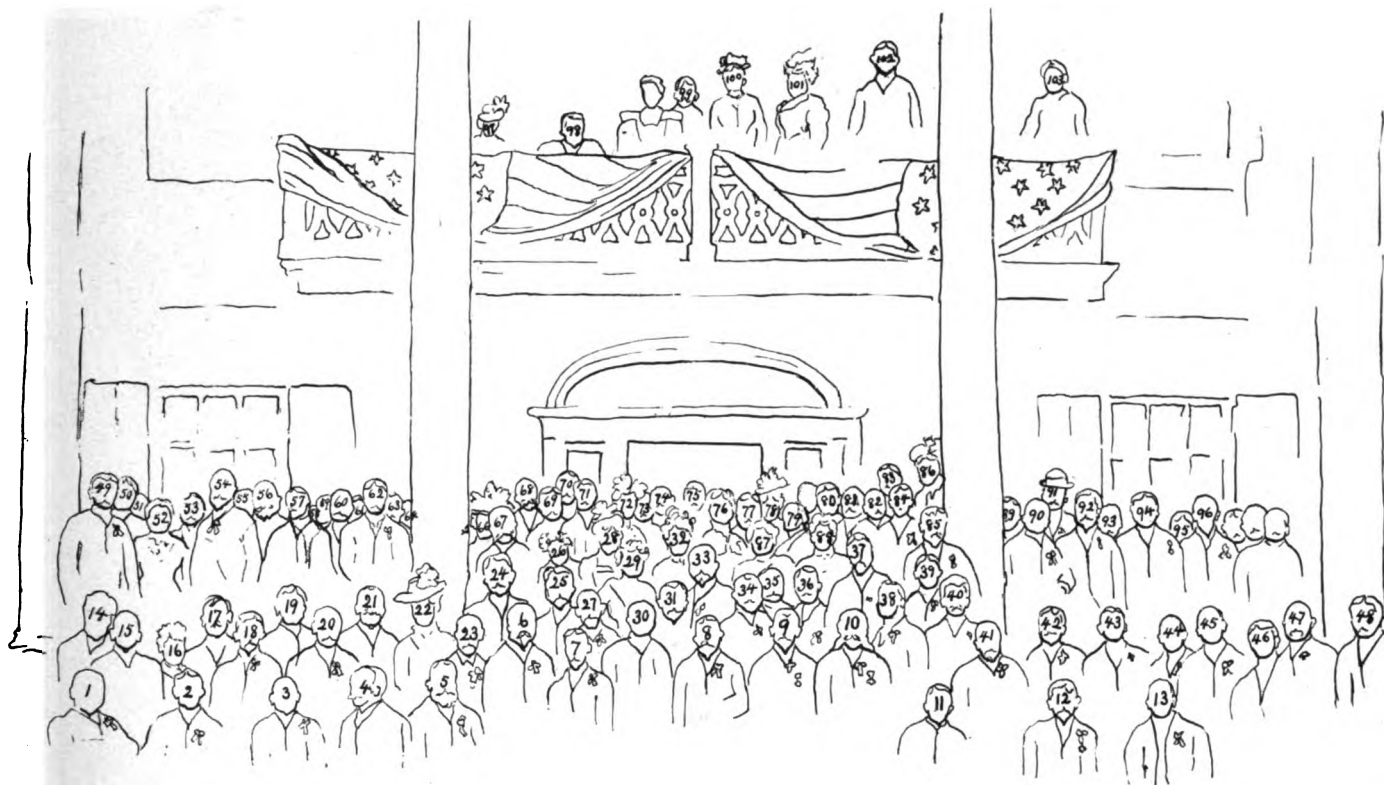
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JUNE, 1900.

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KEY TO PHOTO ON OPPOSITE PAGE OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Taken at Washington's Headquarters, Morris House, April 30, 1900.

NAMES IN PICTURE.

From Left to Right.

- 1 Col. John W. Harper, Cincinnati, O.
- 2 W. W. Wayne, New York.
- 3 J. J. Hubbell, Newark, N. J.
- 4 Dr. Dowling Benjamin, Camden, N. J.
- 5 Col. L. C. Hopkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 6 Edwin Warfield, Baltimore, Md.
- 7 W. W. Blivin, Yonkers, N. Y.
- 8 Capt. Samuel E. Gross, Chicago, Ill.
- 9 Gen. E. S. Greeley, New Haven, Conn.
- 10 Wm. E. Chandler, New Haven, Conn.
- 11 Rev. Thos. S. Childs.
- 12
- 13
- 14 William H. Murphy, Newark, N. J.
- 15 E. W. Bissell, Detroit, Mich.
- 16 Mrs. E. A. Rowland, Rome, N. Y.
- 17 E. A. Rowland, Rome, N. Y.
- 18 Thos. S. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 19 Col. A. J. Logan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 20 Franklin Hart, New Haven, Conn.
- 21 Willis C. Hardy, Mass.
- 22 Miss Benjamin, Camden, N. J.
- 23 Chas. B. Holman, Mass.
- 24 Rev. E. D. Warfield, D.D., Chaplain-General, Easton, Pa.
- 25 Chas. B. Wight, New York.
- 26 Miss Florence Gazzam, N. Y.
- 27 Judge D. S. Wade, Montana.
- 28 Miss Laura Griffith, Utica, N. Y.
- 29 Mrs. Edw. Hagaman Hall.
- 30
- 31
- 32 Mrs. E. V. D. Gazzam.

- 33 Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Wash., D. C.
- 34 O. M. Harper, New York.
- 35 Gen. F. H. Appleton, Boston, Mass.
- 36 Pres.-Gen. F. Murphy, Newark, N. J.
- 37 Dr. Greeley Parker, Mass.
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- 39 G. W. Bates, Detroit, Mich.
- 40 Julius J. Estey, Vermont.
- 41 John Paul Ernest, Washington, D. C.
- 42 W. D. McLean, Washington, D. C.
- 43 J. F. Pierce, Wisconsin.
- 44
- 45 Wm. Silleck, New York.
- 46 Louis H. Cornish, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 47 Wittington Robinson, N. Y. City.
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- 49 Dr. Geo. C. F. Williams, Conn.
- 50 Capt. A. A. Folsom, Brookline, Mass.
- 51 Mrs. E. L. B. Fay, New York.
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- 62 Howard De Haven Ross, Delaware.
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- 67 Gen. Thos. M. Vincent, Wash., D. C.
- 68 Col. Francis E. Grice, Wash., D. C.
- 69 Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Wash., D. C.
- 70
- 71
- 72 Judge John Goode, Washington, D. C.
- 73 Dr. John W. Bayne, Washington, D. C.
- 74 Harry B. Palmer, Helena, Mont.
- 75 Mrs. Howard S. Robbins, New York.
- 76 Geo. H. Marston, Mass.
- 77 Miss Wardwell, Rhode Island.
- 78 Governor Wardwell, Rhode Island.
- 79 Guy E. Wells, Wilmington, Del.
- 80 Edward J. Chaffee, New York.
- 81
- 82
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- 85 H. S. Sibley, Detroit, Mich.
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- 87 Mrs. S. A. Blackstone, New York.
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- 89
- 90 H. B. Ferris, Chicago, Ill.
- 91 Col. Samuel Daskam, Norwalk, Conn.
- 92 Chas. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.
- 93 Band.
- 94 James H. Gilbert, Chicago, Ill.
- 95 Band.
- 96 J. D. Vandercook, Chicago, Ill.
- 97
- 98 R. E. Fox, Syracuse, N. Y.
- 99
- 100
- 101 Mrs. Geo. D. Bangs, New York.
- 102 Wm. P. Striker Earle, New York.
- 103 Guyon Locke C. Earle, New York.



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"THE MEN BEHIND THE FUN."

In undertaking to hold the National Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution in New York City, at this time, the Empire State Society was taken at a disadvantage.

Internicine strife over the election had caused resignations, and an apathy settled over many members who were disgusted that such things could be in a Society devoted to Patriotic endeavor.

Another factor to cause worryment was the absence in Europe of Mr. Chas. W. Haskins, the Treasurer-General, who had been instrumental in inviting the Congress here, and, until called away, been very active in getting subscriptions. Our President, Robert Roosevelt, who had also taken an interest in its success, was called away about the same time. With these troubles to contend with a committee was organized to carry the project through.

To the perseverance and self-sacrifice of these men, the entertainment of our guests was a success and one that the Society should feel proud of, on account of the feeling in the Society, the committee took upon itself the expense of the entertainment and agreed to make good any shortage, so that the State Society would not in any way be put to expense; the workers and their friends responded nobly, as the results show.

The galaxy of beauty at the head of this page, adorned with the flower that best describes their many virtues, won the Marathon race in endurance, and capacity of work in the details of keeping things moving.

The headquarters of the National Society were at the Waldorf-Astoria, where many delegates arrived Sunday. In the evening, church services were held at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Chaplain-General, Rev. Rufus Wheelwright Clarke, of Detroit, assisted by the Vicar of the Chapel, the Rev. Mortimer Greer and associate clergy. The service was well attended. The historic pew where George Washington worshipped was tastefully trimmed with flags, through the kindness of Mr. Ames, of Armin & Co., and at the door members of the Continental Guard, in the uniform of 1776, made an appropriate and picturesque setting to the scene.

Monday morning, the Congress was called to order in the small ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria, after the session, a reception was given by General and Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, at the Morris House, Washington's headquarters. This feature was well attended by the delegates and thoroughly enjoyed. The old house was built in 1758 for Colonel Morris, who married Mary Phillipse, of Phillipse Manor, who had been courted by George Washington. Col. Morris was a Tory and left the country during the Revolution.

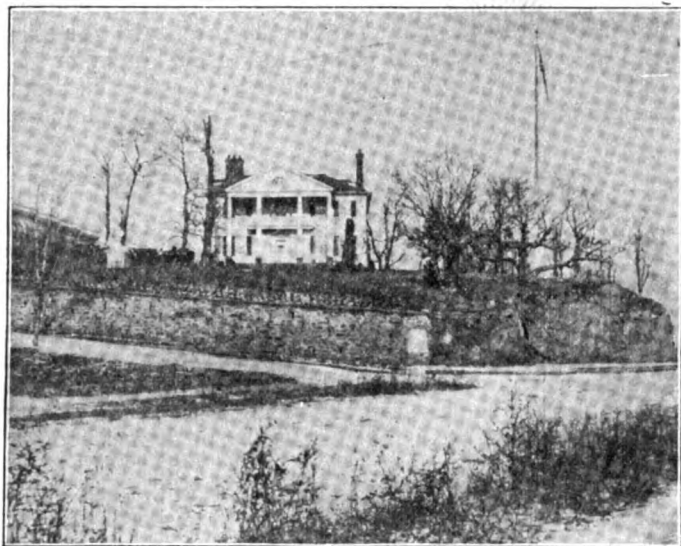
George Washington occupied this house as his headquarters during part of his stay in New York. The house was afterwards purchased by Stephen Jumel, an eccentric Frenchman who married the beauty, famous as Madam Jumel, and afterwards the wife of Aaron Burr.

This house is situated on the heights overlooking the Harlem River, near the entrance to the speedway and from its grounds an extensive prospect may be had.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 has advocated the purchase of the property by the City for Park purposes, and the preservation of the house.

On part of the property it is hoped the City will erect a building for Historical relics and a meeting place for the Patriotic Societies, and the Editor has cause to believe that the City will do it. There are documents, heir looms and relics of colonial days in the possession of the members of our Patriotic Societies enough to fill a large museum that would be given or loaned to such an institution, should one be erected. As an example, look at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and take note of the contributions of Art that are constantly being made, and the reputation of this collection does much to make New York City a wealthy one, from the people who are drawn here by it.

Tuesday afternoon, a reception was given the delegates by the New York City Chapter, D. A. R. The large ball room at Sherry's was crowded by the visitors. The Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean received, assisted by the Princess Salm Salm and officers of the Chapter. Music from the Hungarian Band, and refreshments from a long table were factors in the elation of the guests. Speeches were made by Mrs. McLean, General



MORRIS HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Breckinridge, General Joseph Wheeler, Miss Annie Wheeler, Walter S. Logan and others, and the reception was in every way an enjoyable one to the members of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., deserve the thanks of all who participated.

As a side show, the lecture on "Colonial Days in New England" was given, but the attractions in the large room with its Hungarian Band and cooling refreshments, drew the crowd's attention. In fact, the lecture run up against a veritable buzz saw. There is a time for a prayer meeting and a circus, but when the circus strikes the town on the night of the prayer meeting, the attendance at the latter is apt to have fallen off.

In the evening, the Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria was attended by about 450 guests; Vice-President Walter S. Logan, acting as toast-master in a very acceptable manner. Among the speakers were Lieut-General Nelson A. Miles, Franklin Murphy, General Joseph Wheeler, Rev. Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth Church, General J. C. Breckinridge, Joseph Jefferson, Lieut-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff and W. H. Gillette and Comptroller Bird S. Coler.

The boxes were well filled with ladies listening to the eloquence that flowed like appolinaris from the speaker's table. In one box as the guest of Compatriot John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Jefferson Davis held quite a reception and cordially greeted the numerous Sons who were anxious to do her honor.

Compatriot:—You have had at various times a copy of *THE SPIRIT OF '76* thrust at you by the Order of the National Society who about once a year publish the minutes of the Congress and send you a copy that you may know what they are doing. This, no doubt, interests you, but there is Compatriot So and So, who don't care a continental what the Congress has done, in fact, all he ever joined for was to get into decent society, and he pays his dues and retains his membership that his name may appear in the papers along with men of note, when the Society gives its annual banquet.

Of course, you don't have any use for such a man; then there is that old fossil, Such and Such, who gets up in the meetings and reads ancient history until you get up and leave the hall. You don't see any use in that kind of entertainment.

Then there is So and So always looking for office, attends all the meetings, works on the books and makes a slave of himself and what he does it for, I can't see.

The long drawn out resolution man is another nuisance, who makes life burdensome, but if it wasn't for him, there probably would not be any record of Patriotic work performed, so he will undoubtedly remain a factor in the dismal meetings, that are all we get for our money.

When a new member joins, he comes to the meetings with the expectation of meeting Americans, beings of kindred thoughts, men sociable and with an ardor for patriotic work, and what he too often finds is petty bickerings, jealousies for official preferment, surly looks and aggressive answers to civil questions, soon drives those of a sensitive nature away from the meetings, and only the tough hided remain, and when the membership is called upon for assistance, it is not forth-coming, and why should it be?

Now, these few utterances apply to, you know who I mean, and if you would mark a copy of the paper and send it to him it would increase the circulation of *THE SPIRIT OF '76*, and at the same time make the recipient remember the paper. He probably would not send a dollar subscription, but as you have already done so, the paper is just as well off.

Editor of *SPIRIT OF '76*.

I am sure, all of your readers must have been interested in Mr. Quisenberry's Tabulation of our Medal members of the Spanish-American war. The number in proportion to membership is very creditable, yet, I have reason to believe, there are some omissions. Volunteer organizations from fifteen states reported to me at various times in Luzon. In addition to those enumerated by Mr. Quisenberry, there were regiments from Idaho and North and South Dakota.

We have no State Societies in these States, but there are members of the association in a number of States where we have no organizations. Just before the outbreak of the Philippine Insurrection, I called a meeting of American Sons which brought about a dozen compatriots together. We arranged for a banquet and sent out a circular to ascertain the number in Manila. Within a few days we had thirty or forty responses. But on the 5th of February of last year, Senor Emelio Aguinaldo invited us to an open air Barbecue, we could not decline.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 7th, 1900.



HON. FRANKLIN MURPHY,

EX. PRESIDENT GENERAL NATIONAL SOCIETY S. A. R.

Franklin Murphy, our Ex-President-General, has been a steadfast friend to the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society shared their appreciation of his labors by unanimously electing him to the highest honor in their power, which he has upheld in an efficient manner. He has sailed for Paris, where as Commissioner he will, no doubt, look out for the Society's good.

"Out of sight, out of mind," is an old saw, but a true one. Chas. Waldo Haskins, who has so long and faithfully served the Society as Treasurer-General was retired without any commendations for his services. But at the election of officers, everything is in such a state of chaos, that an omission of this kind should be looked upon as more careless than unjust.

Erastus Everett, LL. D., formerly a noted educator, died yesterday at his home, 552 Bergen St., Brooklyn, in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Princeton, Mass., and was a descendant of Richard Everett, who emigrated from England in 1632.

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LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

This issue of the SPIRIT OF '76 has been delayed by not receiving copy from the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, of their Convention, held in New York City, May 1st, copy being received July 21st, 1900.

The July and August numbers will be published at once.

This announcement will, we hope, answer the numerous inquiries as to "where we were at."

The unusually fine effect noticed in the music of the Phonograph given with the lecture "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," is caused by the Blackman attachment to the Reproducer, made by the Phonograph Exchange, Church and Barclay St, New York City.

NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Office of Gen. JOS. A. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A.,

President-General.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1900.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has now existed as an organized National body for just ten years; and the close of the decade, as well as of the century, seems to mark this as a singularly appropriate time for publishing a National Register in such form as to permanently preserve the important historical data concerning the Revolutionary ancestors of the ten thousand or more members of the Society. Such a work would be valuable beyond expression, and would necessarily become more and more valuable as time progresses. The National Society to whom, as it appears to me, this matter should appeal strongly, seems strangely apathetic and indifferent. Can you, if you please, do anything to stir them up to a realizing sense of the great importance of doing the work at once? As the editor of the organ of the Society, you might awaken them through the columns of THE SPIRIT OF '76. Or, if the National Society can not be induced to take hold of the matter promptly, perhaps some enterprising individual member may be patriotic enough to take it up and push it through to a successful conclusion. Mr. Henry Hall published a very valuable work of this description some years ago; and with his experience in that line, and his adaptability for such work, he would, perhaps, be the man of all men to undertake it, if he could be induced to do so. Or some enterprising publisher may undertake it, on the chances of making money out of it.

I hope this matter may awaken your warm interest, as you are the spokesman, as it were, for the whole Society; and that you will at once agitate it strongly in "The Spirit of '76."

"If 'twere done, 'twere well 'twere quickly done."

Faternally, A. C. QUISENBERRY.

Compatriots:—

The National Society cannot undertake the compiling of a Register for lack of funds, the State Societies only allow twenty-five cents for each member in good standing for running expenses of the National Society and this sum is inadequate to stand any unusual expense.

Thus, the National Society does nothing for the good of the cause, so the State Societies complain, and yet it is in the power of the State Societies to change all this by doubling their contributions and giving the National Society a chance to carry out some of their plans for the Society's growth and betterment.

As far as THE SPIRIT OF '76 is concerned, it has always hoped that it could be some day of material use to the Society which has adopted it as its official organ, although a National Congress made it such, its officers have never used it in that capacity, and it has been of little service to the cause.

The delegates to one Convention said, they could not vote for the paper's benefit, as they had not been instructed by their members to do so, and so nothing has been done, it remains with each of you, individually, to express your wishes in the matter and your Society will carry them out.

As a means of economy to the State Societies, in saving the expense of the meeting notices, publishing the speeches and orations of its members and sending them a copy monthly, it would be appreciated.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 could as an official organ publish in each issue a speech made at some patriotic gathering by a member of the S. A. R.

An essay that had won a medal given by some State Society.

An illustration of a monument erected in memory of the Patriots of '76.

All the official notices of meetings, entertainments, resolutions adopted, elections, etc., that now require postage and circulars, would be permanently preserved in this form.

In the interest of harmony the speeches and essays would be submitted to a committee, who would select 12 of each to be published during the year.

Each member of the Society in good standing would receive THE SPIRIT OF '76 monthly, from the National Society, without expense to the member as that would come through his regular dues.

The Register of the National Society could be published in connection with the paper.

This proposition is made to you individually, to express your wishes to your State Society.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co., of New York, will publish in each issue, for one year, twelve pages of such matter pertaining to the good of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution as may be approved by a committee appointed for that purpose. In the Convention number an additional twelve pages will be allowed.

Send to each member in good standing the paper monthly, for one year:

PROVIDED: That the National Society subscribe for the entire membership of the Sons of the American Revolution, at thirty-five cents each, bills to be payable monthly, when paper has been mailed.

The Society is in no way responsible for the management of the paper nor for its debts.

This can only be accomplished by the State Societies voting the National Society an additional sum per capita and the National Society accepting the proposition. Look into it and see what the Society can save and what satisfaction you can get out of it.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, April 30th and May 1st, 1900.

President General Murphy. This Congress will now be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The Chaplain General, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D. Almighty God, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, the Ruler of Nations, we adore Thy name; we magnify Thy image; we revere Thy justice. Look upon us, we beseech Thee, as we assemble here in Thy name and presence. Give us that wisdom which Thou alone canst give, that we may be directed by Thee in all of our councils, and by Thy Holy Spirit.

We thank Thee for the blessing that has attended this Society in the past and we pray Thee to help us, who are now its members, to preserve inviolate the exalted rights and liberties for which our fathers fought; and to promote national union and honor, and to render permanent the cordial affection and brotherly kindness to one another which should ever dwell in the hearts of those who have a common heritage; and when we have done and suffered all that Thy will has designed for us here, do Thou admit us to an abundant entrance into the everlasting Kingdom which Thou hast provided for us, through the merits and mediation of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

(Followed by the Lord's Prayer.)

President General. Compatriots: I have the pleasure to introduce to you the Vice-President and the Acting President of the Empire State Society, Mr. Walter S. Logan.

Mr. Walter S. Logan. Mr. President, Ladies, Gentlemen and Compatriots: From the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution I bring greetings to the officers and delegates of the National Society.

The men of New England, I welcome you here to-day, for you bring with you the fresh breezes from Lexington and Bunker Hill. I welcome you men of New Jersey, for well do we remember Trenton and Princeton, and Morristown. I welcome you men from Pennsylvania, for who can forget that valley where, one whole long winter, Washington and Steuben forged an army that afterwards won the independence of our nation. I welcome you from Delaware, for the defeat of Brandywine was as glorious as a victory. I welcome you from the South, for you bring with you the memories of King's Mountain and Yorktown. Men of Texas, I welcome you. You had a little Revolution of your own half a century after ours, but the men who won the independence of Texas were the descendants of those who had fought at Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. We weep with you over the murders at Goliad and the Alamo. We share with you our Bunker Hill, but we claim the right to share with you the glories of your San Jacinto. Men of the West, we welcome you. The States that you represent, were, for the most part, an unbroken wilderness when we were fighting the War of the Revolution; but, when the soldiers of the Continental Army had been disbanded they turned their faces to the West, and with their sons and their daughters, having conquered here in the East a foreign foe, conquered that wilderness for the American nation, and made it the greatest and most prosperous country on the earth. (Applause.)

Eut, in calling your attention to the States from which you come, I by no means want you to forget the State you have come to. (Applause.) We New Yorkers are modest and bashful by nature (laughter), but in the interest of history I deem it my duty to call your attention to some of our manifold virtues. I welcome you to the State of Alexander Hamilton, the man who led the charge at Yorktown, who left the impress of his great intellect upon the Constitution of the United States, and who organized the Treasury Department of our nation on such a firm and enduring basis that our two per cent. bonds are selling at a premium to-day. (Applause.) I welcome you to the State of John Jay and Van Buren and Theodore Roosevelt. I welcome you to the State wherein lie the battlefields of Bemis Heights, and Stony Point, and Long Island. I welcome you to the State of the thundering Niagara, whose power has been harnessed to the industries of the State, so that it is moving the wheels of civilization; to the State wherein rise the Adirondacks in majestic beauty towards the sky; to the State wherein the Hudson flows in picturesque beauty to the sea. I welcome you to the State of patriotic men and lovely women. (Applause.)

I welcome you to the City of New York, to the city of Peter Stuyvesant, and Robert B. Roosevelt, and Robert A. Van Wyck; to this Dutch town at the foot of the Hudson river; to the city which maintains near its lower end a menagerie, wherein bulls and bears, and other wild animals disport for your delectation—and for your profit if you are on the right side of the market. To the city which, at its principal end, has a system of parks wherein all the world could find recreation and amusement at the same time. To the city which has within its population all kinds and all conditions of men; that has its Fifth avenue and its Tenth

avenue; its Murray Hill and its East Side; the city the spires of whose churches rise towards heaven—and, as Dr. Parkhurst says—which has the worst dens of vice in the world. To the only city in the world which has a Waldorf-Astoria. (Applause.)

The city is yours while you are with us. By virtue of the power in me vested, I give, grant, deed and convey it to you here and now. While you remain we are simply your tenants at will, and when you go back—if you are able to remember anything, which we don't intend you shall be—please remember that we are not always so bad as we are painted; and when you think of New York City don't think of it always on the lines of the newspaper accounts of it, and try to remember that if you mine a New Yorker you will find sometimes pretty surely a vein of good ore in him. (Applause.)

Mr. President and gentlemen, the Empire State Society is yours; the city is yours; the State of New York is yours. We are all yours while you are with us. (Long and continued cheers.)

President General. Mr. President of the Empire State Society: I thank you very much for the very generous and cordial words with which you have welcomed us, and for all those things which you have given us for our use during our stay in this city. I remember very well, eight years ago, when this Society met in this city and the delightful time we then had. Since that time we have gone to Chicago and to Washington and to Boston and to Richmond and to Cleveland and to Morristown; and last year to Detroit.

This year finds us again in the Empire City of the Empire State. It is no reflection, I think, sir, on the hospitality of any city that we have visited, that our hearts some way yearn to New York. We are glad to come to New York for a great many reasons. We remember all that it has of Revolutionary history, and all that makes it precious to us as the second city in the world, and the Empire city of this great nation. We remember that Washington took his oath of office in this city. We remember that for the first five years of the government, its seat was in this city. We remember that the National Constitution was ratified in this city. We remember, above all, the hospitality and the patriotism of the Empire State Society; and I thank you, sir, on behalf of this Congress, for the cordial words with which you have made us welcome to New York. (Applause.)

President General. The Eleventh Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution I now declare formally opened. The general order of business has been, for the first session, the reading of the various reports of the general officers and such business as we may have time for, if these reports are not too long. Prior to that, however, it is customary and necessary to have the credentials of the delegates examined by a Committee on Credentials, and we ordinarily appoint a committee of three for this purpose.

On motion duly seconded it was resolved to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Committee of Three on Credentials: Secretary General Samuel Eberly Gross of Illinois, John Paul Earnest of District of Columbia, Mr. J. J. Hubbell of New Jersey.

(A recess of 10 minutes was taken for the examination of the credentials.)

The recess having expired, the Secretary General moved that Mr. Albert Judson Fisher be made Assistant Secretary during this Congress.

Motion carried.

An invitation was read by Col. Lewis C. Hopkins, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, that had been received from Mrs. Donald McLean, tendering a reception to the delegates at Sherry's.

On motion it was unanimously agreed to accept the invitation.

Col. Hopkins at this stage announced that the proposed reviewing of Squadron A, which was to have been part of the programme, could not be carried out, owing to the absence, on duty, of the officer who had the matter in hand.

President General. The Secretary will now call out the names of the delegates whose credentials have been handed in to the Committee on Credentials.

The Assistant Secretary read the following roll of delegates:
**LIST OF DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES PRESENT AT
THE NATIONAL CONGRESS, APRIL
30TH AND MAY 1ST, 1900.**

NEW YORK CITY.
GENERAL OFFICERS.

Hon. Franklin Murphy.....President General.
Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, U. S. A. Vice-President General.
Hon. John Whitehead.....Vice-President General.

Hon. Jonathan Trumbull.....Vice-President General.
 Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross.....Secretary General.
 A. Howard Clark.....Registrar General.
 Edward M. Gallaudet, LL. D.....Historian General.
 Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D.....Chaplain General.

STATE SOCIETIES.

CALIFORNIA.

John W. Moore, S. C. Mastick, Gen. T. W. Hubbard, C. C. Upham, Norris K. Davis.

COLORADO.

Edward L. Kelly, Elmer F. Kelly, Harry M. Clark.

CONNECTICUT.

Gen. E. S. Greeley, Morris B. Beardsley, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, Charles G. Stone, George C. F. Williams, William E. Chandler, Everett E. Lord, Franklin H. Hart, Col. Samuel Daskam, Frederick A. Spencer, Rufus E. Holmes, Levi E. Coe, Merritt Heminway.

DELAWARE.

Howard DeHaven Ross, Lawrence B. Jones, Spottswood Garland, H. E. Thomas.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, William H. Bayley, William V. Cox, Francis E. Grice, Hon. John Goode, John Paul Earnest, Dr. John W. Bayne, O. O. Owen.

FLORIDA.

George D. Cross, W. Kessler.

ILLINOIS.

Hon. James H. Gilbert, John S. Sargent, Judge C. W. Raymond, A. M. Slauson, Albert Judson Fisher, John D. Vandercook, H. B. Ferris, Rev. DeWitt L. Pelton.

INDIANA.

Mortimer Levering, Frederick B. Perry.

IOWA.

Damon Noble Sprague.

KENTUCKY.

M. M. Parker, Dr. T. S. Childs, George T. Wood, Col. Lewis C. Hopkins.

MAINE.

Hon. E. A. Butler, Withington Robinson, Dr. Charles E. Banks.

MARYLAND.

Col. William Ridgely Griffith, Hon. Edwin Warfield, Joseph Noble Stockett, Alfred D. Bernard, Charles B. Tiernan.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Francis H. Appleton, Dr. F. H. Brown, Dr. M. G. Parker, Nathan Warren, Col. E. Stearns, C. B. Holman, S. D. Gilbert, E. C. Battis, Chas. S. Parsons, Capt. A. A. Folsom, Dr. James B. Thornton, George H. Marston, Luke S. Stowe, Willis C. Hardy, Louis F. Brown.

MICHIGAN.

Henry S. Sibley, Edwin W. Gibson, George W. Bates, John Patton, Jr., E. W. Bissell, H. P. Gibson, Harry W. Quinby, Anton G. Hodenfyll.

MINNESOTA.

Daniel Rogers Noyes, Hon. William J. Hahn, Hon. Henry A. Castle, Wallace Donald McLean, William Fellows Peet.

MISSOURI.

Frank C. Spaulding.

MONTANA.

Harry B. Palmer, Lucius S. Wade.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Frank W. Rollins, Howard F. Hill, Howard S. Robbins, Fred G. Hartshorn, J. LeB Willard.

NEW JERSEY.

Hon. John Whitehead, Henry L. Janeway, William H. Murphy, A. W. Bray, Philip H. Hoffman, Dr. George Peck, U. S. N.; Samuel C. Cowart, Rev. William Welles Holley, D. D.; G. Wisner Thorne, Dowling C. Benjamin, M. D.; John J. Hubbell, Lewis Parker, Frederick Frelinghuysen, William C. Armstrong.

NEW YORK.

Walter S. Logan, Col. Ralph E. Prime, Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Carroll C. Rawlings, Albert J. Squier, William H. Wayne, William W. J. Warren, Gen. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, Orlando M. Harper, J. Lawrence McKeever, William W. Bliven, Vincent M. Munier, Eugene A. Rowland, Dr. Charles H. Walker, Gen. Horatio C. King, Richard T. Davies, Homer Lee, George D. Tooker, James H. Everett, Lovell H. Carr, Ernest C. Moses, Alfred G. Wright, William R. Huntington, Charles G. Shepard.

OHIO.

Maj. Moulton Houk, Hon. James H. Anderson, Hon. James M. Richardson, Col. John W. Harper, LeDroit L. Barber, Harry E. Thomas.

OREGON.

Gen. Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A.

President General. Gentlemen: I want to interrupt the roll call a moment to say what most of you know: that this Society has had no more devoted member from its beginning than he who has just risen to respond to his name (referring to General An-

derson). General Thomas M. Anderson was President of the Oregon Society until he was called by the Government to go to the Philippines, and his distinguished service there doubly endears him to us here. I am glad that General Anderson is with us to-day.

The Secretary resumed the calling of the roll of delegates.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. A. J. Logan, H. D. Sellers, Judge James Denton Hancock, Dr. E. D. Warfield, Thomas S. Brown.

RHODE ISLAND.

George Corlis Nightingale, George A. Buffum, James H. Tower, Robert P. Brown, William T. C. Wardwell.

VERMONT.

Julius Jacob Estey, Horace J. Brooks.

VIRGINIA.

R. H. Gaines, W. Macfarlane Jones.

WASHINGTON.

J. Kennedy Stout, John D. Biddis, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, S. I. Besselièvre.

WISCONSIN.

J. F. Peirce, Walter M. Durant, Guy Everett Wells.

President General. We will now listen to the reading of the report of the Secretary General.

Secretary General Gross' report was then read as follows:

SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Secretary General has the honor to report that the year just past has been a generally prosperous one with all State Societies. Reports show a gain in membership nearly all along the line, the slight decrease in the few instances resulting usually from the cutting off of delinquent and inactive members who added little strength to the organization.

Many State Societies have been called to mourn the death of prominent members, including Presidents and other officials of State organizations.

The list of Sons of the American Revolution who served in the war with Spain, published under the auspices of the National Society, by its Medal Committee, which has been since very largely augmented by reports from those still in service in the Philippines, and others whose services were unknown to State Secretaries at the time of making up the rolls, shows that a large quota of members of our organization assisted in the patriotic efforts of our country in behalf of other lands and peoples. Many glowing acknowledgments and tributes of thanks have been received by our National Society through its Secretary General, in acknowledgment of the medals received by them in recognition of such services.

Two amendments have been offered to the National Constitution, copies of which have been duly forwarded to the various State Societies, in accordance with the provision of Article VIII., and which will come up for action in the due course of the proceedings.

Silver medals have been awarded during the past year for the best patriotic essays to Jesse G. M. Bullowa, of the College of the City of New York; to Miss Helen Louise Kimlin, of the University of Michigan; and to Lester T. Hubbard, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Committees have been appointed by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution to act conjointly with reference to the proposed tablet to be placed upon the Lafayette Memorial Monument in Paris, the plans of which monument have been received from the architect of the Lafayette Memorial Commission.

Circular letters have been sent out to the various State Societies, at the request of the Maryland Society, suggesting that they urge upon their representatives in Congress favorable action to an appropriation for the completion of the Maryland Revolutionary Monument, for which a large sum has been already raised by that State Society; also regarding the resolution introduced by Mr. Farmer at the Detroit Congress of last year, and referred to a committee, urging Congressional action to provide for the printing and distribution of all Revolutionary War Records existing in the department at Washington. Numerous communications have been sent to the various State Societies urging upon all delegates to this Congress the necessity of securing railway certificates, in order that compatriots from the far West and South may receive the benefit of a liberal reduction in fare.

Many local chapters have been established throughout the year, and the reports of the various State Societies, synopsis of which are hereto appended, bespeak a general growing interest throughout our land in the principles and purposes which the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution represents, and presage a bright future for the organization.

Arizona. The Arizona Society reports a year of unusual activity in society interests and a considerable addition to its numbers. This State Society has been instrumental in the establishment of a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To the Arizona Society is wholly due the credit for the enactment of a flag law by the last territorial legislature. They report their

annual Washington's birthday banquet as the finest ever given in the Territory.

Arkansas. The Arkansas State Society reports that its annual dinner at the Capital Hotel, Little Rock, commemorating Washington's birthday, was an event of unusual interest. This society mourns the death of its able President, Samuel Wright Williams, who died on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900.

California. California reports a rather quiet year, with a net gain in membership of ten. Independence Day Lexington Day and Bunker Hill Day were all duly observed and commemorated. A notable event in the history of the society was the celebration of Yorktown Day by a banquet at the Palace Hotel, with a large attendance of eminent Western men. Steps were taken for the establishment of several local chapters.

Colorado. Colorado reports the most flourishing year in the history of that State Society. A reception was tendered its President, General Irving Hale, on his return from service in the Philippines. At the time of presentation of Spanish war medals and certificates to the society's veteran members, the society presented to each of them also a gold medal of special design.

Connecticut. Connecticut reports forty-four new members received during the year and the loss of twenty-one by resignation and death, making a total of 988 active members and forty-one honorary. The Society has awarded \$100 in prizes to public school pupils for patriotic essays, and has erected 280 markers over graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Its contribution to the Lafayette Memorial is \$651.50. Twenty-one members served in the war with Spain, to whom medals were presented at the annual banquet in Hartford.

Delaware. The past year has witnessed an increased interest in our society, owing to the increase in membership, and to the patriotic spirit displayed by all its members in the various social events pertaining to its advancement. The principal event of the year was an elaborate dinner and reception given in commemoration of Washington's birthday at the New Century Club, Wilmington. The guests included the Hon. John Whitehead, of New Jersey; Hon. Walter S. Logan, of New York City; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellis of Philadelphia, and the Right Rev. Coleman of Delaware. Colonial archives have been established at the building of the Historical Society of Delaware for the deposit of the records of the Society. The first year book in the history of the society will be published during 1900, which bids fair to be a year of increased activity and prosperity.

District of Columbia. District of Columbia reports a prosperous year of fully attended monthly meetings, with various receptions, public addresses and banquets, with Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Vice-President General J. C. Breckenridge, Hon. David B. Hill, Wm. E. Curtis and others as speakers. The presentation address at the delivery of Spanish war medals and certificates, on March 21st, 1900, was by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, followed by impromptu speeches by General Joseph Wheeler, Generals Greeley, Sternberg, Breckenridge and Boynton. Admirals Parker and Hitchborn and others. Two gold medals were awarded for prize essays on patriotic subjects. The society laments the loss by death of one of its most conspicuous members, Major Ebenezer Burges Ball, one of the nearest known relatives of George Washington in the present generation.

Florida. The Florida Society, organized four years ago, with fifteen members, reports a present number of thirty-six, and expects a large gain in membership during the current year. At the annual banquet Spanish war medals were presented to three of the members who served in the army or navy.

France. The society in France reports through its President, the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, that that organization includes in its membership the descendants of American and French soldiers alike, who served in the Revolutionary War. Several members have died or have left France, but the society as a whole is in good condition and prosperous. A resolution was adopted at its last meeting congratulating the Massachusetts Society for its action in marking the graves of French soldiers and sailors who served in the Revolutionary War. The interval of apparent inaction which succeeded the organization of the Society in France in 1897 may be attributed to local political conditions, which checked for a time the formation of all societies in France, both native and foreign. These obstacles having been removed, the Society in France may now go forward without hindrance.

The Hawaiian Society reports having held its annual meeting on June 16, 1900, resulting in the re-election of the officers of the previous year. The Society mourns the death of its former Vice-President, Justice Albert Francis Judd, who died on May 20, 1900. A new year book, up to date, is now in the hands of the printers. Besides the regular officers, the Board of Managers includes Hon. P. C. Jones, F. J. Lowrey and William C. Parke.

Illinois. The Illinois Society reports banquets held on Lexington Day and Yorktown Day, 1899, and on Lexington Day, 1900, in addition to which four smokers were held during the

year, with patriotic speeches and papers rendered. On March 23d occurred the presentation of the Spanish war medals to sixteen members, and on January 26th Captain Harry L. Wells delivered a lecture before the society at Steinway Hall on the Philippine Islands. The headquarters of the society have been recently removed to 623 New York Life Building.

Iowa. Iowa reports a net gain of fifteen in membership during the year, and the organization of two more local chapters. Chapters now exist at Des Moines, Keokuk, Ottawa and Sioux City. A committee was appointed to arrange for a memorial tablet to be placed in the State Historical Building to the memory of William Blair, the only Revolutionary soldier buried in the State. The annual meeting and banquet on February 19th was a successful affair, followed by addresses by prominent men and compatriots of Des Moines and Keokuk. A year book will be published during the present year, and increasing growth and prosperity are confidently predicted.

Kentucky. The Kentucky Society reports a comparatively busy year. Prizes offered by the Board of Managers to pupils of high schools for the best essays on Revolutionary topics have awakened much interest. The strained condition of Kentucky state affairs, however, has had its effect upon this society. Brighter times are hoped for, and that the next year's report will show an improvement.

Maine. The Maine Society closes the year with a membership of 352. During the year the society has published Mr. Nathan Gould's "History of Col. Jonathan Mitchell's Cumberland County Regiment, Bagaduce Expedition, 1779," and Mr. Gould has prepared and the society will soon publish "Col. James Scamman's Thirtieth Regiment of Foot, 1775." Public services of great interest were held on the anniversaries of Washington's death and birth, at the latter of which medals were presented to nine members who served in the war with Spain.

Maryland. The Maryland Society held its annual meeting on "Peggy Stewart Day," October 19th, 1899, at which meeting Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent declining re-election to the Presidency, he was succeeded by Col. Wm. Ridgely Griffith. The latter, who is chairman of the Maryland Monument Committee, reported a fund on hand for that purpose of \$14,150.62. An appropriation by Congress is hoped for the completion of the monument, the erection of which has been the desire of the Society for many years. The Society has taken on new life, and from present prospects has a bright future before it.

Massachusetts. During the year the Board of Managers have held, in the city of Boston, ten regular meetings, at which ninety new members have been added, making a total present membership of 1,392. Of these members, twenty-one are actual sons of soldiers of the American Revolution, and two are great-grandsons of Lafayette. The total number of grave markers placed in Massachusetts during the year by this Society is two hundred, and in other states one hundred and eight, making a total of three hundred and eight markers. To this number should be added thirty-seven hundred and seven markers placed in previous years, making a grand total of four thousand and fifteen markers placed by this State Society. Authority to publish a list of the names of soldiers of the American Revolution whose graves are identified or marked, compiled by Mr. Henry A. May, has been given the Committee on Publication. Under the skillful direction of Dr. Francis H. Brown a year book of the Massachusetts Society year book for 1899 has been published. The present total number of Local S. A. R. chapters in the state is sixteen. The Annual Meeting was very largely attended and unusually interesting. Fall Field Day, October 19th, was celebrated by a visit to Concord, Mass., at the invitation of Robert Treat Paine Chapter of that city. The Centennial of the death of Washington was observed by memorial exercises held under the auspices of this Society at Association Hall, Boston, on December 14th. The Society has been ably represented on all public occasions, and has striven to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men who achieved American independence.

Michigan. The Michigan Society reports a year of interest and prosperity. The pleasure which the Michigan Society experienced in entertaining the delegates to the Detroit Congress has added greatly to the general interest, the membership having increased by 53 to a present total of 356. Among public events participated in was the unveiling of the bronze monument erected upon the site of the North Gate of old Fort Detroit through which Chief Pontiac and his warriors entered, intending to surprise and massacre the garrison. The anniversary of Washington's death was commemorated by a joint service with the Louisa St. Clair Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The John Paul Jones Children's Society also being present. The presentation of Spanish War medals to 24 members at the Russell House banquet was the most impressive event of the year, the presentation being made by General Russell A. Alger, who, with Rear Admiral John W. Philip, were the Society's guests.

Minnesota. During the last year considerable additional in-

terest has been taken and many new members have been enrolled. A public celebration of Washington's Birthday conjointly with the Sons of the Revolution was very successful. At the annual banquet held on February 22nd, war medals were presented by the Society's president, General Judson Wade Bishop, to 14 participants in the Spanish war. Medals have been forwarded to 5 others who were not present. The Society has lost 6 prominent members by death.

Missouri. The Missouri State Society reports losses by death, resignation and dismissal about as many as has been gained in new members. The new thriving Kansas City Chapter has enrolled 75 members. The Lexington Day Banquet was largely attended. A special genealogical chart has been issued for the securement of desirable members who are eligible.

Montana. Montana reports a satisfactory progress and is more than holding its own. With reference to collecting colonial records state legislative action has been provided for a state historical society, which is doing very efficient work in the preservation of all pioneer records of the early history of the state.

Nebraska. Nebraska Society has not been very active in a social way, but has added a large number of new members to its list, though losses by death and removal have reduced the net gain to three. The annual banquet, in celebration of the birth of Washington and the Society's tenth year of existence, was well attended and very satisfactory.

New Hampshire. New Hampshire reports that its State Society has lost heavily by deaths during the past year. Medals were privately distributed to 18 members who rendered service in the Spanish-American war.

New Jersey. New Jersey reports the addition of 18 to its membership, making a total of 407. The surrender of Yorktown was celebrated by a public meeting, with an address by Hon. J. Franklin Fort. The anniversary of the Battle of Princeton was celebrated by the Society January 3rd, 1900, in Newark.

New York. The Empire State Society on November 3rd last established at Johnstown, N. Y., the Fort Johnstown Chapter with a charter membership of 25. The other local chapters outside of New York city are Buffalo, Rochester, Yonkers, Syracuse, Gansevoort-Willett, Susquehanna and the Newtown-Battle Chapter. All are adding rapidly to their membership. Six regular meetings have been held, addressed by Hon. George J. Corey, Compatriots Sumner and William L. Hill and others. Among those elected to honorary membership have been Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York; Brig. General William S. Worth and the Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden. Permanent headquarters have been established at 1123 Broadway, which have been stored with relics. Cash prizes have been offered for historical papers upon revolutionary scenes. Spanish War medals have been presented to 76 members of the Empire State. A handsome Year Book has been published and gratuitously distributed. The Empire State Society invited the National Congress to be its guest and the proper committees were appointed to carry out the work, whose efforts have culminated in this present session of the Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Oregon. Oregon reports an addition of 12 members, making total membership of 135. The annual meeting and banquet was the most successful in the history of the society. The medals donated by the National Society to members who served in the Spanish War were presented upon this occasion. Frequent smokers given over to discussion of Revolutionary topics have been inaugurated, adding renewed interest. A Year Book is in active course of preparation.

Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Society, with a total membership of 172, reports an increase of 29 new members received. The society mourns the death of two prominent members—Capt. Alfred E. Hunt and Wynn R. Sewell. Two local chapters have been established during the past year, one at Erie and one at New Castle. Both are in an active and prosperous condition. At the annual Washington's Birthday meeting and banquet Spanish Memorial Medals were presented to nine members of the society.

Rhode Island. Rhode Island has gained 17 new members during the past year and is in a flourishing condition. This state society has placed 206 markers over the graves of revolutionary soldiers. Independence Day was celebrated and the historic event commemorated of the American raid in Long Island December 10th, 1777, with addresses by President Faunce of Brown University, Ex-Governor Lippitt, Rev. Frederick J. Bassett and Col. Henry V. A. Joslin. Medals were presented at the annual meeting to Spanish War veterans, each compatriot being escorted to the platform by an ex-president of the society, the evening ending with a lunch at the University Club, given by the retiring president. A manual has been published during the past year.

South Dakota. The South Dakota Society reports that owing to the few members resident there it has been difficult to hold meetings, but eligible persons are becoming interested, and the prospects for the ensuing year are looking much brighter.

Utah. The annual banquet was held on Lexington Day with a large attendance and was a most decided success. It has given

a stimulant to society interests, and since that date as many new members have been gained as were received the entire year of 1899. Prospects are bright for a further substantial increase. There was a public presentation of medals to Spanish War veterans. Material is being prepared for the publication of a year book during 1900.

Vermont. Vermont State Society has maintained its standing, but with no great increase. A Year Book will be published this year. Charter has been granted for a local chapter in Bennington, with over thirty charter members. Spanish War medals were presented to 12 compatriots, among them being Rear Admiral George Dewey. Presentation was made by the Society's president—Edward Curtis Smith, Governor of Vermont.

Washington. Public patriotic work of the society has been largely performed by the local chapters, of which there are three in the state, one each at Spokane, Seattle, and Tacoma, all of which are alive and gaining in membership. An impressive memorial service for the dead of the First Washington Volunteers was held by the state society in conjunction with the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution on the return of the regiment from the Philippines. A Year Book is about to come from the press. Compatriot Lieut. Henry Moss Boutelle was killed in action at Aliaga, Philippine Islands, while in command of Maccabebe scouts in advance of General Lawton's army.

Wisconsin. The year shows a net gain of 23 in membership, making a total of 206. Flag Day was generally observed throughout the state, as a result of action of the society. Prizes have been offered to school pupils for essays on patriotic subjects. The two local chapters, Kenosha and LaCrosse, are growing rapidly and are among the leading social organizations in their respective localities.

The Secretary-General wishes to thank the administration of the National Society and all the various state officers for their interest and hearty assistance in prosecuting the work of the office to which he was elected.

Respectfully and duly submitted,

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS,

Secretary-General.

The President General. The Treasurer General is on the Mediterranean in search of health, and he has written me a letter expressing his regret at not being able to report here in time for the Congress, as he expected. I would like to ask if his report has reached the Secretary General?

Secretary General. I have as yet received no report from Mr. Haskins.

President General. We will pass it then for the time being. The next report is from the Historian General.

Dr. Gallaudet. Mr. President General and Compatriots: The Historian General having filled his office for two years, has, after deliberation, reached the conclusion that the office of Historian General is the most desirable office in the gift of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The office of Historian General carries with it many honors; the right to appear on the platform; the right to wear a badge around his neck, and the privileged feeling that he holds the unique position among the officers of the Society, for there are five Vice-Presidents to share their honors with one another, but there is only one Historian General. (Laughter.) He has a name which suggests a good deal, and which gives him a sort of reputation of being a literary man, which he may or may not be, according to the circumstances.

Mr. President, I have searched in vain to find that the Historian General has any prescribed duties to perform. We all know that the Secretary General and the Treasurer General have onerous duties and much to perform, but I have looked over the records of the past and I am really not able to find that the Historian General has any duties to perform. The other members of the Boards of Management take all his facts away, and if he tried to write the history of the Society he would have to duplicate what was said in the report of the Secretary General. So he is left in an entirely honorary position. I advise you all to be candidates for the position.

The present Historian General has not received any information that a campaign is being organized for his re-election, and he would like to add that he could not place himself under any obligations for the distribution of patronage of that office, because there is no patronage.

He also advises that he has no particular influence, and hopes that they will not make any move in his behalf. So the office is entirely open for you all, and I trust you may all be candidates, and may the best man win.

President General. I am informed by the Secretary General that there are 160 delegates and alternates present. (Applause.) That is surely very encouraging.

I was just about to call for the report of the Registrar General, the most hard working officer of this society, with the exception of our Secretary General, and the one, I think, who is as

devoted to our interests and to the welfare of the Society as any that I know of. Mr. A. Howard Clarke will now read his report.

Registrar General's report read by Mr. Clarke.

Report of the Registrar General to the New York Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, April 30, 1900:

Compatriots: Your Registrar General has the honor to report that at the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in New York City in 1892, the membership was 3,503, and the Society was prosperous and contented. Since then Congresses have been held in Chicago, Washington, Boston, Richmond, Cleveland, Morristown, and Detroit, and to-day, with the Empire State again the meeting place, the Society numbers, after deducting eleven years' losses by death and other causes, 9,671 active members, full of patriotic enthusiasm; indeed, several hundred of them have within the two years past proved their patriotism as their ancestors did on the field of battle.

The Society is made up of men of various political opinions, one honored member now in the White House and others who properly aspire to the place, men in army and navy life, men eminent as statesmen, jurists, preachers, bankers, merchants, and in every honorable walk of life; all of them men who are justly proud of their descent from those who, by sacrifice of energy, wealth, even life itself, founded this great Republic, the firm establishment of which has well been said to be the crowning achievement of the 19th century.

But it is not the duty of the Registrar General to indulge in words of praise; his duty is plain, it is to guard the entrance gate to the Society and to carefully preserve the manuscript treasures in his keeping, for certainly 10,000 proved pedigrees of descent from patriots of the last century and records of those patriots' work are of historical value and should be kept from harm.

In 1892 there were 18 State Societies, to-day there are 40, with one in France and one in the Hawaiian Islands. The largest Society is in Massachusetts, the Old Bay State, with 1,392 members, 21 of them actual sons of soldiers of the Revolution. The Empire State ranks second, with 1,213 members; next Connecticut, 988; Illinois, 512; and others as given in the following statement:

Arizona	24	Missouri	188
Arkansas	32	Montana	21
California	315	Nebraska	77
Colorado	105	New Hampshire	271
Connecticut	988	New Jersey	407
Delaware	45	New York	1,213
Dist. Columbia	403	Ohio	328
Florida	36	Oregon	135
France	20	Pennsylvania	175
Hawaii	72	Rhode Island	248
Illinois	512	South Dakota	23
Indiana	165	Tennessee	25
Iowa	139	Texas	31
Kansas	153	Utah	50
Kentucky	86	Vermont	258
Louisiana	44	Virginia	98
Maine	353	Washington	119
Maryland	105	West Virginia	15
Massachusetts	1,392	Wisconsin	208
Michigan	356		
Minnesota	376	Total	9,671

During the year 683 new papers have passed the careful scrutiny of the State officers and the Registrar General, and the names have been enrolled.

The number of certificates of membership issued has been 523 and of badge permits 154.

The Registrar General, as a member of the Medal Committee, has also had engrossed under his direction 436 certificates to accompany the medals awarded to the members of the Society who served in the War with Spain, and the medals were also made in Washington city and distributed from there, but the details of the Committee's work will be reported by Chairman Sibley and need not be repeated here.

One of the important works brought about by the Sons of the American Revolution has been the publication by several of the original states of the rolls of their Revolutionary soldiers, and the interest aroused in the search and study of State archives continues to result in the rescue of valuable papers from decay and destruction. It was one of the Sons of the American Revolution who, as a United States Senator, secured National legislation that brought together the scattered rolls in possession of the Executive Departments, and the same Senator is now interesting himself in further legislation whereby these rolls, now fully indexed and accessible through correspondence, may be printed as a public document.

At some of the past Congresses of the Society the Registrar General has called attention to the possible advantages of the publication of a National Register to contain a complete list of

members with record of their ancestors' service in the War of the Revolution. An authority has been granted the Registrar General to prepare such a work, provided it could be done by subscription, without expense to the National Treasury. The demand for such a work has, however, heretofore proved to be entirely incommensurate with its great cost. The preparation, printing and binding of the book means an expenditure of from \$3,000 to \$10,000, dependent upon an edition of 1,000 or 10,000 copies. The full details of cost entering into these aggregates and the feasibility of preparing from the National Register special books for the State Societies from year to year are fully given in a statement prepared by the Registrar General for the information of the Secretary General. The Register would be valuable, even though the information to be printed therein is already published with more detail in the State Society books, but it is a question whether the labor and expense would justify its publication.

The Registrar General again expresses to the State officers his appreciation of their uniform courtesy in helping him to keep the records of the Society above just criticism, and extends to the entire Society his appreciation of the honor (for arduous duty can be honor) conferred upon him by electing him to the office of Registrar General for seven successive terms.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Registrar General.

President General. If there is no objection, the report of the Registrar General will be received.

Col. Griffith. I desire to call attention to one fact in that report, that both the District of Columbia Society and the Maryland Society were revolutionary. I do not want the Convention members to think that old Maryland has only furnished 165 members to this organization.

President General suggested the advisability of continuing the morning session until several of the other reports could be disposed of.

Col. Appleton. I move we adjourn at 1.30 to meet to-morrow at ten.

Motion carried.

President General. I have promised Col. Griffith, President of the Maryland Society, that if we took up any business outside of the reports, that the Convention would hear him.

Col. Griffith. I don't think it is necessary to make any remarks in regard to this matter, as the petition explains itself.

(Reads the petition to the Senate and House of Representatives.)

We are waiting anxiously to get that monument, and I have been making efforts to that end for years. I am getting old and would like to see that monument before I die. I appeal to you to assist me in this matter, for it is a cause for which this Society was organized.

President General. This petition is a matter that has already received the official approval of the organization. Col. Griffith presents this paper, with the request that it be officially signed by the officers of this Society and forwarded to the Senate and the House of Representatives. Are there any remarks on that motion?

Gen. Whitehead. I second the motion of Col. Griffith. I think it is due to this association and to the Society which he represents, that we should accede to his motion. Maryland, with a membership of less than 200, in the way of monument raising has done more than any other Society in our organization. They have reared monuments to 400 of those who fought in battle on Long Island. They ask a very simple thing, and I think it ought to be granted, and that the President of this Society should be requested to have this matter brought to the attention of Congress, so that they may make the appropriation of the sum of \$40,000 for the finishing of the monument. I hope the resolution will be unanimously passed.

Motion carried.

President General. The Chair will now call for the report of the Committee on Flag Legislation.

Ralph E. Prime. Permit me to correct an impression which seems to have existed at the last Congress at Detroit. Some objection was made to the work of our committee because it was called a "permanent committee." But the work of this committee is permanent in its character, and we asked a little appropriation last year, when it seemed to be the general impression that it was for the purpose of influencing legislation. That was a great mistake. We members of the Flag Association have considerable incidental expenses: printing, postage, etc., and to carry on a campaign against advertisers using the Flag. And it is only for that innocent purpose that an appropriation was asked for last year. So much to set you right on that matter.

(Mr. Prime read the report, which was adopted and its recommendations approved.)

To the Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

The undersigned, in behalf of your permanent Flag Committee, reports:

The history of the movement for preserving from desecration the flag of our country was fully set out and called to your attention in the report made to the Detroit Congress May 2nd, 1899, and need not here again be repeated. It may, however, be stated that several new Flag Committees have been appointed since the last report by other and different patriotic societies and that they have all joined the American Flag Association, and have become parts of that organization. Your committee is the same as reported last year in membership and consists of the same compatriots first appointed, all of whose names and residences were recalled to your memory in the report of last year, and perhaps it is well that you should again hear their names and from whence they come. The committee consists of the following named compatriots Ralph Earl Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass.; Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, M.C., Norwalk, Conn.; Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, 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, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 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, Ill.

It will be noticed that these names are not of those limited to one locality, but that they represent the several Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution from the extreme East to the extreme West, and hence your committee is thoroughly representative of the loyal patriotic sentiment and the loyal devotion of all our compatriots.

Although we have not been permitted to meet formally as a committee during the past year on account of the distance which separates us each from the other, nevertheless correspondence has been kept up by the Chairman with the members of the committee and through this correspondence much valuable work has been accomplished in the direction to which our energies have been devoted.

It will be in order to inform you also as to what has been done by the American Flag Association. That Association really grew out of the action of your committee, at whose first meeting in the summer of 1897, at which time the compass of their work so impressed them that it was determined to unite and co-ordinate if possible, the efforts of all the members of all the Flag Committees of all the patriotic societies in all the States in the country, and to that end the American Flag Association was formed, having for its purpose that expressed in the resolution adopted at the Cleveland Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution in April, 1897. It has held its annual meeting in the Governors' Room in the City Hall in the City of New York on Flag Day, June 14, every year. At the annual meeting in June, 1899, the following officers were elected: President, Ralph Earl Prime, Yonkers, N.Y.; Vice-Presidents, Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., Rutland, Vt., Gen. Fred D. Grant, New York City (now serving in the Philippines in the U. S. Army), Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, U.S.A., Washington, D. C., Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., Rear Admiral B. Gherardi, U.S.N., New York City, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., Washington, D. C., Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Albany, N.Y., Mrs. Stephen V. White, Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Mary V. B. Vanderpoel; Secretaries, Gen. Thomas Wilson, U.S.A., 35 East 76th street, New York City, N. Y., Edward Hagaman Hall, 12 West 103rd street, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, Maj. J. Langdon Ward, No. 126 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.; Executive Committee, the foregoing officers and Gen. F. A. Appleton, Boston, Mass., Charles K. Miller, Chicago, Ill., Edward Payson Cone, New York, Prof. Weston Jenkins, Trenton, N. J., Gen. J. P. Bradley, Tacoma, Mrs. William G. Slade, New York City, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, New York City, Miss Katharine Prime, Yonkers, N. Y., Gen. T. F. Morgan, New York City, Capt. W. L. Heermance, New York City, Abram B. Valentine, New York City, James H. Hoyt, Cleveland, Stephen Mott Wright, New York City, and they are at present serving this Association.

In our last report we announced to you that we had succeeded in obtaining legislation for the preservation of the flag from desecration in the states of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arizona, and California, and there should have been added also Minnesota and South Dakota, making ten States and one territory. This work has been continued through the year since the Detroit Congress, although it has been what is known as an off-year in many of the States whose legislatures meet only biennially. Efforts were, however, made to reach those whose legislatures were in session this year. It was found extremely difficult at long distances and for lack of acquaintances in the legislatures of distant States to bring effectually this matter to the attention of the law-making power, particularly in those States in which there

were no flag committees of any of our patriotic societies.

It was determined to give attention this year to the States of Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Iowa and Kentucky. Unfortunately in Virginia and Ohio we have been entirely disappointed.

We fear the failure in Virginia is our own fault, in not having made the necessary efforts to find active, energetic and patriotic men in that State into whose hands to commit the matter, and who were so placed as to opportunities as to be able to render the best service, and to push forward the legislation desired. It remains simply to say that the bill approved by the American Flag Association was sent to Virginia, was introduced into its legislature, but failed to be followed and the legislature adjourned without action being taken upon it.

In the State of Maryland the Speaker of the House of Delegates and the President of the Senate were communicated with, each of whom took a warm interest in the matter, and the subject received favorable consideration. A bill was carefully prepared and watched and pushed by Hon. Mr. Satterfield, a member of the House of Delegates, and was passed and became a law of the State.

The State of New Jersey is beyond our understanding. For three successive years a flag bill has passed the House of Assembly, and has never emerged from the Senate Committee, to which it was referred. This year the effort was again made in that State, and it again passed the assembly unanimously. We are indebted to our President General, Mr. Franklin Murphy, for earnest and painstaking efforts made in its behalf, also to Gen. W. S. Stryker and to Senator McCarter, and to Hon. John Whitehead and to others who stood by and did all that patriotic men could to forward the measure, but for some reason which no one has been able to bring to light, all efforts failed and the power has never yet been discovered to forward such legislation in the Senate of the State of New Jersey. It is recommended that our Flag Committee in New Jersey be instructed to take special measures and to secure co-operation with those of every other Flag Committee in that State and to secure the appointment of Flag Committees by organizations in that State composed of patriotic men, or composed of patriotic women, residents of that State, and by some means, with united industry and perseverance, to overcome every obstacle and bring New Jersey into the column of States, showing by their legislation devotion to the flag.

The State of Ohio is another disappointment. We are glad to report the united action of the Flag Committees of all Societies in that State in the effort to obtain legislation. Mr. James H. Hoyt, of Cleveland, a member of our own Flag Committee, Hon. James A. Richardson, a former President of the Ohio Sons of the American Revolution, and a Past Vice-President General of this Society, and a member of the Flag Committee of the Ohio Society, Col. W. L. Curry, of Columbus, Registrar of the Ohio Society, also Col. Harper, the President of the Ohio Society, all took special interest in this matter. It will not do to leave unmentioned the fact that among the most zealous and indefatigable of those who joined in this work in Ohio, was Mr. George L. Pomeroy, of Toledo, a member of the Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution. Our friends in the Ohio Societies secured the passage in the Assembly of a flag bill, though with certain unasked for exceptions, permitting writing on the flag by Grand Army Posts and by Patriotic Societies. Later a combination of effort was planned to have these things eliminated. But in the Senate the bill met its fate. Who shall tell why?

In Iowa we were successful and we are glad to acknowledge that all honor belongs to Maj. Hoyt Sherman, of Des Moines, Iowa, a member of the American Flag Association, as a representative of the Loyal Legion of his State, and a member of the Flag Committee of the Commandery in Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His persistence and the efforts of those whom he joined with him secured the legislation desired in that State.

Efforts were made to secure a flag bill in the State of Kentucky. We can assure you that the only obstacle there met with was that which absorbed attention, and bereft everything else of the possibility of a hearing. That lamentable civil and political strife which has almost brought that State into a condition of civil war has excluded all else from consideration. Such a condition of things was beyond our power to overcome.

Thus we have added, in the year that has passed, to the column of States the names of Maryland and Iowa, making twelve States and one territory which have responded to this patriotic demand.

We have many assurances from the Governors of several different States, as well as legislators in the States in which no legislature was sitting this year, that their own personal efforts will be exercised next year to add the States to which they belong to the column of those having adopted Flag legislation.

Our work is not yet finished. There are many States yet to be brought into line, and when the time shall be ripe and with the moral force of such State legislation as shall convince of the demand of the people, we shall hope to obtain that long deferred and earnestly sought Federal legislation which we have so far asked in vain. There now lies in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the two Houses of Congress nearly one dozen bills framed to obtain a Federal statute preserving the flag from desecration. When the next year's legislatures shall have acted we trust that the members of the present Congress may respond to the call of American patriots with Federal legislation in the desired direction.

There are several other matters which may be called to your attention at this time, which we think this Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution could do no better than make a part of the work of our Societies, both in our personal contact with our fellow-citizens and also wherever our literature shall go.

Unfortunately politics affects some men more deeply than their patriotism. The first question with many is, what will my constituents, the voters, say, rather than what is my duty, that I may do it and bring my constituents to it?

Let it not be necessary in the future to teach or to inculcate the sacred character of the flag of our country. It is a symbol of our national achievements and of the liberty which we claim for ourselves and offer to others. There are men holding political positions who are willing that this symbol and the sentiments it symbolizes and honors, but which they do not themselves possess, shall be subordinated to political exigencies. We are met oftentimes with the demand from legislators that the statutes on this subject shall permit the Grand Army of the Republic to place insignia on the flag and to write the names of their posts upon the same, and this with no knowledge of the desires of the Grand Army of the Republic in that regard, but with a fear lest some votes may be lost by standing on a principle.

We are persuaded this is a gross misrepresentation of the feeling of the Grand Army of the Republic, as we hope to show immediately.

We are met in the Connecticut legislature with an amendment allowing the Grand Army to put inscriptions upon the flag. This was immediately used as the occasion and excuse for other amendments authorizing the use of the flag for political purposes. Your committee and the officers of the American Flag Association immediately set themselves at work to defeat these amendments, and the Grand Army Posts of Hartford and New Haven adopted resolutions deprecating any such amendments, assuring the legislature that no veteran who ever had followed the flag wanted to write anything on it, and expressing their desire, as of every patriot, that the flag be kept clear and clean as it was given to us by those who fought to make it. With the aid of the Grand Army Posts we succeeded in clearing away all the amendments and the Connecticut bill became a law without leave to anybody to write upon the flag.

When the bill in Ohio came up for its final passage in the lower House this year, it was there met with the same play of politics, and by an amendment permission was given to the Grand Army of the Republic to write their inscriptions on the flag and it was made the occasion for granting the same liberty to every patriotic society to write what it pleased upon the flag. These efforts have ensued in a correspondence which has brought to our hands letters, in sentiment lofty and most patriotic, from the Commandery in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in the U. S. A., and from the Department Commanders in New York, in New Jersey, in Michigan, in Ohio, in Missouri and Vermont, all of one mind, all testifying that the Grand Army of the Republic does not ask any permission to write anything upon the flag, but desires it to be kept clean and pure and treated as sacred.

Here are some of the sentiments expressed:

Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States, writes:

"I have always felt that our country's flag should be inviolate and that nothing should be allowed to mar its stars and stripes. The time has come, in my opinion, when the Flag of our Country should be kept free from all insignia or words of any sort.

"Advice comes to me from all the leading Grand Army authorities of the Nation, strongly approving the work of the American Flag Association, of which you are the honored President; and in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, I wish to say that any influence that I can bring to aid you in your worthy efforts to keep the flag as the 'Holy of Holies,' in its unmarred, glorious beauty of design and color, will be promptly and faithfully exerted, as you may point out the way.

"I am sure that a little reflection will convince every patriotic citizen that the right thing to do is to resolutely insist that there shall be nothing done to disfigure the American Flag in the slightest degree. As it is in its original and sacred form and color, it is the oldest and most beautiful flag in all the world.

Let us therefore preserve it without the slightest change, except to add new stars of glory to its field of blue, as new States come into the constellation of our Union, as a legacy of unsurpassed National greatness to coming generations."

Commander Joseph W. Kay, Department Commander of New York, G. A. R., writes:

"The comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in this Department, and I speak also for all others in this Nation, I believe, do not want any permissive legislation to put either insignia or inscription on the American Flag. Those who have followed it in war, and were willing to die that it and the Nation might live, want 'Old Glory' as they created it, to remain clean and undefiled, 'a thing of beauty and a joy forever.' Too much emphasis cannot be given to this proposition. You can quote me that 'the men who saved the Union and made the Nation forever free are jealous of their flag.' In any legislation in Nation or State, the words, 'or owned or used by the Grand Army of the Republic or any Post thereof,' are not desired by veterans. What they in common with other people want is a flag which is free from any device whatever."

Commander George Barrett, Department Commander of the New Jersey G. A. R., writes:

"I am confident that I speak for every comrade in this department when I say your proposition to have a law passed in every State in this Union making it a misdemeanor to disfigure Old Glory by using it for advertising purposes, is fully endorsed. My humble opinion is that the Stars and Stripes, representing as it does everything appertaining to Americanism and freedom, should be as sacred to all patriots and liberty-loving people as the Holy Bible, as the battles fought under the precepts of each have been and always will be for the benefit of the human race. I, speaking for the Grand Army in New Jersey, ask for no exception in its favor for its insignia or inscriptions. Let no one put anything on the flag of our country. Always keep the flag unsullied is my motto."

Commander J. R. Shinn, Department Commander of the Ohio G. A. R., writes:

"As Commander of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, and in behalf of the comrades of this Department, I am opposed to any legislation that will allow the flag of our Nation to be disgraced by inscription of any character. We want our dear old flag to remain, as created, a flag of honor, clean and undefiled, the emblem of patriotism and liberty."

Commander R. R. Pealer, Department Commander of Michigan, G. A. R., writes:

"Those surviving soldiers of the war for the Union in this State, I am sure, want our flag kept free from any other use than that for which it was originally designed, and the comrades of this department want no exceptional provision in behalf of the G. A. R. We want 'Old Glory' kept pure and bright and simple, as the emblem of liberty and union."

Surely, these words written by the highest authority in the Grand Army cannot but express the true sentiments of the Grand Army, and they certainly show that no right is desired by those veterans to put their insignia or anything else upon the flag of our country.

Let us not be bluffed by the talk of the politician. Many of us in this presence are veterans and have followed that flag on the field of battle and we know what the flag means. Such of us say with one voice, let us defend it from desecration in the uses to which it is put, as we did from its desecration by defeat. Let there be no exception in favor of anybody, but let us have a clean flag without liberty to anybody to write anything upon it.

Some of our compatriots in those States where flag legislation has been adopted have thoughtlessly regarded their work as ended, and have assumed that there was no longer any cause for existence of a Flag Committee. This is a great mistake. The flag statutes remain to be enforced and watchful bodies of men are required everywhere to see that desecration does not continue in spite of the statute. There is also much need to teach our people to make fitting reverence to the flag on all proper occasions. It is said that in France when a body of its soldiers march by with the colors of France flying, all heads are uncovered out of respect to those colors. It is our hope that we shall teach this habit and the Chairman of your committee has for three years taken occasion at each annual meeting of the Flag Association to repeat this fact and to suggest the adoption of the custom of our countrymen and to express a hope that the time will come when such custom will be observed universally by our people.

We respectfully recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That all the State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution which have not already done so, be and they are hereby counseled to appoint Flag Committees of thirteen members each, whose duty it shall be to procure legislation to preserve the flag of our country from desecration, also to cultivate and stir up a feeling of reverence and respect for the flag

among all our people and to discourage all uses thereof not patriotic, or which are desecrating thereto, also to secure the enforcement of all laws, State or Federal, enacted to preserve the flag from desecration.

Resolved, That the New Jersey Society Sons of the American Revolution be urged to give special attention to securing flag legislation in the year 1901 by the legislature of that State, and that it instruct its Flag Committee to unite in that effort all the patriotic citizens and organizations of both men and women in that State, and petition and besiege the legislature of that State to pass such desired legislation.

Resolved, That all Flag Committees appointed by the Congress of the S. A. R., or by any of the State Societies of the S. A. R., be counseled to continue and not to abate their efforts to procure flag legislation and to enforce flag legislation and to inculcate and instill into the hearts of our fellow-citizens a love and reverence for the flag of our country and a recognition of the liberty and glory for which it stands and the due and proper acts of reverence and respect for it wherever it is publicly displayed and the discountenancing of all acts of desecration, dishonoring or belittling of the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the Committee.

Dated New York, April 30, 1900.

RALPH E. PRIME,
Chairman.

Delegate from D. C. In connection with the Flag Report just read, I desire to say that at the last regular meeting of the District of Columbia Society a resolution was passed and an appropriation made for the purpose of sending—for use on next Flag Day—1,000 flags, of which 300 were for Porto Rico and 150 for Hawaii.

Vice-President General Breckenridge takes the chair.

Gen. Breckenridge. It seems to me that this matter is of sufficient importance for us to try and feel the pulse of not only this Congress, but the communities they represent, and as the District of Columbia has made a report of what it has done in the matter, the Chair would like to hear if any similar action has been taken by other Societies, and if so, to take this opportunity of making a report on the matter. Especially in relation to Flag Days; is there any recognition of that mentioned in our several localities?

Delegate from D. C. The District of Columbia has had a Flag Committee of thirteen for several years, and they make an annual report of their work, and many flags have been presented to the public schools of Washington.

Mr. Palmer (of Montana). There is a law in Montana that requires the American Flag to float over the school when it is in session, or over the building where the school is held. The school trustees buy a flag and charge it to the general fund, so that every one—foreigner or not—pays for the national flag. It is the statutory law, and has been in force for fourteen years. Every school in the State takes its children and performs a little ceremony on Flag Day in the city of Helena, which is one of the finest demonstrations of patriotism one could wish to see. We have about 2,500 children assembled, each carrying a flag, and each school carrying its special flag, and then there is a flag staff erected, and all the ceremonies of flag raising are gone through. It has come to be almost as important a celebration as the Fourth of July, and I think it is a custom which has come to stay. (Applause.)

Mr. Prime. I am very glad to hear the remarks of our friend from Montana, and it remains for me to call your attention to the fact that in the State of Connecticut there is a statute upon its books which enacts that the whole of Flag Day shall be devoted to the instruction of the school children in the history of the flag, and in relation to the war to which it owes its existence.

I would say that, not only on the statute books of Connecticut does this statute exist, but on the statute books of every one of our States. Pennsylvania has a statute which forbids the use in public places of foreign flags. This also exists in the State of New York, except where the Governor of the State, or the President of the United States, or the Mayor of the city, shall have formally made a foreigner the guest of the locality, and the flag of his country alone is permitted to fly. In the State of New York we have also another statute which requires every school district in the State to provide a flag pole and keep a flag, and to fly it during school hours, rain or shine. Would that that were on the statute books of every city in the Union.

Gen. Greely. We have a statute in Connecticut to the effect that the Flag must fly over every school while in session.

Judge Hancock. May I ask what the subject of the discussion is?

Vice-President Gen. Breckenridge. There was a request made that several States should give us some information in relation to the public sentiment on Flag Day.

Col. Griffith. What has become of the resolution?

Vice-President Gen. Breckenridge. It was voted unanimously. Can any one give us some further information?

Judge Whitehead. The Chairman of the Flag Committee had something to say about New Jersey. As I happen to hail from that State, I desire to say that for several years past the President of that Society has made himself a committee of one, and as Flag Day comes around he has written to all the municipalities and cities asking them to float the flag, and to the different newspapers, and the power behind the throne at the house of the President of the New Jersey Society shows her flag also. (Applause.)

Delegate from N. H. Although there is no statutory enactment as to the flying of the Flag in our State, still flag poles and flags are to be found over all the schools and over the road houses.

Vice-President Gen. Breckenridge. I fancy that all this indicates the progress that has been made in public sentiment since this Society was originally organized, but I think there is one other fact that the Society ought possibly to have some cognizance of, and that is, that when we originally approached the Congress of the United States on this subject, the gentleman who had charge of the committee, and who had its destiny absolutely in his hands, told us that the only way to make a success in Congress was to "educate the public sentiment."

I think we have seen that public sentiment is being educated, and I may say of my personal knowledge, that there has been a fine development of it recently. Judge Bryan has full knowledge of this, and at his suggestion I asked the senior officers of the Army and of the Navy, gentlemen who in their own characteristics are not without some honor within the nation, and, on account of their official position, have special relation to this matter; and both of them wrote such letters that I confess were extremely gratifying, and I have no doubt that the Judge will use them for such purposes as will best further the interests of the Society.

I think this Society is largely responsible for that effect, though it is permeating the atmosphere of the whole nationality, and it was gratifying to learn from both of these gentlemen, who have passed their lives in the service, that the respect which had been shown for the American flag was very greatly enhanced in the last few years inside the American service—and I think we all know that it is very greatly enhanced outside the American service. (Applause.)

President General. We will now listen to the report of the Committee on the Ship "Constitution." To the Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

The undersigned, on behalf of the committee appointed at the Cincinnati Congress in October, 1897, to endeavor to secure the repair of the old frigate "Constitution," known as "Old Ironsides," and her retention in Boston Harbor, respectfully reports:

We sincerely hoped that our failure to secure legislation from Congress would have ensued in the discharge of the committee, as we asked in our report made to the Detroit Congress in 1899. That Congress saw fit, however, to continue the committee, evidently in the hope of some better result. Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts, and Member of Congress from the 7th Congressional District from that State, who had worked hard in the 55th Congress to secure the legislation desired, was not attracted by the life of a member of the national legislature, and though deserving well of his constituents, and desired by them to continue his place and service, refused a re-election, and was worthily succeeded by Mr. Ernest W. Roberts in the 56th Congress, and to his hands fell the lot of endeavoring to push forward the measure. The Chairman of this Committee visited Washington, among others saw Mr. Roberts and other Members of Congress, and did whatever lay in his power to forward this legislation, although he disclaims that anything he did was of any weight, influence or avail. Your Chairman is glad to accord to the patriotic women of our country whatever honor to them at any time belongs, and avails himself of this occasion to ascribe to them honor for the successful effort in obtaining this desired legislation. To the patriotic women of Massachusetts forming the society known as the Daughters of 1812, belong the credit and honor of success. They have persistently, through their Members of Congress and through their own fellow-citizen the Secretary of the Navy, followed this matter and not in vain. The bill which was introduced into the Senate came out of committee with an amendment which would have defeated that which was very near the hearts of those women, for the amendment practically provided for the women of Massachusetts furnishing the money to restore this historic relic, then to be removed from Boston Harbor to the Washington Navy Yard. But before the Congressional action took final shape, this provision was stricken out, and it now remains open to the Secretary of the Navy to designate the place where this ship shall remain. Of course, if the United States accepts the money, raised by the efforts of the Massachusetts women to repair and restore this vessel, no one will ever have the hardihood to propose her removal from Boston

Harbor. This Society, also by its original action at Cincinnati, stands pledged in favor of the location of the vessel in Boston Harbor.

It yet remains for us to help these women to raise the large sum they have undertaken to raise. It is estimated that about \$400,000 will be needed to put her in repair. This it is hoped will turn out to be an excessive estimate. But whatever the sum needed may be, we recommend that we pledge the Sons of the American Revolution from one end of the land to the other to do all in their power to assist these patriotic women in raising it by such means as their ingenuity and perseverance may suggest.

We have been intrusted by the ladies to convey to this Congress the letter which accompanies this report.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee.

RALPH E. PRIME,
Chairman.

New York, April, 1900.

Boston, April 21, 1900.

President National Society Sons of the American Revolution:

Dear Sir: By Act of Congress approved by President William McKinley February 14th, 1900, the Massachusetts State Society United States Daughters of 1812 were given permission to raise the fund needed to rebuild the United States frigate "Constitution." This famous old man-of-war, so dear to the hearts of the American people, is now lying at the Navy Yard, Charleston, and fast going to decay. Although at the close of the American Revolution in 1781, the war came to an end by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the British were still masters upon the seas, and it was the guns of the grand old frigate "Constitution" in the space of fifteen minutes time that raised the United States from a second-class to a first-class power and established the independence of the United States of America forever. Not since the erection of the monument on Bunker Hill has so grand a patriotic work in which every State in the Union may share, been undertaken. The President of the Massachusetts Society United States Daughters of 1812 has for two years past endeavored to obtain either an appropriation from Congress or permission to rebuild the ship.

Under date of December 4th, 1899, the following recommendation was sent to Congress by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy:

Navy Department, Washington, December 4, 1899.

Sir: The Massachusetts State Society United Daughters of 1812 has informed the Department that it desires to restore the old frigate "Constitution" to a serviceable condition, in order that she may be again placed in commission and used as a training ship, or in such other manner as may be deemed best by the Secretary of the Navy, the cost of such restoration to be defrayed by popular subscription and the work to be done at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and carried on and completed to the satisfaction of the Department. The Society has also, in pursuance of this object, requested the Department to recommend the passage of an act by the Congress granting the necessary authority in the premises.

The "Constitution" as she exists to-day is a relic of the glory of the Navy in its early days, and the fact that the memory of her prowess is still cherished among the people is a gratifying evidence of patriotism that should be encouraged. The restoration of this old man-of-war for the Government by voluntary contributions from the people under the auspices of this Society would be an object lesson of great value to the nation.

I have the honor, therefore, considering also the serviceability to the Navy of the ship, should she be restored, to recommend the early passage of an act authorizing her rehabilitation in the manner proposed, providing, however, that the work shall be done under the supervision of and as directed by the Department.

Very respectfully,

J. D. LONG,
Secretary.

To the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs United States Senate:

Acting on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, the bill passed both Houses of Congress and is now a law. It remains for the people of the United States to make immediately possible the rehabilitation of this famous old man-of-war.

The purpose of this letter is to ask you, sir, to present this matter to the attention of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and to ask their cordial co-operation in their different States to raise as quickly as possible as large a sum as may be obtained. The amount needed to restore this famous old man-of-war is \$400,000. This will rebuild her according to the estimate submitted to this Society by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

Messrs. Kidder, Peabody, and Company, Bankers, 113 Devonshire street, Boston, have consented to act as treasurer of the fund. It is hoped that the amount may be immediately raised that the rebuilding of the frigate may be quickly begun. I feel

sure that I may safely count upon the cordial endorsement of your Society in this patriotic work.

Very truly yours,

MRS. NELSON V. TITUS,

President Massachusetts State Society U. S. Daughters 1812.

(This report was read by Col. Prime.)

Recommendations adopted by the Society by unanimous vote. Motion carried to adjourn until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New York, May 1st, 1900.

Meeting called to order at 10.15 A. M.

Chaplain General Clark. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, give Thy grace, we humbly beseech Thee, to us Thy children, that we may prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor, and ever glad to do Thy will.

Endow with a spirit of wisdom those who have been entrusted in Thy name with the authority of Governors, to the end that there may be peace at home, and that we may keep a place among the nations of the earth.

In the time of our prosperity fill our hearts with faithfulness, and in the days of trouble suffer not our trust in Thee to fail.

And bless, we beseech Thee, this Society, and every member in Thy Divine presence, whether here or absent, that they may be filled with Thy wisdom, and that they may be sheltered under Thy care. May our councils this day be inspired by Thy spirit, that we may say and do nothing that may not meet with Divine approval. And we yield Thee hearty thanks for the good examples of all Thy servants, the members of this Society, who, having during the past year finished their course, now rest from their labors.

And we beseech Thee that we, with all those who have adopted the true faith of Thy holy Name, may finally receive the rewards which Thou hast promised to those who love and serve Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

(Followed by the Lord's Prayer.)

Judge Hancock. I would like to move a resolution. Noble D. Larner, who has attended several of our Congresses, and he is one of the earliest members of this Society, and he has lately been stricken with paralysis and is now lying in his bed. Some of us thought it would be a courteous act to pass a resolution in reference to it.

Resolved, That the members of this Congress individually and collectively express their profound regret at the absence from their conference of the Noble D. Larner, their sympathy in his illness, and their earnest hope of his early recovery, and direct the Secretary to send him a copy of this resolution.

President General. You have heard the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

Judge Hancock. Last year we took a new departure in the nominations of our officers, especially our Vice Presidents. It now becomes very important that we make some changes in the nominations of these officers we are expected to appoint, so that they shall be properly distributed through the various States of the Union; also that we get men who shall reflect credit on the character of our Society.

It is also necessary and proper that we should avoid taking any more time to do that than is absolutely necessary. It is probable that if it is to be left open to the body of the Society we shall have to vote on forty or fifty names, when it can be more easily arranged by the appointment of a committee. I therefore move the appointment of a committee of five to present or recommend names for Vice-Presidents of this Society, to meet and present them at the proper time.

Motion seconded.

Col. Griffith. Of course, that will not exclude the nomination of other parties?

Judge Hancock. Certainly not.

Col. Griffith. Because the State of Maryland has a name to propose to this body—

President General. The report of the Committee will be laid before the Congress here.

Judge Hancock. It is simply a recommendation I wished to make. And I do not think this ought to be treated as a precedent; it is a new departure, and what we do to-day ought not to be a precedent for the future, unless we find—as I think we will find—that we will need just such an appointment of a committee in the future to prevent confusion, and to secure a proper distribution of the offices.

Col. Harper. The By-Laws say, Article I. (reads the article).

Col. Griffith. Let us stand by the Constitution.

Judge Hancock. We are simply making a recommendation, and if they choose these men from the floor it makes no difference as to that By-Law.

Col. Griffith. But the very fact that this committee should recommend certain men would give them prominence over anybody else that might be nominated. Let all be on the same foot-

ing, and the nominations made according to the Constitution—direct from the floor. (Applause.)

President General. The Chair is inclined to rule that the understanding, as given by the mover of this resolution, that the Committee suggest names for nomination on the floor, does not conflict with these By-Laws. In a technical spirit it may be so regarded. The Chair will have no personal feeling if the Congress sees fit to differ with him in his view on this matter, but he calls attention to the fact that these By-Laws were adopted at a time when the condition was altogether different from what it now is. That was at a time when the Vice-Presidents General were continued in office indefinitely, and now we are brought face to face with a situation where we are to nominate every year five Vice-Presidents General for this Society.

In the natural course of things those gentlemen should represent certain important parts of the country—New England, the South, the Far West, the Pacific Coast, and they should be representative men of those districts; and it seems to me that it is important that the wisest selection should be made, because of its importance; and in view of the fact that the condition that confronts the Congress this morning is totally different from that which existed at the time these By-Laws were adopted.

The Chair is inclined to rule the resolution in order, with the understanding that the suggestions made by this committee are brought before the Congress for such action as the Congress sees fit to take.

Secretary General. I would move as an amendment that the President General be appointed chairman of that committee.

President General. If you will excuse the President from that he would be obliged to you.

Secretary General. I would move, then, as an amendment, that the nominations be made from the floor first; and then submitted to this committee afterwards, and let them report a list of five.

Gen. Whitehead. I would make this suggestion as an amendment to be accepted by the mover: First, there would be nominations from the floor of this house, and the committee should be confined in its selection to the nominations made from the floor.

(Cries of No! No!)

President General. The question now before you is on the amendment from the New Jersey Society.

(Amendment seconded.)

Col. Griffith. The two points I desire to point out are, that it is never safe and never right to so construe plain language as to give a different interpretation to it from that which was intended at the time of its adoption. It is evident from the language that you read from the Constitution that the intention was that all should stand on the same footing. When you begin to refer to a committee—

President General. The gentleman is out of order, and must confine himself to the amendment.

Col. Griffith. It is the amendment to the original motion, is it not, Sir? Then I won't say anything about the amendment.

President General. As the Chair understands the amendment, it is that nominations shall be made from the floor, and such nominations shall be referred to a committee, who shall report them back, confining their recommendations only to those made from this floor.

Gen. Whitehead. That is so.

Gen. Breckinridge. I simply wish to state the attitude of the District of Columbia, which is that we have thrashed out all the straw there is in this matter, and that we stand absolutely by the Constitution—and therefore, with the gentleman from Maryland.

President General. Those in favor of the amendment will signify the same by holding up their hands; contrary: The amendment is lost.

Col. Griffith. Now, I believe I am in order?

President General. Yes.

Col. Griffith. Then I move to lay that motion on the table, if that is in order.

Carried after some discussion, and the motion laid on the table.

Col. Griffith. Is it now in order to make nominations?

President General. No, Sir.

Mr. James H. Gilbert. I would like to ask your unanimous consent to a resolution referring to our President General. As you are all well aware, our President has been appointed by the National Government as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and I would like to ask this Society to resolve:

Resolved, That Franklin Murphy be and is hereby appointed Special Representative of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to be present at the dedication of the Lafayette monument in Paris, France, July 4th, 1900.

Unanimously carried.

Gen. Breckinridge. I would like very much at some stage—and I hope after this to go further than that—I think that this

Society, throughout all its length and breadth, that this Congress, through all its heights and depths—and there are some very strong depths—has a dutiful and affectionate feeling towards our President General; and I ask that the gentleman who just presented the resolution will add to it some expression of our sentiment in this particular. If not, I move, as an addition to that resolution, that the Sons of the American Revolution desire to tender their hearty approbation and thanks to President General Murphy for his services in the past, and commend him to all gracious success in the future.

Mr. Gilbert. I will accept that amendment.

President General. I call your attention to the fact that this Congress is not over. (Laughter.)

With reference to the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument in Paris on the 4th of July, I would be very glad to attend that ceremony, but as I only sail on June 27th, it may not be possible. If you desire to be absolutely represented I suggest you select some one who is likely to be there.

Nathan Warren. We know that we have as our Minister to France, our past honored President, General Horace Porter, and I move that our President convey to him personally or by communication, the greetings of the National Society here assembled.

Motion carried.

President General. The next business is the report of the Committee on the adoption of a National Banner for the S. A. R. Society.

Hon. James M. Richardson. The history of that flag movement may be stated in a few words. At the Congress held in Cleveland a suggestion was made that a banner—a distinctive banner—be adopted for this Society. At the Congress in Morristown a committee was formed to look into the matter and advise and report as to its practicability. Mr. Wright, of New York, was made the chairman of that committee, and I think it was at the suggestion of the New York delegation that the committee was appointed. Some time during the year, prior to the meeting at Detroit of this Congress, I was notified that Mr. Wright had resigned and that I had been appointed chairman of that Committee.

I undertook to confer by correspondence with the other members of the Committee to get their views in the matter and see whether a flag should be adopted or not. I think the consensus of opinion in the committee was that it would be a good thing to adopt some distinctive device as the colors of this Society, and it was upon that conference—without having any very decided views myself—that this report was submitted to the Congress last year.

The gist of this report is:

(Speaker reads from page 103 of Year Book of 1899, containing said report.)

President General. I think most of the members here present were present at Detroit last year, when we had a very interesting discussion on this subject, and the resolutions offered by that committee were considered and adopted and the matter was laid on the table for further consideration, which consideration was, however, postponed. Practically the report of the committee of last year is now before us for such action as the Congress may deem fit to take, and substantially pass as to whether the Order shall have a banner or flag, and if so, what the design shall be. The committee had a design of the proposed banner prepared, which is shown in the report published in the Year Book of 1899.

A Delegate. I move that the resolution be adopted.

Col. Harper. I second the motion to pass the resolution for a banner, for this Society, but I would like to have this emblem designated as we want. I object to this because it is the American Flag (indicating Flag as shown on page 105 of Year Book). It bears the stripes, and is an imitation of the flag of the United States. And I believe it is not right to have a banner of this kind. The second emblem in the corner is all right, but I shall vote against anything which imitates the flag of the United States.

Mr. Richardson. The flag shows the stripes, but the stripes are blue and buff—not the American colors at all. Again, all those flags are only to be used in connection with the standard flag of the United States. There are no stars of any kind on that flag.

Col. Griffith. The Society in the State of Maryland has had for years a flag or banner—whichever you think fit to term it—showing the insignia of the Society in metal, about one and a half feet long upon the colors. Now, if this motion is adopted, it wipes out that flag.

President General. It simply requires you to have a new one, doesn't it?

Col. Prime. What is the motion?

President General. The motion is in the Year Book of last year.

Col. Prime. I hope that the report will not be adopted. Evidently this is an imitation of the flag of our country, and it is

calculated to deceive persons who are not technical in their examination of it, and as it flies to the breeze it would certainly deceive people.

There is no reason why we shouldn't do as other bodies do, and carry a clean and perfectly well-understood flag of the United States. Let us carry the flag. If you carry that thing (referring to page 105) you won't carry the flag; you can't have two flags made of stripes. Let us do as other Societies do and adopt a standard or banner—and the one on page 106 is certainly in that line—although it is improperly called a flag. It ought to be called the "proposed banner" or "proposed standard," but the other is a "flag" and it is an imitation of the flag of the United States. We have been asking all over this country for flag legislation to prevent the use of that flag unlawfully, or any imitation of it, which by any means could deceive a looker-on and cause him to think it might be the flag of the United States. We have been striving for years to prevent advertisers from using just such flags, and I hope that we won't use it now as an advertisement ourselves. (Applause.)

I move to amend that resolution by striking out from the report all reference to the proposed standard flag for the S. A. R., and also to strike out the word "flag" and insert the word "standard" in the legend of the proposed flag of the State Society, so that it shall read: "The proposed standard of the State Society."

President General. The motion is on the amendment to the resolution.

Mr. S. C. Cowart (N. J.). I believe there is already in some States legislation to the effect that no device shall be adopted either as an advertisement or for any other purpose, which shall be in any way a counterpart, or an attempt to counterfeit, the flag of the United States, and therefore I am heartily in favor of the amendment proposed. It seems to me that if we are going to adopt a banner it should be a banner that is distinctively our own—not something which is an imitation—even partial—of a banner, either of the flag of the United States, or of the banner of any other State, and that our banner should always be distinctive in its character, and that it should have nothing on it that would apparently be a counterfeit or a counterpart of any other banner.

I understand that the banner which is now proposed as an amendment to the report of the committee is one which would be distinctively a Sons of American Revolution Banner. A banner which will bear upon it some of the colors which were used during the War of the Revolution—the blue and the buff and the white—which would be in every respect appropriate to the Sons of the American Revolution.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mr. Richardson. Mr. Prime is Chairman of the National Flag Committee; I have the honor to be Chairman of the Flag Committee for the State of Ohio. And I do not want the National Chairman of the Flag Committee to accuse me as State Chairman of the Flag Committee, of undertaking to defeat the object of that committee, in imitating the American flag. I do not think you understand this report. The Colonel is not color blind and he can see that buff and white are not an imitation of the American flag. There are no stars on the field, and how are you going to make a distinctive banner or flag with no device in it which involves colored cloth, without in some way copying something else? You pass this amendment, and you are then copying the bars of the national flag of France. It was intended to make a banner for this National Society and a State banner for the State Societies, so that there could be on every occasion of this kind, when the National Congress is assembled, the colors of the National Society as a halo over the head of our distinguished President General.

Now, so far as the committee is concerned, we are not insisting at all upon having two flags. The only point is that we do not want you to vote down this report on the supposition that we are imitating the American flag or that we are trying to substitute the American flag for our own. The report says all the way through that these flags shall be carried only in connection with the standard flag of the United States.

Mr. Warfield, Pa. I don't like to be too technical, but it seems to me to be important to be always true to the principles of the science governing these matters, and I have had some experience in the preparation of banners and insignia of that sort, and I have always found that in adopting a flag there should be a careful observation of the general principles governing the combination of color and metal, all of which is well laid down in heraldry. It seems to me that in adopting the flag, it should be consistent with the principles of this school of so-called science, and you can combine with buff and blue, a color unrecognized in heraldry, that it should be white and blue, and not buff; although we may use the buff, as we do, in the ordinary sessions of the Society.

Mr. Robinson, of Maine. I have had some experience in these things, but I do not think that the matter of heraldry should ap-

pertain to us at this late day. Now, it would be proper in heraldry to take a cross section of our ribbon, which shows buff, blue and white, the predominance of color giving the order in which these colors should be upon the banner. It strikes me that would be worth considering.

President General. The question is on the amendment to the resolution. I think it will be difficult to make a proposition that does not include the colors of the Society.

Col. Prime. May I be permitted to say that even those three colors in the flag are the colors of France, but they are nevertheless the colors of this Society, and they were the colors of Washington's body guard.

The amendment which I move is to strike out from the resolution of the report everything relating to the flag that is printed in the Year Book for the proposed standard flag, buff and blue, and also to strike out the word "flag" from the legend of the State Societies and to insert the word "banner" so that it will read: "The proposed banner of the State Societies."

President General. That is practically to abandon the flag, and to have a banner, as stated. The question is now on the resolution, as amended, which is that the Society shall have a banner as described. All in favor will please say aye; contrary, no.

Motion carried.

Col. Prime. Now, I move that the standard which we have just adopted as the standard of the State Societies, be the banner of the National Society, with this change that in place of the name of the State Society, there shall be inscribed the name of the National Society.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Warfield. I do not see any flags in this hall, and although I do not know the condition of the Treasury, I would like to move that the President of this Society be directed to purchase a stars and stripes flag for this Society, to be displayed with the emblem or the flag just adopted at all of its meetings.

I would like to see them furled together, just as I have them in my home—the Stars and Stripes, with the Bars of the South. I want to see the Star Spangled Banner and our banner always behind the presiding officer in graceful folds. I make that motion.

Motion carried unanimously.

President General. It is so ordered—very much to the gratification of the Chair.

President General. The next is the report of the Sub-Committee upon Lafayette Memorial. In the absence of Mr. Vanderpool the Chair will explain it.

This movement to erect a statue to Lafayette in Paris is in charge of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, as most of you know. Sympathizing with the movement, our National Society—really conforming to a request of the Lafayette Memorial Commission—agreed to furnish a bronze tablet to be suitably located under the direction of the architect of that statue. The Sons of the Revolution receiving a similar notice made a similar response. It proved to be a very popular suggestion and funds were very easily obtained for it—not alone for this tablet, but for the monument itself. So much so that the Commission took a somewhat different position. That position was that the Commission would rather receive as a favor the tablet from this Society, and our sister Society. Indeed, there was some difficulty in receiving permission to furnish the tablet; this, remember, after the former situation and the collection of money for that purpose.

Finally, the Commission stated that it would be impossible to furnish room for two tablets to be presented by our National Societies; and they suggested that a tablet be furnished by both Societies; that is to say, that they should unite in furnishing the tablet.

The matter was referred to a committee, I think, appointed by your President General, and the President of the Sons of the Revolution appointed a committee to confer with the committee appointed by our Society, to advise as to what should be done. Mr. Vanderpool, the chairman of that committee, reported to me a few days ago that, after considering the matter carefully, it was the opinion of the sub-committee that they should not unite with the Sons of the Revolution in the providing of a union tablet, so to speak, for this monument.

It was a somewhat delicate matter, and they were reluctant to take a definite position in the matter without inquiring what the feeling of the National Society might be. As you know, we have had in years past the discussion as to union, and it was brought to an issue and to an end, and a rupture. And two views may be taken on this question. One is that it would be in the line of harmony to have such a tablet, and the other is that it might be well for the two Societies to adhere to the customs they have heretofore observed, that is, to erect their own statues.

The matter is before you now. I don't really see what is to be done about it, except practically to advise your committee, if you see fit, to join with the Sons of the Revolution in providing a tablet for the statue in Paris.

I ought to say here, that if I am correctly informed, the Sons

of the Revolution have substantially the same feeling that your committee has, and while they do not say so in so many words, yet the tone of the letter I have received from that Society leads me to infer that they are reluctant to join in a tablet. They feel that they would like to provide a tablet of their own, representing their Society. We feel in the same way—that we would like to have a tablet representing our Society.

I doubt some if a request for union tablet would go through, anyway, but it is for the Congress to say. The money is provided, and the President has received letters from various States who have money collected for this matter, and they have inquired what to do, to which reply has been sent that they had better retain the money until some disposition was made of this question.

Dr. Gallaudet. What would be the cost of this tablet?

President General. There is at present, in the hands of the Treasurer of this Society, and in the hands of the various State Societies, some \$700 or \$800, many times more than would be necessary to provide a creditable tablet.

Dr. Gallaudet. Would the Sons of the Revolution be disposed to join the Sons of the American Revolution and decide the matter by drawing lots? In view of the attitude taken by the Sons of the Revolution in the past, I am unwilling to take a step or move a finger which shall look like an advance towards union. (Applause.) At the same time, even now, if a bona fide advance toward union came from the other Society no one would be more quick to respond to it than myself; but in the present attitude of things I think it is only the part of dignity that we do not express a desire or even show a willingness to join hands with the committee of the Sons of the Revolution in any such enterprise as this. But if a statue could be attained by a simple joint lot—if we are both ready to furnish the tablet—and only one can do it, I would be willing to have it settled in that way.

President General. The fact of the matter is, the situation is unpleasant from any point of view. The Lafayette Commission propose to receive this tablet as an act of favor, when, originally, they sought it as a great favor to them. It is now a favor to us. In the second place, to discuss the matter with the Sons of the Revolution is very delicate, as Dr. Gallaudet says, and he states my position precisely. Rather than be misunderstood in this matter—our patriotism can certainly not be challenged; our love and admiration for this great man will surely never be called into question—your President General would prefer to retire from the enterprise rather than take a position which might be misunderstood.

Dr. Gallaudet. Would it not be possible to secure through our compatriot in Paris that we be accorded the giving of this tablet?

President General.—Ambassadors can do a great deal, but whether they can induce that Commission to accord us precedence, I do not know.

Dr. Gallaudet. I suppose prompt action is desirable in one way or another, and it seems to me that if the precedence can be given to us by the Commission we should not be backward in going forward and asking for precedence in that question. Knowing our rights, we ought to maintain them, and we think we ought to have precedence over the other Society in question, and that we ought to be permitted to furnish that tablet. I therefore move that the matter be placed in the hands of our trusted President General for his early diplomatic action, to secure the best issue out of this difficulty which it is in his power to secure.

A Delegate. I very gladly second that motion, and suggest that in the motion be included the privilege of drawing the lots as proposed, if the President General thinks fit.

President General. Your President General is charged with numerous traits of character, but he has not often been charged with the diplomatic trait, and I am afraid he will get you into trouble.

Col. Harper. We have made subscriptions to the Lafayette monument and they have not. Let us have our own tablet and let them do what they please.

President General. The motion is that this matter be left to the President General to adjust as he may see fit.

Motion carried.

The report of the Committee upon Spanish War Medals, Lists and Certificates was read by Mr. Henry S. Sibley, chairman of that committee, as follows:

To the Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

The Committee appointed at the last Congress of the Society (held in the City of Detroit on the first and second days of May, 1899), to carry into effect a resolution then passed, to have medals cast and certificates engraved, to be presented by the National Society to Compatriots who participated in the War with Spain, respectfully reports:

Early effort was made by the Committee to procure from either the War Department or Department of the Navy a captured Spanish cannon or sheet of steel from one of the Spanish ships, from which to cast the medals, but without success. As an alternative, your Committee, in asking for designs and prices, stipulated

that a percentage of the metal used should be from captured material. Designs were submitted by several firms and after careful consideration, the striking of the medals was awarded to S. A. Meyer of Washington, D. C., following the excellent suggestion of Mr. A. Howard Clark of the Committee, that they be of light bronze and that the obverse side of the Society's insignia be the design, the reverse side bearing the inscription, "presented to the Sons of the American Revolution War with Spain, 1898"; the medal to be pendant from the Society's ribbon and attached to the clothing by the usual pin.

The form of certificate was selected from a design by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., very tastefully but plainly engraved, and reading as follows: "The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution hereby presents a medal of honor to Compatriot _____ in recognition of his patriotic service during the War with Spain in 1898. By resolution of the Annual Congress of the Society at Detroit, Michigan, May 1st, 1899." The size of the certificate is 10x12, of heavy parchment paper and bears the Seal of the National Society.

Four hundred and fifty medals were cast, and a like number of certificates engraved. In accordance with the amendment to the resolution, there was printed a list of those who were reported by the State Secretaries as entitled to the medal, 437 in number. The compiling of this neat little volume reflects much credit on the Secretary General, and was a laborious task.

Your Committee submits as the total cost in carrying to completion the intent of the resolution, the sum of \$660.55, divided as follows:

450 Medals	\$337.50
450 Certificates and Plate	115.00
Engrossing 437 Certificates	65.55
Printing and binding of Pamphlets	142.50

\$660.55

Making an average cost of about \$1.50.

Your Committee, in closing its report, has a suggestion to make which, it trusts, may carry weight in the deliberations of this Congress, and it is this—that the presentation of the Spanish War medals and certificates be made a perpetual feature in the Society to the end that each member who, through oversight, has failed to receive the honor, may be provided for, and that new members entitled to it may receive it, in due course, after perfecting their membership.

With the best interests of the organization at heart, the Committee is convinced that it will be a spur and an incentive for many to become members who might not otherwise do so.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee.

HENRY S. SIBLEY,

Chairman Medal Committee.

It was unanimously agreed to accept and adopt its recommendations.

The report of the Committee upon the Farmer Resolution was presented by Registrar General A. Howard Clark, as follows:

In my report as Registrar General, read yesterday, I mentioned that this matter of printing the Revolutionary War Records was in the hands of one of our number, the former President of the Vermont Society, and now a member of the United States Senate.

The resolution which will accomplish, we hope, the printing of the rolls, has been introduced in the United States Senate; has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which our Senator is a member, and he has said that he will secure a favorable report, and expects to secure the adoption of that report, which will mean the publication of a number of volumes, and in those volumes will be the names of all the soldiers of the Revolution now in the possession of the government, and a record of their services.

This all results from action taken by this Society years ago, in which we favored the bringing together of the records of the Revolution in possession of the government. I found it was better to do this business in a quiet way, and I don't think we had better adopt any resolution to-day, but leave the matter in the hands of this Senator.

President General. We have this morning received the report of the Treasurer General and I will ask the Assistant Secretary General to read it.

Letter and report read by Mr. Fisher, as follows:

Smithsonian Institution, Washington City, April 28, 1900.

Steam Yacht *Normania*, off Athens, Greece, April 10, 1900.

Mr. President General and Gentlemen of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

In again submitting my annual report as Treasurer General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I am constrained to express my sincerest regret that I cannot be present in person at our annual convention to take part in welcoming our compatriots from other States.

It has been my privilege to attend all annual conventions thus far held since 1892, and every one of these gatherings has been to

me an occasion of great interest and of genuine pleasure.

I am heartily glad that New York has this happy opportunity of returning in some way the very generous hospitality and good fellowship that has heretofore been extended to us by the societies in our sister States.

I find myself at this writing cruising in the Mediterranean, amid scenes replete with historic memories, from Gibraltar to Athens and Constantinople; and, whether standing on African soil on the ruins of old Carthage, or by the Parthenon at Athens, or strolling in the streets of Stamboul, ~~everything fills me~~—as it fills the breast of every American in the same circumstances—with increased respect for our free and noble institutions. If the spirit which our Sons of the American Revolution disseminate abroad in the hearts of our people takes proper root and germinate as we hope, then will our young country live and flourish throughout the ages, notwithstanding so many great of the past have sunk into oblivion.

As evidence of the strength and vitality of American ideas, and of their presence wherever civilization develops, I cite the great work of the American College in Turkey. This noble institution has supplied five out of seven members of the cabinet for Roumania, and the same number for Bulgaria, and was largely instrumental in securing liberty for those countries.

I desire in sending in my report to express my hearty and growing interest in the work of the Society and to tender my continued and most loyal support. I sincerely regret that I am not present with you that I might return in some small part the very many kindnesses and courtesies that I have received from our compatriots of other States. I wish them all God speed for the coming year.

C. W. HASKINS,
Treasurer General.

Having made an examination of the books and accounts of C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution for the period from May 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900.

We hereby certify that the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements and the details of receipts by States and disbursements by items are correct; that regularly approved vouchers are on file for all expenditures and that the balance of cash on hand, viz.: \$2,447.90, agrees with the balance shown by the bank pass book.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

New York, April 30, 1900.
NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, C. W. HASKINS, TREASURER GENERAL.
CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,
For fiscal year ended April 30, 1900.

Cash balance May 1, 1899 \$1,887.46

Receipts.	
Annual Dues—1899	\$ 75.25
Annual Dues—1900	1,904.00
Certificates	\$1,979.25
Application Blank	400.75
Ribbon and Insignia	42.96
Lafayette Memorial Fund	51.00
Lafayette Memorial Fund	794.50

Total receipts for year 3,268.46

Disbursements.	
Stationery and Printing	\$ 155.06
Expenses Office Registrar General	587.25
Expenses Office Secretary General	95.49
Printing Year Books	260.00
Printing and distributing minutes 10th Annual Congress	500.00
Certificates and Engraving same	139.10
Printing and Binding Medal List of members who served in War with Spain	135.00
Cost of Diplomas and Medals— "Spanish War Veterans"	115.00
Badges and Ribbon	487.50
Medals	43.50
Stenographer's Report— Annual Congress—Detroit	77.60
Cablegram to Admiral Dewey	74.71
Subscription to American Flag Association	25.00
Miscellaneous— Engraving Memorials	\$4.00
Etchings—Flags	1.92
Designing Flags for Year Book	3.50
Exchange charged by Banks on out of town checks	3.39

Total disbursements for year \$2,708.02
Balance cash on hand April 30, 1900 2,447.90

Totals \$5,155.92 \$5,155.92

C. W. HASKINS,
Treasurer General.

New York, April 30, 1900.
NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, C. W. HASKINS, TREASURER GENERAL.
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS BY STATES
For fiscal year ended April 30, 1900.

State.	1899.	1900.	Certifi- cates.	Blanks, etc.	Total.
Arizona	\$ 4.00		\$ 10.00	\$.87	\$ 14.87
Arkansas	7.50				7.50
California		78.75			78.75
Colorado	23.25	26.00	17.75	1.25	68.25
Connecticut		247.00	50.00		297.00
Delaware			2.00		2.00
District of Columbia		99.50	5.00	3.13	107.63
Empire State			55.00		55.00
Hawaii		14.50	3.00		17.50
Illinois		126.50	44.00	5.00	175.50
Indiana	29.50		5.00		34.50
Iowa		34.25	19.00		53.25
Kansas		36.75	2.00	1.36	40.11
Kentucky		21.50	3.00		24.50
Maine		88.00	22.00	3.93	113.93
Maryland		41.25	5.00	1.25	47.50
Massachusetts		287.50	41.00	6.25	334.75
Michigan		89.00	41.00	2.71	132.71
Minnesota		87.50			87.50
Missouri		32.50	9.00	1.40	42.90
Montana		5.25			5.25
Nebraska		19.25	10.00		29.25
New Hampshire		67.75	11.00	2.50	81.25
New Jersey		101.75	25.00		126.75
Ohio		82.00	3.00		85.00
Oregon		33.75			33.75
Pennsylvania		43.00		2.50	45.50
Rhode Island		62.25	12.00	2.50	76.75
South Dakota		5.50			5.50
Tennessee		4.25			4.25
Texas				2.50	2.50
Utah	11.00	12.50			23.50
Vermont		60.50			60.50
Virginia		15.00	1.00		16.00
Washington		28.75			28.75
Wisconsin		52.00	5.00	5.81	62.81

Totals \$75.25 \$1,904.00 \$400.75 \$42.96 \$2,422.96

Sale of Ribbon to N. S. D. A. R. 51.00

Lafayette Memorial Fund—

New Jersey	\$105.00
Connecticut	650.50
Illinois	35.00
Wisconsin	4.00
Total	794.50

Total \$3,268.46

NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General.

Disbursements for the Year Ended April 30, 1900.

1899.	No.	Description	Amount
May	4, 297	Continental National Bank, for exchange.	\$2
"	5, 298	C. W. Haskins, cablegram to Admiral Dewey	74.71
"	16, 299	J. Langdon Ward, Treasurer, subscrip- tion to American Flag Association ..	25.00
"	16, 300	Herschel Whitaker, for stenographic ser- vices, annual Congress, held in De- troit	77.60
"	16, 301	H. C. Mahler, engraving Walworth and Barrett Memorials	4.00
"	16, 302	A. Howard Clark, for office expenses of the Registrar General, April, 1899 ..	45.25
June	2, 303	Peter Ray, designing flag for Year Book ..	3.50
"	2, 304	Charles H. Elliott, 2,000 steel plate letter- heads	18.00
"	2, 305	Tiffany & Company, lot of S. A. R. ribbon ..	150.00
"	22, 306	Continental National Bank, exchange ..	.30
"	22, 307	Shea, Smith & Company, supplies Secre- tary General's Office	1.05
"	22, 308	Dennison Mfg. Co., envelopes for Secre- tary General's Office	6.38
"	22, 309	Pontiac Eng. & Pub. Co., etchings, flags ..	1.92
"	22, 310	American Bank Note Company, certifi- cates	70.00
"	22, 311	Bond Brothers & Company, stationery, etc.	15.83

"	22, 312—A. Howard Clark, Registrar General's office expenses for May, 1899	50.75
"	22, 313—The Spirit of '76 Publishing Company, for printing and distributing 9,235 copies minutes of the tenth annual Congress	500.00
July	17, 314—A. Howard Clark, Registrar General's office expenses for June, 1899	46.00
"	17, 315—S. E. Gross, expenses of Secretary General	47.61
"	17, 316—Pontiac Engraving Company, engraving	15.00
"	17, 317—Bond Brothers & Co., stationery and printing	7.75
"	17, 318—Dennison Mfg. Co., clasp envelopes	6.00
"	31, 319—Barnard & Miller, printing report Flag Committee	8.00
"	31, 320—Barnard & Miller, printing Year Books ..	260.00
"	31, 321—Continental National Bank, exchange ..	.30
"	31, 322—C. B. Pallord, express on certificates ..	3.85
Aug.	17, 323—Bond Bros. & Co., printing letters, circulars, etc.	2.00
"	17, 324—Tiffany & Co., medals	25.50
Sept.	1, 326—Bond Bros. & Co., printing applications, etc.	1.75
"	8, 327—A. Howard Clark, Registrar General's office expenses for August, 1899	39.00
Oct.	2, 327 1-2—Continental National Bank, exchange ..	.75
"	20, 328—A. Howard Clark, Registrar General's office expenses for September, 1899 ..	45.20
Nov.	1, 328 1-2—Continental National Bank, exchange ..	.20
"	20, 329—A. Howard Clark, Registrar General's office expenses for October, 1899	52.30
"	20, 330—Bond Bros. & Co., printing, etc.	3.17
"	20, 331—Bond Bros. & Co., printing, etc.	30.25
Dec.	1, 322—A. Howard Clark, Registrar General office expenses for November, 1899	48.00
1900.		
Jan.	4, 333—C. B. Pallord, expressage	4.35
"	26, 334—A. Howard Clark, Registrar General's office expenses for December, 1899	43.00
"	30, 335—Bond Bros. & Co., stationery	8.75
Feb.	2, 336—S. N. Meyer, badges	337.50
"	13, 337—A. Howard Clark, Registrar General's office expenses for January, 1900	58.00
"	13, 338—S. C. Brown, engrossing certificates	65.25
"	23, 339—Tiffany & Co., plate and impressions for diplomas	115.00
Mch.	19, 340—A. Howard Clark, Registrar General's office expenses for February, 1900	56.20
Feb.	1, 341—Continental National Bank, exchange40
Mch.	1, 342—Continental National Bank, exchange20
Apl.	13, 343—A. Howard Clark, Registrar General's office expenses for March, 1900	62.55
"	23, 344—Bond Bros. & Co., printing, etc.	26.71
"	23, 345—Tiffany & Co., medals	18.00
"	23, 346—S. E. Cross, expenses Secretary General ..	40.45
"	23, 347—Barnard & Miller, printing and binding medal list of members serving in war with Spain	135.00
"	23, 348—P. Ringer & Co., medal books	7.50
"	30, 349—Continental National Bank, exchange ..	.42

Total\$2,708.02

NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General.
Contribution Lafayette Memorial Fund, April 30, 1900.

1899.		
March 17,	Maryland Society	\$20.50
April 20,	Pennsylvania Society	9.00
July 17,	Wisconsin Society	4.00
Sept. 23,	Connecticut Society	650.50
Oct. 25,	Illinois Society	35.00
1900.		
April 18,	New Jersey Society	105.00
*Total	\$824.00

* Received during year ended—

April 30, 1899	\$20.50
April 30, 1900	794.50

Total\$824.00

Report was approved.

President General. The next matter of business is the action on the proposed amendments to the Constitution. There are

two amendments proposed by the New Jersey Society. One concerns the revision of the action taken last year, and the other provides for the change of representation in Congress. If there is no objection, we will take the second amendment first, which is:

That paragraph (4) of Section 3, of Article VII., be amended to read as follows:

"One delegate for every fifty members of the Society within a State, and for a fraction of 25 or over."

I had the honor of presenting that amendment myself and I did it for two reasons: In the first place, I feel that it doubles the representation, our present representation being based upon one delegate for every hundred members. The proposed change is "one for every fifty or over." I felt that we would double the size of our Congress, which would still not be too large, and it would perhaps be even more interesting than now. I felt also that it was quite important that we should have some basis for representation, so that those who come from afar might without doubt be assured the rebate on the return ticket. Even in this Congress you perceive there is some question whether we have certificates enough to obtain the reduction of fare for their return home. Mainly that was my reason, as to those coming from a long distance this item of rebate is a very important matter, and if we can do anything which would assure this reduction of fare on the home journey, it would be wise to do it. It was for that reason that I offered the amendment.

It is now before the Congress. Are there any remarks on this proposed amendment to the Constitution?

Mr. Sibley. I would like to inquire if the adoption of that amendment will tend to increase the attendance?

President General. Certainly. If a State is entitled to six delegates instead of three, it will certainly insure a larger attendance. If it does not, the whole purpose of the amendment is lost.

Mr. Prime. May we hear the text of the proposed amendment?

(President General reads the text of the proposed amendment.)

Col. Prime. That would of course double the attendance at the Annual Congress.

Col. Griffith. Wouldn't that be heavier on the entertainment of this Congress, and do you think that the delegation from any of the States would be increased from the fact that you allow them a larger delegation? Is it not with the greatest difficulty that we ever find an entire delegation from any State present at this Congress?

Delegate from Boston. A year ago Massachusetts sent to Detroit but four out of fifteen delegates; shall we then increase them in that State?

Judge Hancock. There is another objection which has not been considered, and that is, that if the Congress is doubled the expense of entertaining that Congress will be also doubled in amount. Will you then be able to find any Society, like the New York Society, who will be able and willing to take the expense of that increase? I only speak of that as an objection.

President General. That is of course an objection which should be considered. The Chair ought to state that his idea was that it would not double the Congress at all, but that it would perhaps increase it about 25 per cent. The point which he has had in mind has been to endeavor if possible to secure 100 delegates, so that the rebate might certainly be assured to those who come from a distance. The matter is now open for discussion; the Chair has no interest personally in the matter.

Dr. Gallaudet. I would simply like to inquire how near we are to-day to the number necessary to obtain the rebate?

Assistant Secretary. I am glad to announce that we are just over the dead line, and that we have secured the rebate. (Applause.)

Dr. Gallaudet. I did not intend to say anything in regard to this amendment, but it occurs to me to inquire whether there is any necessity for this in the line you speak of, or whether the suggestion of this amendment is rather tentative? There are some suggestions which have occurred to me which I have not the time to present and I am perfectly willing to vote for it if that is the conclusion of those who have given the matter more consideration than I have.

President General. It is a somewhat radical departure, and if there is a disposition not to consider the matter, the Chairman of the New Jersey Society would be perfectly willing to have the matter laid on the table.

Mr. Warfield. May I call your attention to a slightly different phase of this subject, growing out of the fact that there are, in the first place, a number of representatives of the Society apart from the delegates, who are always members of the Congress, and that in the smaller societies there are but few delegates present, and that, in increasing the number of delegates it gives an advantage to the smaller societies of sending some of those who are not officers of the Society, and thus makes them acquainted with the work of the Congress and induces them to take more

interest and stimulate more interest at home. When you take a large Society, for instance like the one from Massachusetts, it is perhaps difficult to get as many members of the Society to come as are wanted, but when it comes to one of the smaller societies, those are often very glad to be sent to the Congress. I know it is a great pleasure for me to represent the President of the Society which has enabled me to be present; and I think that in this matter there is a means of encouraging smaller Societies to greater activity. (Applause.)

Delegate from Delaware. As we have a full representation here, we feel that we ought to have more representation. At our meeting when we elected the alternates, if one delegate for every fifty or fraction thereof could have come, it would have been a good thing for the Congress, as many able gentlemen who ought to have come could not. I am in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Logan. I represent the State of New York, and I find myself in disgrace to-day because we cannot find place on our delegation for all the members of the Delaware Society. I would like to have more delegates.

Gen. Anderson. I am instructed by the Oregon Society to favor this resolution. These distant people seem to think it would be to their advantage. The railroad rebate is an important consideration for them.

A Delegate. I vote this amendment be passed. It is the only meeting at which we have been able to have a rebate in going home. I think it is something which ought to be looked for.

Major Hunt. We know that in New York we can always get a crowd, but when you hold your meetings anywhere else in this country, then, instead of having 160 delegates, we would perhaps have, with the same delegations that we have here to-day, only about 80 or 90. The doubling of our membership would enable those from a greater distance to go, and I heartily favor the amendment proposed.

(Cries of "Question.")

Amendment unanimously adopted.

President General. The next amendment before the Congress is one that refers to Article V. Section I.

It is moved that that section be amended so as to strike out the words at the end of the section: "shall not be elected for a second term," which is an error in the Year Book, and which should read: "shall not be elected for a second consecutive term." The Chair desires to have this correction made so that hereafter no question shall arise. The intention of the amendment which was adopted last year being that there should be rotation in the office of President General, and that he should not be elected for a second consecutive term.

Judge Whitehead. I presented that amendment at the last Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Society, and it passed unanimously. It would not have passed unanimously had our distinguished President General been present at that meeting. There are some considerations in connection with this amendment which I shall not enter into, and I shall make no discussion on the subject whatever. I am opposed to it, and I was opposed to it at the time it was offered. My past experience has taught me the mischief of just such an amendment to the Constitution as that, but there are considerations connected with this subject which induces me to ask the Congress to take such action upon the matter as shall relieve us from the discussion of it at the present time. If anybody imagines for one single moment that the mover of that amendment had in his mind the fact that he might perhaps be re-elected as Vice-President in this Congress, or that the distinguished gentleman whom we so much honor in our Society might be re-elected at this Congress by the passing of this resolution, they are entirely mistaken; they do not understand Jersey-men. (Laughter.) Taking all the circumstances into consideration, Mr. President General, I move that the proposition be postponed until the next Congress of this Society.

Mr. Logan. I think that General Whitehead is entirely wrong. I think the time to pass that amendment is now, to-day, and early in the morning. I think it would be a great disgrace—and I hope it will never happen—when this National Society will not have the privilege of re-electing Judge Whitehead as Vice-President of the National Society. If there were no other reason for adopting this amendment, I should consider that sufficient. I hope to see Judge Whitehead Vice-President of this Society as long as he lives, and I hope that will be another twenty years. We in New York have furnished to this Society a President General for a large part of the period of the existence of the Society, and do you believe that this Society would have been what it has been if we had confined General Horace Porter to one year? (Applause.) The distinguished gentleman who now occupies the position of the President General ought to be able to follow in Gen. Porter's footsteps. While I do not suppose he would accept a re-election now, under the circumstances, we will re-elect him next year.

I do not think you are going to make this Society great and prosperous by turning a man out of office as soon as he has learned how to perform his duties; and I do not believe that we should have five new Vice-Presidents every year. I think it is a

position which should go to the men who, by their character and devotion to the Society, have earned it, and when a man has earned that position as your Vice-Presidents have earned theirs, I hope the Society will continue them in that position as long as they can be prevailed upon to occupy it, and as long as the Lord will leave them upon the earth. This is a question in which the New York Society feels a great interest. We have in our Society passed a resolution which has been forwarded to the Societies in other States asking them to adopt this amendment, and we did it because, among other things, we are neighbors of New Jersey. We believe that the first thought of Judge Whitehead was the right one, and the second thought was a wandering from the true path. I don't think you should listen to Judge Whitehead to-day, and it is the first time in the history of this Society when I have felt that you should not listen to Judge Whitehead. I hope you will not listen to him now.

Col. Harper. Judge Whitehead is sailing under false colors, because he hails from Ohio.

Mr. Hobart L. Hotchkiss. As a business proposition it certainly appears unwise, where you have an efficient head who has just learned his duties, to remove him. Such a proposition would bring confusion and failure to almost any business concern. I apprehend that our success in Connecticut has been due very largely to the fact that the President of our State Society has been continued in office, owing to his efficient work.

I do not apprehend that this Society is organized for the purpose of doing any particular honor to anybody, but when our officers are efficient men, whose services will make this National Society successful—as Presidents of State Societies make their Societies successful—I do think that, looking at it from a business point of view, it would be a misfortune; and, as the gentleman suggests in relation to General Horace Porter, our past experience shows that it might have been a misfortune not to have continued him in office. In the case of our present President General it might be unfortunate if this amendment were passed, because we do not know whether his successor would be efficient or not; but I do hope—and in speaking thus I represent the entire vote of my State—that Judge Whitehead's motion to postpone this motion for a year will not prevail.

Mr. Logan. I desire to make a correction. The New York Society has not taken any action in relation to this amendment.

General Vincent. As the amendment passed by the last Congress started through a resolution from the District of Columbia Society, it is fitting that I should reasonably say this:

We proposed in that amendment the word "consecutive" and we have given official notice to all the Societies that we are opposed to the amendment as it now stands. The District of Columbia, however, is not committed definitely to not going back a little, and I think, from recent things that have happened in our Society, that they would favor a reopening of the present constitutional provision to a certain extent. Our Board of Managers is not in favor of curtailing the term of office of its officers after the valuable experience they have gained in their respective offices. Whatever, in the sense of this National Society would be favorable to the interests of the Society, will receive the favorable support of the delegation from the District of Columbia.

Mr. Prime. I want to give as much emphasis to the fact as Mr. Logan gave to his mistake. He asserted in his speech that the New York Society had not only voted in favor of his amendment, but that it had notified all the Societies in connection with our National Society. That is like the printing of a great piece of news in headlines and the putting of a contradiction in little, menial type in a subsequent edition. The New York Society expressly refused to adopt this amendment. We have had an experience in New York, and I want to call your attention to it.

At Cincinnati the two great Revolutionary Societies met and agreed upon the terms of their union. The New York Society of Sons of the Revolution fought that union right straight through their whole membership, and they succeeded in preventing a majority of the Societies from adopting it, notwithstanding that every one of our Societies did adopt it; and the whole cause of it, from beginning to end, as we understand it, is, that the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution are owned by officers who were elected and who elect themselves practically. Now, we believe, in the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in the rotation of office. No one loves the name of Judge Whitehead more than I do, but I love the Society better, and I would not have this Society founded upon a foundation which should be the name of Judge Whitehead, or any other one man. We have plenty of men in this Society, from one end of the country to the other, who are just as qualified as other men to hold these high offices.

This whole matter was thrashed out at two different times. The District of Columbia, if I remember right, proposed that it should be two years—and not one year. The Congress at Detroit made it one year. I think that was a mistake, but it was nevertheless a mistake in the right direction; and any amendment to this, it seems to me, ought to be an amendment which will restore

it to what the District of Columbia wants—two years—so that we should express our commendation of the services of an officer by re-electing him, but that the future might be open to the Society, and it could not be said of us, anyway, that we were owned by any one set of officers.

Now, Mr. President General, I hope that the motion of Judge Whitehead will prevail, and that we will lay this over for another year, and meanwhile that the District of Columbia Society may again propose its original amendment—which was to make it two years, and then we shall have done exactly the right thing, I think.

(Cries of "Question.")

President General. The question is called for. The Chair understands that the question is on the amendment.

Judge Whitehead. I made a motion and it was seconded.

President General. The motion is that action on this resolution be postponed until the next Congress. We will now take a vote on this.

Motion carried. (Applause.)

President General. The next amendment is proposed by the Empire State Society; which is, to add a section to Article V. of the Constitution, to be designated Section 4, and to read as follows:

"In the case of the absence of the President of any State Society from any meeting of the National Society, or of the General Board of Managers, the delegate-at-large from such State Society to the Congress of the National Society shall sit and act in his place, and have and exercise all his powers and duties, and in case of his inability to attend, he, such delegate-at-large, may be his proxy delegate his right to sit with his powers to any other delegate from such State Society to such Congress."

Col. Prime. I think I drew that amendment, which was the result of our experience at Cincinnati and at Cleveland, and perhaps also at Morristown. This year also, providentially, our President is not here. He is across the ocean, and upon the Executive Committee, in any action that is necessary to be taken—no matter how great the representation from our Society—we are prevented from taking it, because Mr. Roosevelt is abroad. We have no apology to make for his being abroad; he is justified in going abroad; but this provides for just such a contingency—that the delegate-at-large shall sit for the time being in the place of the President of the Society. It seems to me that there could be no objection in authorizing, in such an event, some one to sit in his place, and it seems also that no one better could be chosen than the delegate-at-large.

President General. Will the Congress allow the Chair to ask a question right here. In almost all the Constitutions of the various State Societies the duties of the Vice-President are supposed to be those of the President in his absence; and if there is a Vice-President of any State Society who should come here claiming to represent his President, in view of his absence, he surely would receive recognition at the hands of the Chair. (Applause.)

Col. Prime. You cannot confer upon an officer of the National Society powers by any legislation in the State Society. When he gets his powers by reason of the action of the State Society, it does not give him power under the Constitution of the National Society; and the Constitution of the National Society is the founder of the power of that Executive Committee.

President General. I do not desire, by what I said, to prejudice this matter. If there is a fine question of constitutional law in this matter, I think that the Congress should understand it perfectly; and if there is trouble in this matter, surely we ought to see our way clear. I have stated my opinion about it, but perhaps I do not fully understand the situation.

A Delegate. I move the amendment be laid on the table.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Warfield. I wish to bring before this Congress again a draft of a resolution in reference to the electing of officers for the coming year. I therefore move the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the President General to select five names of candidates for the offices of Vice-Presidents General; the Committee to make selections only from those names presented on the floor of the Congress.

This is, of course, in the interest of saving time and to afford an opportunity for the careful consideration of the names presented. It is a delegation to the Committee of powers only as regards those five persons presented by the various State Societies, and the choice is confined to those so presented on the floor of the Congress.

Delegate from Conn. I would like to ask the gentleman to so amend his resolution as to cover a dozen or fifteen candidates, and that these presentations be not accompanied by one or more speeches.

President General. What is the amendment proposed?

Delegate from Conn. That the presentation of names for Vice-Presidents should be made without the accompanying speeches.

President General. Don't you know that is one of the most

delightful experiences of this Convention? (Laughter.) The beauty and the virtue of the candidate are presented by his neighbors and his admirers, and I do hope you won't deprive the Congress of that treat.

Mr. Warfield. I would suggest that these things had better be kept apart. The Chair can use its own discretion as to the limit of the speeches.

President General. We are getting along very rapidly with our business, and I think we can spare the time for the speeches.

It is moved and seconded that the vote by which Judge Whitehead's resolution was lost, be reconsidered.

Motion to reconsider lost.

President General. Before proceeding to the election of officers the Chair will listen to any important suggestions.

A motion was made and carried that speeches for candidates be limited to three minutes.

President General. Nominations for the President General are now in order.

Judge Whitehead. I rise to the performance of a very pleasant duty.

At the last Congress held in Detroit there were prominent names mentioned for the office of President General. Amongst those was that of the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, whom, as I have so often stated on this floor, we so much honor and respect. Another name was mentioned; that of a distinguished gentleman from another part of the Union, and from another State. With a magnanimity not often shown in such proceedings as that, our candidate from New Jersey was unanimously elected to be the President General of this Association. By virtue of the passage of the amendment to the resolution of Detroit, I cannot nominate him again, and if the amendment had been passed which I proposed in our Society at its last annual meeting—had been adopted at this Convention, I would not have renominated him, and he would not have accepted the renomination if it had been made by anybody else.

I take pleasure in nominating to you a gentleman well known to this Convention; a gentleman whose virtues and abilities have been so often heard about that I cannot by any possibility add anything to what has been said. I have been doing my best to try and find something to say of the abilities and services of General Joseph C. Breckinridge. (Loud Applause.) And I am bound by the rule which has just been passed limiting speeches to three minutes and must therefore end my speech by saying that I nominate Joseph C. Breckinridge, of the District of Columbia, as President General of this Association. (Cheers.)

Judge Goode. Mr. President, Gentlemen and Compatriots: As a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, a temporary sojourner in the city of Washington and a delegate from the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I desire to tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the venerable Compatriot from the State of New Jersey for his presentation of the name of General Joseph C. Breckinridge. We are here, my compatriots, in this great metropolis, from all parts of our common country to renew our vows of allegiance to the Constitution and the Union; to revive pleasing associations; to keep alive in the hearts of the people the hallowed memories of the past, and to concert measures to promote the prosperity of our patriotic organization. Perhaps the most important duty devolving upon us is the election of a President General for the ensuing term. Our advancement and growth will depend in no small degree upon the character, the reputation, the ability and the tact of the incumbent of that high and responsible office.

If it be a recommendation to be descended from a long line of worthy revolutionary patriots, then I submit that the nomination of Gen. Breckinridge is one eminently fit to be made. The best blood of the Revolution courses through his veins—and I am one of those who believe in blood. (Loud Cheers.) He is a son of the Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, one of the most eminent theologians of his day. He is a grandson of John Breckinridge, an officer of the Virginia Militia, who served in the Revolutionary War; subsequently United States Senator from Kentucky, and Attorney General of the United States during Mr. Jefferson's second administration. He is a great-grandson of Col. William Preston, who fell in battle at Guilford Court House. He is a great-grandson of Col. Joseph Cabell, who commanded the Buckingham Militia at the Siege of Yorktown. He is the great-grandson of Col. William Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain, who afterwards died in front of Yorktown. He is a great-grandson of General Samuel Hopkins, of the Virginia Continental Line, who fought at Princeton, at Germantown and at Charleston; and last, though not least, he is a grand nephew of Patrick Henry, that forest-born Demosthenes, whose heaven-born eloquence first kindled the fires of the American Revolution and shook the continent from center to circumference. (Loud and continued applause.)

But General Breckinridge has not been one of those who have been content to sit down and fold their arms in ignoble and inglorious ease and rely altogether upon what their grandfathers

have done. No ! Looking, with true nobility of soul to the future and not to the past, he has carved out his own name in the niche of fame and has exhibited qualities in every respect worthy of the heroic race from which he sprang. During the ever memorable year of 1861, when war's rude alarms were heard in the land, and that dark, storm-cloud which had been so long gathering had burst in all its fury, he abandoned the study of the law and joined the Union Army in Kentucky. He acted as assistant adjutant general under General Nelson and as aide-de-camp of General Thomas at the Battle of Mill Springs in Kentucky and throughout the Tennessee campaign to Shiloh. He received honorable mention from Gen. Thomas for gallantry in action. He was with the Army of the Tennessee on Sherman's march to the sea and was breveted for gallantry in action in front of Atlanta. He was afterwards breveted for meritorious and gallant conduct during the war.

But, without undertaking to recount all the incidents of his honorable military career, it is sufficient to say that as a reward of his intelligent zeal and his brilliant services he has steadily risen from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Major General of Volunteers and Inspector General of the Army, which position he now holds with the rank of Brigadier General, and in which position he has exhibited great administrative capacity and has done much to improve the organization and promote the efficiency of the Army. During our recent war with Spain—a war that has not only shed additional lustre upon American arms, but has caused the United States to be recognized everywhere as one of the foremost powers of the Globe—General Breckinridge was made Major General of Volunteers. He acted in that capacity with the heroic and lamented Lawton at the bloody Battle of El Caney, where his horse was shot under him; and with that old veteran warrior, General Joe Wheeler, (applause) at San Juan Hill, where the superior prowess of the American soldier attracted the admiration of the civilized world. My friends, he not only gave his own service to the cause, but he contributed four gallant sons, one of whom gave up his young life at the post of duty, and another, while serving on the staff of General Lawton, has recently enriched with his blood the soil of the far off Island of Luzon.

Permit me, my friends, in conclusion, to say that in urging upon your favorable consideration the nomination so appropriately made by my friend, I urge the nomination of a man who measures up fully to all the requirements of this great office; a man thoroughly imbued with all the noble principles and lofty sentiments of our patriotic organization; a man who feels, and who has ever felt a deep and abiding interest in its prosperity and advancement; a man recognized by all who know him as a soldier, a patriot, a scholar—and above all, a Christian gentleman of the old school; a man who has never failed to respond with alacrity and zeal to any and every call made upon him by his country; a man who has often stood upon the perilous edge of battle nearest to the flashing of the guns; a man who, when the tocsin sounded in two wars, galloped forth—

Bold as the lion-heart,
Dauntless and brave,
Knightly as the knightliest
Bayard could crave.

(Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. Cowart. I move that nominations will now be closed.

President General. I hope that gentleman will withdraw that motion. I want to make a suggestion that that resolution so often made be not made. This is a body of gentlemen, and it seems to me that such a resolution as that presented should never obtain here, and I hope it will not be done—at least as long as I preside over this body.

Mr. Cowart. I withdraw my resolution.

President General. General Joseph C. Breckinridge, Vice-President General of the District of Columbia Society, is named for President General of this Society. All in favor will please say aye; the contrary, no.

Motion carried unanimously. (Loud applause.)

President General. I will nominate Judge Whitehead and Judge Goode to accompany General Breckinridge to the platform. (Three cheers were given by the Congress for General Breckinridge.)

President General. I have the honor of presenting to you, your new President General.

Gen. Breckinridge. Gentlemen: I believe that even such champions as have drawn your attention to me could hardly do justice to a situation like this; and I have no power of words to equal the occasion. I know that all of you are well aware of my feelings, and if I made use of all the words of the lexicon, I could not thank you more heartily. We have been through all sorts of weather together. We have done the work which has fallen upon us and can pray "the work of our hands, establish Thou it." If there is any work that it was possible for us to do that I have not done for you, I do not know it. There has been nothing that my heart has been more wrapt up in than what I have deemed the

absolutely untarnished greatness of the country which it is meant to serve. (Applause.) Not dearer to me was the glove bestowed in youth by lady's love than this gift which thou hast given! And thus all friends we kindly greet. Health and high fortune when we meet where'er it pleases Heaven.

Is there anything I can say to make more clear the thought of these loyal hearts gathered here together, these representatives of intelligent minds at home throughout every section of our country and aiming at a common purpose; indeed not only through all the confines of our country, but reaching wherever the throbbing seas could reach, and carrying with them the absolute knowledge of all mankind that there is one banner "uplifted by all our hearts and maintained by all our hands," under which and through which the inalienable rights of mankind and certain self-evident truths are enthusiastically defended. (Applause.) Our infant Society, like a Hercules, already gives promise of the supreme labors to be nobly done, and appeals for all that patriotism and love of liberty can attain.

Even if my own poor merits did not make me feel embarrassed at being the representative of a Society so constituted and organized for the maintenance of such principles; still I recognize that there is something to make one pause to follow such men as you have chosen for my predecessors. It suggests the measure of your expectation which one must hesitate to accept. I suppose no Society has had more charming, more capable men as their leaders than you have chosen. And in our fortunate Sister Republic across the sea, celebrated for her politeness, for her vivacity, for her bright intelligence, fine ardor and absolute courage—so that the world has for centuries taken from France new ideas and recognized the French as among the noblest champions of great principles—there is no one who will doubt that, throughout all her millions, France will be unable to find any one to excel the two men whom this Society has sent to them. (Applause.) How can we adequately continue the work they have done so wisely and so well? Will not all of you lend a helping hand and do what in us lies to keep the results of the coming year abreast with the best of the past though delighting to recognize that they can hardly be excelled? Our Society abides as a constant proof of the tie of kindred blood uniting all its members to past suffering and service and giving new promises of a glorious destiny for our country; and we assemble here as in duty bound to honor the Fathers and to pray that the blessings of liberty may be extended to all mankind. Our country's cause is doubly ours. (Cheers.)

In hallowed memories and led by example and hope so honorable, we assemble here from all the limits of our land and from beyond both seas. The pledges which our Fathers gave have been redeemed thrice over; and the world is better because they lived. The duties they bequeathed are fully accepted as our highest inheritance which we share with all who love freedom and our fellow-men. And surely there was a profound expanse and touch of nature undefiled in the untrodden solitudes of this virgin continent, which gave spacious play and measure to the mighty minds of the men of that time; who indeed might hardly recognize to-day this scene where novel powers of nature are harnessed to the daily purposes and conveniences of men and mechanical ingenuity has shown its acutest activity, until to-day time and space seem abolished into nothingness; though the Fathers through their abundant time and space achieved immortality. I would not have you ignorant of how much those dear old worthies have to learn of our generation, if only afforded the opportunity. Still we in filial memory and due recognition of their manliness and worth assemble here simply as Americans, which was a name and sign new among the nations of the earth when our forefathers breathed into it the breath of life. And now every nationality that would found its life upon enduring principles and practices comes to the fountain flowing from the rock which they smote, to receive the living waters of liberty with law. Modern men may weary of them and prattle of their humanity; but these worthies were unwearying, as the bead-roll of their years of work will show. And, as a local illustration, how replete with most worthy efforts in counsel and in camp, which moulded the destinies of their fellow-countrymen, were the lives of men like Alexander Hamilton who came to such an untimely end while illustrating so many noble lines of highest activity—with courage equal to his intelligence, and both supreme! The years he was Inspector General of the Army, were but a useful incident in his brilliant career. And before him what a noble line of martyrs decorate our rolls, from Nathan Hale, who apotheosized the hangman's art, to Kosciusko, whose very name proclaims that our living principles were restricted to no tribe, language of creed, but belong to all mankind.

The patriotic societies which assemble in their name are conscious that neither they nor the nation have lived in vain. We know that in union there is strength. And this day breathes the very spirit of a more perfect union, as it was for that purpose that

our Constitution was framed. How much more perfect that union is to-day than when originally established, let the unshackled limbs of millions vouch and the requiem of our martyred President proclaim. American principles were not established by slaves, but by men who were maintaining their inherited liberties. High minded men who their duties knew, but knew their rights, and knowing dare maintain. But "there were brave men before Agamemnon," as well as since. And how much nobler the spirit, how much more potent the life which has been exemplified under the triune flag of the United States! The red, the white and the blue! Proclaiming the evangel before unknown among the nations, of the rights and duties and brotherhood of man; and in the midst is still clustered a new constellation of co-equal stars. Beneath that quivering emblem our Fathers gave, we take our stand. We can do no less. Thank Heaven no sister from the galaxy is lost. And the home hymn touches each alike, "Abide with Me!" So our hopes are raised to Heaven as that flag ascends; and firmly planted while the earth endures is the staff which upholds them. (Applause.) And the breast of our sons is the bulwark which guards!

These decennial and centennial times make hope and memory meet; and we come as children of the sires who placed a tabernacle in these uttermost parts of the earth, and we lay our trophies at their feet and pray to receive new inspiration. And we do not shrink from an accounting. In all humility we recount the deeds of those of whom the world was not worthy. Will this not aid and strengthen us for our lesser tasks? Though knowing that we are not equal, we hope that we are not unworthy. The tasks they and our own times have laid upon us have not been insignificant and have not been shirked. Even if "the Fathers ate sour grapes and the teeth of the children are on edge," are there no signs of the times that speak of duty well done in our day and generation? The slavery the Fathers left embedded in the Constitution is abolished, and with it demons took their flight and tormented the one possessed no more forever. National unity versus State sovereignty has been fought to a mighty finish, leaving a new group of demigods in patriotic memory; where Lee, the peerless Christian gentleman and soldier may represent one side, and Lincoln, whom a nation mourned and the world reveres, the other side; and behind them behold we, all united, like a troop cometh. For the waves are a thousand, and the sea is but one. And the boundaries which they gave us have we not safe-guarded them and given again to their children and ours with usury? The duty and the destiny which is set before us may well give us pause, and demand that we shall gird up our loins and prove the manhood that is in us. But it is for us to stand in our lot and acquit ourselves as men; men worthy of such "Fathers of war proof who in these parts have from morn till even fought, and then sheathed their swords from lack of argument." In this closing year of our century, we accept or choose and run the course which is set before us, and no man can say us nay nor make us afraid. "In the parliament of the nations and the federation of the world," this young nation stands amidst the encircling races and nationalities with a charge to keep and a message to deliver; of which an open book and the oldest triune flag is the seal and symbol. We are simply attending to our own and our Father's business. It is not a question of mere bulk, nor brawn, nor brain. It is a higher matter brought amidst the cloud of witnesses which encompasses us. We are not self-glorifying, nor envious misers amidst the wealth of freedom we have inherited or won. Others may have their several parts in this Passion Play, but for us the simple question is "Shall we not be true to ours?" Our cue has been given, and now by our lightest words we will be judged. It is the old, old contest between darkness and light; between right and wrong; between humanity and inhumanity. In this tourney of the nations, the lists are up and the contest on; and the champions are arrayed. And it is found that young America has entered the lists armed cap-a-pie and must be reckoned with, in a cause as complete as the circled earth, sensitive as humanity, tender as Christian charity and so lofty as to call for judgment before the great white throne! And, being thus heralded, will we swerve or run the course? We abide the issue! Even if woe betide, if right can be done, Sons of America are expected to do their duty. (Applause.)

In the name of our past work, so well done, and of all that the future holds for us which it is our faithful hope to make of equal merit with the past; and in the name of all the kindness towards each other, and the love of country which actuates you, one and all, permit me now and always to thank you sincerely. (Cheers.)

President General. I have only one additional suggestion to make at this time, and that is, I think the Congress ought to create the position of nominating officer, and choose Judge Goode to fill it.

The next business in order is the election of five Vice-Presidents General.

Judge Whitehead. The President and Vice-President representing the Society of New Jersey, by virtue of the amendment to the Constitution, have a nomination to make for Vice-President of the National Society. A young man, earnest, conscientious and zealous as a member of the New Jersey Society, ever present and ever willing to do whatever he may be called upon to perform; descended from an ancestry in the Revolution known to us all in New Jersey; respected by every member of the New Jersey Society, and a man whom we desire should be accepted by this Congress as one of the Vice-Presidents. I have the pleasure to nominate Mr. A. W. Bray, from New Jersey.

Col. Griffith. Mr. President General: I am instructed by my compatriots from the Maryland delegation to place in nomination a gentleman, Col. George A. Paree. Col. Paree is from the State of Maryland, and is one of the most eloquent men—next to Judge Goode—that I have ever listened to. He is a descendant of the man who led the first company of troops of riflemen from Maryland to Boston. His family have at all times been distinguished. His father was one of the most eloquent and learned members of the bar that we have ever had. Now, we think that the State of Maryland is entitled to one of these five representatives, and we ask that Col. Paree be made one of the five. I nominate Col. George A. Paree.

Mr. Chandler (Connecticut). By the ruling already passed, our Vice-President, Mr. Trumble, who is President of our State Society, is debarred from re-election. You will admit that our Connecticut State Society has been foremost in the lines on which this organization has been formed. As reported, we have raised about \$600 for the Lafayette Memorial, and we have already raised in our Society in New Haven alone the sum of \$500 for the purchase of Nathan Hale's school house in New London.

I wish to nominate a gentleman who is at present a Vice-President of our State Society; who is ever ready with heart and hand and pocketbook to further the interests of this Society; a gallant soldier in the War of the Rebellion; and there are many other things that I could say in his favor. I have, sir, the honor of nominating as Vice-President, General E. S. Greeley.

Mr. Brown (Massachusetts). I do not propose to take up the three minutes allotted to me. I also speak for New England; I speak for Massachusetts. Massachusetts, you know, speaks for herself, and she does to-day, because she sends you fifteen delegates, and at their request I have the honor to propose General Francis H. Appleton for one of the Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Gibson (Michigan). It is with very great regret, gentlemen, that our esteemed President of the Michigan Society, the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, is not here. I know very well if he was here that he would nominate a gentleman as his successor whom you all know, a magnificent soldier; one whom we all love to honor. I nominate as Vice-President General Thomas M. Anderson, of Oregon.

Representative of Pacific Coast. I hope the Pacific Coast will be given a representation on that Board, and I was going to suggest as representative from our Coast the man who was President of the Washington and Oregon Society for many years and afterwards President of the Washington Society, and served until he left to go to the Philippines in command of his troops. I second the nomination of General Anderson.

Delegate from Delaware. I wish to nominate a man whose efficiency is well known and who has every qualification for the office—youth, intelligence and zeal in the cause. I nominate Howard DeHaven Ross.

Col. Harper. I desire to nominate for the office of Vice-President, Judge Jacob F. Burkett.

Judge Raymond of Illinois. We represent 525 votes in the organization—one twentieth of its strength—and we ask that you put among your list of Vice-Presidents one of our brainy, active young men; active in business, splendid in counsel, prominent in your organization—the President of the Illinois Society, James H. Gilbert, of Chicago.

Delegate from California. I represent the mother Society of this great organization; the first Society formed by the descendants for more than seven years before the Sons of the Revolution. Since the organization of the Congress the Society of California represents the great West. I nominate for one of the Vice-Presidents, General William Barker.

General Vincent. I am gratified to second the nomination; and I am sure that all compatriots here come touched by the sentiment involved in the nomination of the parent Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of the United States.

Mr. Logan. I wish to second the nomination of Mr. Ross, of Delaware. Mr. Ross is one of the youngest men in this Convention, and he comes from a State which has not as large a population quite as New York and Pennsylvania, but whose State Society is larger in proportion to its population, I believe, than any other State in the Union. I know something about Delaware Societies, for whenever they hold a meeting or give a dinner,

they send for Judge Whitehead and me. And Mr. Ross has done a great deal to build up that Society, and he will build it up some more if you give him a chance.

Delegate from Connecticut. I desire to second the nomination of General Greeley.

Judge Whitehead. On behalf of Delaware, it is a little State, but a State that made herself prominent and respected during the Revolution, and Mr. Ross, nominated from that State is a young man, and we want young men. Let Young America have its way.

President General. The names before the Congress for the offices of Vice-President are:

(Reads the names.)

A Delegate. I make a motion that the five candidates receiving the greatest number of votes be declared elected.

Motion carried.

President General. Each one must vote for five candidates only. Any ballot containing the names of more than five will be declared invalid.

On motion of Col. Griffith, duly seconded and carried, it was resolved to proceed with the election of the other officers while the votes cast for the Vice-Presidents General were being counted.

President General. Nominations for the office of Secretary General are now in order.

Mr. Gilbert. On behalf, sir, of the delegation from Illinois, I desire to present the name of the present Secretary General, Samuel Eberly Gross.

Mr. Sibley. I second that motion, as my experience with Capt. Gross in the various duties devolving upon him, has proved to me that he is eminently fitted for that place.

President General. Are there any other nominations for the office of Secretary General.

Mr. Anderson (of Ohio). Allow me to propose the name of a gentleman of high standing—I refer to Colonel William L. Curry, who has made a fine record in the Spanish-American War, and who has a fine reputation in Ohio as a poet, scholar, and a gentleman. He is Registrar of the Ohio Society, and one of the devoted friends of our Association, and would make an ideal Secretary General. All the people of Ohio know him, for he belongs to an old historic family. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolution and emigrated to Ohio from Virginia, and was given 4,000 acres of land in Union County, in Ohio, for his services in the Revolution, given by old Virginia, the mother of States and Presidents.

Mr. Curry has the best blood in the country in his veins. He is half-Puritan and half-Virginian. Is there anything better? He is a magnificent soldier; fine lawyer; fine orator; a poet; in fact, everything that can be said of a man; and as Registrar, he has given us great satisfaction and would make an ideal officer of our Association. I do not think that anything can be said in favor of anyone that could not be said in favor of Mr. Curry. He is affable and courteous—his Huguenot blood shows that he is courteous—and he is always at the front doing his duty.

Motion seconded.

President General. The Chair will appoint Mr. Rowland, of Maryland, and Mr. Wood, of Kentucky, to count the ballots cast for the candidates to the office of Secretary General. The candidates are Capt. Gross and Mr. Curry. Nominations are now in order for the office of Treasurer General.

Mr. Logan. Mr. Charles W. Haskins has now been Treasurer General of this Society for many years past. For several years he has sought to retire, and you would not let him. This year he insists upon retiring, as I understand. I therefore have the privilege and honor of nominating for Treasurer General Mr. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y. Mr. Pugsley is a member of the New York State Society; is a banker by profession; is thoroughly capable of performing the duties required, and is willing to sacrifice himself in doing so. I cordially commend to your favorable consideration Mr. Pugsley.

Mr. Greeley. I have great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Pugsley for Treasurer General.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. Pugsley.

President General. Nominations for Registrar General are now in order.

Mr. Logan. This time I am here from the District of Columbia. (Laughter.) You may think that Mr. A. Howard Clark belongs to you, but we think he belongs to the whole American nation. (Cheers.) There is no man who has done more to build up this Society than the present Registrar General. No man has proposed to limit his term to one year. If there is to be any limitation, the State of New York insists that that limitation shall be 100 years. I nominate, sir, and I hope that we will elect him unanimously, Mr. A. Howard Clark as Registrar General, just as long as we can get him to perform his duties.

Judge Hancock. I have known Mr. Clark for a number of years, and I have known the work he has done; and I think we

cannot do better than have him nominated again.

It was unanimously resolved that the Secretary General cast a ballot for A. H. Clark as Registrar General.

President General. The next office to fill is that of Historian General.

A Delegate. I nominate Dr. Gallaudet.

Delegate from Vermont. I wish to propose for the office of Historian General, a gentleman who was formerly one of the Vice-Presidents General of this Society, Mr. Theodore S. Peck, of Vermont.

Mr. Hubbell. I want to nominate Judge Whitehead as Historian General.

Judge Whitehead. I beg of you, please, not to offer my name.

Judge Hancock. I rise to second the nomination of Judge Whitehead. To me the office of Historian General of this Society is one of the most important offices we have. It cannot be possible that in the actions of this Society there is not something which we should have in our records, and here we go down without any knowledge of the history of the Society or the history of the country in connection with the Society. We either ought to abolish the office or abolish the man that fills the office. Our present Historian General tells us that there is nothing to report in the history of this Society in the last eight or nine years. I know Judge Whitehead, and that he has knowledge probably more than any other man, except a few upon this floor, of the past history of this country and the history of our Society, which would be of interest to this Society. I therefore second the nomination of Judge Whitehead for the office of Historian General.

Col. Griffith. For years and years I have been in this Congress, and it would not seem to be the same body or the same organization if our old Judge Whitehead, our dear old friend, were not in some position; and if there is so little work attached to the office of Historian General, even if he is eighty years of age, let us appoint him.

Delegate from Vermont. If Judge Whitehead will consent to take the position I will be very glad to withdraw the name of Gen. Peck from the nomination.

Dr. Gallaudet. My good friend from Pennsylvania wishes to abolish me. I shall certainly be very happy to be abolished if my noble compeer—more than my compeer, at whose feet I would sit and learn—if Judge Whitehead will accept the office of Historian General, and I trust that if he is elected to that office, there may be some action taken here that other officers will not steal all my data in the future, as in the past, so that I am doomed to be abolished.

Mr. William Murphy. On behalf of Judge Whitehead, I perhaps know better the situation than any of the other gentlemen on this floor. I want to say from the resolutions that have been made here, and of the necessity of the Historian General doing something for his Society, that Judge Whitehead is not the man at his time of life to enter on such work, and I therefore, on behalf of Judge Whitehead, ask you to withdraw his name from the nomination.

President General. Gentlemen, Judge Whitehead's name is withdrawn.

Delegate from Vermont. Then I maintain the nomination of General Peck, of Vermont, for the office.

President General. The nominations are: Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington, and General Peck, of Vermont, for the office of Historian General.

A vote was taken and General Peck was declared elected.

President General. I desire now to announce that by the vote Capt. Gross has been duly re-elected Secretary General.

A Delegate. I nominate for Chaplain General, Dr. Warfield. I don't need to occupy the time of this Conference in telling you who Dr. Warfield is. I therefore take great pleasure in presenting his name for that office.

Delegate from Pennsylvania. I second the name of Dr. Warfield, thanking our brother for the compliment.

Gen. Richardson (Ohio). I recall with a great deal of pleasure that, while making the nomination at the Morristown Conference for this important office, you elected by unanimous vote the Right Reverend Rufus W. Clark, of Detroit, the present Chaplain General, a man who attended every National Congress of this Society since the Society was formed; a man simple in his character; a man grand in his aspirations; a man loyal to this Society, and to his country, and to his God. I wish to nominate him again to-day, and I esteem it a distinguished honor to be able to do so. I nominate the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark as Chaplain General of the National Society of the S. A. R.

Col. Prime. I take it that every one of us has a right to that same commendation which Compatriot Richardson has referred to as being the attributes of Chaplain General Clark—loyal to his country and to his God—that is the recommendation which can be said of every one of these compatriots here. We all love Compatriot Clark. His modesty and the services which he has rendered to the Society commend themselves to all. But he has

held that office two years, and we were pledged, I think, even at the time of his election, to a rotation, and the State of Pennsylvania has in its eastern end a strong body of the Sons of the Revolution. Our Society has its strength in the west end. Now, let us do the things that are best for the interests of our Society. Let us put upon the Board of Officers of the National Society a prominent representative of the east end of Pennsylvania, in order that we may do the Society good there. Dr. Warfield is the President of Lafayette College. We can therefore scarcely honor him more, but let us honor ourselves by putting in that office a man who occupies such a distinguished position as one of the educators of the youth of our country.

Chaplain General Clark. I agree with Colonel Prime in all that he has said, and I feel confident that the interests of this Association will be strengthened by following the policy that Colonel Prime has suggested. There are other members of the ministry here, and I think it would be very becoming in this Association to follow the course and policy suggested by Colonel Prime, and I hope it will prevail.

A Delegate. In rising to second the nomination of Dr. Warfield, the old State of Maryland claims to hold a half interest in it. Although Kentuckian by birth, Pennsylvanian by necessity, he is a Marylander by choice, and the State of Maryland pledges five solid votes to Dr. Warfield, of Lafayette College.

(General Joseph Wheeler is introduced upon the platform at this time. Loud cheers.)

Gen. Wheeler. My Fellow-Compatriots: I do not know how I can express myself in thanks and gratitude for this very warm and kind reception. If I had a speech already prepared and had been notified that I was to have the honor of addressing you, this great surprise would have so embarrassed me that I would certainly have forgotten all that I was going to say; and as I know this is your business session, I will simply thank you for your kind reception and close my remarks as anticipated by the Chairman when he introduced me. (Applause.)

Mr. Logan. We shall have the rest of that speech to-night.

Gen. Breckenridge. Compatriots: I think we have all such joy in seeing General Wheeler that I want to take advantage of his kindness to say one word of my sentiment towards him. It needs some sort of expression, and apparently I have been misunderstood in some things I have said. I wish to say that it is a great grief to me that I have not been able to follow General Wheeler further. His whole Philippine experience is beyond my ken, but as to that which was done at Santiago, if I am any judge of a soldier and a gentleman, then General Wheeler is that man. Further than that, I wish to say that as a man that can endure when steadfastness is almost beyond human nature; when a man can find that place where duty calls when that place is almost sure death; when a man can hearten those who are among the most courageous and indomitable soldiers on the face of the earth—that man is General Joseph Wheeler.

Chaplain General Clark. I hope it is understood that I withdraw.

President General. The Chair did not so understand it. The Chaplain General withdraws, and if Dr. Warfield is nominated, I wish to say that we bear our present Chaplain General no less love, because we love him very much indeed, both for his faithful service in the office he has held and as a private member of the Michigan delegation for many years. (Applause.)

It was moved and unanimously adopted that a ballot be cast by the Secretary for Dr. Warfield as Chaplain General.

As the result of the ballots in the election of Vice-Presidents General, the President General declared the following gentlemen elected: General Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., Hon. Jams H. Gilbert, of Illinois; General Francis H. Appleton, of Massachusetts; Hon. Howard DeHaven Ross, of Delaware; General E. S. Greeley, of Connecticut.

Mr. Vandercook. I wish to present a resolution in relation to the Society in France, which I would like to have the Secretary read.

The following resolution was read by Mr. Fisher, and seconded by Judge Hancock:

COPY OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE RECEIVED AND ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, HELD MARCH 23RD, 1900.

To the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution:

Your committee to which was referred the matter of drafting a resolution to amend the Constitution permitting the establishment in France of a branch society, beg to report that, after careful consideration of the subject, we are of the opinion that such an amendment is not necessary, and that the citizens of the United States resident in France and citizens of France who are direct descendants of ancestors who rendered service in the cause of American Independence are eligible to membership under the same conditions as apply to residents of the United States. Your committee therefore recommends the addition of the following resolutions to be presented at the next Annual Congress of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

Whereas, There are resident in the Republic of France members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and persons who are citizens of the United States resident in France, also citizens of France, who are eligible to membership in the Society, and

Whereas, It has been indicated that the citizens and government of France would welcome the organization of branches of this Society in their country, and

Whereas, There is now an organization of members of this Society now resident in France, and

Whereas, A celebration of the 4th of July, by the unveiling of the Lafayette monument at the Paris Exposition will be an occasion of unusual interest and important in its relation to the objects and purposes of this Society, therefore be it

Resolved, That the organization of a Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in France, with the same relationship to the National Society, and with the same powers, and under the same control as provided for in the case of the different State Societies in the United States, be and is hereby invited and encouraged by this Society, and that the organization known as "The Society in France of the Sons of the American Revolution" be requested and empowered to assume the position and exercise the functions of the Society in France hereinbefore mentioned at once, so as to assist and participate in the ceremony of unveiling the Lafayette monument in the City of Paris on the 4th day of July, 1900.

And that the formation of local chapters in the cities or localities in France as provided for in the case of local chapters under the different State organizations, be and hereby is invited and encouraged, and be it further

Resolved, That this action be communicated by the President and Secretary of this Society to the people of France through the proper Diplomatic Representatives of the Republic of France in this country and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Horace Porter, Ambassador of the United States in the Republic of France.

Registrar General A. Howard Clark. I am a little diffident about speaking on this matter, but I think we ought to be sure we have the requisite number of papers filed from the Society in France before we take this step.

Secretary General Gross. I understand that I have a communication from Gen. Horace Porter that a sufficient number have been approved by him.

The motion was then voted on and carried.

Mr. Albert J. Logan (Pittsburg). On behalf of the Pennsylvania Society, I am here to extend a hearty and cordial invitation to the National Society to hold their next Annual Congress in the city of Pittsburg. We believe that by the holding of this Congress in our city in the western part of Pennsylvania, that it will do a vast amount of good in the strengthening of our Society. Pittsburg, you know, is centrally located and easily reached from every great center in this Union, and we assure you that we have ample accommodations there, and that we will give you a hearty and cordial welcome.

Pennsylvania appreciates the compliment you have already paid her to-day by electing Dr. Warfield as Chaplain General. That is a move in the right direction. We need encouragement in our Society; we have been endeavoring to increase our members; to create more interest in our work, and we know that our membership is small, and believe that if you should come in our midst and hold one of these great meetings, it would do us lots of good.

President General. That is a matter which will be referred to the Executive Committee.

The following resolution was presented by General Vincent, and unanimously adopted:

We, the Sons of the American Revolution, in annual Congress assembled, representing organizations in 40 States of the American Union, do again tender our heartfelt sympathy and admiration to the soldiers and sailors patriotically unholding the flag of our country crowned with steadfast honor, in the dark heat of the tropics and beyond the further seas. The results of their valor and constancy will be recorded in the history of our country and the bead roll of their losses will be counted among the noblest in the day that she numbers her jewels.

Col. Harper read the following lines:

BOER AND BARON.

Baron and pampered princeling have learned in the flaring century's dawn

That the God of Battles walks higher than the raff of their weakling spawn.

And lifts his strong arm on the mountain over right and courage and brawn.

When Leo is leashed with Taurus in the murderous quest of the kings,

And the one is drunken and maudlin and the other of Mammon sings,

They shall pause and recoil in terror, when the silent Scorpion stings.

There are lip-serving Liberty-lovers, ne'er reckoning her infinite cost,
Ready to cheer the oppressor when fair Liberty's battle is lost;
The gods are for those who are for her, when she needs their services most.

Then strength to the Boer in his struggle when the face of the battle grows stern,
And the hosts of the wrong are about him wherever his sentinels turn,
May his sword like the gleam of the lightning the ranks of oppression e'er burn.

—Read by Judge Harper.

Judge Whitehead. I move that a vote of thanks be passed to the Empire State Society for the delightful entertainment which they have given us, and for the magnificent reception which we are to receive to-night.

President General. And I think Judge Whitehead also desires to include in that vote of thanks the reception by Mrs. Earle yesterday, and the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day.

Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Bates (Detroit). I think I voice the sentiment of this meeting when I say that we never had a more efficient and agreeable man than the distinguished gentleman who is now occupying the chair; and I move a vote of thanks to him for the service and for the great kindness he has always extended to us during the last three years.

Motion carried, and three cheers given for the retiring President General, Franklin Murphy.

President General. I want to say this—which I have already said on former occasions—that I am in this work because I love it. (Applause.) You are in it for the same reason. The service that we can render the country is no less now than it was ten years ago, when these patriotic societies first began to be formed all over the land. I want to say just one more thing. That whether I am on the platform or on the floor, I am yours to serve in any way that I can. (Applause.) The question is before the Congress, moved by Registrar General A. Howard Clark, as to whether it is your wish to have the Proceedings of this Congress published as heretofore.

Unanimously adopted to have the Proceedings published as before.

Mr. Brown. I now move that the Congress be dissolved.

Motion carried.

Adjournment.

BANQUET GIVEN IN THE GRAND BALL ROOM OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1st.

Mr. Walter Logan. Sons of the American Revolution: The time has now arrived when you will give up your festivities and devote yourselves to the high enjoyment of listening to after-dinner speeches. It is your misfortune and mine that Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, the distinguished President of the New York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, whom we all delight to honor, is not here to-night. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and I differ with Governor Roosevelt. Woodruff and I think that the Vice-Presidency is a position of greater dignity and responsibility and honor. (Applause.)

(Cries of "What's the matter with Tim Woodruff—He's all right!")

Mr. Logan (continuing). Two days ago it was my good fortune to be the one to welcome the delegates and officers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to New York City. I then promised and deeded to you the City of New York, to have and to hold as long as you should stay here. It still continues yours; your visit has only just commenced. No ferries run to New Jersey or cars out of New York Central for two days to come. (Applause.)

Since the foundation of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American nation has extended 1,200 miles to the East; 7,000 miles to the West, and 5,000 miles to the South. (Applause.) And the men who have carried our flag by war on sea or on land, to the East and to the West, and won those diplomatic victories that gave us the best islands of Samoa, in the South, have been many of them distinguished Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.)

Miles and Breckinridge (cheers) carried that flag to Santiago. Miles took it further east to Porto Rico, and Anderson—our Anderson—carried it across the Pacific. And those diplomatic victories which gave us possession of the best part of Samoa were won under the administration of William McKinley, and other Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.)

Delegates are here to-night who have come across the moun-

tain, and the river, and the plain, and the desert, to be with you here and to be with us during the sittings of this Congress. They have come from the State of Washington and the State of Maine; from the State of Michigan and the State of Texas. Delegates are here who are scarcely old enough to cast their first vote. Gen. Whitehead is here, so near to 100 years that we have decided that he shall live ten years beyond the time, so that we may have him with us.

When a call like this brings together delegates and distinguished compatriots from forty States, scattered over every part of the American Union; brings together delegates so young and so old, for such a purpose, you may be sure that the American Union is on sound foundations and the cause of liberty throughout the world is safe. (Applause.)

Far be it from me to say that in this extension of our nation, in this extension of our prosperity and all the advancement that has taken place in our national life during the past thirty years, the Sons of the American Revolution have done it all; but they have done their part, and the fires that have been kindled in the hearts of the American people; the fires of patriotism that broke out at Santiago and at Manila, the fires of patriotism that have broken out whenever that flag was in danger anywhere, have been stirred up in a great measure by the work and the teachings of societies like ours. (Cheers.)

In the work of our Society some men have been first and foremost, but there is no man who has done more for it, more for the cause we represent, more for the American Union, and all that that means, than Franklin Murphy, the President General of this Society. (Applause.)

President General Murphy. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Compatriots: I never have occasion to make a public speech that I am not reminded of the experience of Artemus Ward, when he first appeared before the American people with his first lecture in San Francisco. He had large posters circulated throughout the city which went on to say, among other things, that the curtain would rise at seven and the trouble begin at eight. The trouble for me always begins just before the time that I am called upon to speak. And yet, in the few words that I shall say to my fellow-compatriots to-night, I feel that you have been so kind to me, and I am so at one with you, that I may talk with you and to you with that freedom which perhaps I very seldom feel when I am going to make an after-dinner speech.

My first duty, as it is my pleasure, is to thank the chairman of this meeting, and the acting President of the New York State Society, for the very satisfactory, the superb entertainment which that Society has given the National Congress during our stay in this city. (Applause.) He told us, you will remember, that "while we were here the city should be ours." If it had been ours we could not have enjoyed ourselves more than we have during the last two days, and I am sure that I only voice your own feeling when I return to him and to those that he represents our expression of appreciation of all that has been done for our enjoyment here.

In the rotation of office in our Society, I have been brought to the front, and in that rotation I am now to disappear from you. The king is dead; long live the king! But before I finally disappear from you I would like to say, first, that this movement of ten or twelve years ago, which resulted in the organization of these patriotic societies, has done more, in my opinion, to establish that firm, solid feeling of patriotism which will be the salvation of this nation in any time of trouble, than any other single force that has been exerted in our generation. (Cheers.)

The Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, and the various patriotic societies, to the number of about a dozen, now amount to over 60,000 members, whose ancestors fought in the Revolution, or prior, every one of whom is devoted to the flag under which we live.

Who can estimate the value of 60,000 voices proclaiming that for which we live, and that for which we fought? And so we ought to proceed with these organizations; we should develop them; we should endeavor to increase the membership in our various societies, so that, instead of being 60,000, ten years from now they should be 100,000 or more.

You and I represent the founders of this Republic; those who made this nation what it is; those who gave it their support. I talk, perhaps, to those who have done as much as any to make it what it is, and if you will trace the history of this nation from its beginning until now, you will find that those who have stood at the front in times of great national emergency are those that have the blood of Revolutionary fathers flowing in their veins. (Applause.)

Two or three years ago there was a man up in Oregon about to be sent to Alaska, and war with Spain was sounded, and he telegraphed to Washington that if there was to be war with Spain the trouble would be in the East, and he said: "I want to go to

the Philippines!" and he was a Son of the American Revolution, and his name was Thomas Anderson, and he sits at this table. (Applause.)

The war came, and a distinguished son of the South was sent with his army to Cuba, and he was taken sick with fever, and the battle came, and he said: "Bring me my horse," and he was lifted on his horse, and he was carried into the fight, and that man's name is Joe Wheeler. (Applause.)

Thirty-five years ago, a boy of sixteen, I carried a musket and went into the army to fight those whom he represents. I know what it is to be hungry in the cause of the Union. I know what it is to make a long march day after day. I know what it is to go into battle; and I know all that you know who have been where I have been to stand for the flag, and all that the flag represents; and I have felt from that time to this, some way, that I didn't quite sympathize with that feeling of the blue and the gray. I knew all that the blue had suffered; I knew what the gray had put in peril, and I some way could not get down into my heart that the time had come when the blue and gray should get together and the North and the South be one. I tried to do it, but I could not do it intellectually. But this war has made us one, and if there is one man in this country that has done more to relieve that feeling from my heart and has done more to make this country one, more than another, that man is Joseph Wheeler. (Applause.) And for the first time in thirty-five years I can say that the blue and the gray should come together united against a common enemy.

The war has brought new responsibilities to us; it has been a victory over Spain. That is not much. I don't think very much of that. You take this great, stalwart, strong, magnificent people, and I don't think we have very much to crow over when we beat Spain. The result achieved was the only result, and that result was never in doubt. We now have the responsibilities which that war brought; a greater country; an enlarged dominion; a chance for a higher and a broader patriotism; more usefulness and more necessity for these societies that I now talk to.

We have the Philippines; we have Porto Rico. There may be a question of government. We live under the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal. They are not created free and equal; and they never were. They have certain rights, but they have those rights which are given to them by their environment; so, we have these questions before us—the question of an uneducated and partly civilized people—what shall we do with them? It is one thing to talk of government, but underneath the government, and behind the government, and because of the government is the man himself. What are you going to do for him in the Philippines and in Porto Rico? The point I make is that the time has come for a higher and a loftier spirit of patriotism in this land. Beware of the demagogue! Beware of anything which should belittle your feeling to the great question which presents itself to this country; not a question to be settled to-night, nor this year; a question calling for patience, for forbearance, and for wisdom, and for the support which you and I ought to give, and which you and I, God helping us, will give. (Applause.)

Mr. Logan. If that king is dead, it is the liveliest corpse we ever had in New York. But General Joseph C. Breckinridge is certainly not dead—and it is not his fault. He has exposed himself to the bullets of the Spaniards and the Apaches, so that he ought to have lost his life, if there was any chance of losing it.

When the war with Spain broke out, Joseph C. Breckinridge was Inspector General of the army of the United States, and the result of that war proved that the army had been inspected by its Inspector General as no army had ever been inspected before. (Applause.)

The Sons of the American Revolution, in National Congress assembled, have to-day honored themselves by electing General Breckinridge President General of the Society. (Applause.) We elected him, not as a stranger; he was, as Murphy was, in at the birth. He has been one of the first and foremost members of this society ever since there was a Society, and I think that in that terrible campaign in Santiago General Breckinridge was a little better because he had been so long a member of our Society, and was filled so full with its teachings and its spirit, and his heart burned so full of the patriotism which we intend to perpetuate.

I now introduce to you General Joseph C. Breckinridge, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and one of the best fellows in the American nation. (Applause.)

Mr. President, Ladies and Compatriots: Constant joy has been mine in associating in this Society with my fellow countrymen, who are connected not only with those who in early times proclaimed and enforced the great principles which the American people above all the nations of the earth represent, but are also personally identified with the steadfast maintenance and extension of these principles of human rights and liberties which came as a

heritage of our race far earlier than our American Revolution and are to extend far beyond our ken. And when the touch of hand and glance of eye came so close as it did to-day, and I found that the courtesy and kindness of Judge Whitehead was bestowed like a benediction, and the genius of Judge Goode builded a fabric of eloquence that aroused us all, it was an especial joy to be one of you and share in the kindness so generously awakened. Was it not in the very manner it was done an occasion to cherish, when coming and received so gratefully? You feel in the contrast I offer to such eloquence and magnetic force how much I have to thank them and you for, and the exquisite spirit which actuated both the word and the deed.

Whatever may have been my modest part in any war, or in association with the great names which the nation delights to honor, no one in her hour of need could with a simpler devotion tender every service to the nation to which all my life has been devoted; even though the hot plow-share of sacrifice tore its way and the hearts of my people have been made sad by more than separation. And my services to our Society and to you also has been extended, I hope, unstintingly and with patriotic fervor. Would they were worthier. Others may render more distinguished, but none can offer heartier service, nor appreciate more highly the kindness which has been so cordially extended to me.

They say that some nation has a scarlet thread running through the cables of the warships, so it will show that honest work and supervision have been there. Among the men and women of the Societies of the American Revolution a thin red line runs from the heart's core. This tie is not discreditable nor to be denied, and the responsibilities it imposes are not limited to the third or fourth generation. It abides with us. We know that we are united by the principles and by the services and sufferings with which they redeemed their pledge, which our hearts also have adopted. We are united by the hopes and opportunities which are ours to transmit. We are united by the benefits which America offers and exemplifies to mankind. We are united under the glories of our triune banner, while appealing to the Higher Power to keep it in the right way and shield it from wrong. Our hands are ten thousand; our heart is but one.

In union there is strength. And in small matters as in large we have proved this is true wherever our influence is exerted. Ten years ago books about the Revolutionary times were difficult to find. To-day you cannot escape them; they come at you from every corner, and they have resurrected facts that seemed to be lost forever, and have made the spirit of those times more familiar than the days of slavery and civil war. And our children in reading them have already caught the principles, the spirit, practices, and the purposes of their forefathers.

We are establishing a cult which, consciously or unconsciously, teaches certain self-evident truths, and the inalienable rights of men; and if our forefathers said in 1776, "all men were created equal," is this not as fairly true to-day? Who challenges the Creator? Children may appear weaker than men; but whether they are equal to-day or not, we will strive to make them so. (Applause.) The weak may not always be right; but by the way we extend our aid we may make it right to always help the weak. (Applause.)

It is from the statesmen all wars emanate. It is the soldier who suffers from the war, and becomes the apostle of peace even to ensure the victory. And it is through suffering the great fame of the nation is won. So it is imposed upon both soldier and statesman, to take thought for to-morrow. Both they and divines will be heard from about this board where marvelous hospitality spreads a feast of reason and good fellowship, robbing every clime to give us pleasure, and uniting our country from the orange to the icicle; from Yankee Doodle to spirit-stirring Dixie in this hour of memory and of hope. Both in time and space there is unity throughout our country indicated here. Is not the altar our forefathers set up in the wilderness, and where we now bring our trophies in their name, well worthy of the homage of their sons, and as true as the dream of Abou ben Adam, may his tribe increase. Aye, worthy, at least in this night of nights, even of this assembled corps of our high priestesses who graciously lend additional enchantment to this glittering scene and join in our libations to our country's cause, and rain blessings from their eyes upon these affairs of men, which, without them, would sound like a Gregorian chant. May not a princess grace this scene; and honored worth and radiant beauty hailing from every part of our country quadruple the interest of the occasion, as we assemble in the American metropolis to celebrate the induction into office of that great Virginian as the first president of the United States, whose name and fame are still broadening with the process of the sun. And it is particularly gratifying that this hour is marked by the gracious presence of the Mother of the Confederacy, who was steadfast amidst the evil days of her people and can find it in her heart to rejoice in her people's day of joy. Did we need such proof that to-day, thank heaven, we are wholly one united people,

and already the fullness of time has come when the Pole Star and the Southern Cross both shine above our horizon to measure the power and potency for good of that more perfect Union for which the forefathers prayed and assembled in this city to consummate, but which is found only in this, our day. Every patriot can say, "Blessed is thy servant, that it has been given unto him to see this day."

Many a hearthstone in this nation has felt that it has been given. Among all that has been done in this name of humanity, probably the noblest has been the sacrifice which has been so admirably illustrated by the ladies of America, both at their fire-sides and when taking upon themselves the task of soothing the sufferings of the soldiers. And not only has General Wheeler, who we so delight to have with us, given his admirable illustration of what is possible to perform for the American nation, but his daughter, who now looks down upon us, has given another. (Applause.) Such children illumine the character of their sires.

In memory of the scenes which are as familiar to us all as household words, at Las Guasimas or on the hill at San Juan, it may be permitted to speak of General Wheeler there. He always saw the best side of everything, and whatever side was turned to him he made the best. There is a pleasure in having seen that accomplished gentleman, that born leader of men, without weariness, without recognizing the possibility of anything else but success, always showing such charming and soldierlike bearing in the face of our common enemy. (Applause.)

And when General Miles joined the Santiago army it seemed a red letter day, and the soldiers rejoiced at the master spirit—and master of the soldier's trade—who had come among us. Hours then were pregnant with events, and the destinies of nations trembled in the balance where the white stars shone over those strange hills. He appeared to be on his way to Porto Rico where he added to our country a million of inhabitants, and a frontier line a thousand miles beyond the sea front. (Applause.)

It is for such leaders as they to tell of those scenes; but I would like to say one word about a man from my own corps who for years shared and strengthened our Washington office. I rode with General Lawton on the day of El Caney. (Applause.) That entrenched village, like all Spanish towns, was heavily built. We who knew him well knew always that he had a tenacity that was beyond all measure, and endurance high was absolutely superb, even among soldiers. Military attaches with that army expressed admiration of our troops; and that stalwart man remains among them a vivid picture, going along the entire line around that village, a ready target for the best firing upon the enemy's side, where the chances of death were fully as great, and probably greater, than when he at last met it. Always keeping in touch with the enemy, persistently pressing them so that only a very few of the Spaniards ever got back; but they fought to a finish, and such a finish as has seldom been seen. His plans and their execution were all his own, and his generosity in distributing the praise and honors was a capstone to his soldierly skill and resolution. His family motto is "Droit et Loyale" (True and faithful), and he exemplified it well that day. His commander and his soldiers rested their reliance upon him, and not in vain. Duty was well done here. One can well understand that when he got into a new scene every effort proved him a splendid example that any soldier might be glad to imitate—the most famous man who has found in this war a soldier's sepulchre; a man of the people, who his nation mourned!

"O'er better knight on death bier laid
Torch never gleam'd nor mass was said!"

"Go rest ye well, and sleep ye fair
My honored soldier, done with war.
Those strange hills hold thy glory there;
So rest ye and forget the scar.
God's peace was found where swords were crossed,
And white stars swing above the sea,
And freedom's won where life was lost;
So rest ye, rest ye tenderly."

That day was a double play. And if we were to tell of a prosaic march over a gullied trail amidst dank briars and tropical growth; and up a hill through barbed wires and snapping Mausers to the hot, glaring crest where a white town with fluttering banners lies beneath our gaze, who in this audience would fail to recognize that this march sounded the knell of the Spanish empire of centuries in America and on the multitudinous seas, and gave a new seal to American manhood, and added a new name to the bead roll of great governors of the Empire State. To mention a governor may approach politics, which we eschew, but as the most distinguished colonel of the Spanish war can we not merely among ourselves affectionately mention Colonel Roosevelt as "being there" as we may recall the habit of the bands to play, "There will be a hot time in the old town to-night"? Some beardless boys to-day will wag gray beards in telling about those scenes

hereafter. And the serpentine line of regimental colors fluttering hot on San Juan ridge showed the spot where heaven and earth kissed when heaven was gracious unto us and blessed us.

How simple now are these events. San Juan has grown familiar and has new meaning to us. It then seemed to sound like a fog bell from the midst of a haze, telling of breakers ahead. And I have heard that July 4th, 1898, was full of varying emotions here, while there at the pinnacle of a historic period and scene it was a dayspring of confident hope throughout. "May Rome have such another day, and I be there to see." From the Maine to Manila, from the Grand Armada to Santiago de Cuba, how compressed are the ripening results of centuries past. Spain regarded our ancestors as intruders upon this continent. But to-day is May day when Dewey went plucking flowers from Spain. And legends have been written upon the azure and unchanging water of both hemispheres adding names and glory to the list the nation will claim as her own on the day she counts her jewels, and will give our children a study to emulate, while again we cry, "Let us have peace." But do not, oh, our fathers; let us be unprepared or forget our duty when war is upon us.

The anniversaries we celebrate on these two days we have so-journed in this city are the installation here of George Washington as the first President of the United States, and the May day victory of George Dewey at Manila. Let others tell the cycle of events these climaxes portend, embracing half the earth and more than a century of energetic national life. So ends the first chapter, though the constitutional period may not be wholly closed.

We claim that the founders of this nation were founders of more than a constitution or a policy which established and maintains the truest freedom the world has witnessed; though in this they touched the verge of the utmost limits of constructive human power. But in the spirit which actuates the daily life of the people and the divine blessing invoked upon it, is found the quintessence of our national characteristics, and of the self-abnegating labors of our forefathers. The highest measure of man's mind is here, both exalted and profound; and now the principles they maintained and the liberties they and we inherited, all shining benignantly in the triune ensign fluttering in the land we and our fathers fairly won, each in his day, is in the name and seal of the inalienable rights of man. There is no miserliness about this.

Great as our fathers were, their cause was greater. And its geographical limits have hardly been definitely defined. The fathers did not live in vain. Nor was it in vain that with all the dignity which could be given by his character, the constitution was inaugurated in this city in 1789 by George Washington, as a solemn compact placed like a bridal veil upon the brow of virgin States, making them a nation. It may seem a slight thing to others, but to us it was a day of days and its favors are sweet and gracious. In it was the beginning of life; and the men given the privilege of being there are numbered with the names immortal. It was more than a pageant and a ceremony. The participants were not mere actors, nor the scenes of transitory interest. Our national life took form and being then and there; devoted to principles pure and true, sponsored by souls steadfast and heroic, reared in the nurture and admonition of the power to which alone we kneel; and in memory of that day and the vast inheritance delivered to us for transmission to the universal brotherhood of man, we move onward with our hands in touch with our father's, our brother's, our son's; both leading and led, but always united, as we assemble to do homage to the fathers while the national emblem swells beneath the heavenly dome, all fretted with living fire, as new duties are recorded and proclaimed for the sons of men. This scene, you have made fit for the gods, is well suited for us to lay our trophies at the feet of men of whom the world was not worthy, and renew our vows that their cause and country under heaven's blessing shall continue true and steadfast even unto the end. "And government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Those who rest from their labors found their duty and destiny also carved out for them. Men of mighty mold as they were, the cause in which they enlisted was mightier still; and thank heaven some fragments of it have also fallen to our lot to test our mettle and revivify our wills. Their fathers, too, though very proper men, had found a trying duty well worthy of them and ready to their hand. From Plymouth Rock to Valley Forge, or Lincoln's martyrdom, or the explosion of the Maine, are a series of proclamations and events tied together in the span of sea front where our free institutions dominate.

There is a pathos about the days of suffering in nations as in individuals that is cherished in the memory and becomes the model for our children's children to emulate and honor. We remember Plymouth Rock because our forefathers were there in exile. We remember Valley Forge because our fathers endured there in cold and want and starvation. And everywhere you will remember the hour of suffering if the principles that come at that hour are also memorable. We can see now that the forefathers

landed at Plymouth Rock for free worship, in faith; we can see that at Valley Forge they endured for free government when it seemed even hope had fled. Now, in our day, we have gone beyond our borders in the call of humanity to free men from torture and tyranny.

"In the hands of men entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword," and it depends upon our generation to demonstrate whether with these three—Love, Hope, Faith—in such hands and hearts as ours "The greatest of these is charity." I think it is a part of the duty of these Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to see to it that those who suffer for country and humanity do not suffer beyond endurance. (Cheers.) Shall we repeat: Plymouth Rock, free worship; Valley Forge, free government; our war, free men. Are they not instinct and resonant with the loftiest and profoundest spirit of our tri-colored banner, "The red, the white and the blue"? These are past, all these and more are passed; but are they forgotten?

The old homestead was on these Atlantic shores; and we have carried its principles throughout every habitable degree of latitude and longitude; and whatever have been the changes, all hearts respond to the memory of our fathers' sufferings and sacrifices in this region, and the high results which all mankind inherits from them. These are worthy, and abide like an altar builded midst the evening dews and damps where "We saw his watch-fires burning in a thousand circling camps." It is not as partisans or in any narrow, sectional spirit we look into each other's eyes, nor do we "give up to party what is meant for mankind." But like sentinels upon the flagstaff bastion of the nation, we pace our solemn round and call the hour and pass the word, "All is well!" In our camp we are sounding the first notes of the reveille of the twentieth century. And can we not insure that it will be a great awakening? You know the soldier's words sung merrily to that bugle blast, "I can't wake 'em up! I can't wake 'em up! I can't wake 'em up in the morning! The corporal's worse than the private, and the sergeant's worse than the corporal, and the lieutenant's worse than the sergeant. But the captain's worse than them all." And you know how the soldiers afterwards assemble and advance to victory. With us the order of the day now is the impetuous "charge," and all but the faltering ones will be found in the front; and each time that we call the roll again we find many are already and more will become men of mark. We do not "Mark Time," but press forward "Awake to duty and awake to truth"; upholding unstained the ensign bequeathed by the fathers, God blessed forever!

Flag of the heroes who left us their glory,
Borne through their battlefields' thunder and flame,
Blazoned in song and illumined in story.
Wave o'er us all who inherit their fame!

Up with our banner bright,
Sprinkled with starry light,
Spread its fair emblem from mountain to shore,
While through the sounding sky
Loud rings the Nation's cry,
Union and Liberty! One evermore!

Empire unscathed! What foe shall assail thee,
Bearing the standard of Liberty's van?
Think not the God of thy fathers shall fail thee,
Striving with men for the birthright of man!

Up with our banner bright,
Sprinkled with starry light,
Spread its fair emblem from mountain to shore,
While through the sounding sky
Loud rings the Nation's cry,
Union and Liberty! One evermore!

Lord of the Universe! Shield us and guide us,
Trusting thee always, through shadow and sun!
Thou hast united us, who shall divide us?
Keep us, O keep us, the Many in One!

Up with our banner bright,
Sprinkled with starry light,
Spread its fair emblem from mountain to shore,
While through the sounding sky
Loud rings the Nation's cry,
Union and Liberty! One evermore!

Chairman. I propose that this Society shall rise and drink the health of the only General Officer who lost his life in the late war: that great man and that great General—General Lawton.

(The toast was drunk in silence.)

Toastmaster. I owe to you an apology for the halting way in which I introduced General Breckinridge. I had prepared an eloquent speech of introduction, but I lost it in the Waldorf, and Judge Goode got it in this morning when he nominated General Breckinridge for President of our Society.

The next speaker is the General commanding the Army of the

United States—General Miles. (Cheers.) He was made General commanding the United States Army because he rendered distinguished service in the civil war, and as he planted the flag of the American nation on those rocky crags all the way from British Columbia to Mexico, where before none but the foot of savage men had ever trod, and as General, commanding the Army of the United States, he has indeed, not the largest, but the best army the world has ever seen; and General Miles not only has planted that flag all along the crests of the Rocky Mountains, but he took it 1,200 miles further east than it ever was planted before.

I now introduce to you General Nelson A. Miles, Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States.

General Miles. The whole day has been spent inspecting the defenses of this city. At Fort Hancock and Fort Wadsworth we found the defenses in an excellent condition. The modern engines of war have been placed in position at the expense of millions of dollars, and I am gratified to know that through the skill of the engineers and the ordnance officers and the artillery, we are in a condition to feel a certain security and safety to this great metropolis—the centre of wealth and civilization—and feel that we are secure from enemies, and although they are not quite completed, yet we feel that we can defy almost any navy of the world, and congratulate you on the success that has been gained in that respect. (Applause.)

I rejoice to be in the company of this Society. It is one in which we may well be proud of the achievements of our fathers, our ancestors, who founded this great republic. When we look back to the great deeds they accomplished, and realize that we are enjoying the fruits to-day, we can with pride look upon that page in our history. None can refer to the heroic deeds and acts of sacrifice with more pride than the Sons of the American Revolution; and we realize, too, that while their mission was one of peace and good will, yet their experience was not one of absolute peace.

Descending through many years—in fact, 200 years of strife and turmoil—contending against the elements of nature as well as a savage foe; and now, after 60 years of French and Indian wars they were well prepared to assert themselves as an independent people, and blocked out and carved out a form of government, most beneficent, grand and noble of any work that has ever been accomplished by human hands and stout hearts and intelligent minds. And during the long period of 100 years our fathers have maintained those principles on land and sea. It is one grand history of achievements and glory. We have solved all the great problems; we have extended our territory; we have kept our flag in the air against all obstacles and difficulties that we have had to surmount.

We have had our troubles, our internal difficulties. We have had our Civil War, and yet after a number of years—twenty years—we have seen a greater achievement accomplished than that of any victory gained on the red field of war. During the last few years we have seen such an uprising of the heroic, patriotic spirit of our country that has brought all the children of the Pilgrim Fathers and the heroes of the Revolution together as one great, united, patriotic people. (Applause.)

As has been said to-night, we see the representatives here together, gathered from the North and the South. Thirty-five years ago, we said with no sneers for the vanquished, no taunts for the slain: "It is enough; we were brothers, and are brothers again." (Applause.) And I rejoice that we have lived to see within the last few years the representatives of every section of our country united, heart and soul, in maintaining the principles that our Fathers and ancestors fought for, and the glorious work that they achieved perpetuated. And we are heart and soul united in building up this great moral influence exerted by the great Republic. We have seen that great moral influence extended south of the Rio Grande to-day. No less than seventeen republics enjoying constitutional government, and embracing no less than 46,000,000 people, living under governments copied after our own.

And during that time our Fathers and you have overcome all the difficulties that have been placed in our way, and I have every confidence that in the future the intelligence and patriotism of our people will overcome every obstacle; will solve every problem; and that our Republic and our institutions are safer, stronger than ever before; and that there is a bright prospect in future for us.

I am not one of those people who believe that we are going to decay or disaster. I believe in the confidence, the intelligence of the American people, and while we have new problems to solve, yet we must realize that nearly 80,000,000 of people are enjoying greater benefits, greater blessings, greater happiness, greater prosperity than any other people on the face of the globe. (Applause.) And I believe that the 12,000,000 of people whom the great power of the Republic, the people of the United States, and the strong arm of its army and navy, has liberated from a despotism and a

cruel government, will be cared for, and that we will give to them such generosity, such humanity, such justice, such honesty in our relations with them, that will inspire them with confidence, and that we will better their condition. There never was a time in the whole history of our country when more important questions of living issues, of greater moment, were at stake than at present. The intelligence of the world is turning its eyes towards America to see what shall be our course in the next few years, and I have every confidence that we will take such a course as will meet with the approbation of our nearly 80,000,000 of people of our own country, and also meet the approval of the intelligent people of the world; and I believe will meet with the confidence and approbation of the 12,000,000 people who are now looking to us for justice, and to block out and shape their weal and their future destiny. (Applause.)

Toastmaster Logan. We knew that General Miles was every inch a soldier. We know now that he is every inch an orator. General Miles is no stranger to the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Before he was put in command of the Armes of the Union, and while stationed at New York, we gave him a banquet, and he honored us then, as he has honored us to-night, by his presence, and by a speech which made us suspect what we know now; that he is an orator as well as a soldier.

The next speaker on the list is the Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff is by no means a stranger to us. Time and again he has honored us by his presence on occasions like this. I have no gift of prophecy so that I can tell you what will be the outcome of the Philadelphia Convention. (Applause.) But I am sure of this: That if it was a convention of the ladies of the American nation, Timothy L. Woodruff would be the nominee at least for Vice-President. (Cheers.)

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Mr. President—or more properly speaking, Mr. Vice-President—and Gentlemen of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution: Notwithstanding the exceptionally able manner in which my friend, Mr. Logan, presides on occasions like this, we cannot but regret the absence of the President of the Society, Mr. Robert V. Roosevelt (Applause), but still more do we miss, to respond for the State of New York, the presence of his sturdy and strenuous nephew, the Chief Executive of the Empire State—Theodore Roosevelt. (Cheers.)

As a matter of fact, Mr. Logan, you and I to-night are only substitutes. (Laughter.) What is worse than that for me is the fact that in this gathering of 400 or 500 Sons of the American Revolution, I am only a Son of the Revolution; but, nevertheless, I heartily welcome the guests of the Empire State Society to the Empire State—this great Empire State which did its full share in the accomplishment of the independence of the United States.

You men from Massachusetts may claim that you furnished all the men; and you men of Pennsylvania that you furnished the money; and you men from Virginia, that you deserve all the credit because you furnished the Commander in Chief. And sometimes you claim that the only thing that New York furnished was a port of entry for British men-of-war. But I would call your attention to the fact that one of the decisive battles of the world, and the decisive battle for American independence was fought and won on the soil of New York State, at Saratoga. Not Lexington, nor Concord, nor Bunker Hill, in your State of Massachusetts; nor Valley Forge, where a patriot army traced the record of victory in blood on the snows of your Pennsylvania; nor even Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington on his native Virginia; but at Saratoga, in the State of New York.

I also take great pleasure in welcoming you to this grand Empire State of ours, in the creation of which Nature was in her most generous mood. She made it indeed the Empire State. On the West she set two inland seas, and bound them rough wrought together by the Rapids and Cataracts of Niagara—a symbol of national majesty and power. And then she sprang a broad, silken ribbon, dotted with a thousand hills, with the northern confine buttressing the East with your mountains of New England, and flanking the South with the forests of Pennsylvania. And now in the heart of the State she so aptly set a forest of evergreens, in these Spring days a veritable sportsmans paradise, in the secluded shades of whose mountain slopes rises the American Rhine; grand and picturesque as it bursts through the mountains of the Catskills, and flows along those Palisades on its way to this imperial city of the Continent, where Nature, in the very plenitude of her bounty, has brought the sea to the feet of the Empire State. (Cheers.)

In visiting this imperial city of the Western Hemisphere, now with a power and a population in wealth greater than the combined power and population and wealth of the United Colonies at the time of the Declaration of Independence, I understand

to-night that you have visited the Jumel Mansion; some of you the old Francis Tavern; and that many of you attended Divine service on Sunday night in St. Paul's Church.

What memories cluster around these places! That old Jumel Mansion to which the successful suitor against George Washington for the hand of Mary Phillips brought his bride, only to be immediately charged with treason to his native land, and fleeing from the country, leaving the house to be entered by George Washington, there to make the headquarters of the Army of the Colonies of the United States. (Applause.) That house which was afterwards the home of the widow of Aaron Burr by whose hand fell the great Alexander Hamilton; the house from the shadows of which passed forth on his fateful mission the slender and youthful form, but the brave and resolute courage of Nathan Hale; and from there to Francis Tavern, where at the close of the war, seven years afterwards, Washington bade farewell to his victorious and beloved officers, and then to St. Paul's Church, where, after his inauguration five years later, he knelt in prayer before the God of nations—immediately after his inauguration as the first President of the United States. (Applause.) In that church down on Broadway which was built with its back to that thoroughfare in order that, according to the resolutions adopted at the time of its construction, there might be from the front porch forever and for all time an unobstructed view of the harbor and bay of New York. (Laughter.) And now, what wonders do we see in the growth of these last hundred years, of this metropolis of the nation now having fulfilled the prophecy of Washington that there would come a time when this nation would have its place among the empires of the world. Truly it is so. Gradually the star has moved on its westward course; from old Persia to Greece, and Egypt to Rome; from Carthage to Spain, to France, to England. It is now reaching its zenith in the greater England on this side the sea. It is our star now. It is the star of hope and the star of civilization. (Applause.) Its beckoning and guiding light flashes across our continent from sea to sea, and to-night illumines the threshold of the wide open door of the Philippine Archipelago, and the adjoining shores of Asia; and, my friends, may we not even on a festive occasion like this realize that the day will soon dawn when the words: the United States of America, this Republic whose independence was wrought by our ancestors, and whose institutions it is our duty to guard, will become the open sesame throughout all those lands yonder whose peaceful conquest we shall some day achieve. (Applause.)

Toastmaster Logan. I have heard it charged that it is Mrs. Woodruff who writes the Lieutenant Governor's speeches (laughter), and if that be so, I want to engage Mrs. Woodruff to write mine. (Applause.)

A telegram has just been handed up. I don't know who it is for, or who it is from, but perhaps some of you will recognize it: Cleveland, O., May 1, 1900.

To Timothy L. Woodruff, Esq.,

Banqueting Hall,

Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y.

"Your speech has been transmitted here by megaphone as delivered. You seem to have a cinch on the Sons of the American Revolution, and you can have the nomination."

Loud cheers.

General Joseph Wheeler is not unknown to any citizen of the American nation. We knew him in the Civil War, and our only objection to him then was that he shot too straight. We knew him as a distinguished member of Congress for a long period, who had a faculty of always voting on the right side. Of course he did, because he is a Democrat. We knew him as he followed the flag at Santiago. We heard of him climbing an apple tree, or some other kind of a tree, one morning in order to get a better sight of the enemy, and incidentally, to give him a better sight at him; and we know of him marching up San Juan Hill that afternoon. We knew of him later in the Philippines, carrying the flag to victory wherever he went.

We love him for what he has done, and for what he is, but perhaps we love him most of all because he is the father of Annie Wheeler. (Applause.) She perhaps has done as much for the nation in her Red Cross garb as her father in his uniform. (Applause.)

Three cheers for General Wheeler, and three cheers more for Annie. (Loud cheers.)

General Wheeler. Mr. President, Gentlemen, and Sons of the American Revolution: I desire to acknowledge and extend my thanks for the privilege and honor of being with you to-night, and especially do I desire to extend my thanks for the very complimentary expressions showered on me. The highest ambition of my life would be to be worthy of them. (A Voice: "You are!") But more particularly do you, Mr. President of this Association, deserve the thanks of our entire country for building up this great Society, which has done so much to commemorate the virtues, and to keep green the memories of those forefathers

of ours who, by sacrifice, endurance and patriotic devotion, laid the foundation for this government, the blessings of which we now enjoy.

During the last two days, in this patriotic assemblage, it seemed to me that, dwelling back in that period a century and a quarter ago, I saw our patriotic forefathers at Lexington, at Concord, at Bunker Hill, and fighting at the Battle of Long Island, within gunshot range of where we are to-day.

Mr. Chairman, in the letter inviting me to be present here to-night, a request was made that I give some expression of the impression made upon me of the new acquisitions of our country. I want to speak one word in regard to the qualities which are most commendable among the soldiers of our land.

You heard your distinguished general speak of the great lamented Lawton, and giving him the entire credit of the Battle of El Caney; and if you will read the report of General Lawton, you will find that that generous soldier gives the entire credit for its inception, plan and execution to your distinguished President General. (Applause.) There is nothing so characteristic of a good and great soldier as his anxiety to give credit to others than himself. (Applause.) I think all who have looked carefully into the records of the last two years will concur that there is strong evidence that the destinies of mankind are ruled by a higher Power than the mandates of any ruler, or the commandments of any legislative assembly. (Applause.) That there is a something, though sometimes unseen and unfelt, which exercises a force that nothing can resist, and which controls the action of law-makers and of rulers. There must be an adaptiveness and an economy in the management of all things, which controls and regulates the course of empire and of man; the sun in its course through the sky; the earth in its revolving on its axis, bringing alternately the bright sun of the day, with the dews of night; and the revolution in the orbit, the freezing cold of winter, followed by the burning sun of summer.

There is another revolution which might be called the "cycle of civilization." We cannot look far into the history of the past, but we see enough to tell us that civilization has always traveled with the setting sun. As many as fifty centuries ago, authentic history tells us, that in that part of Asia on the Pacific Ocean, the dynasty of Kings, one succeeding the other, was as regular as it is to-day. Then arts and sciences flourished in that land, and a few centuries later the great Persian Empire rose—the scene of civilization and power. Then the arts and sciences rise in Greece, and then Rome, with her power and her learning, dominating the world; and in those times that territory of high civilization which is now Germany, Austria, France and England were inhabited by hordes of savages; and as the distinguished speaker who preceded me said, that civilization crossed the ocean, and in less than two centuries traversed three thousand miles of the American Continent. Could it stay there? Could the Anglo-Saxon, in whose hands the destiny of the world was placed, stop at the banks of an ocean 8,000 miles wide? The closing years of this century tell you it could not; and in one bound, without premeditation, without plan, struck by the hand of destiny, the Anglo-Saxon American civilization crossed the Pacific Ocean and commenced to plant this idea of a Christian, strong civilization where the best civilization existed fifty centuries ago.

The man who would call back the Anglo-Saxon civilization would be as powerless to carry out his purpose as to stop the course of nature, or to turn the tide of the Gulf Stream. (Applause.) There is a practical side to this question. In the last two or three decenniums our country has become the great producing country of the world. We have but five per cent. of the population of the earth. Last year we produced more steel, more coal, more finished iron than any other nation on the face of the earth. We produced 40 per cent. of the steel of the world, and more than one-third of the coal and finished iron. We produced 80 per cent. of the cotton and 85 per cent. of the corn. We produced substantially almost one-half of the staple products of the earth. Something was necessary to find a market for the products of American toil. We didn't go to find it. An unseen Hand, an unseen Power sent us to plant the flag in that country where there is concentrated one-third of the population of the earth. They produce articles the whole world wants; we produce that which they must have. (Applause.) England, Russia, France and Germany have sought this field of enterprise. England already possesses 1,600,000 square miles and controls 300,000,000 of a population of that continent. Russia, pressing forward, now controls in Asia a population of 19,000,000, and an area of 10,000,000 square miles; France to-day controls a territory four times as great as the Empire State, and containing ten times the population. In the friendly struggle for commercial relations with those people we must have an easy access, brought about by having depots on the shores of the Pacific ocean. (Applause.) And I believe that the events of the last two years have placed

our country upon the edge of a prosperity of which they never dreamed before. And, Mr. President, I desire to say, in closing, that the flag of our country and the principles it represents are great enough to have its munificent influence felt upon another hemisphere, and a broader hemisphere than this. (Applause.)

Toastmaster Logan. I told you some few minutes ago of my doubts as to the Philadelphia Convention. I have no doubt as to the outcome of the Kansas City Convention—I have more influence there.

Before I call on the next speaker I want to ask you to rise in your places and drink the health of a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution who is now fighting for the flag in the mountains of Luzon—General Frederick Grant.

(The toast was drunk standing.)

The next speaker of the evening is Dr. Hillis of the Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn.

Dr. Hillis. We should be indeed but the ignoble sons of a noble heritage did we not dedicate a few moments to the memory of the founders and fathers of this Republic.

If ingratitude is the basest of sins, forgetfulness of our fathers is the blackest kind of ingratitude. All that we possess in the way of law and liberty, everything that makes for the permanency and the beauty and the lasting influence of our homes, of our schools, of our laws, of our market place, and of our forum, we owe to those men who are the mountain minded men whom we call our Fathers—the architects of this nation and those that were really the springs of all our lives. If we stop to think of them we can say of them as that wise old Hebrew poet said: "We lift our eyes unto the hills from whence comes our help." Our help comes from our forefathers. They were soldiers, and therefore always ready in the time of battle; statesmen, and therefore always practical business men, and architects of their own fortune; but primarily they stood for law and liberty under law; for intelligence, for freedom, for opportunity and for justice between man and man. And so long as we remember them, we shall have from them those powers and those forces that shall enable us to carry forward their work and to hand their institutions forward preserved, but also augmented, towards generations that are yet to come. So, we ought to think of our Fathers—the Fathers of the Revolution—and remember that the past does for us what a great river does. We look out upon a river and we see that the measure of a river is the measure of all the rivulets and streams that flowed down in the past; in the snows of the winters and the storms of the summers, that lend momentums of force to the stream that carries on its bosom fleets of war.

The greatness of this nation is attained by the great number of great men whose victories we celebrate; for that nation is savage that has no victory to commemorate, no hero to regret, no battlefield to look back to; and the measure of our nation's greatness is this, that the time was when the Colonies had great men who marched and were not simply palm trees waving in a desert of mediocrity, but were men with splendid genius, of great character, who marched in squads and regiments all over those great hills of New England and down through those Southern States. The past, therefore, ought to be to us a library full of wisdom, a granary full of all manner of seed for the future years, a great armory filled with all sorts of weapons for to-morrow's battles, a grand treasure store for which we can offer everything that is best.

I was reading a few days ago about an old Congregational minister of Boston who began to preach at 8.30 in the morning, and he prayed an hour, and then he preached until 12.30; and then cold lunch; and then he preached to sundown. One day this old gentleman, who had been preaching for eight or nine hours, fainted away, and one of the good deacons came and threw water on his forehead, and the old man arose and said: "Now, let the congregation rise and sing the 82d Psalm, 'My bones waxed faint because I roared all day long.'" (Laughter.) Now, it is our part not simply to remember the Fathers, but, as the Sons of the American Revolution, to see to it that we carry the ideals of our fathers over to the 30,000,000 of foreign born people, or else children of foreign born parents, that have come to this country; and there is certainly no institution within the confines of these two oceans that has a larger responsibility upon it than the Sons of the American Revolution. Your fathers created the ideal; how is that ideal to be propagated? Samuel Adams, the splendid character of Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton—all the heroes from Virginia, and the great States of the South—how shall their ideals be lifted up? How shall their characters be acted in front of our thirty million of people—the sons of foreign born parents—only by institutions like this, and only by the propagation of these great conceptions expressed and renewed in connection with these meetings.

This is the most recklessly indifferent nation that was ever blessed by God with a great series of founders and fathers. When the old people at Marathon found a skeleton lying there, it seemed

to carry them back to that battle, and they erected a monument. We have over here no monument for the 11,000 skeletons on Long Island. We have never built a monument to those who were slain in that battle, and on that battleship—darker than the Black Hole of Calcutta—who starved to death for want of appropriate nourishment. They died at the rate of ten a day for two years. And 11,000 died, slain by smallpox, by measles, by typhoid and typhus; and now only this year has there risen up a voice to say we will build a great monument at last to the 11,000 martyrs stationed within two miles of this city.

We cannot afford to be so reckless with the men who founded our institutions, and if we owe any one thing to our country and to ourselves to-night, we owe that one resolution that we will pledge ourselves to do a little something; to see to it that Congress, next fall, gives to us this appropriation of \$100,000 to complete this great monument, unless we be despised by our children, and unless the next generation look upon us as black with ingratitude, and base in our forgetfulness in connection with the past.

It has been said that the early republics of Rome and Greece lived always in the great past with their heroes and their founders, and that our young republic lives entirely in its future. Well, this Society is trying to keep up the continuity of history, and to keep us in touch with our great men of the past; and yet, gentlemen, I want to say one thing, the deepest, soberest thing I can say, that unless some such society as this—those officers, and the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution—stand forth for plain living and high thinking, for honesty and integrity, for culture that is of the finest, for nerve and brain that is of the hardest, and a justice that is absolutely true, we are threatened by materialism and luxury, until the strenuousness pass out of our thinking, and the sturdiness out of our conscience, and the grip of our nature on the great moral laws of this nation pass away from us. We have cared too much for wealth and too little for our Fathers. Look at this: You have the Constitution of the United States, but you have never cared enough for it to write a history about it. You have asked Mr. Bryce, of Balliol College, Oxford, to write a history of this commonwealth. There wasn't a man to write it. You ask an old German to write the constitutional history of our country. You wanted the story of the democracy, but there wasn't a man in this country to care enough about it to write it, and you asked a Frenchman—M. de Tocqueville—to write a History of Democracy. We have loved tools, we have loved goods, and we have forgotten the laws and the histories of our institutions.

There is peril in that, and this Society is to be the leaven that saves to us those splendid institutions and this great heritage; for if these 30,000,000 are not trained to look up to the level of your great fathers and be lifted to their level as they look, this country will lose one of its noblest opportunities—liberty; the right of every man to a knowledge of the laws of the country; the right of every American citizen to be a scholar; the open door to the laboring man and to the rich man, and the recognition of all rights, that are fixed like the mountains and the stars. These were the watchwords of your fathers, and those are the watchwords that we ought to hand forward to our children. (Applause.)

Toastmaster Logan. We shall now have the pleasure of listening to Mr. John A. Taylor.

Mr. John A. Taylor. A hundred years ago Tommy Atkins' cousin was one of the poor relatives. He was laughed at without stint and made to stand apart from civilization, being ranked with the barbarous and savage tribes.

He had a great continent to subdue, the science of government to learn, and was compelled to satisfy his cravings for culture with the left-over aesthetics of the old world.

But to-day if Tommy Atkins in South Africa stands in the front line of battle until every man in his file has fallen, and faces countless thousands of bullets to carry from the field his stricken comrades, so also does his cousin in the Philippines ford the angry currents of the river to carry the batteries on the farther shore, and storm the steep declivities of Santiago with death-winning valor.

Four years ago in this place you asked me to speak of the "Patriots of Ninety-Six," and I ventured to predict that in any stress of national danger the same loyal devotion to the public welfare would be found in our common citizenship that had created and preserved for one hundred years our beloved republic.

I rested that confident belief upon the faith I had in Tommy Atkins' cousin; for has it not been always found true that in any supreme peril of our national life the great rank and file of our citizenship have furnished the most abundant evidence that the sturdy Anglo-Saxon grit has survived all the centuries of reckless spendthrift politics, and has lost none of its essential qualities in these rattling days of pelf and pleasure?

And where, indeed, should courage and love of country more abundantly root and grow than in this open prairie of liberty,

where it is the birth-right of the humblest of its sons to take to himself a bit of earth, air and sky, and maintain it as his castle against the world.

For it cannot too often be said that it is this individual ownership of one's self and belongings that puts the marrow in the bones of the body-politic and makes the cause of his country the first consideration of the humblest citizen. And it is in recognition of their part of our recent struggle for progression that I want to call to mind the fact that while none too much is said of Tommy Atkins, he has a full-grown cousin on these Western shores who is fully entitled to a place on the family tree.

Those who stand at the head of the battle are in no danger of being forgotten. Their names are flaring on every bulletin, from them has fled all hope of quietude, and every domestic function of their lives is thenceforth carried on under the vigilant espionage of a nation of more or less grateful countrymen. But what of the raw material out of whose blood and pain those glory-wreaths were woven? What of the hundreds and thousands of good men and true who started with hope and joy at the foot of the Hill of Santiago and never reached the top, although they never turned their backs? What of the other seven men in Hobson's boat who played as high a stake as he for their country's honor, but whose names have already drifted from the common speech of men?

Here's a health, then, to Tommy Atkins' cousin, whether in swamp or shroud, in hospital or field, whether tempting the fever-infected morasses of the tropics, or cake-walking over broken ice-fields toward the North Pole. He's a man, every inch of him, of whom Tommy Atkins need not be ashamed, and if ever Tommy gets in very serious trouble, he need not call very loud, for right at hand his cousin will be found, and shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, together they will grapple and subdue all enemies of liberty, truth and progress. (Applause.)

Toastmaster Logan. New York City has a Comptroller, and he proposes to remain Comptroller during the full term for which he was elected. What will happen after that no man can tell.

I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. Bird S. Coler.

Mr. Coler: It is something more than an honor and a pleasure to meet the Sons of the American Revolution; it is an inspiration to every man engaged in the warfare for better civic conditions to feel that he can count upon the loyal support and active assistance of those who inherit the spirit of rebellion against wrong and imposition. The members of this society are the descendants of men who staked property, liberty and life in a struggle for independence, a fight for the right to govern themselves.

There is in progress to-day, in this country, a struggle second in importance only to that contest in which so many of our forefathers yielded up their lives. They fought to establish the principle of government by the people, for the benefit of all the people. To-day there is raging a battle for the maintenance of that principle, and the contest centres in the larger cities of the country. That the present contest must be fought and won with the ballot rather than the sword, does not in any way lessen the momentous consequences involved in the struggle.

Believing our right to govern ourselves to be fairly established for all time, we have, in recent years, grown careless, and too often indifferent, to the character of the servants we elect, or employ, to conduct the public business. We have also become tolerant of the very methods, somewhat disguised in form, against which our ancestors rebelled—government in which the governed had no voice. Do the people of the great cities of this country govern themselves to-day? Not a bit of it. Any political boss or great corporate power would sneer at you in secret for asking such a question.

Careless of our rights and indifferent to the obligations of good citizenship, we have become communities misgoverned and over-governed for the private gain of individuals, who carefully evade responsibility for their acts. With all our boasted independence, we have for years been drifting into a condition of political slavery, and with little more opposition than murmurs of disapproval, we have calmly witnessed the establishment of corrupt and incompetent government in City and State. We have seen the property of the people exchanged for political advantage or sold for personal gain. We have seen favors of partisan government bestowed upon corporate interests, and the rights of the people as a whole, bartered in the markets of dishonest politics.

But, if I have not misjudged the temper of the people, we have passed the danger point and entered upon a new era of civic and political conditions. A New Revolution is begun, and it will be fought out to a glorious finish, as our forefathers fought the fight for freedom, a century and a quarter ago. We are fighting now for freedom everywhere from that form of government that enriches the few, while stealing away the rights of the many.

I shall not detain you with an extended discussion of this New Revolution, but beg your indulgence for a few words about that part of it that must be fought to a finish here in the great city of New York, a struggle in which you Sons of the Old Revolution may render to your municipality, your State and your Country, a service of unselfish patriotism that, in the final judgment of right and wrong, will rank second only to the heroism of your ancestors on the bloodstained fields of Bunker Hill, Saratoga and King's Mountain.

The people of New York have at last resolved that the public properties, the franchises and the public utilities that belong to them as a whole, shall no longer be the trading capital of corrupt politics or the prey of unscrupulous corporate interests. Our struggle is not so much against taxation without representation, as it is for honest and intelligent government in return for the taxes we pay. The city of New York is rich and prosperous and will cheerfully pay the bills for the most progressive government on earth, but the time has come when the people demand that those bills shall be honest ones, and that they shall not include private fortunes for political bosses and dividends for favored corporations.

The fight now begun, the struggle that must be carried on without pause or backward step, is for the extension of intelligent and interested citizenship to the point where every voter shall realize that he is a part of the government under which he lives; that he has rights which he must assert and that he will be ruled honestly and wisely only when he is wise and honest in the selection of his rulers.

Upon you, gentlemen of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, rests a grave responsibility. More than a century of splendid tradition, the noblest examples recorded in the history of mankind, is at once your guide and inspiration. Your ancestors shed their blood that all men might be free and equal in the land then opening to civilization. To-day you are an important factor in the struggle against corrupt politics and corporate greed.

I just want to add a word to give you some idea of the greatness of the City of New York.

Our expenses for all purposes are five times as great as those of the State of New York. They are about one-seventh of those of the national government. They are about two-thirds of that of all the States of the Union combined, and the bonded debt of the City of New York is more than the bonded debt of all the States of the Union combined; and it is in this city that the great battle of the future of American civilization is bound to be fought out; and to those of you here who have not hitherto taken an interest in politics it is your duty, every one of you, to do so.

We have seen lately where a man could, within a few feet of this room, shut down the industries of this country, merely to cover a shortage he has made in his stocks. When the laws of a country put a premium on the speculations of a concern, instead of putting a premium upon the legitimate development of that business, such laws must be adjusted. When we allow concerns to incorporate, and then to seek the capital for investment in the State that incorporates, that company owes the people of that State a direct supervision over it, so that the investors shall not be swindled. (Applause.) That has got to come, and it is to thinking men like you who are here to-night, to find some fair and honest way to get out of these difficulties. (Applause.)

Toastmaster Logan. I now propose to introduce to you the best loved man in the United States; who is honored and respected and admired wherever the English language is spoken—Joe Jefferson.

Joe Jefferson. Mr. President, and Sons of the American Revolution: When I make a speech, as a rule, I generally commence it with "Ladies and Gentlemen," and I may be pardoned, as I find this audience is largely made up of the other sex, of saying "ladies and gentlemen."

I am somewhat at a loss to conjecture why I should have been invited to sit or speak to this very martial company. Possibly you see before you one of the most unmilitary men you ever met in your life, for there is only one Fighting Joe here to-night (Laughter). I lay no claim to that kind of pugnacity—Fighting Bob, if you like—I don't wish to vaunt this; I am, on the contrary, sometimes a little ashamed of the fact that I have not those courageous feelings that most men possess; and where I have no bravery myself, let me say, I admire it in others. (Laughter.) And I have been singularly unfortunate whenever I have been placed in any position where I came in contact with the military.

The first time—and I believe the only time—that I was ever hissed from the stage was when I tried to sing "The Star Spangled Banner." (Laughter.) (A gentleman waves the flag towards him.) That is the article, I assure you, and it makes me tremble as I look upon it. (Laughter.)

I happened to have when quite a youth a very good singing voice, and I was selected to sing the first verse of the Star

Spangled Banner on some patriotic occasion, and I was terribly nervous. I had studied it and studied it until I knew it backwards, and that is just about the way I sang it. (Laughter.)

I came forward and commenced to sing: "O, say, can you see?"—and there I stuck. I don't know whether any one present here has been hissed off the stage—I hope not. It is one of the most terrible feelings that you can imagine. The whole theatre was a blur; the audience seemed, as it were, to resolve itself into one expressive and rebellious face. I could distinguish nothing. I commenced again: "O, say, can you see?"—I don't know whether they could, but I could not (Laughter), and my mother stood at the wing, with every hope of the future histrionic nistory of her son, hoping against hope that I might get through. Then came the terrible hiss. I staggered off the stage, threw myself in my mother's arms, and we cried it out together.

I am fairly patriotic; I love our flag and I love my country, but on that occasion I cursed our National Anthem from the bottom of my heart. (Laughter.) I have learned better since.

My next unfortunate military experience was in this city. I was going up in the elevator at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when a gentleman came across the hall and accosted, and held out his hand and said: "How do you do?" I said: "I am very well, I thank you, sir, but you have the advantage of me." He said: "My name is General Grant." (Laughter.) Now, just think of it. I had known General Grant for years and years, and he did me the honor to put out his hand, and I told him I didn't know him. I said: "Excuse me, General,"—mortified to death—"really I didn't recognize you at first; I never had seen you with your hat on before." He took his hat off at once. I said: "For Heaven's sake, don't do that, I didn't mean that,"—getting still more confused—"the fact is, General, that I had never seen you except when you were in a private box," which was tantamount to saying that I had never seen him except when he came to see me. We got into the elevator together, and I said: "Are you living in the hotel?" and he said: "No, I have been living in New York for four or five years." I got out of the elevator immediately, for I was afraid I should ask him where he was during the war. (Laughter.)

(Three cheers were given for Joe Jefferson.)

Toastmaster Logan. I am going to introduce to you a man whom New York City delights to honor; a man that you usually have to pay \$5.00 to get a good seat. Mr. William Gillette will now address you.

Mr. Gillette. I was sorry to observe, as I came in a short time ago, that in some respects you have had a pretty tough time this evening. Your attitudes and expressions and general behavior were not quite what one could wish. It is quite as astonishing thing how a few overdone speeches that I didn't hear will drive an otherwise cheerful assemblage into depression, and a certain section of it to drink. (Laughter.)

There is a certain advantage in coming in late, as so many of us theatrical people have to do to banquets and occasions of this sort. We don't have to hear so many of the speeches, and we can say what we please, not having the general trend of thought in our mind, which makes this excusable. Incidentally, we don't have to eat the banquet, and you all know what that means, and besides, very often the orchestra is gone, and that makes it peaceful and harmonious. In Philadelphia there are certain disadvantages, and this reminds me of something which took place at Philadelphia.

Some parties were giving a banquet there to the Cuban sympathizers and representatives and filibusters. It was a year or two before the war broke out, and they did me the honor to invite me to come over as soon as possible, which I did, and they asked me for a few remarks, which of course, surprised me very much—as it always does—and as I didn't know anything about Cuba or Spain, or of what they had been talking about, I thought the safest course was to tell them a few humorous things about cigars. There are humorous things about them. I happened on a little anecdote with reference to Mr. Clemens—Mark Twain's—experience with the customs officers when he returned after four years in Germany. The custom house officer said: "We know you, Mr. Clemens, and if you will give us your word of honor that you have nothing in your trunks duitable we will accept that statement from you." "Well," said Mark Twain, "that's just my luck; I never saw anything like it. If you had let me alone I could have got through all right, but if you put me on my word or honor, I have a few cigars, but you would never have found them in the world." "Well," he said, "how many have you got?" "Fifty or a hundred, or two thousand—I don't know exactly." "Well," he said, "I will have to look at them," and he opened the trunks and the customs officer took a few of the cigars in his hand and smelt them. He then asked, "How long are you going to stay in this country, Mr. Clemens?" "Well," he said, "I don't know; I may stay a week; I may stay a month." "Well," he said, "I'll tell you what we'll do with you. If you will give me your word of honor, as a gentleman, that you will take those cigars out

of the country when you go, we won't say a word about it." (Laughter.) There wasn't anything to laugh at in that. Of course, there are a great many funny things about cigars, but I merely say this to show you that at that Cuban meeting the result of that story was to plunge them immediately into funny stories, and the whole thing came to nothing, and the war didn't break out for some years later. So, inadvertently, I was the cause of the postponement of the Spanish war; and as I afterwards heard, when the war did break out, the government had two shells in stock, and at that time it only had one, I considered that I had saved my country. I don't ask the thanks of the community for what I did, and don't wish to be Vice-President. (Laughter.) That was merely a mistake I made at that gathering, which I don't propose to repeat here.

I was going to say something of the Revolution, about which you all have heard, and then I shall be on the safe side; and I am going to make a protest against the unrecognized influence which the drama and dramatists and actors had upon that great fight for independence.

It is a singular thing to me that trifling matters such as the difficulty that the boys in Boston had in sliding down hill, and General Washington inviting somebody to a meal of sweet potatoes, are dinned into our ears from early infancy, and the actual saving of the country and the cause of independence at certain critical periods by the drama, and its influence at the final great surrender, are never heard of.

I wish to demand here, and have you all help me in making that demand tell, that the histories of this country—the portion of them that deal with the Revolution—shall be overhauled and reconstructed according to the facts. Let the youth of this country be told that early in the history of the Revolution, when Boston was held by the British, and there seemed to be no way of shaking off their deadly grip, matters becoming worse and worse, it so happened that Boston Museum, on the night of September 14, 1777, opened its regular season and produced its play: "Brutus, Son of Tarquin"—and Howe vacated the city the next day. (Laughter.)

I would also like to have it understood that, at the Battle of Princeton and the famous crossing of the Delaware, it so happened that the Hessian officers, in celebrating something which happened at that time, got up private theatrical parties, producing a well-known German play before the entire Hessian garrison. They all took to drink, and in the morning they were nobly caught by George Washington and his forces. (Applause.)

But, particularly, I would like to call attention to the great struggle for liberty—the last victory at Yorktown. It is a mistake to suppose that Cornwallis, though hemmed in at Yorktown, was helpless in any respect. He had plenty of ammunition, and enough Indian scouts on hand to prevent the English officers from leading the army into an ambush. It was proposed on the following day to make a sortie and wipe the Continental Army out of existence, thus clearing a free path to the north, when suddenly a strolling "Uncle Tom's Cabin" got into the town and they capitulated the next day. (Laughter.)

Judge Goode was here loudly called for and addressed the assemblage as follows:

Judge Goode. Not having been apprised that my name would be on the list of speakers to-night, you can understand very readily that I made no preparation and am not exactly in a condition to address you as the importance and dignity of this occasion would seem to demand, but I have the consolation of knowing that a great man like the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher once said, that, in speaking at a banquet, the very best plan was to get as far away from the subject as possible. (Laughter.)

I do not know yet what my subject will be, and before I conclude you may think, as that old deacon down South did, who sat and listened to a sermon from the minister, and when he came down he approached and greeted him, and said: "Well, parson, I listened to you with great interest, but I must say that if your text had had the small-pox your sermon would never have caught it."

I am a son of Virginia. I love every inch of her soil—from her blue mountains to her blue waves. I have been brought up as a disciple of the State's Rights School of which her Mason, her Madison, her Jefferson were the great expounders. I am proud of her great names which will endure as long as her beautiful blue mountains shall lift their summits towards the skies, and her magnificent rivers shall roll on to the sea. But, my countrymen, on an occasion like this, when we are assembled to recall the precious memories of the past, to rejoice in the manifold blessings of the present, and to indulge in bright anticipations of the future, I prefer to speak to you for a few brief moments as an American (Applause), proud of my country.

When we look down the far-reaching slope of the century, now rapidly drawing to its close, we feel that we should render devout thanksgiving to the Omnipotent Ruler of the universe, that thus far He hath led us on, and that thus far His power hath

preserved our ways. In His beneficent providence He has lavished upon our country advantages and blessings such as are possessed by no other nation upon the habitable globe. It is equalled by none in the vast expansion of its territory, the wonderful increase of its population, the countless productions of its industry, the marvelous aggregate of its crops and the extraordinary prosperity of its people, and when we contemplate the structure of our government we are filled with admiration for the sagacity and the wisdom of the patriot fathers who conceived and planned it. Its object is the protection of the rights of the governed. Its officers are the agents appointed by the people to execute their will.

Chief Justice Marshall said on a memorable occasion, that the government of the United States is "emphatically a government of law." And Mr. Justice Miller, the greatest man I have ever seen in the Supreme Court, uttered words which deserve to live forever, when he said: "There is no man in this country so high that he is above the law. (Applause.) Every officer of the government, from the highest to the lowest, is but the creature of the law, and is bound to obey it. No officer of the Government can set that law at defiance with impunity."

Our only safety consists in holding the ship of state fast by the anchorage of the law. There is no safety for life, liberty or property when the scales of justice are held by an infuriated and irresponsible mob. (Applause.) There is no room for mobocracy in this land of liberty, regulated by law. The courts are open for the enforcement of every right and the redress of every wrong.

We had a little unpleasantness a few years ago—about a generation ago—but coming from the South and knowing something of that people, I am proud to say that the animosities of the Civil War have been, so far as they are concerned, forever in the deep bosom of the ocean buried. (Applause.)

Down there we are ready to exclaim in the language of the poet laureate of Virginia, who wrote that beautiful epic on Yorktown:

Give us back the ties of Yorktown;
Perish all the modern hates.
Let us stand together, brothers,
In defiance of the fates,
For the safety of the Union is the safety of the States.

As an apt illustration that all the hates and animosities of the war have been forgotten, I look at our recent experience when war was declared against Spain, and the President called for volunteers. The men who wore the gray, and the sons of the men who wore the gray, responded with as much alacrity as the men who wore the blue, or the sons of the men who wore the blue.

If Vermont furnished her Dewey, who, at Manila, changed in a single battle the map of the world, Maryland (Cheers) furnished her Schley (Applause), who, when the ships of Cervera were sunk in the waters at Santiago, had the magnanimity to declare: "There is glory enough for us all." (Applause.)

If New York furnished her Rough Rider Roosevelt, who plunged into the war with the impetuosity of one who felt that he might be too late to do his part in the fray, Alabama furnished her Fighting Joe Wheeler (Applause), who, at Santiago, demonstrated that at least he had no such word as retreat in his vocabulary. (Applause.)

Now, my friends, in conclusion, what shall I say of the future? Who shall undertake to say what our future shall be? Who shall portray that future? Who shall undertake to portray the Republic as it shall move on during the next century on the bright track of progress? I am no prophet; I am no son of a prophet; I do not claim to be gifted with the spirit of prophecy; but, looking into your faces here to-night, my friends, I think I hear, looking down the century yet to come, the exultant shouts of more than 200,000,000 people, as they shall come together a century hence to mingle their congratulations, and I fancy as they look upon the flag of our common country, floating without a stain upon its ample folds; with her people prosperous, united and free, I fancy I hear them exclaim with one heart and one voice:

"Float out, O, Flag, and float on every sea!
Float out, O, Flag, and blaze in every clime,
Float out, O, Flag, and float till time and space
Themselves shall cease to be."

(Applause.)

An unpleasant feature of the Banquet was caused by the committee not taking into consideration the fact that the National Society were the Guests of Honor, and that the new elected general officers should have been seated at the speaker's table. It was an unintentional blunder, and regretted by the committee.



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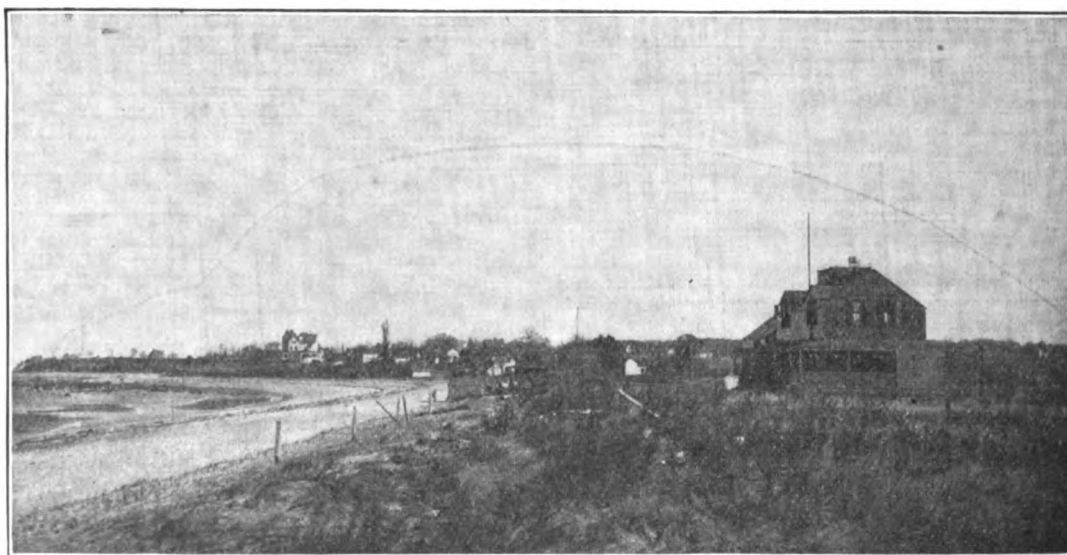
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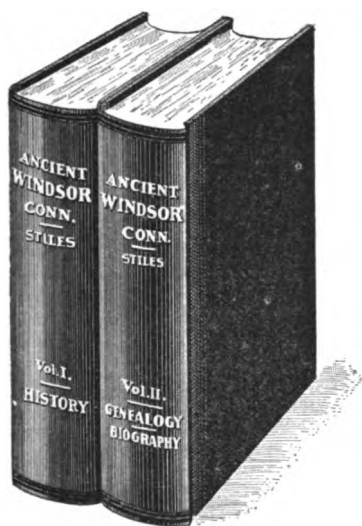
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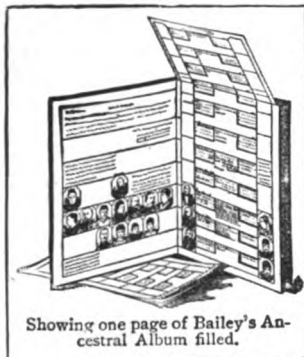
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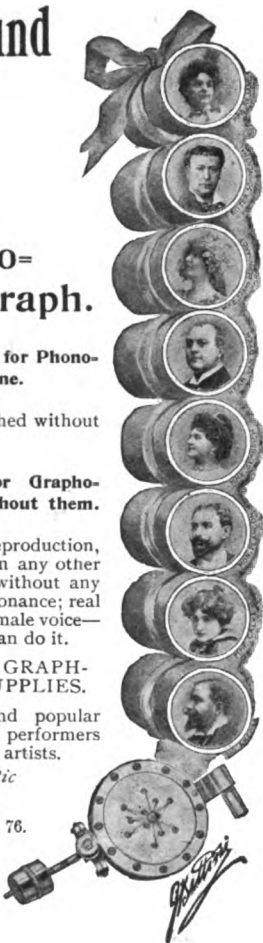
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BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Composed by a British soldier who fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

It was on the seventeenth, the break of day,
The Yankees did surprise us,
With their strong works they had thrown up
To burn the town and drive us,
But soon we had an order come,
An order to defeat them,
Like rebels flout they stood it out,
And thought we ne'er could beat them.

About the hour of twelve that day,
An order came for marching,
With three good flints and sixty rounds,
Each man hoped to discharge them,
We marched down to the long wharf,
Where boats were ready waiting,
With expedition we embarked,
Our ships kept cannonading.

And when our boats all filled were
With officers and soldiers,
With as good troops as England had,
To oppose who dare control us,
And when our boats all filled were,
We rowed in line of battle,
When showers of balls like hail did fly,
Our cannon loud did rattle.

There was Cop's Hill battery near, Charlestown,
Our twenty-fours they played,
And the three frigates in the stream
That very well behaved,
The Glasgow frigate cleared the shore
All at the time of landing,
With her grape shot and cannon balls,
No Yankees e'er could stand them.

And when we landed on the shore,
We drew up all together,
The Yankees they all man'd their works,
And thought we'd ne'er come thither,
But soon they did perceive brave Howe,
Brave Howe, our bold Commander,
With grenadiers and infantry,
We made them to surrender.

Brave William Howe on our right wing
Cry'd "boys, fight on like thunder,
You soon will see the rebels flee
With great amaze and wonder."
Now some lay bleeding on the ground,
And some full fast were running,
O'er hills and dales and mountains high,
Crying sounds, "brave Howe's a-coming."

They began to play on our left wing
When Pegot he commanded,
But we returned it back again
With courage most undaunted.
To our grape shot and musket balls
To which they were but strangers,
They thought to come in with sword in hand,
But soon they found their danger.

And when the works we got into,
And put them to the flight, sir,
Some of them did hide themselves,
And others died with fright, sir,
And then their works were got into,
Without great fear or danger,
The works they'd made so firm and strong,
The Yankees are great strangers.

But as for our artillery,
They all behaved dinty,
For while their ammunition held,
We gave it to them plenty;
But our conductor he got broke,
For his misconduct sure, sir,
The shot he sent for twelve pound guns
Were made for twenty-four, sir.

There's some in Boston pleased to say,
As we the field were taking,
We went to kill their countryman,
While they their hay were making;
For such stout Whigs I never saw,
To hang them all I'd rather,
For making hay with musket balls,
And buckshot mixed together.

Brave Howe is so considerate
As to prevent all danger,
He allows half a pint a day,
To run we are no strangers.
Long may he live by land and sea,
For he's beloved by many,
The name of Howe the Yankees dread,
We see it very plainly.

And now my song is at an end,
And to conclude my ditty,
It is the poor and ignorant
And only them I pity.
And as for their King John Hancock,
And Adams if they're taken,
Their heads for signs shall hang up high,
Upon the Hill called Bacon.

Found in Glass Case G,
Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass.



A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT.

We reprint the following letter, copied from an old paper. At the time it was written, Philip Owen was in his 88th year, retained his faculties unimpaired, and wrote a very legible hand.

Brunswick, Me., June 14, 1843.

J. T. Buckingham, Esq.,

President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

Dear Sir:—Being prevented, by reason of the infirmities of age, from being present with my former compatriots in arms, to join in the celebration of the anniversary of the memorable Battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th inst., rendered doubly interesting from the completion of the monument, to perpetuate the memory of that eventful struggle, I am induced to offer this testimonial of my cordial interest in the great object for which you are about to assemble. And, I am persuaded, sir, that it is with no ordinary emotions that the completion of this patriotic design is regarded by us, who have borne the burden and heat of the struggle; and now, in the evening of our days, are permitted to witness this tribute of gratitude and respect thus offered by the present to the past generation. During the brief remnant of our lives, it will be a source of grateful reflection, that the services of those who engaged in our revolutionary conflict are not under-valued by their descendants. A brief sketch of my own connection with the events which marked that period may not be unacceptable.

I was born in the month of February, 1756, and am now in my 88th year. In May 1777, being then 21 years of age, I went with the army to Fort Ticonderoga, and was there when Gen. Burgoyne came up the lake. Our Army, 3,000 in number, retreated from their post to Hubbardston, a distance of 24 miles. When Gen. Fraser came up in pursuit, I was in the engagement for a quarter of an hour, at close quarters; and when our army was obliged then to retreat, with a loss of 250 men, Col. Frances, of Beverly, was shot, close behind me, after a gallant defense. I was also present at the battle of Stillwater, when Gen. Fraser attacked Col. Morgan. The latter was re-enforced by our soldiers, and the fight then became general from 2 o'clock till dusk. The surrender of Burgoyne took place three days after this, on the 17th of October. I also guarded the army's stores at Monmouth, N. J., in 1778, and when the British Colonel, Monkton, was killed, his body was left in my care.

I was also a witness of the memorable execution of Major André, on the 2nd of October, 1780. Our Army, under Gen. Patterson, was then stationed at West Point. Having obtained leave of absence, I fell in with the guard, who were appointed

to attend Major André on that occasion, and thus had an excellent opportunity for witnessing the scene. The events of the day are still as fresh in my memory as those of yesterday. I saw him remove his stock, and prepare himself for his final scene with as much composure as though attending to his usual employments.

I cannot conclude without offering my congratulations to those of the actors in those stirring times, who may meet with you on this interesting occasion. I congratulate them that they are permitted to see with their own eyes the monument their descendants have erected. May the impressions of the day and the occasion serve to cheer them in the decline of life; and as, one after another we are called away to Eternity, may it be a source of pleasure that our land and people are left in the secure enjoyment of the blessings of peace. As long as this monument shall stand, let us hope that this blissful peace will be the heritage of our offspring!

Let us never cease to implore heaven's richest blessings upon the institutions of our country; and be it our last and highest wish that her prosperity may be enduring as time itself.

I am, sir, yours with respect,

PHILIP OWEN.

THE WRITING OF THE ROLL OF GLORY.

In the Year of the Redeemer, MCM.

NEATH the Southern seas the lightning speeds the message on its way

Brings a waiting world the tidings of the battles day by day,
Brings the tale of long disaster, broken prestige, Britain's loss
At the hands of those who face her, far beneath the Southern Cross,

Where a little band of farmers, bearded men and silent stand,
Fight for Home and Faith and Freedom, Wife and Child and Native Land,

Sons of conquering sires at Alkmaar, Lutzen, Leyden, Holy See,
Latest-born of Christian Nations—Lybia, battling to be free.

There the four-fold hosts of England war with Pirate flag unfurled;

There the Patriot Boers are fighting 'gainst the robbers of the world;

There the hireling hordes encompass, like a devastating flood,
Grandsires, sires and sons resisting England's rule of Spoil and Blood.

Out of Afric's depths absymal springs another warrior race;
Through the battle flames baptismal Lybia wins a Nation's place,
While the waiting world is watching every movement of the fight,

Praying to the God of Battles to give victory to the Right.

Belmont, Stromberg, Modder River tell the world how goes the fray,

Where the Lybian Lion, crouching, bars the Briton's bloody way.

Dundee, Ladysmith, Colenso tell how beaten British run,
Where the swift Tugela River sparkles in the Southern sun.

Generals, Lords and Captains dying 'mid the rout they cannot stop,

Broken British columns flying down the slopes of Spion Kop.
In the stately homes of England women weep and death bells toll
While the conqu'ring Afrikaner writes new names on Glory's roll.

Freedom's Roll of Names Immortal, famed in story and in song,
Carabobo, Ayacucho, Queretaro and San Juan,
Yorktown, Eutaw, Saratoga, Monmouth, Guilford, Bunker Hill—

Names that stir the patriot bosom, wake the patriot spirit still—
Cartagena, Zaragoza, field where famed Tolosa sits,
Chalons, Bouvines, Tours and Orleans, Jena, Friedland, Austerlitz,

Red Lepanto, wild Morgarten, Fontenoy and Bannockburn—
Heritage of every people seeking freedom in its turn.

Hail, O Sisterland of Freeman, fighting those we fought of yore!

Naught can dim the deathless glory of the victories of the Boer!
E'en should tyrants' armies crush thee, e'en though ten-fold robbers rend,

Bide thy time and train thy children; thou wilt conquer in the end.

Thine the soil and thine the increase; thine thy sons will ever be;
Time will bring thee strength and numbers; men like thine can but be free.

Spion Kop and Magersfontein will be famous evermore:
Fight the fight that knows no yielding and thy freedom will be sure!

HENRY H. HARRISON.



WALTER S. LOGAN,
Vice President Empire State Society S. A. R.

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

Address delivered

At the Grave of Captain Gideon Hollister,
In the old Burying-Ground,
In the Town of Washington, Litchfield County, Conn.,
on July 4, 1900.

By
WALTER S. LOGAN.

I am proud to stand here to-day, and pay my tribute to the memory of a soldier of the Revolution. I am prouder still, that I am a lineal descendant of that soldier, and that the blood that he was ready to shed in his country's defense flows in my veins. I am proud to be able to transmit that heritage and that blood, I hope untarnished, to my children who come after me.

Captain Gideon Hollister was a man who never shirked his duty. He belonged to a race and a family that has always been ready to do its duty. I remember, when I was a small boy, seeing three of his name and blood, Fitzgreen, Dwight and Lewis Hollister, drive away, leaving their homes and their friends and all that they held dear behind them, to fight for their country on Southern battle-fields. No one of the three ever came back. They went down to their graves that we might stand here in security to-day.

Captain Gideon Hollister during the time he was in the Continental service, served directly under Washington. He was with Washington in some of those battles in New Jersey, which taught the world that the Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the American Colonies was the greatest military commander of the world, and more than all, he was with him during that

long and weary and waiting winter at Valley Forge—that Pennsylvania Valley, where Washington and Steuben forged the Army that won the independence of the nation. Wherever he served, he did his duty. He never sought danger, he never avoided it. He was ready to die for his country, or to live for it as the God of Battles might decree.

If I were to compare the kind of service that the soldiers of the Revolution rendered to their country and their cause during that war, to differentiate one service from another, I should place first and foremost the service rendered at Valley Forge.

The courage that enables a man to fight in the foremost ranks of battle and to present his breast to the enemy's bayonets, much as it is worthy of our admiration and commendation, is courage of a lesser degree than that exhibited by the American soldiers during that winter at Valley Forge, when exposed to all possible hardships, enduring dangers worse than the bullets of the enemy, they patiently and quietly waited and endured until the great Commander had made them into an army that faced with success the best soldiers of Europe. Many men who would storm without flinching the enemy's parapets, would have quailed before the terrors of that waiting winter.

Captain Gideon Hollister was there and endured without complaining all that the American soldier was called on to endure. We do well to honor here to-day his memory and the memory of his compatriots, who planted the tree of liberty so deep in the American soil, that we to-day, a century and a quarter afterwards, are gathering its abundant fruits.

I cannot well speak of Captain Gideon Hollister and his worthy career, without saying a word about that other Hollister, his ancestor, who, a hundred and fifty years before, was one of the little band that followed Thomas Hooker through the wilderness and laid the foundations of the State of Connecticut upon the banks of the beautiful river that has given to the State its Indian name. John Hollister, of Wethersfield, was one of the most devoted disciples of Thomas Hooker.

The world is coming to do justice to the memory of Thomas Hooker, the fighting preacher and the praying fighter; the man who carried his gun in one hand and his Bible in the other; the man who defended his flock against the savage Indian on week days, and against the devil and all his hosts on Sundays. It was around the pulpit of Thomas Hooker in Hartford, that the State of Connecticut was formed. It was there that for the first time in the world's history it was preached that the magistrate derived his just power only from the consent of the governed. One hundred years before Thomas Jefferson was born, Thomas Hooker was preaching from his Hartford pulpit all the essential doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. To-day, three-quarters of a century after Thomas Jefferson died, we are coming to realize the true greatness of the Hartford preacher who preceded him.

It has been said that the State of Connecticut was the first real Democracy in the modern world, the first instance where a people really governed themselves.

Connecticut set the example for the rest of the American Union, and the Constitution of the United States and the free institutions that we enjoy wherever the Stars and Stripes float in the breezes, are modelled after the Democratic Republic that was instituted in 1636, on the banks of the Connecticut River.

Thomas Hooker was the central figure in that colony, the great power in the evolution of this State.

and in the development of American institutions. Thomas Hooker played a part in the development of American liberty quite as important as that which William Shakespeare played in the development of the English language.

I am proud, standing here to-day, to be able to claim descent both from Thomas Hooker, the leader, and John Hollister, the loving and devoted follower.

I would not like to close what I have to say here to-day without telling you what I think was the true meaning of the American Revolution.

I think, we have been accustomed to take too narrow a view of that struggle. I do not like to think of it simply as a struggle between the Colonies and the mother country.

I like to consider it rather as but a step in that great struggle which went on for centuries among the people who spoke the English language, on both sides of the ocean, as to whether the people should govern themselves or be governed by some power outside of themselves.

Throughout English and American history, there had been for centuries a struggle between the Whigs and the Tories—between the Whigs, who stood for a government of the people, by the representatives of the people, and the Tories, who stood for a government by the King.

The mother of George III., disgusted with the lazy Dutchman, who was her husband and England's King, said to the boy, one day, "George, when you come to the throne, be a King," and young George always remembered his mother's injunction. He essayed to be a King. Being a King meant governing the country all by himself without any help from anybody.

He early saw that the question of Kingship was really the question of taxation; that if he could levy the taxes he could be a King without help from anybody. But if he had to ask Parliament for his money, he became simply a servant of the nation and the people. For centuries, the English Whigs had been fighting for the principle that the representatives of the people alone should lay the taxes that the people had to pay, and they had so instilled this idea into the minds of the English people that even the dull courage of George III. quailed before the public sentiment on that question. He did not dare to try his recipe for being a King upon Englishmen in England all at once. The policy he chose was to experiment with Englishmen in America, and if they would stand it, he would try it afterwards on Englishmen in England.

The value of the tea that was spilled into Boston harbor was very little—a few hundred or a few thousand dollars would have paid all the damages. The amount of the taxes that George III. undertook to collect from the American colonies was comparatively small. There are men in this town to-day, who could pay out of their own pockets every dollar George III. ever attempted to collect in the way of taxes from the American colonies. The actual money involved in the individual cases was very small.

But the principle involved was momentous.

It was a question whether the people, who had to pay them, or the King, who had to spend them, should levy the taxes. It was a question that lay at the foundation of human liberty. No King need be feared if he had to ask the people for the money to support his government. No people could be free if they had to pay taxes that they themselves did not levy.

The Whigs in England were not slow to see the mighty issues involved in the contest in America, and

they were not slow in lifting up their voices in season and out of season in our behalf. There were no better friends of the American colonies on this side of the ocean than were Richmond and Chatham, and Pitt and Burke on the other side.

The eloquence of Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams, on behalf of our cause, was tame by the side of the eloquence of Edmund Burke and William Pitt, when they spoke in our behalf in the House of Commons.

Charles Fox, perhaps the most impassioned orator for liberty that the world has ever seen—wept tears of sorrow when he heard of our defeat on Long Island, and threw up his hat for joy when he heard of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

There were Whigs in England, plenty of them, and they were our friends. We had Tories in America, plenty of them, and they were our enemies. The real contest was not between Americans and Englishmen, but between the Whigs and the Tories—the friends of liberty and the supporters of despotism.

And, when the American cause triumphed, it sounded the death knell, not simply of English rule in America, but of Kingly rule in England. From that day to the present, the people have ruled in both countries, and wherever the English language is spoken.

I remember when I was boy, hearing the tune hummed frequently on the street:

"Fee—fi—fo—fum,

I smell the blood of an Englishman."

I think times have changed. I do not hear that tune now. I think we like rather to remember, in these modern days, how Herman, the Saxon, nineteen hundred years ago, met in the defiles of the German forest the Roman legions, who had been sent to enslave his countrymen, and in the battle that ensued, won such a victory, that no Roman was left to tell the tale, and the Great Augustus was led to exclaim in the bitterness of his anguish when he heard the news,

"Oh, Quintilus Varus, give me back my legions!"

It was that victory that made England and America possible.

I think, we like rather to remember how the old Barons of England assembled one summer morning on the green banks of Runnymede, and before night had come, had wrested from the unwilling hands of King John the great charter of Anglican and American liberty.

I think, we like rather to remember how the ancestors of Englishmen and Americans rallied at the call of Queen Bess and sent the Spanish Armada, that was intended to destroy every vestige of Anglican freedom, to the bottom of the sea, where it has since remained, lonesome and forlorn, until two years ago, when Dewey and Schley sent them down some more Spanish ships to keep them company.

I think, we like to remember now, rather, how, while Thomas Hooker was preaching the Gospel of human liberty from his Hartford pulpit, his kinsman, Oliver Cromwell, was fighting for human liberty on the other side of the ocean.

I think, we like now to place in our own catalogue of victories, Marston Moor and Naseby, by the side of Bunker Hill and Bemis Heights.

I think, we like to claim William III., Prince of Orange, great-grandson of William the Silent, as our own King, for it was he that established representative government for the English-speaking people on both sides of the ocean.

I think, we like to remember, how at Blenheim, the charge of Marlborough's Horse, in five minutes,

gave the domination of the earth forever to the Saxon, instead of the Latin race—perhaps the most important five minutes in history.

I think, we like to remember, how fifty years later, English and Americans, shoulder to shoulder, climbed the rocky heights of Quebec, one summer's night, and on the plains of Abraham the next morning, almost before the sun had risen, won a Continent for our race and our institutions and our language.

I think, we like to remember also, how, when the news of the victory at Santiago, two years ago to-day, was wired all over the planet we live on, there were no people—not even our own—who rejoiced over that victory more than did our cousins, who speak our language on the other side of the ocean.

I think, we like rather to claim close kinship to-day with all the men and women of the earth who speak our language.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed, one hundred and twenty-four years ago, to-day, there were less than twenty million people in the world who spoke that language. To-day, there are more than one hundred and twenty millions who speak it. When the Declaration of Independence was signed, our language stood fifth in the list of European languages in regard to the number of people who spoke it. French, Spanish, German and Russian were all spoken by more people than spoke the English. To-day, our language stands first and fifty million ahead of the language that comes next.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed, you could cover on the map of the world with your thumb and finger all those portions of the earth's surface where the English language was spoken. To-day, it is spoken in every zone, in every clime, and in every land, and the sun in his course through the heavens shines continuously, the whole twenty-four hours on English-speaking people.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed, those laws only were written in the English language which were made for the people who spoke that language. To-day, the laws of more than four hundred million people who cannot lisp a word of English, are written in that language.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed, Anglican institutions prevailed only on the Isles of England and on a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast in the United States. To-day, there are one hundred and fifty million people scattered all over the face of the earth who do not speak our language and whose laws are not written in it, but who have imitated our institutions and borrowed our Constitution, and who are coming to be as thoroughly Anglicized as the English and Americans themselves.

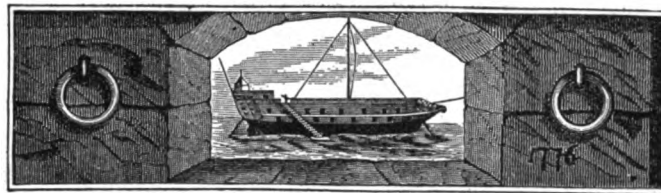
Our language is the language of liberty and equal rights. It is the language of a people who have made self-reliance the corner stone of their social structure, and who depend upon themselves for their own salvation.

It is the language of Shakespeare and Milton, of Wilberforce, Tennyson and Gladstone, of Patrick Henry and Cooper, and Longfellow, of Emerson and Abraham Lincoln, and John Fiske.

It is bound to be, sooner or later, the universal language of mankind, spoken wherever human lips shall give utterance to human emotions.

The man, at whose grave we are standing, and whose memory we are now celebrating, quiet and humble how much soever may have been his life, did his part and all that in him lay, to bring about these results.

He is worthy of all the honor that the citizens of the town of Washington are so ready to bestow upon him to-day, for he did his duty, and no man can do more.



SONNET.

Suggested by a Vision of the Jersey Prison-Ship.

O Sea! in whose unfathomable gloom
A world forlorn of wreck and ruin lies,
In thy avenging majesty arise,
And with a sound as of the trump of doom,
Whelm from all eyes for aye yon living tomb,
Wherein the martyr-patriots groaned for years,
A prey to hunger, and the bitter jeers
Of foes in whose relentless breast no room
Was ever found for pity or remorse,
By haunting anger and a savage hate,
That spared not e'en their victim's very corpse,
But left it, outcast, to its carrion fate.
Wherefore, arise, O Sea! and sternly sweep
This floating dungeon to thy lowest deep!

New York, 1865.

—William Pitt Palmer.

At the annual meeting of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association of the United States, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. V. White, at No. 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, the announcement was made that the prospects were bright for the erection of the long talked of memorial to mark the tomb of the martyrs of Fort Greene.

Elijah R. Kennedy, president of the association, presided. Mrs. Daniel Manning, General Stewart L. Woodford and Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow were unanimously elected trustees to serve for three years. Mr. Kennedy was re-elected President, Mrs. S. V. White, Vice-President, Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, Treasurer and Mrs. King, Secretary. The vacancy caused by the death of Roswell P. Flower was filled by the election of Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. Kennedy expressed the hope that the bill which had twice passed the United States Senate, and was now before the House of Representatives, appropriating \$100,000 for the Martyrs' Monument, would be adopted by the present Congress.

A resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the monument is now in the hands of the Mayor. The State Legislature has also appropriated \$25,000. The Society has raised \$11,000, and the \$14,000 from the State of New York, Mr. White assured the Association, could be raised as soon as Congress took action on the bill.

The Little Men and Women of '76, Brooklyn Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, had an entertainment at the Farm House, Prospect Park, on Saturday afternoon, May 12. There were present about 60 young people together with the officers of the Society, Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins, President; Mrs. Glentworth Butler, Vice-President; Miss Kate Carlton, Secretary; and Miss Antoinette Butler, Treasurer.

Mr. John C. Giles gave an account of the proceedings of the National Convention at Washington last February. He told of the distribution of medals for service in the late war with Spain. Although all members of this Organization are minors, five of them served in the war. Four of them were present to receive their medals in person. One had died, his medal was presented to his mother.

Mrs. S. V. White, the founder of this Chapter, made an address. She mentioned the fact that although the Massachusetts Chapter excelled in numbers, the Brooklyn Chapter was first in the work of raising subscriptions to the monument of the Martyrs of the Revolution. One of the Brooklyn members received the Ribbon of Distinction for obtaining the largest amount of subscriptions.

Master John C. Wright, one of the younger members, recited very effectively "The Rising of '76," by Buchanan Reed. After this there was dancing, and a collation followed, ending a charming entertainment. Orchestral music was furnished by the Smith brothers, members of the Chapter, two violins, violoncello and piano.

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LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

PATRIOTIC Endeavor is a good thing to be jollied with, but it don't feed your family.

There are, however, in this great country of ours a lot of misguided, earnest, honest persons who undertake the accomplishment of something for the country's good without thought of recompense, and who give of their time and resources more than they can spare.

There are also in this great country of ours a lot of shrewd, selfish mean politicians, who make use of the sentiments that animate the honest person and take the credit of their acts to themselves through their ability to hoodwink the public.

There are honest men who have neglected their material welfare in Patriotic Endeavor until their chance is lost to gain a livelihood, and instead of receiving appreciation for what they have done, they are scorned and thrust aside and the shrewd politician, who has feathered his nest through jobs and stock interests, spends a few of his ill-gotten dollars for some Patriotic subscription and is fawned upon and poses as the real thing.

The honest man's motives are too often discredited, and if he undertakes to do a thing, he is often times discouraged and gives up because of the misconstruction of his motives by those who should assist him, and many a Patriotic Endeavor is thus crushed and many memories that would in time to come be of inestimable value to posterity are forever destroyed and their place can be filled no more.

The present generation, before it makes a move, wants to know what there is in it for them, and if some one goes ahead, without looking out for himself, he is considered queer, and some selfish motive is laid at his door. Those who do the most in Patriotic Endeavor, are the least appreciated.

There has been an effort made in New York City, to save the Morris House (Washington's Headquarters), as an example of Colonial Architecture and for its historic associations of George Washington, a memorial signed by many prominent citizens asking that the property be purchased by the city for a public park, has been before the Board of Public Improvement for action. Committees from the Patriotic Societies have appeared before the Board urging action, but upon some pretext to submit the proposition to some other committee, the matter stands over until the house is struck by lightning or otherwise destroyed.

The men who endeavor to preserve this historic spot for the sake of its hallowed memories, and for the good it will be to the public, are compelled to be supplicants before a board of politicians, who can't conceive why a lot of cranks will waste their time on such matters.

But there has to be somebody to agitate these things, and whoever it is, he should receive proper support from those who believe in his actions, but have neither the time nor inclination to attend to Patriotic Endeavor.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF ELDER WILLIAM BREWSTER.

All Saints Day, 1899.

The undersigned, descendants of Elder William Brewster, conscious of the fact that many of the "Pilgrim Fathers" have had enduring memories erected to them at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the birth-place of American Freedom, and at the same time deploring that no effort has as yet taken definite form to, in like manner, honor the memory of their illustrious ancestor, the "Spiritual Guide" of the Pilgrim band, have in the past individually made efforts to erect a fund for the said purpose. The financial results of such individual efforts have been united in a common fund, and the undersigned individuals now constitute themselves a committee for the hereby announced purpose of collecting from the descendants of Elder William Brewster, subscriptions towards a fund for the erection, in the near future, of a memorial unto their common ancestor; which memorial shall be a Hospital known as "The Elder Brewster Memorial Hospital," or such other form of memorial as may be hereafter substituted by the subscribers to the fund, and shall in dignity of design and execution do justice to the object in view. All who are interested in this memorial are invited to gather in Plymouth, September 6, 1900, when the Society of Mayflower Descendants holds its Congress.

Subscriptions in large or small amounts are solicited and may be sent to any of the committee, or the Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Lening Oglesby, Sandown, Sea Girt, N. J.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

New York, March 20th, 1900.

Hon. Maurice F. Holohan,

President of Board of Public Improvements.

Dear Sir:—It has come to our notice that many prominent citizens are urging the city to buy the Jumel Mansion and grounds, in order to preserve this historic building. As the project is advocated by many of the patriotic societies, they will no doubt demonstrate the necessity of keeping this building so closely associated with some of the greatest events of our history, so the Architectural League will limit its advocacy to the purely artistic side.

Let us note that one of the most interesting periods of American Architecture was during the early days of our Nation's history, which for a better name, we call the "Colonial."

But very few examples of this period remain, and the Jumel Mansion is one of the best in the City of New York.

The same arguments that were used to keep for us and succeeding generations the City Hall, are applicable in a less degree, to the Jumel House.

Too few of these historic buildings have been preserved. But even if there were no building on the land, it would still be desirable for the city to buy that, for the purposes of a park.

This is not yet a congested neighborhood, but it is rapidly becoming such and a more desirable spot cannot be found for a little park, than the land surrounding the Jumel Mansion, for it commands one of the finest views in New York, which can never be shut out by buildings.

The recent policy adopted by the authorities of New York City, in creating numerous little parks, cannot be too strongly upheld, nor can the selection of this land as a site for one, be too strongly urged.

Only by making the most of these points of vantage, can a city become really beautiful, and it is not too much to say, that in this case its great historic interest and artistic value should far outweigh any reasonable cost.

Signed,

R. W. GIBSON, President.
JOSEPH LAUBER, Secretary.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The decennial meeting of the Society was held Monday evening, April 23d, at Rauscher's. A large attendance being present, General Henry V. Boynton and Mr. Wallace Donald McLean, spoke on the Senior and Junior members, and an interesting paper was presented by Prof. J. H. Chickering, Historian of the Society.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Henry W. Samson:—

RESOLVED: That the officers of this Society, request the Commissioners of D. C. Board of Trustees of the Public Schools, and other school officials to recognize in some public manner our National Flag Day (June 14th), the observance of which has always been advocated by the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R., is specially fitting that our Society should lead in a matter of this kind, and to call upon other similar Societies to aid in insuring the patriotic observance of the day annually throughout the Nation. And to this end a special committee is appointed, consisting of the President, Secretary and three others to be selected by the President.

RESOLVED: Secondly, That the Board of Management are authorized and directed to purchase 1500 silk flags, to be sent to our Island possessions, as follows, viz:—

1,000 to Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Manila, P. I.; 150 to Hon. Peter Cushman Jones, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands, President of the Hawaii Society, S. A. R.; 350 to Lieut.-Col. Russell Harrison, a son of Ex-President Harrison, and a member of the D. C., S. A. R., at San Juan, Porto Rico; to be distributed to the School Children selected by our representatives in these islands, and that the sum of \$22.50 be appropriated for this purpose, free transportation to the islands, for the same having been secured.

RESOLVED: Thirdly, That our delegation to the approaching Congress of the National Society are hereby instructed to invite special attention to necessary steps toward some public recognition of Flag Day.

General J. C. Breckinridge and Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, spoke in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted. Our Society is the first to place these small flags in the hands of the school children, and prominent persons who have returned from the Philippines, were consulted, thought favorably of the proposition. The following letters have been received by the writer:—

(Copy)

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 country.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE DEWEY.

Brig.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge,
Vice-President General S. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.

(Copy)

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 was 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 should be passed making it a serious and punishable offense to desecrate or 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.

Brigadier-General J. C. Breckinridge,
Vice-President General S. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.

(Copy)

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, NEW YORK.

Wednesday, April 25, 1900.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 24th instant, concerning the proposed distribution of silk flags to the school children of Porto Rico, by the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and asking me to take charge of the same has been received.

In reply, would say that it would give me pleasure to take charge of the matter in Porto Rico for the Society. As the time is short and means of communication poor in Porto Rico, I would request that you communicate with me promptly, the wishes, desires and instructions of the Society. I leave for San Juan, my new station, this afternoon.

Yours very truly,

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

All patriotic societies are urged to co-operate in an observance of June 14th, Flag Day.

Through the courtesy of Brigadier-General Breckinridge, the foregoing letters, endorsing the work of the American Flag Association have been received from the Major-General, Commanding the Army, and the Admiral of the Navy.

Office of the Admiral.

It is hoped that our Societies will take up this matter of the desecration of the Flag and that we will soon see some action steps taken in the matter of securing legislation on the subject.

HENRY WHITEFIELD SAMSON.

Washington, D. C., April 31, 1900.

The Paul Livingston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, held services in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington, in All Saints Cathedral, Albany, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, April 22nd.

The Sermon was preached by the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Albany. Officiating Clergy were the Right Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, Rev. Leonard Woods Richardson, LL. D., Chaplain of Philip Livingston Chapter, Very Rev. Wilford L. Robbins, Dean of the Cathedral, Reverend Thomas B. Fulcher, B. D., Precentor and Rev. William Prall, D. D., Chaplain of the Michigan Society of Colonial Wars, Rector of St. Paul's, Albany. The order of service was of unusual interest.

The California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, gave a reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution of California, on April 19, at the California Hotel, San Francisco.

The next Convention of the Medal of Honor Legion, will be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., on September 11, 12 and 13, 1900. Senior Vice-Commander Brush is Chairman of Reception Committee.

The qualification for membership in the "Medal of Honor Legion," which appeared on Page 89, of our January, 1900 issue, should have read "United States Soldiers or Sailors who have received or may receive the Congressional medal of Honor for gallantry in action and their male and female descendants. The officers for the Legion for 1900, are:—

Theodore S. Peck, Commander, Burlington, Vt.; George W. Brush, S. V. Commander, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John W. Heard, 3d U. S. Cavalry; James Miller, Chaplain, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. G. Estes, Adjutant, Washington, D. C.; James R. Durham, Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee:—Moses Veale, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; William J. Wray, Philadelphia, Pa.; George J. Benedict, Burlington, Vt.; Erastus W. Jewett Swanton, Vt.; Stephen P. Corliss, Albany, N. Y. Headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Many readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 are surprised to read, in the number for May, the surly remarks of an unknown writer on the proceedings of the Ninth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The writer can have no conception of the patriotic spirit and broad principle which is embodied in the business connected with the erection of the National Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, and in other works of the Society, and therefore is disqualified to give a fair report of a meeting of the Congress. Perhaps she belongs to the minority, who from year to year present amendments to the Constitution which the large majority vote down, or more amiably defer, because they believe that most of these amendments could be more properly brought before the Congress as resolutions or by-laws.

The statement concerning historical scholarships is misleading, and the fact overlooked, that a chair of American History is already pledged by the Society, to the National University which will be established in the near future.

In regard to the remark that "\$2,000 was voted here and there, without question"; one appropriation of this amount had been fully discussed in both the eighth and ninth congresses, and was given to purchase a historical locality, to please an "individual chapter" which disproves the implication that Chapters are neglected; the other \$2,000 was for necessary expenses of the exhibit at Paris, for headquarters for meetings, and to further a knowledge of the patriotic aims of the Society in the republic of France; not a dollar was given for any individual expense.

The reports of State Regents, referred to as being printed instead read, is misconstrued, as it was voted at a meeting of the Board of Management immediately succeeding a congress, when it is usual for a majority of State Regents to be present, and the matter was also submitted to the Congress, when there was not a dissenting voice in regard to the change. In the article there is, too, a misconception, or misstatement of the well-established custom and broad platform of the Daughters of the American Revolution in regard to their choice of a President-General; it calls for them to place at the head of the Society a woman whose name will be recognized in every State in the Union as one that stands for honorable statesmanship in the men who have borne it, and of high social position for the women, a position which necessarily implies education, refinement, and a knowledge of the conventionalities of the best type of National and International Society; these qualifications carry with them, in American Society, moral, religious and gentle virtues; the subject of money has never been considered in this matter. At times, there has been an opposition to this platform, and ambitious women, or their friends, have tried to over-leap the barriers created by the precedent established in the beginning, when the wife of the President of the United States was appointed the first President-General; such efforts have failed, and they will continue to fail, because a large majority of the Society know the value of a closer relation to the government of the country; they know it has a real significance; of all the women's patriotic associations it is the "Daughters of the American Revolution," who pre-eminently revere the Founders of this Republican Government, and who are pledged to perpetuate the first great principles of these Founders of Independence. Genealogy, education, the local interests of states and places are all important features of the Society, yet are subservient to the great patriotic principle of devotion to the fundamental ideas of the Republic, and loyalty to the government. There is no lesson more suitable for women than this very principle of loyalty as is proved by this display of disloyalty to all National aims of a grand Society that knows no north or south, east or west, yet gives representation to every individual member. There is no truer demonstration of the republicanism of America than can be found in the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Chapters are the National Society, and through the Continental Congress they have full control; they are learning to work through committees of that Congress, and when they have made more progress in this direction, the complaining minority will find that thought and work, rather than querelousness and disloyalty may bring them into a triumphant majority, and they will discover that the proper President-General for the Society is the woman who is sought, and not the one who pushes herself forward. The Society, like our United States government, has flourished under its first principles, it is safe to adhere to them.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

The Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., held a largely attended entertainment and reception on May 2d, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, for the benefit of the National Society, for the Relief of Dependent Widows and Orphans of the Regular Army of the United States.

The tablet to the memory of Baron Steuben, set in the German Reformed Church in Sixty-eighth Street, in 1794, by Gen. William North, was decorated by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Rev. Dr. Carl Schlegel, Pastor of the Church, offered prayer.

Mrs. Catherine R. Baetjer, Chaplain of the Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., placed a garland upon the tablet with a brief address. Gen. Steuben was a member of this Church when it was situated in Nassau St., between Maiden Lane and John St.

The Norwalk, Conn., Chapter, D. A. R., held an interesting meeting on April 19th, in celebration of the Battle of Lexington. Mrs. Weed, the Regent, introduced Mrs. Raymond, a real Daughter. It was announced that forty essays on "Nathan Hale" had been received from school children. A resolution of condolence and sympathy upon the death of the venerable Mrs. Sally Mallory was passed. The meeting closed with the salute of the flag and was followed by refreshments and a pleasant social half hour.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The following is a resume of the years work:—

The meetings were held as usual in Colonial Hall, 417 North Charles Street. Professor Wilber F. Smith, of Baltimore City College, addressed the Chapter on parliamentary law as a part of the winter work, and in a clear and forcible manner presented the puzzling rules and questions which are constantly coming up in large and small assemblies. Many ladies present expressed themselves pleased with the interesting way in which Prof. Smith imparted his knowledge on a seeming dry and knotty question, of a capable presiding officer. A pleasant address was also made on the same subject by Mrs. Thomas Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania, who was visiting in Baltimore.

The Chapter presented this year \$100.00 to the Continental Hall Fund, also donated twenty-five dollars to the Mount Vernon Association. While other Chapters are founding chairs of history and establishing free fellowships and public libraries, and donating books on the history of our Country, our Chapter has turned its attention to the public schools of the city, offering annually a prize to the pupils of the Eastern and Western Female High Schools, for the best essay upon the subject:

"Women of the American Revolution."

The medal is of gold, with a white enamel center, upon which is engraved a spinning wheel and surrounding this are thirteen red enamel stars, emblematic of the thirteen original states. Forty-five essays were received by the Committee of Ladies appointed by the Regent, of which Mrs. Alexander Hodgdon was Chairman. Of the 13 essays from the Western and 32 from the Eastern Female High Schools, the Ladies' Committee selected 10 essays and submitted them to three gentlemen: Dr. William Hand Browne, of the John Hopkins University; Dr. Wilber F. Smith, of the City College; and Dr. Bernard Steiner, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, to select in their judgment the best one.

The prize was awarded to Miss Emma Butzler, of the Eastern High School, and six essays from the Western, also four essays from the Eastern, received honorable mention. Historical accuracy and literary style only were considered in awarding the prize.

Mrs. Chas. Nicholson, the Vice-Regent, presented the medal in the absence on account of illness of our beloved Regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott. The assembly room of the Eastern High School building was handsomely draped with the National colors, several patriotic songs were rendered by the graduating class and also by the school, under the leadership of Prof. J. Harvey Deems.

Hon. Neilson Poe, Jr., in behalf of the members of the Chapter, made the following address:—

"Young ladies of the Eastern Female High School, again and for the third successive year, one of your number has been distinguished as lawfully entitled, after laudable competition, to receive a very precious prize. It is doubly precious, as the annual offering of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, an association of ladies whose hearts and minds are devoted to the enlightenment, encouragement and improvement of the young.

Your ringing cheer proclaims your joy at this triumphant victory of your school mate. It is very delightful to listen to these cheers, for they tell us that you are of one loving mind in this house of learning. No envy nor jealousy can find entrance within these walls. Long may such thoughts dwell with you. The cultivation of them will cause you to be beloved everywhere and will bring to you all abiding happiness. Each one of you will, in good time, have an opportunity for competing for an equal honor, which will annimate you, I hope, with an

intense desire to learn. There will come to you some day, when other things may fail to comfort you, supreme delight for both, from the revived memories of your school girl days, from the recollection of what you may now call the trials and tribulations of your study room, of the unhappy hours, when you could not learn your lessons, when you could not concentrate your thoughts upon them; while thinking of some one else. How you will be glad exceedingly, that kind teachers thus gave hope and worked so patiently and so lovingly with you. From this very hour, resolve that learnings shall be the shrine at which you will most devoutly worship. Do not despise or dread, what now you deem so difficult, the highest branches you can possibly attain to.

Exquisite sensations will be yours when you have made yourselves worthy to sit in the assemblies of the learned, to listen to and to confer with them, to drink added wisdom from the well springs of their minds and to cheer them by proving yourselves their worthy disciples. What pleasure you will derive from communing with the spirit of poets; how Milton and Dante and Shakespeare will again enchain you, how your pulses will throb with responsive enthusiasm, at the re-read songs and stories of the great writers of all climes and of all times.

How the love letters of John Adams and Abigail, were written amidst the throes of the great Revolution, will enchant you, how Mary and Martha, beloved of and loving Washington, equal in all virtues, to those whose scriptural names they bore, will be for you models in all ages; how matchless deeds of the heroines of the Revolution will nerve you to emulate them.

Take these thoughts to your hearts, young ladies, and may each one of you, profiting by the example and the inspiration of this hour and led by the spirit of wisdom, walk all your days in ways of pleasantness and by the paths that will surely bring you to the realms of eternal peace.

And may you, Miss Butzler, the heroine of to-day, be thrilled with glowing ambition and may you, going ever in the way that you have entered on, find your name ere long enrolled on one of the loftiest tablets in the Temple of Fame."

A number of Ladies, members of the Baltimore Chapter, were present, also our State Regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thorn.

A request for bound books to be sent to the Island of Guam, one of our new possessions, for the soldiers stationed there, to while away some of the lonely hours, a liberal response from the Chapter members was cheerfully made.

The Social side has not been overlooked, as dainty refreshments were served and delightful instrumental and vocal music enlivened the afternoon meeting.

MARY C. McVEY BEASLEY, Historian.

On Monday, April 2nd, the Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., were entertained at the residence of their Vice-Regent, Mrs. Henrietta M. Bostwick, 21 West 69th St., Central Park West. It being Charter Day of the Chapter, the annual election took place. The ticket was unanimously elected. Owing to the illness of the Regent, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, the Chapter did not meet at Earle Cliff as is their custom.

In the absence of the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. John T. Patey, agreeably conducted by Mr. Theodore Davenport, great-great-grandson of Abraham Davenport, who figured in history during the "Dark Days" of Connecticut. Following this, the Secretary, Emily L. Bostwick Fay, made an address of welcome, which delighted both the Daughters and their friends with its sparkle and warm cordiality.

Mrs. Fay spoke tenderly of their absent ones, and said, "Although our Regent is not here in her material being, she is nevertheless with us in spirit, and is doubtless sending us her congratulatory salutations by wireless telegraphy." She, also spoke of one of their number who was crossing the ocean, "a better American never left these shores and we bid her God speed" Mrs. C. E. Poole introduced the talent. Miss Thompson, a very attractive young lady, played several numbers which were generously encored, while the singing of Miss Ewen, contributed largely to the enjoyment of the occasion. Miss Mabel Stephenson, the well-known elocutionist, charmed her hearers by reciting Eugene Fields' "Seein' Things at Night." "The Absent-minded Nation," a paraphrase on Kipling's "Absent-minded Beggar," was read with telling effect by Mrs. Ella Kramer, after which Mrs. Howard Robbins read an excellent paper on "The First Blood Shed in the Revolution." Mrs. Chipman read Chauncey M. Depew's poem on an active society and club-woman, who,

"One day on her tablet found a day free;

The shock was too great she died instantlee."

Miss Easton read an article on "Women as Patriots." Rector of St. Luke's P. E. Church, the opening exercises were The most interesting feature of the occasion was the formal presentation to the Chapter of a handsome white silk banner,

on both sides of which the spinning wheel, flax and distaff, insignia of the D. A. R., were exquisitely embroidered.

Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay, in an eloquent address, laid special stress on the personal obligation of the women of America, to foster the spirit of patriotism, and particularly in reference to the education of young America, along patriotic lines.

The hearty singing of "America" was followed by a collation, after which the guests dispersed, refreshed in more than one sense of the word.

GENERAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Sarah Hull Chapter, D. R., Newton, Mass., had an afternoon of whist and music on Tuesday, May 8th, at the Newton Club, Newtonville District, for the Valley Forge Memorial. The Regent, Mrs. A. M. Ferris and Mrs. E. W. Howe, announce quite a sum of money realized.

New Jersey State Board, N. J. D. R., met at the residence of the Historian, Mrs. J. R. Ditmars, May 3rd, 695 Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

The Orange Chapter, N. J. D. R., met at the residence of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. G. W. King, 89 Walnut St., East Orange, April 30th. The reports of delegates, Mrs. Dix, Mrs. Ditmars and Mrs. Church, were heard and enjoyed. Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Baird and Miss Plume read very interesting papers, and Miss Westcott played the piano delightfully. Refreshments were served and a social hour followed.

Miss Mary Gage Lambert, of Rowley, an original D. R., and Mrs. Lucy D. Kimball, of Maiden, were senior delegates from Mass., to the General Convention in New York, on April 23rd.

The Adams Chapter, D. R., of Quincy, Mass., entertained the members of the Dorothy Q. Chapter, of Boston, on May 7th. The Rev. Daniel M. Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave an original paper on "The Mansion of the Quincy's; its former Inmates and Guests."

Miss Voss, Regent of Indiana D. R. Society, has just organized the George Rogers Clark Chapter in Vincennes. Mrs. G. W. Cullop, has been made Regent, and Mrs. Elizabeth Joyce, the only original Daughter in Vincennes, a Charter member. The D. A. R. Chapter in Baltimore, held a meeting at the home of the Regent, Mrs. L. C. Byrd, April 30th. Dr. Nellie V. Mark read a paper, and Mrs. Oliver Andrews and Miss Clara Sadler gave some delightful music. The delegates to the General Convention presented a full report of the meeting.

Mrs. F. E. Fitz, State Historian, Mass. D. R., gave a reception to the Daughters at her home in Chelsea, on Monday April 23rd. Mrs. Fitz was assisted by Mrs. Mary L. Chapman, State Regent, and Mrs. J. P. Heath, Vice-Regent. Mrs. Littlefield pictured the history of the old Pratt family and presented souvenirs made of wood from the Pratt house. Mrs. Kimball read a paper on the Cary Mansion. Miss Atwood read a paper on the "Battle of Chelsea Creek." Miss Hutchins sang, and Miss Cogswell recited charmingly.

The Peoria Chapter, Ill., D. R., held its annual meeting for the election of officers at the home of Mrs. B. F. Ellis, 104 Perry St.

Members of the Prospect Hill Chapter, D. R., of Somerville, Mass., visited places of historic interest in Medford, including the Royal and Craddock Houses, on May 5th.

The Committee of State Regents, D. R., Mrs. N. S. Keay, of Penn., Chairman for the Valley Forge Memorial, are actively engaged in increasing the sum which has been raised for the monument.

The Chapter Regents of Mass. D. R., met at the Tremont Building in Boston, May 4th. Ten Chapters were represented.

The State Regent, Mrs. M. A. Chapman presided. Mr. Charles Ensign, of the Committee of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, spoke briefly on procuring copies of the inscriptions on old grave-stones and tombs in all the old cemeteries in New England. It is the purpose of the Society to arrange records of these inscriptions which are considered historically valuable. The co-operation of the Daughters was solicited.

Unable to find the grave of Emily Geiger, the country maiden whose daring ride for more than 100 miles in the enemy's lines in 1781, aided materially in balking the British in South Carolina. The Columbia Chapter, D. R., in South Carolina has erected, in the State House a handsome and costly tablet to that heroine.

The Committee on Prize Essays, appointed to award prizes for Historical Essays, recently offered by the National Society, D. R., met in Philadelphia, May 10th, at the residence of the Chairman, Miss M. H. Kent. The prizes are to be divided among six colleges and consist of \$50 each.

Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

OUR BEAUTIFUL FLAG.

From a purely artistic standpoint I do not know that our country's flag would be considered especially beautiful. Neither do I presume that my mother's face would have been chosen for a classic model; yet, to me that face was one of surpassing charm. By the same law "Old Glory," becomes to us the fairest among national emblems.

Whether as displayed by some proudly sailing vessel, or borne in and out by the breeze among waving forest boughs, or held aloft by some majestic hill or tower, with the sky for its back-ground,—the flag never fails to attract our attention and call forth our praise. To our loving eye it blends with all the noblest scenes of Nature and works of man. It blends with all the sacred scenes of life. Its presence does not mar the marriage feast. Its bright folds do not fail to cheer the home whose hearth rays kiss them; nor even to adorn the welcoming House of Prayer. The very shadows of death are oftentimes relieved and beautified by this great standard. What a halo will its enshrouding colors impart to the scarred features of a sleeping soldier! And, how grandly will they seem to say:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
While Glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

But the deeper beauty of the flag lies in the beauty of its meaning. Buncombe is not a very graceful word, but is permissible when none other will quite express one's meaning. The boys and girls of America, will do well to observe that there is a great deal of buncombe patriotism in the land. Many there are who shout loudly enough, but who think too feebly; who boisterously salute the flag, but fail utterly to appreciate its finer meaning, or to hear its tender appeal. Intelligent patriotism is the need of the hour. And that is why the old flag seems most beautiful of all waving over the dome of an American school-house. There it seems to say:

"My most sacred trust: my surest hope!"

We are told that red means royalty, blood, warfare. So let it be with respect to our flag but with this proviso—that in our standard red speaks for the royalty of man, the kingship of the individual! And as to the rest, it stands for blood that was spilled and war-fare that was waged in the brave and righteous effort to disenthral man. The red stripe stands for sacrifice. And whenever in any of us selfishness and pride threaten to dominate the heart and crowd out the nobler passions of patriotism and fellow-love, we should look toward that eloquent symbol and be rebuked!

White, the world over, stands for purity. So let it speak from its prominent place in our flag. Purity of political doctrine; purity of National and State legislation; purity of administration; purity of political method; purity of National life and aim—oh, how much is asked for by those white stripes! We may justly fear that in high places as well as low, there are many among us who cannot gaze upon them thoughtfully without the blush of shame!

Blue represents heaven, fidelity, constancy. In our flag, this color betokens both a pledge and a prophecy. If we, as a people, remain true to our principles, and follow closely the ideals set before us by the red and white of our flag, then the blue stands for heaven, for the fixed place and ever enlarging power to which we have come among the Nations of the Earth.

Sacrifice, purity, fidelity, constancy—these we notice are among the best elements of human character. And, indeed, the one great lesson of the flag, and that from which it derives most of its beauty, is that character is the foundation of our Nation's strength, the very soul of Liberty itself.

Unfurled be thy folds to the broad winds of heaven;
Wave northward, wave southward and wave with the light:
Great years hoard thy hopes, and whole centuries even,
Proud symbol of freedom, firm standard of right!

Thy white stripes and crimson each clasping the other—
By suffering bleached and by sacrifice dyed—
Close-knit as the soul of a bairn to its mother,
In eloquent union forever abide!

Thy canton of blue with its great constellation,
Reflecting the sky and yon fixed orbs above,
In triumph unending wave over a Nation,
Whose walls are the ocean, whose sceptre is love!

FRED CLARE BALDWIN.

BETSY ROSS AND THE FLAG.

In the beginning, before there was any trouble with the mother country, the colonies used the flag of England, the cross of St. George. Rebellious old Massachusetts, under Endicott in 1636, cut the cross out of the flag to show its hatred of Romanism. In 1637, the King's arms were substituted, and this was used until 1651, when it was decided to use the English flag again. In 1707, the flag of King James, the Union Jack, was adopted, and the distinctively colonial flags were used very little.

The Union flags that were shown in the early days of the Revolution were almost all ordinary red English ensigns with the Union Jack, and they bore as a rule in addition, a patriotic motto. After the Battle of Lexington, the Connecticut troops showed the arms of the colony on their flags, with the motto, "Qui Transtulit Sustinet." The ships sent out by Massachusetts at this time carried a white flag with a green pine tree. The armed ships of New York showed the device of New Netherland, a beaver; and the fleet, under Commodore Esek Hopkins, in the Delaware, flew a yellow flag with the famous rattle-snake, and the famous motto, "Don't Tread on Me." The first armed vessels to be commissioned in the name of all the colonies (by Washington), bore the pine tree banner.

It was not until January 2, 1776, that a really National flag was raised. It was hoisted on that day over Washington's headquarters in Cambridge, Mass. It was known as the Great Union, and consisted of the present thirteen alternate red and white stripes, but in place of the stars there were in its blue field the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George in combination.

The flag thus adopted was used until after the Declaration of Independence was issued, when the use of any English devices became inappropriate.

Accordingly, Congress appointed a committee consisting of General George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross, to design a National Flag. They called on Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, a Quakeress, then living at No. 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and, after some discussion, General Washington drew a rough sketch of the flag on a piece of paper.

Just who suggested the stars is not known with certainty. Some think that John Adams first gave the designers of the flag the idea, but it is not positively known.

The patched up affair that Betsy Ross gave to the world at the time of the Revolutionary War has been reproduced millions of times. Yet the only change from the design that her expert fingers prepared is in the number of stars. It is just the same flag in appearance that decorated the hall in which the first Congress of the United States met. It is a finer flag now in point of material, and almost any sort can be bought that one is willing to pay for, but whether it be silk or paper, it is the Stars and Stripes, the idol of the people.—*Exchange*.

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

There are many flags in many lands,

There are flags of every hue,
But there is no flag, however grand,
Like our own, "Red, White and Blue."

I know where the prettiest colors are,
And I'm sure if I only knew
How to get them here, I could make a flag,
Of glorious "Red, White and Blue."

I would cut a piece from the evening sky,
Where the stars were shining through,
And use it, just as it was on high,
For my stars and field of blue.

Then I'd want a part of a fleecy cloud,
And some red from a rainbow bright;
And put them together side by side,
For my stripes of red and white.

We shall always love the "Stars and Stripes,"
And we mean to be ever true,
To this land of ours and the dear old flag,
The Red, the White and the Blue.

Then hurrah for the flag! our country's flag,
Its stripes and white stars, too;
There is no flag in any land,
Like our own "Red, White and Blue."

—Selected.

READING FOR JULY.

"The Fortune of War," by Elizabeth N. Barrow.

"A Continental Cavalier," by Kimball Scribner.

"To Have and To Hold," by Mary Johnston.

"The Minute Boys of Bunker Hill," by Edward Stratemeyer.

Memorize:—"Love of Country," by Sir Walter Scott.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized in 1849, the same year with the beginning of Minnesota as a territory, has accumulated a Library of about 62,500 titles, which stands in the front rank, as to its extent and value, among the historical libraries of the United States. It is in the state capitol building, and is a free reference library, open daily to the public from 8.30 to 5 P. M.

The Society has taken especial care to obtain all published township histories and family genealogies of the United States and Canada. Of township and strictly local histories (but not including county and state histories, biographies and publications of societies), the number of bound volumes in the Library for Maine is about 85; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 35; Massachusetts, 430; Rhode Island, 40; and Connecticut, 100; with considerable numbers for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and all the states, so far as these special histories have been published.

Of American genealogies, this Library has about 1,020 bound volumes and 410 pamphlets, besides many books in this class published by societies, others giving genealogies of many families collectively, and the genealogical portions of township histories. These collections, free for the use of readers and students, are much consulted for tracing lines of ancestry.

Files of all newspapers published in Minnesota as a territory and state, since 1849, have been gathered and preserved by this Society.

The newspaper collection is kept in an extensive fireproof vault, which is a part of the Society's rooms in the capitol. It is accessible to all who wish to consult it and is so arranged that any paper of any date can be readily found.

The Society desires and is grateful for gifts of books, pamphlets, newspaper files, maps, manuscript narratives, diaries, and original documents of every sort which may throw light on the history of any portion of the United States, and particularly of Minnesota and the Northwest.

Especially it is desired to obtain all new publications of township or other local histories and of family genealogies. Many volumes in these departments have been received through donation. If they should not be so available, the Secretary wishes to be informed when books and pamphlets of these classes are published, with note of their number of pages and scope and the price for purchase.

WARREN UPHAM, Secretary,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE SHELDON ART MUSEUM, MIDDLEBURY, VT.

April 3, 1900.

Dear Sir:—I know of no newspaper I would sooner think of discarding than the SPIRIT OF '76, and enclose my dollar for the ensuing year.

Yours truly, HENRY S. SHELDON.

Oakland, Cal., April 19, 1900.

Compatriot CORNISH.

The monthly arrival of THE SPIRIT OF '76, is always eagerly awaited. I am lost to all else until it has been thoroughly perused and then "hanker" for the next issue. Long may you both flourish for the benefit of Americans.

Yours, S. I. K. Jr.

Washington, D. C., January 27, 1900.

Gentlemen:—I this day send by post, one copy of Overwharton Parish Register as per my last note of advice. I did not see a copy of your paper containing it; but have had letters of inquiry from five persons (and sold three or four books), who said they saw your notice. Thanking you for same, I remain with best wishes, for 1900.

WM. F. BOOGHER.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

COOK.—Who were the ancestors of Stephen Cook, farmer, of Newton, Mass. He married Rebeckah Flagg. Their daughter Mary Cook, married Captain Nathaniel Jones. Their daughter Rebecca Jones, married 1722, Captain Daniel Denny. Their daughter Mary Denny, married 1751, Nathan Sargent. Their daughter Sarah Sargent, married 1783, Captain William Sprague, etc., etc.

COOK:—Who were the ancestors of Grace Cook, who married Thomas Denny about 1686. Was she sister or cousin of Mary Cook mentioned above.

HOPKINS:—Who were the ancestors of Mary Hopkins, daughter of William Hopkins. She married William Lewis, Captain in King Philip's war. Mary H., daughter Mary Lewis, married Benjamin Judd, Mary Judd married Joseph Webster, Mary Webster married Captain Isaac Kellogg; Abraham Kellogg married Sarah Marsh; Phineas Kellogg married Olive

Fraser; Charles Fraser Kellogg married Almira Kilbourne Harris; Sheldon Ingalls Kellogg married Catherine Rayner Edmands. Can anyone give me information regarding above?

KELLOGG:—Wanted information as to where I can find copy of Roster of Captain Leonard, Kellogg's Company of Independent Riflemen, (1812-1813), participating in battle of Queenston.

SHELDON INGALLS KELLOGG, Jr.,
99 Eleventh St., East Oakland, California.

WANTED:—Revolutionary service of Gilbert Kennedy in North Carolina, during the Revolutionary War. Address,
Mrs. G. C. KENNEDY,
131 W. Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

Paddock-Foster.—David and Mary (Foster) Paddock went from Yarmouth, Mass., to Southeast, Putnam Co., N. Y., about 1750. They had seven sons and seven daughters.

Query:—Was one of the daughters names Bethiah? And if so, did she marry a Crosby?

Paddock-Howes.—Peter and Sarah (Howes) Paddock went from Yarmouth, Mass., to Southeast, Putnam Co., N. Y., about 1750. Can some one tell me whether they had a daughter named Bethiah Paddock, who married a Crosby?

Hopkins-Crosby-Paddock.—Samuel and Lydia Hopkins, of Harwich, Mass., had two daughters: Reliance Hopkins and Lydia Hopkins. Reliance married David Crosby, June 19, 1735, and moved to Southeast, Putnam Co., N. Y. Lydia married Joshua Crosby, August 2, 1735, and moved to Southeast, Putnam Co., N. Y. David and Reliance (Hopkins) Crosby had two sons: David and Abner.

Query:—Did either David or Abner marry a Bethiah, Paddock? Joshua and Lydia (Hopkins) Crosby had five sons: Nathan, Reuben, Joshua, Theodore and Elijah. Query:—Did either of these marry a Bethiah Paddock? Deborah Crosby, daughter of Bethiah (Paddock) Crosby, was born at Southeast, Putnam Co., N. Y., September 12, 1767. What was her father's name?

Nowell.—Increase Nowell was one of the first settlers of Charlestown, Mass. Peter Nowell was an early settler of York, Maine. Peter Nowell married Sarah Weare, daughter of Peter and Mary (Davis) Weare, she, daughter of Major John Davis, Deputy-President of Maine. What relationship, if any, existed between Increase Nowell, of Charlestown, Mass., and Peter Nowell, of York, Maine?

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL,
Mills Building, San Francisco.

Editor of SPIRIT OF '76, will you kindly insert the following queries in your paper. Those that I have noticed there have been helpful to me, and I hope to gain information for myself in this way, relative to the names I have given. I renewed my subscription for SPIRIT OF '76, through Hanson's Agency of Lexington, Ky. I am not sure—but I don't think the January number has been sent me. If not, please forward it at once, and oblige,
January 23d, 1900.

WANTED.—Information in regard to the ancestry and marriage of Edward Donoho or Donohue, who possibly lived in Philadelphia before the Revolution, afterwards moved to Virginia. Had two sons—Thomas and Charles, possibly more. Thomas was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. Am specially anxious to know whom Edward Donoho married and the names of other children, if there were any.

WANTED.—Information in regard to the ancestry of the Rev. Hugh McAden, sometimes spelled McCadden. He graduated at Nassau Hall, was sent out as the first Missionary, Presbyterian Minister of North Carolina in 1754—by the New Castle Presbytery. His instructor was John Blair. He married a Miss Catrine Scott of Lunenburg Co., Va., in 1762, and lived until his death, in 1781, in Caswell Co., N. C., at his home called the "Red House." The British encamped there and burned his valuable library, only his journal escaping the flames.

WANTED.—Information in regard to the ancestry and marriage of the Rev. John De Bow, a Huguenot, Presbyterian Minister, who was sent out by the Oxford Presbytery of New Jersey, long before the Revolution—to the Huguenot settlement in Duplin Co., North Carolina. One of his daughters or granddaughters, Jane or Nancy by name, married Archibald Murphy, of Penn., who was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War; should also like information in regard to the ancestry of this Colonel

Archibald Murphy, who was born in Pa., possibly in Lancaster County, had brothers James, Alexander and John, and sister Nancy. The family moved to Caswell Co., North Carolina. He was the father of Judge Archibald De Bow Murphy, a noted Jurist of North Carolina, who was born about 1777. Editor of De Bow's Review was also of this same family, of New Orleans.

Mrs. JAMES G. PENN,
862 Main St., Danville, Va.

PECK.—John Peck, son of Simon Peck, born 1693, son of John Peck, died 1725. Information wanted as to whom they married, and of their ancestry.

DENISON.—James Denison, married November 25, 1662, to Bertha Boyken, of New Haven, Conn. Information wanted of his ancestry.

BROWN.—Francis Brown, died 1668, married Mary—, of New Haven, Conn. Information wanted concerning wife's surname and ancestry of both.

JONES.—Sarah Jones, married Captain Prentice. Information wanted as to when and where they were married, and of the ancestry of the Jones family.

W. R. BOWMAN, Waverly, Iowa.

BOOK NOTICES.

"How to Know the Wild Flowers," by Mrs. William Stæ. Dana. Charles Scribners Sons, New York.

This book is one that appeals to every lover of field and wood flowers. The novice with but little or no botanical knowledge can feel assured that with Mrs. Dana's helpful work as a companion he will derive more pleasure from a day's, week's or season's outing than could be obtained from the same length of time after having devoted a year to the study of botany. The book is indispensable to those who love to be out of doors and should be a part of every summer outfit. The new edition has been enlarged, revised and entirely reset. It contains forty-eight full pages colored plates from drawings, by Miss Elsie Louise Shaw, made especially for this edition, and 110 full page illustrations by Marion Satterlee. Cloth bound, Crown 8 vo., \$2.00 net.

"How Women May Earn a Living," by Mrs. Helen Churchill Candee. The Macmillan Co., New York.

The reader of this little book is surprised at the amount of valuable information the author has put together in so small a space. The woman who is earning a living and the one who does not even contemplate such a step will find the book helpful to themselves, or in suggesting helpfulness to others. It is a book such as should be placed in the hands of every young woman. Convenient in size and of excellent type. Half leather. Price \$1.00.

"The Fortune of War," by Elizabeth N. Barrow. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Being portions of many letters and journals written to and for her cousin, Mistress Dorothea Engle, of Northumberland, England, (whose descendants have preserved them until the present day), by Katherine, daughter of Major-General James Patison, during the year which she spent in America at the time of the struggle for the Independence of the Colonies.

These writings have been condensed and arranged in order to form a connected account of the romantic adventures of the writer during said period, and are thus for the first time offered to the public.

The scene of this novel of the last year of the American Revolution is laid mainly in New York City during the British occupation, partly on one of the prison ships, and partly in the patriot camp at Morristown. The life in the headquarters of the two armies is cleverly contrasted, and the suffering of the Continentals during that fearful winter are vividly depicted. The story has a strong "love interest." Price \$1.25.

Twenty-one young girls in colonial costumes were hostesses in a Martha Washington Tea Party, given by the members of the senior class of Miss Merington's School for Girls, 181 Lenox Avenue. The proceeds of the entertainment were added to the fund which is being raised by pupils of the school for the endowment of a scholarship in perpetuity at Barnard. The tea was arranged by Misses Bessie McLean, Romaine Brodrick, Mildred Pew, Georgia Mac Martin, Florence Ungrich and Reine Vicarino.

Prof. William K. Townsend, of the Yale Law School, who is also Judge of the United States District Court, in commenting on the death of the late Prof. Edward J. Phelps to the senior class of the Yale Law School, said:—

"During his early career in Vermont, he found that the majority of the voters in the State were Republicans, but he

believed the Democrats were right and remained with them to the close. In his quiet country place he devoted himself so absorbingly to research in law that he became the best lawyer in New England. The greatest of men sought him for advice because of his capacity, and there is little doubt that he would have been made Chief Justice of the United States but for a caprice in politics. He ever spoke for what was right and was the greatest man of our Nation."

Col. Samuel K. Johnston, who served in the Civil War on the staff of General E. Lee, died at his residence, 82 Essex Park St., East Orange, of exhaustion following an attack of paralysis. Col. Johnston was born in Fairfax County, Va., sixty-six years ago. His father's estate adjoined Mount Vernon. He was a descendant of George Johnston, who is said to have written the resolutions offered by Patrick Henry in the House of Burgesses in 1765, relative to the stamp tax and to have come to Henry's rescue when the orator paused during his impassioned address. Colonel Johnston was a civil engineer. When war began he raised and uniformed a company. After its close he resumed the practice of his profession with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He had been connected for the past eleven years with the Erie Railroad, although he retired from active work three years ago.

Daniel Sharp Ford, principal owner of the "Youth's Companion," died at his residence in Boston, aged 77 years. He had been ill of a complication of diseases, and his death was not unexpected. He leaves a wife and married daughter.

Jacob S. Serill died at his home in Darby, Philadelphia, at the age of 82 years. He died in a house on Wilmington post road in which he had lived for seventy-five years. Mr. Serill's mother's family came to this country with William Penn and the house in which he lived so long was erected in 1712, by Thomas Pearson.

Richard Storrs Willis, the musician and poet, died of heart failure at Detroit, aged 82. He was born in Boston, and educated at Yale. His first venture in the publishing business was with the "Musical Times," afterward known as the "Musical World." He established "Once A Month," a magazine, and edited it for some time. He was a brother of N. P. Willis and Fanny Fern.

**The Old Families of
SALISBURY AND AMESBURY, MASS.,**
With some Related Families of Newbury, Haverhill, Ipswich and Hampton, has been completed. Send for circular.

DAVID W. HOYT, - PROVIDENCE, R. I.

"The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, with some Related Families of Newbury, Haverhill, Ipswich and Hampton," has been completed, in five parts, according to the original plan. The records are complete only for three or four generations of Salisbury and Amesbury families, down to the year 1700, so far as they can be obtained from accessible documents. The work contains, however, many records of families living in other towns; and many dates later than 1700, where they are needed to complete the history of a generation. Part One, pp. 1—80, contains lists of names and original documents not before published, and the genealogical records of families whose surnames commence with A and B. Part Two, pp. 81—160, includes names from CARR to FLETCHER, with some additions under A and B. Part Three, pp. 161—240, FOOT to MARTIN. Part Four, pp. 241—320, MARTIN to SOMES. Part Five, pp. 321—411, SOMES to YOUNGLOFF, with other original documents, additions and corrections, and three indexes.

Two hundred copies of the complete volume have been bound in cloth, and are now for sale at \$6.00 each, sent by mail. The different parts will, for the present, be sold singly; Parts One and Five at \$1.25 each, and the others at \$1.00 each. Bound copies of the complete volume will be delivered by mail, in exchange for the unbound parts, at 50 cents per volume. Interleaved copies, firmly bound, can be sent by mail for \$7.00 each, or \$1.50 in exchange for the unbound parts.

The value and accuracy of the work can be learned from the notices published in "The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register," "The Essex Antiquarian," and other periodicals which give special attention to genealogy.

At the meeting of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, in Washington, D. C., considerable time was devoted to the discussion of the Society's exhibit at the National Museum. The exhibition consists of articles belonging to, or worn by those who took a conspicuous part in making the early history of the United States.

Among the relics is the head of the mace which was used by the first Speaker of the House of Burgesses in the Eighteenth Century, and presented to the Colony of Virginia, by the King of England.

The long silver stick which was formerly used to hold the mace in its place on the Speaker's desk in the House of Burgesses has been removed, and now is part of a loving cup. The rim of the base of the cup is about half an inch thick. Upon it are inscriptions representing the jewels of the English Crown. There are engraved on the circumference of the cup four designs, the coats of arms of the Colony of Virginia and London, and the Crests of King Neptune and the Griffin, each of which are said to have a certain significance to the mace, but the legend of the cup has been lost. This mace was thrown out of the window of the House of Burgesses immediately after the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia and the King had vetoed the legislation of the House of Burgesses in regard to the Boston Tea Party.

For some time the mace lay on the ground, where it was finally picked up by a person, who afterward sold it at public auction in Richmond, Va. It was purchased by an ancestor of the late General Heath, of the Confederate Army, in whose family it has since remained. It is made of solid silver, weighing four or five pounds, and presents the same appearance as it did a century and a half ago.

The pectoral cross worn by the first Bishop of America, the Right Rev. John Carroll; the green dancing robe of Lord Fairfax, of Greenway Court, Virginia; the Piney Point Land Grant; lace gowns of Mrs. Washington, and a great many other articles are among the collection.

The Rev. George Parsons, aged 90, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Central New York, died in Fort Plain recently. In early life he was a compositor, and for those days an all-round newspaper man. He went to New York City about the same time Horace Greeley did, in 1830, and was a companion of that distinguished American, and also his shop mate, both being employed on the "Journal of Commerce." He afterward became a Methodist minister.

The Baltimore Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has determined to erect a \$20,000 monument in that city to the Maryland patriots who fought in the Revolution.

THE GENEALOGICAL ADVERTISER.

A quarterly magazine of family history, published at Cambridgeport, Mass., by Lucy Hall Greenlaw. Established in 1898. Subscription for 1900, \$1.00. Vols. 1 and 2, 1898, 1899, \$1.50 each in numbers, \$2.00 each bound. Sample copy mailed for 25 cents.

Principal contents of numbers thus far published: Abstracts of Plymouth County, Mass., Probate Records; Plymouth County, Mass., Marriages (returns from Abington, Bridgewater, Duxbury, Hanover, Kingston, Marshfield, Middleborough, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Scituate, and Wareham); Vital Records of Falmouth, Kingston, Pembroke, and Sandwich, Mass.; Church Records of East Yarmouth and Weymouth, Mass.; Bristol and Bremen, Maine, Families; Stow, Mass., Epitaphs; Genealogies (illustrated with photostatic portraits) of John Ward Dean, editor of the Genealogical Register, and Hon. Peter Bulkeley, M. A., grandson of the first minister of Concord; Cox Genealogy; Notes, Queries, Answers, and Book Notes.

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From the *Chicago Record*.

"Is a man influenced more by heredity or by environment?"

"Humph! If heredity brings a man money he can make his own environment."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Colonial Civil Service," by A. Lawrence Lowell. The Macmillan Co. Price, \$1.50
"The Household of the Lafayettes," by Edith Sichel. The Macmillan Co. Price, \$2.00.

"How Women May Earn a Living," by Helen Churchill Candee. The Macmillan Co. Price, \$1.00.

"Recollections of a New England Town," by "Faith." The Connecticut School Journal Publishing Co., Meriden. Price, \$1.00.

"The Fortune of War," by Elizabeth N. Barrow. Henry Holt & Co. Price, \$1.25.
"Democracy and Empire," by Franklin Henry Giddings. The Macmillan Co., New York. Price \$2.50.

"The Golden Horseshoe," by Stephen Bonsel. The Macmillan Co., New York. Price \$1.50.

"How England Saved Europe," by W. H. Fitchett, B. A., LL. D., Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price \$2.00.

"History of Col. James Scamman's Thirtieth Regiment of Foot," by Nathan Gould, Portland, Maine.

This is a history of the eight months' service men of 1775, from York County, Maine, with a full account of their movements during the battle of Bunker Hill, and complete Muster Rolls of the companies. It is one more valuable book which Nathan Gould has added to those he has already given the public as a result of his historical research. It will be of great assistance to those wishing to join various patriotic societies and those who are so far removed from old records as to be unable to search for themselves. This little book should be in every public library and historical society. May be had from the author. Price, \$1.25.

New Hampshire State Library.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 12, 1899.

SPIRIT OF '76, New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Our set of the publication mentioned at the bottom of this page lacks the numbers there minuted.

I earnestly desire that you verify the fact that the address of this library is on the permanent mailing list of the publication so that future issues will reach us.

Our purpose is to bind our set as soon as it is complete and permanently preserve it upon our shelves, but this we cannot do while it is defective. You will therefore confer an especial favor if you will make all possible effort to aid us in completing.

I assure you in advance of my appreciation of your kindness. I am, sir, Yours very truly,

ARTHUR H. CHASE, Librarian.

SPIRIT OF '76—No. for Sept., 1898.

1330 Locust Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1899.

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Dear Sir:—In preparing the back numbers of "The Spirit of '76," we find missing Nos. 8 and 12 of vol. I, No. 12 of vol. II, Nos. 1 and 10 of vol. III, Nos. 2 and 12 of vol. IV. Can you send us these seven numbers? If you cannot supply all, we should be glad to have any of them.

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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, Room 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

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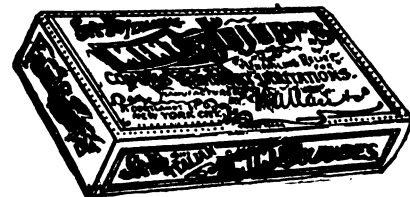
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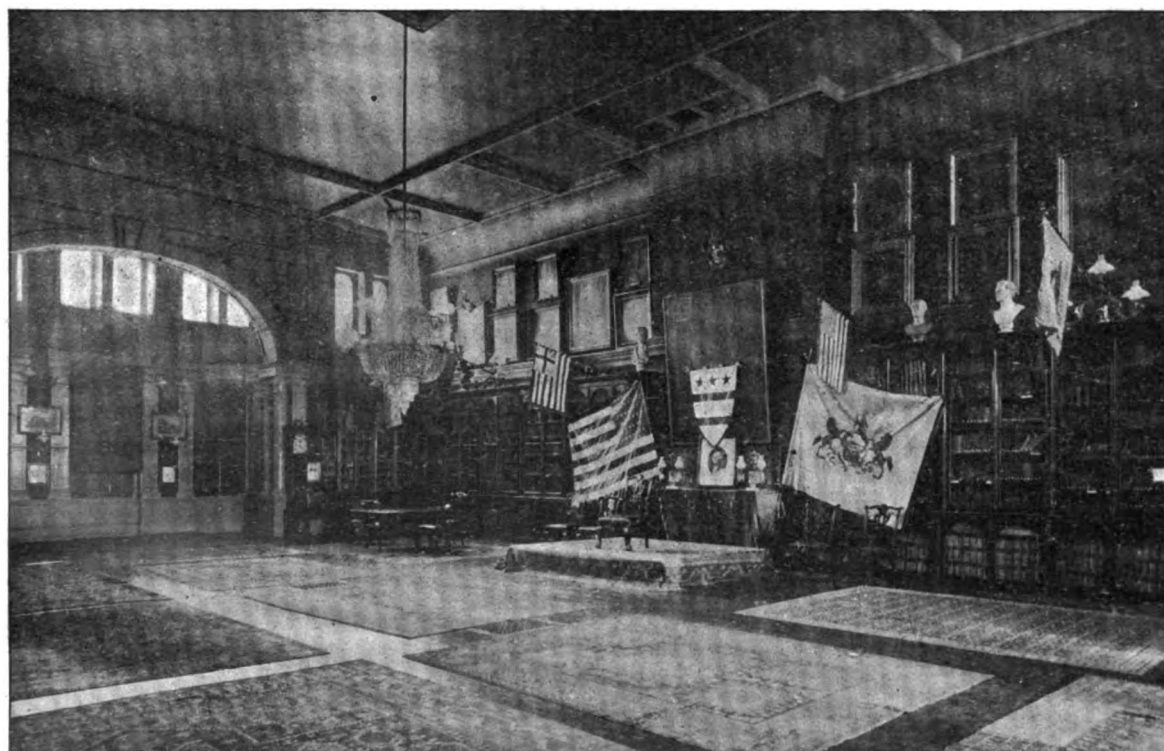
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AUGUST, 1900.

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Per Copy, 10 Cents



ASSEMBLY ROOM OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In this room the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution held the Washington Centennial Memorial Exercises December 14th, 1899. The flags shown in the

picture are a portion of those belonging to the Society. We are indebted to Mr. E. A. Weaver, Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution for the use of the plate.

WHO WILL ASSIST GENERAL EARLE IN PRESERVING THE BONAPARTE CYPRESSES.

Only Twenty-four of them Still Left Alive.

The whole 400 sent by the Khedive were brought here after Waterloo by M. Jumel, and planted on his Harlem estate. Efforts to preserve the Trees.

In 1814, the Khedive of Egypt sent Napoleon Bonaparte, as imperial tribute, 400 African Cypress trees, that were to be planted in the garden of the Tuilleries. Twenty-four of those Cypress trees stand in the segment of a circle about the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Ave. and 159th St. The afternoon sun throws their shadow across the back yards of a row of houses. About their roots are the ash heaps, the weeds and battered tin cans, and the other sordid debris of a city vacant lot. Twenty-four of them stand there; the rest, at one time or another, in the last two generations have been cut down and dragged away to make fuel for the squatters of Washington Heights. The few that remain will follow all too soon unless private citizens or the proper city officers exert themselves to preserve these relics of the former historic glory of the Harlem Heights.

The land where the trees stand was formerly part of the Jumel estate. In 1815, Stephen Jumel was a merchant prince of New York. He owned a fleet of clipper ships that were kept busy bringing to this port silk and brandies of France. When Napoleon surrendered himself to the English, after Waterloo, M. Jumel was filled with indignation. It became his highest ambition to go to Havre with an American clipper ship, and by bribes or by force to take Napoleon away from the guards the Allies had placed about him. Out of his trading fleet M. Jumel selected the "Eliza" as the one most to be relied upon for speed and as the one most fitted to become the temporary home of him who had been Emperor. The "Eliza" took M. Jumel to Havre. He communicated with Napoleon, who, to the surprise and grief of the merchant declined to enter into the scheme. It did not consort, he said, with the dignity of Napoleon I, to run away to a Yankee clipper from the consequences of his defeat. It does not appear from the traditions of the guard kept over Napoleon to the one hand or the other, just how the escape was to be brought about. It is just possible that the certainty of failure had much to do with the great captive's concern for his dignity. At any rate, the few friends who clung about him after the abdication were greatly touched by M. Jumel's regard for him who had been their master. One of his aides gave to the merchant the great cylindrical iron trunk that the Emperor had carried with him through all his campaigns. Napoleon's carriage of state was also given to M. Jumel. In his pride and pleasure in these evidences of their esteem in which he was held by one whom he so deeply revered, Stephen Jumel became indiscreet. He rode abroad in the chariot of the Bonapartes. The French Government descended upon him in its re-inforced might, confiscated carriage and trunk, and placed the merchant himself under arrest.

It suffices to say that his love for the Emperor caused him to be put under arrest and that he had to call upon the American Minister for aid before he was released.

He got the trunk back, but not the carriage. The trunk was sent to America in the "Eliza." M. Jumel remained in Paris for several months, and in the course of time heard of the 400 young Cypress trees that had been sent to Napoleon by the Khedive. He heard that they were piled up in the gardens of the Tuilleries; they had not even been unpacked from the bales in which they were gathered, the roots of each tree encased in clumps of the soil from which they had been lifted.

The moment attention was called to their existence there arose a great clamor for their destruction, along with all else that tended to remind France of the degradation which Napoleon had brought upon her. Louis XVIII himself became interested in their disposition. The sometime Comte de Provence, in his newly assumed royal dignity, evolved the scheme of building a great bonfire symbolic of the end of France effort to stretch her rule over all the three continents. M. Jumel suggested that he was willing to pay for them. In a very short time the impoverished Government gave over its plan for a symbolic bonfire, and the Cypress trees were sold to M. Jumel. They were brought to this country and safely planted near the gateway of the great Jumel place. They were arranged as a hedge about a round fish-pond. The pond itself had to be filled up as it had existed for only a year, because it was found to breed malaria. The trees were planted very close together and many of them died for want of room in which to grow. When the city streets were cut through a great many of the Cypresses were destroyed.

At the time when Central Park was first laid out a futile effort was made to transplant some of the trees in the new pleas-

ure ground. General Ferdinand P. Earle who now lives in the Jumel house, now known as Earle Cliff, advocates another attempt to remove the trees to the Park, or to the new Botanical Garden, or at least an effort to obtain rooted slips from them. The few trees that are left are growing sturdily in their present home. Every summer they put on a thick dark dress of fir-like needles, and do their sombre best to impress beholders with the glory that once was theirs. Not even Louis XVIII could have planned a more humiliating end for them. The branches grow straight out far enough to clear those above them and then upward. Many critics believe that the African Cypress is the gopher wood or cedar of the Scriptures.

Society of Mayflower Descendants

The semi-annual meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants was held at Delmonico's on the evening of May 22. There were 350 members present and it was made the occasion of the presentation of a loving cup to Judge Henry E. Howland, who was one of the organizers of the Society, and for five years its governor.

There was also a lecture by the Editor of the "Spirit of '76," on the "Pilgrim Fathers," illustrated by phonograph and stereopticon; the Columbia University Glee Club and a mandolin sextet furnished music.

Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, who was selected to present the punch bowl to Judge Howland, said:

"It is a sad fact that our ancestors little dreamed that we should count our descent from them as one of our greatest glories. We sometimes wish that those sturdy men could have known the feelings we have toward them for the lives which they lived. In these days we have different ideas, and we don't let a man die before showing him what he is thought of by his fellow men."

Dr. Terry likened Judge Howland to Miles Standish in his fight against the Indians—of Tammany; to Elder Brewster, in his charitable work, and to Gov. Bradford, in his successful and successive terms of office as governor of the Society.

Judge Howland said in response, that until that moment he didn't know how good a man he was.

The bowl is ornamented with the seal of the Society and the following inscription:

"Presented by the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, to its first governor, Henry E. Howland, May 22, 1900."

Among those present were Mrs. Russell Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen V. White, Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Frederick H. Hatch, Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Green, Dr. Dougall Bissell, Dr. J. Edward Janvrin, Mr. and Mrs. George Ryer, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Richards, Capt. Charles S. Richards, J. Bayard Backus, Mr. and Mrs. Jared W. Bell, William M. Grinnell, Walter Wheeler, George E. Warren, Pelham W. Warren, James Le Baron Williard, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Brewster, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Donald S. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Norton, Walter S. Allerton, and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Pratt.

At the meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of the District, held May 2, at the Congregational Church, the following new members were elected: Mrs. Zuleika Sanford James, of Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. Jennett Weston Butterfield, Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, Dr. Loren Bascom Taber Johnson, of Washington and Mr. Willis Ellis Parsons, of Foxfort, Me.

Gov. Marsh presented to the Society Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, President of Howard University, who delivered an address on the "Pride of Nationality." Dr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh read an account of the family of John Brown and his raid and tragic end, and tracing his descent from Peter Brown, who came over in the "Mayflower." A number of reproductions of old daguerreotypes and other pictures, representing the principals in that drama, and, its important scenes, were passed around among the members.

The poem, "The Pilgrim Exile," written by Dr. Rankin, has been set to music by Mrs. Clifford Howard, who sang it after Dr. Rankin had concluded his address.

THE LAST OF A HISTORIC TREE.

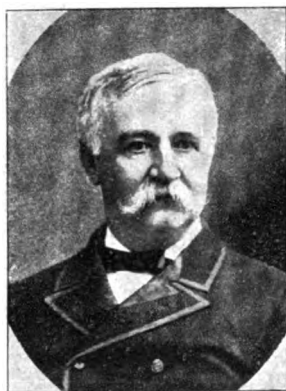
Perry willow, the historic tree marking the last resting place of some twenty British and American officers who participated in the Battle of Lake Erie, off Put-in-Bay, in the War of 1812, blew down. The far-famed tree was located on the north side of Put-in-Bay Island, in the park. Hundreds of people were on the spot immediately after the fall of the historic willow to secure portions of the bark or wood as mementos.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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The Nathan Hale School House at East Haddam.



EX-GOVERNOR MORGAN G. BULKLEY,
PRES. CONN. SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.



THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE WHERE NATHAN HALE
TAUGHT THE YOUNG IDEAS HOW TO SHOOT.

The receipt of the following letter is responsible for this account of the Nathan Hale ceremonies.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

June 6th, 1900, the town of East Haddam is to celebrate its Bi-centennial. The building in which Nathan Hale taught school is to be dedicated as the Headquarters of the State of Connecticut Sons of Revolution. The building of Captain Jas. Greene, where he lived 1773-4 is standing, and other interesting buildings, and many beautiful views could be made for the souvenir volume. It was intended to have the Nathan Hale play in the evening at the Hall at Goodspeeds, but that is given up. Your lecture before the Mayflower Society at Delmonico's, last night, makes me think that here is a chance when you might get up an exhibition that would be unique. The Moodus Drum Corps, the Governor's Foot Guard of Conn., and possibly U. S. Troops from Fort Hale, and a battalion of the N. Y. Seventh Regiment, (whose armory stands over, or very near, Hale's grave, and the spot where he was hung), and many interesting men and other delegations will take part.

What would be the expense of getting up the show? Your church changing to moonlight with music was fine and the old church up town, would be good, while St-Stephen's would fill the other bill. We could find a barn for the husking right there. Old Cove Cemetery was begun in 1700.

RICHARD H. GREENE,
Chairman Com. S. R.

A pleasant sail on the Hartford boat through the East River and Sound and a night's sleep, found us in Hartford, at 7 A. M. After a stroll through the town and its beautiful Capitol, we boarded a special excursion train that Governor Morgan G. Bulkley had provided for the occasion, to transport the Governor's Foot Guards, Colts Band and numerous patriotic citizens to East Haddam.

Ex-Governor Bulkley, although elected a Republican, is the most Democratic Governor we have ever met. Without any "fuss or feathers," he sold excursion tickets for a dollar and jollied the excursionists without stint. A lopsided ferry boat made several trips to get the crowd across the river, where exercises were held in Goodspeed's Hall, beginning at 10 A. M.



BRONZE BUST OF NATHAN HALE PRESENTED TO THE
TOWN OF EAST HADDAM.

Recollections of boyhood's happy days here began to make themselves manifest; the "real thing" from way back had come out to see the trainers, and they lined the roads, and cracked their bright, but uncouth jokes on the passers-by.

The farmer boy and his best girl had driven over in his buggy, and they were having with the rest of the natives a real good time. One such couple were sitting on a stone wall holding each others' hands, when the Foot Guards were passing. They were called to a halt in front of the pair and the popular melodies "I'll leave my happy home for you," and "Oh! I love him so," were



NOBBY, P—ICTURESQUE COLONIAL UNIFORMS OF THE
GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARDS.

effectively rendered with chorus, attracting the attention of the throng to the couple, the male portion of which appeared rattled, but the maiden was demure and didn't seem to mind. In the Hall where the exercises took place the town historian had the day of his life and he made the most of it.

He told of every business that had ever started in the town, the amount of work turned out, the mortgages on the plants and how and why some were successes and other failures. He ended his oratorical efforts with a touching poem on a carbuncle. The Hall filled and emptied several times during his recitation, the Guests of Honor who were on the stage with him couldn't get away, and, when some one presented Governor Morgan Bulkley with a cane, he leaned on it heavily, and said he did feel weary. The women of the town were creditable descendants of that Revolutionary ancestress, whose epitaph says of her,

"Here, Betsy Brown her body lies,
Her soul is floating in the skies,
While here on earth she sometimes spun
Six hundred skeins from sun to sun,
And wove one day her daughter brags,
Two hundred pounds of carpet rags."



HOUSE CLAIMED TO BE THE BIRTHPLACE OF NATHAN
HALE, BUT DISPUTED BY GOOD AUTHORITY.

Ample provision had been made by the Reception Committee for feeding their guests. There were baked beans, sandwiches, chicken salad, doughnuts, cakes and the real election cake our mothers used to make, which were fully appreciated and appropriated. The belles of the town were patriotically gowned and wore head dresses of red, white and blue. They served their tables nobly and without apparent trepidation although their task was a herculean one, as it was estimated that probably 4,000 visitors were in the town.

The presentation of a bronze bust of Nathan Hale to the town on the site where he taught school, and the presentation of the old school house and grounds to the Connecticut Society, Sons of the Revolution, as a headquarters, filled up the day. The Librarian of the Lenox Library Society, Mr. Victor Paltsits, read a paper on Nathan Hale, throwing new light on the life of the Patriot spy. Three Governors of Connecticut were present on the grounds. Ex-Governor Morgan. G. Bulkley; Ex-Governor Coffin, and the present incumbent. Governor Lounsbury, who was accompanied by his gorgeous and overwhelming staff.

The Nathan Hale Chapter, D. A. R., was inaugurated in the little red school house in the afternoon, by ladies of the town through the efforts of Mrs. Richard

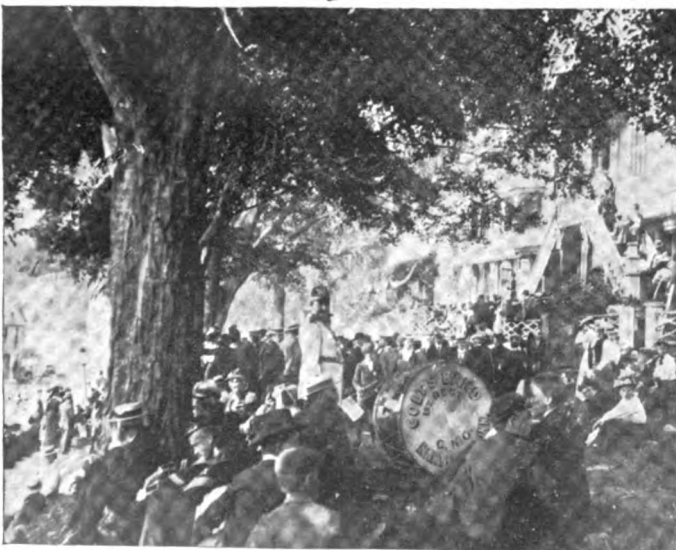


THE MOODUS DRUM CORPS IN THEIR CONTINENTALS.

H. Greene. The idea of the preservation of the old school house originated with Richard Henry Greene, who, we think, was born in the town, but who is now well-known in the Historical and Patriotic Societies of New York City.

Governor Bulkley was largely instrumental in making the pageant the success it was and spent his money freely with that object in view. If he had given the SPIRIT OF '76 what this picnic cost him, the SPIRIT could have gotten him the nomination for Vice-President of the U. S. This was the greatest day the town of East Haddam has ever known, the occasion being the dual celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the town's separation from the mother Haddam and of the dedication of the school house where Nathan Hale taught school after his graduation from Yale College.

Mark Twain, while riding through this town, was disturbed by the conductor calling out at several stations—Haddam, Middle Haddam, East Haddam, and said he wished "the devil had 'em."



ASSISTANT DEPUTY DRUM MAJOR STEVE, OF COLT'S BAND.

At East Haddam, only a short distance from the Nathan Hale school-house, is an old bell which antedates the school-house by more than 900 years. It has a position on the stone wall at the rear of the pretty little stone church just on the edge of the cemetery, and from its appearance none would suppose that it had known the heat of summer and the cold of winter for almost eleven centuries.

When Nathan Hale died for his country, this old bell was of the age of Methuselah, the oldest patriarch of Bible record. At the time Christopher Columbus discovered America it had been ringing out the days of more than half a thousand years. It tolled the deaths of the thousands of Spaniards who were lost in the destruction of the great armada and witnessed the incursions of the Moors and Arabs across the Strait of Gibraltar as they despoiled the fair vineyards of Castile.



THE EVACUATION OF EAST HADDAM BY THE RED COATS.

Europe was but a wild, unsettled savage country, when this old bell was cast, and the British Isles were but so much territory ruled by clannish barons, with might the only law.

When Ferdinand and Isabella ascended the throne of Spain, the little old bell in the East Haddam churchyard helped to ring out the tidings to all the country round. It was then in the tower of one of the churches of Arragon, the home province of Spain. For more than 600 years it had been there, calling the people, rich and poor, to service, ringing out the joy of their marriage celebrations and tolling the death requiem.

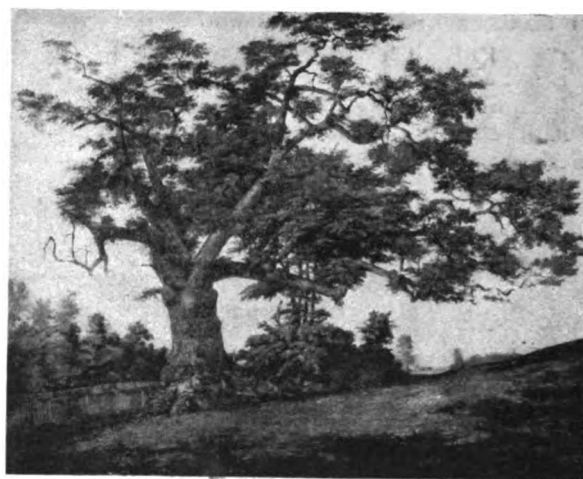
Early in this century, when Napoleon started on his sacking tour of Spain and was finally overthrown by Wellington, this bell, together with many others, was taken from its place in the belfry of the stone church which it had occupied so long. Twenty years afterwards, in 1834 or 1835, a shipload of bells from Spanish churches which Napoleon had destroyed was sent to this country, to be recast for bells for American churches. William Willys Pratt, a New York ship chandler, and his wife were interested in St. Stephen's Episcopal church at East Haddam, and, as the church was without a bell, Mr. Pratt purchased the old Spanish bell from among the hundreds of others in the shipload. It was

sent to East Haddam and mounted in the church belfry, the old church which stands on an eminence to the north and east of the town.

For years the Spanish bell did its duty loyally, but finally it became cracked and its tone was broken and harsh. When the new church was built close by where the old Nathan Hale schoolhouse now stands, the bell was taken from the steeple of the old church and has not since been used, but rests quietly in the churchyard, viewed reverently by hundreds every day.

The inscription on the ancient bell is in Spanish and can be read very plainly. It is as follows:

"The prior being the Most Rev. Father Miguel Villa Murva. The procurator, the Most Rev. Father Josef F. Stivan. Corrales made me. Made in year A. D. 815."



THE OLD "CHARTER OAK."



Muscatine, Ia., August 21, 1900.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Can you give any further information on person spoken of in following item? Is said item in one of your published volumes?

In a book called SPIRIT OF '76, in R. I., on the muster rolls of Col. John Topham's Regiment in the Revolution, the name of Ezekiel Green appears, who served in above regiment in 1778. He is here credited with 16 pounds 7 shillings 11 pence Sterling for service.

The above Ezekiel Green was my great grandfather and I am trying to trace his lineage. He was born in 1761, somewhere in Rhode Island.

If it would not be too much trouble, I wish you would look through your six published volumes and see if there is anything concerning Ezekiel Green, as to

where he enlisted from, and when he was mustered into service.

I would be pleased to see a sample copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76, what is the yearly subscription?

I have been working on family lineage for some time, but as yet have been unable to make any progress.

Awaiting your reply at your earliest convenience, I beg to remain,

very sincerely,
F. H. GREEN.

Here is a sample of a simple request: "will you look through your six volumes?"

Little does the writer know the pangs he causes when he asks us to read the six volumes, the struggle to get the matter into shape, the reading proof, and the glaring errors that have crept into this work, if re-read would be our undoing.

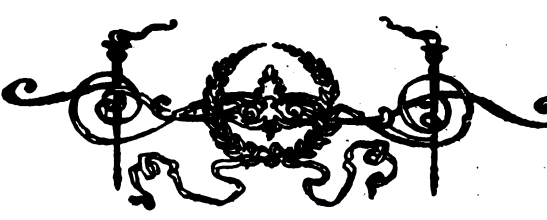
ORDER OF EXERCISES

Plymouth Church

BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

• For the Funeral of the Prison Ship Martyrs Re- cently Exhumed at United States Navy Yard • • • •

Saturday, June 16, 1900



*Under the direction of the Prison Ship
Martyrs' Monument Association of the
United States • • • • •*

The ceremony of transferring to Fort Greene the bones of the Prison Ship Martyrs from their long entombment in the Navy Yard, occurring Saturday, June 16, was an impressive tribute to the memory of those heroes, who in the midst of untold sufferings gave up their lives to their country as devotedly as though they had perished on the battlefield. The caskets containing the remains of 110 or more men, were escorted by a naval and military organization consisting of Battery N, Fifth Artillery, 200 marines, under the command of Major Thomas Woods, and detachments of sailors from the ships in the Navy Yard. The procession, led by General Horatio King and followed in carriages by Commandant Admiral Philip, Secretary Long and members of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Association, the Society of Old Brooklynites, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, marched to Plymouth Church, where Troop C and the Twenty-third Regiment of the National Guard were in waiting. The services there were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hillis, the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung and addresses were made by Secretary Long and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and after the removal of the remains to their final resting place at Fort Greene, by Amos J. Cummings.

The following was the order of exercises:—

1. Organ Prelude—Dead March from "Saul,"Handel
2. Reading of Scripture—by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.
3. Hymn 464—Hymnal, by Plymouth Quartette.
4. Prayer—by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.
5. Anthem—"What are These,"Stainer
6. Address—On behalf of the U. S. Navy.
Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.
7. Soprano Solo—"Battle Hymn of the Republic,"
Julia Ward Howe.
Audience joining in the refrain.
8. Address—On behalf of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association of the United States.
Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.
9. Hymn 546—Hymnal "America," Quartette and Audience.
10. Benediction.

Hon. Roger Wolcott, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, has been appointed by President Mc Kinley to the post of Ambassador to Italy, Vice-General Draper, resigned.

Ex-Governor Wolcott traces his lineage back through a distinguished ancestry. His great-great-grandfather was Roger Wolcott, Governor of Connecticut, and second in command in the famous expedition which captured Louisburg, in 1745. His great-grandfather, Oliver Wolcott, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Major-General in the American Revolution and Governor of Connecticut at the time of his death. His grandfather was Frederick Wolcott, for more than thirty years Judge of Probate in Connecticut. Mr. Wolcott married in 1874, Miss Edith Prescott, a descendant of Colonel William Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame, and a grand-daughter of William H. Prescott, the historian.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The National Society for the Relief of the Dependent Widows and Orphans of the Officers and Enlisted Men of the Regular Army of the United States has been organized with officers as follows:—General Francis V. Greene, President; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President; William Redmond Cross, Treasurer; Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Secretary, 19 West 42d Street.

Trustees of the Fund:—Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss.

The objects of the Society are patriotic and educational as well as charitable. It aims to relieve distress and suffering in the hour of trouble, to show an appreciation of the valor and devotion to duty of the American Soldier, and while honoring his memory, to assist in the education of his children, that they may become in their turn independent and useful citizens, worthy of the Nation.

THE ABSENT-MINDED NATION.

(By Kara, with sincere Apologies to Mr. Kipling.)

Now we've shouted for old England, and we've passed around
the hat,

And we've given each according to his means.
Let us stop the blooming nonsense—say just long enough to
chat,

Of the soldier in the bloody Philippines!
We're an absent-minded nation, and we're somewhat short of
sight,

And we've got this Anglo-mania to the bone—
But, when it comes to bleeding and a-dying in the fight,
Why not spare a bit of pity for our own?

No Duke's son, no sir, nor son of a hundred kings!
(Forty thousand rank and file gone to Manila Bay)
Though Atkins falls at Spion Kop—a Filipino stings—
So start a fund on our own account—pay! pay! pay!

There's a lot of Mrs. So-and-So's a patronessing now
For Atkins, and the things he left behind in pawn—
But they haven't got a notion as to just exactly how
The war with Aguinaldo's getting on!
We're an absent-minded nation, and our hearing's very bad.
But, when Johnny's working hard we shouldn't flout him—
And while chasing Aguinaldo, he may take it rather sad.
That we've gone and clean-forgotten all about him!

No Duke's son, or Earl's son, but sons of the country wide—
(Democrat, Republican, it's all the same to-day)
And Tommy Atkins' wife is not the only wife who's cried—
So, start a fund on our own account—and pay! pay! pay!

There are concerts quite promiscuous for the Tommy Atkins' crowd

And the folks are dropping money in the tile;
But the fellow in the Philippines is not a-shouting loud.
Else there's none of us have heard him all the while!
He has thought that Uncle Sammy is the proper sort of stuff,
But an absent-minded nation does without him,
And when he's invalided 'cause the rebels used him rough,
Why, he finds that we've forgotten all about him!

Cook's son, butcher boy, son who wants to roam,
Son of some sturdy farmer folk—gone to the bloody fray—
We're fond, of course, of the Atkins lad, but others are nearer
home—
So, start a fund on our own account—and pay! pay! pay!
—Philadelphia Press.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Room 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

WITH this issue we cease publishing the Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America as a part of the regular issue of the SPIRIT OF '76.

Mr. Henry Whittemore, who has prepared the matter up to the present time, finds that there is not enough interest manifested in it to pay him for his trouble, and the publisher has made arrangements to continue it as a quarterly publication of 50 pages, this will give twice the matter in a year as has been given in this paper, and may be had by the subscribers of the SPIRIT OF '76 for an additional dollar per year, that is those who wish to continue to receive the Genealogical Guide, will send two dollars per year for their subscription to the SPIRIT OF '76 and the Guide. No subscriptions will be received for the Guide separately, as the corrections will appear in the SPIRIT OF '76. By this arrangement the Guide should be finished in about two years more, and the complete work will be certainly as valuable as Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, which is worth to-day, \$75.00 for the set.

WE begin our Seventh Volume with the next issue and shall make some notable changes in the policy of the paper.

In the first place, we will devote more space to illustrations of a patriotic nature, and we invite the various associations to send us cuts of memoria's and tablets erected by them. Also cuts of historical places that would interest the general public.

The reports of the Societies are welcome, but the following from the *Kansas City Journal*, may suggest an idea for their preparation:

"If I were to give you an orange," said Judge Foote of Topeka, "I would simply say. 'I give you the orange,' but should the transaction be intrusted to a lawyer to put in writing, he would adopt this form: 'I hereby give, grant and convey to you all my interest, right, title and advantage of and in said orange, together with its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pits; and all rights and advantage therein, with full power to bite, suck, or otherwise eat the same, or give away with or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp or pits; anything hereinbefore or in any other deed or deeds, instruments of any nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.'"

ANOTHER thing we wish to reform is our constant getting into hot water by not believing and seeing things as each individual subscriber thinks we ought. As this issue ends up the volume however, we insert some correspondence and comments to free our mind of the accumulated discord and tribulation incident to being an editor.

Boonville, N. Y., August 22d, 1900.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor.

Dear Sir:—A few months ago, I took the liberty of criticising an editorial of yours, in which you commended the Filipinos, then in rebellion against our Government, and denounced the administration for subduing the rebellion in our territory on the island of Luzon.

In this month's paper you print an article (which I suppose the author calls poetry), and which you evidently sanction, extolling the Boers of South Africa.

I conclude your next move will be to laud the "Boxers" who have been murdering our people in China, but I shall not wait for that, you will please stop my paper at once.

Yours respectfully,

S. A. JOHNSON.

IF there is anything we like it is one thing more than another, and criticism shows interest; we do not remember that our attack was on the administration, but on the lack of principle, that brought out the necessity of condemning the action against the Philipinos.

The poem extolling the Boers is a good piece of poetry and expresses my sentiments in better language than I can use.

The greed of a few is causing the death of many, the Boers have been driven from their homes three times, and are making a valiant stand for their freedom as our grandfathers stood for theirs, and their women are in the trenches fighting with them. We have made a great deal of Moll Pitcher for her action in the Revolution, and why shouldn't we admire it in the Boers even though they are uncouth farmers and do not wear evening dress as our English cousins do.

If our subscriber had read the next article, a speech by Walter S. Logan, he would have found unstinted praise for the English; this paper is fair to both sides.

As for lauding the Boxers, we hardly care to do that and yet we believe that as they see things they are right.

Something like the Boers; they are not progressive, but is that any of our business? They have had their own country and own religion longer than the Christian era, and if our missionaries would keep out of their country and stay at home and make this country perfect, we would have less war and a better place here in which to dwell.

Rock Bottom, Mass., August 3, 1900.

Publisher SPIRIT OF '76.

I write to inform you that I have not received the SPIRIT OF '76 since the May number. What is the matter? For a long time it has arrived at hand very stale, and at very irregular intervals, so much so, in fact, that I hardly knew whether I was considered a subscriber or not. It is needless for me to remind you what will happen if this state of affairs continues.

Very truly,

F. W. HALE.

Here is another subscriber who has "went back on us." He says the news is very stale. Well, we try to keep it about 100 years old, or during Colonial times, and if we should adhere to this we would save many a controversy, because most of our contemporaries of that period are dead or ashamed to tell their age. The dire threat, "It is needless for me to remind you what will happen if this state of affairs continues," fills us with a creeping terror that robs us of a needed rest.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Sons of the American Revolution.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NATIONAL SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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 Revolution, 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 14, 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 if the State Societies should give the matter the necessary support to warrant the publication.

At meeting of Executive Committee, July 4.
RESOLVED, That the circular letter relative to the publication of the National Register, submitted by the Secretary-General, be forwarded to the Secretary-General, as amended, for issue to the State Societies. Carried.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, S. A. R.,

Office of Samuel Eberly Gross, Secretary-General,
604 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Secretary. State Society, S. A. R.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

The advisability of publishing at the close of the century a National Register of all the members of the Sons of the American Revolution, and their Revolutionary ancestors, has been under consideration for some time by the Board of Managers of the National Society and estimates of the cost of such a publication have been secured from reliable publishing firms. Such a register is estimated to make a book of about one thousand pages, to cost about \$2.00 each for 5,000 copies, though it is understood that books of similar size are being published at a charge of \$5.00 per volume. If the entire membership of the National Society subscribes for the book, its cost will be largely reduced, say to about one dollar per copy. Such a register would be a great addition to the reference literature of our organization and would doubtless aid materially in promoting its interests and membership. The treasury of the National Society alone has not the funds to expend for such a publication, desirable as it may seem, and the work cannot be undertaken unless each State Society will subscribe for a proportionate number of copies. While not fully determined as to what exact form of arrangement would be given to its contents, the following example is submitted as likely to be adopted:

"JOHN GOODE, Washington City, (D. C. Society, 2147). Grandson of Edmund Goode, (1730-1812), of Bedford County, Virginia, private Virginia Militia; great-grandson of Joel Breckinridge Leftwich, (1759-1846), of Bedford County, Virginia, non-commissioned officer, Captain, 1781, pension."

In order to ascertain the will of the State Societies regarding the publication of such a volume, and their willingness to bear their respective proportions of the cost of such a work, the Secretary-General encloses herewith, at the suggestion of the National Board of Managers, made at its last session in New York City, a form of subscription blank for your State Society, to be signed by both your State President and State Secretary and returned to the Secretary-General, Samuel Eberly Gross, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Illinois, as soon as they have been duly authorized to make such subscription. Should not a sufficient number of volumes be subscribed for to insure the cost of publication and make the undertaking possible, the subscription order will be returned to you duly cancelled; but should enough of such subscriptions be received as not to raise the cost of publication above \$2.00 per volume, the Executive Committee of the National Society will then, in all probability, proceed to the compilation and issuing of the work. Please date subscription blank at time of signing; and do not sign or forward same until properly authorized so to do by the proper authorities of your State Society, which authorization should be obtained at as early a date as possible.

Awaiting your communication on this subject,

Very truly yours,

Secretary-General.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, S. A. R.,
Office of Samuel Eberly Gross, Secretary-General,
604 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

National Society Sons of the American Revolution:—

The Illinois State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, hereby subscribes for.....copies of the proposed NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at \$2.00 per copy, and by action of its Board of Managers agrees to pay \$.....for same to the Treasurer-General of the National Society, S. A. R., providing said Register shall be published, one-half the amount in advance of publication, and the remainder upon delivery of the books to the Register of the Illinois State Society, S. A. R.

The Illinois State Society, Sons
of the American Revolution, by
its President
and by its Secretary

Moved by Dr. Bayne, seconded by Mr. Ross:
That a Charter be granted to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in France. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Bayne, seconded by Mr. Ross:
That the Executive Committee disapprove of any applications for war medals except those of members of the Society mustered into the Military or Naval service of the United States between the dates of the declaration of war with Spain, and the signing of the treaty of peace. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Dr. Bayne: the adoption of the following Resolution:

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 may be selected, say at Chicago, Illinois, during the week of August 27-31; at Boston, Massachusetts, about October 19; at Richmond, Virginia, about January 8; and at San Francisco, California, in the month of March, or at such other times and places 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. Carried.

Through Forrest M. Runyan's efforts a neat addition will be made to the Ohio S. A. R. Year Book, containing the names of the soldiers of the Revolution, that are buried in Clark County. The following is a partial list as sent in to the Society: John Craig, buried in Wragg Cemetery, Harmony.

Lieutenant Henry Dawson is buried on the old "Dawson farm" in Pleasant Township.

James Galloway is buried on the old "Galloway farm" near Mud River Cemetery.

George Lane is buried on the "McCulloch farm" south of Springfield.

William McIntire is buried in the north-west corner of the old Columbia Street Cemetery.

James Kelly is buried in the old Columbia Street Cemetery.

Samuel Lippincott, Sr., is buried in the Seventh Day Baptist Cemetery, one-fourth mile west of North Hampton, O.

John Kellar is buried in the old Frantz Cemetery in Bethel Township. Grave unmarked.

Jacob Ebersole is buried in the Donnelville Creek Cemetery, one mile south of North Hampton, O., Pike Township.

George McCleane, a New Jersey soldier, is buried in the old Columbia Street Cemetery.

Lieutenant John Bancroft is buried in the old Columbia Street Cemetery.

Isaac Davidson is buried on the "Chris. Davisson farm," one mile east of South Charleston.

Benjamin Bridge is buried in the Knob Prairie Cemetery, in Mud River Township, near Enon, O.

Elijah Beardsley, a private in Captain Phineas Beardsley's Company, Seventh Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel Herman Swift, enlisted January 1, 1777, for three years and was discharged January 1, 1780. He was one of the "Indians" who attended the Boston Tea Party. He is buried in the old Columbia Street Cemetery.

Lieutenant Jesse Christy is buried in the old Columbia Street Cemetery.

Six of the above list are buried in the old Columbia Street Cemetery, in Springfield, Ohio.

S. A. R. SPANISH WAR MEDALISTS,

Who served under Major-General Joseph C. Breckinridge.

Bosworth, Rosecrans J., private, 158th Ind. Vol. Inf. (Indiana Society)
 Bryant, James C., Major, 3d Ky. Vol. Inf. (Kentucky Society)
 Caine, Wm. H., Capt., Asst. Surg., 12th Minn. Vols. (Minnesota Society)
 Clark, Thos. C., Major; Surgeon, 12th Minn. Vols. (Minnesota Society)
 Clifford, Thos. F., Capt., 1st N. H. Vol. Inf. (New Hampshire Society)
 Edgerly, Lt.-Col. Insp. Gen. Vols. (New Hampshire Society)
 Eldridge, Edw. H., Major, 8th Mass. Vol. Inf. (Massachusetts Society)
 Green, Fredk. L., Corporal, 1st N. H. Vol. Inf. (New Hampshire Society)
 Guild, Curtis, Jr., Lt.-Col. Insp. Gen. Vols. (Massachusetts Society)
 Hammond, Otis G., Capt., 1st N. H. Vol. Inf. (New Hampshire Society)
 Hartshorn, Grant, private, 1st N. H. Vol. Inf. (New Hampshire Society)
 Marshall, Jas., Lt.-Col. Q. M., U. S. A. (Oregon Society)
 Matson, Frank W., 1st Lt., 14th Minn. Vols. Q. M. (Minnesota Society)
 McMaken, Wm. V., Colonel, 6th Ohio Vol. Inf. (Ohio Society)
 Patterson, Joab N., Capt., 1st N. H. Vol. Inf. (New Hampshire Society)
 Reade, Philip, Lt.-Col., Insp. Gen. Vols. (Massachusetts Society)
 Rolf, Robt. H., Major, Insp. Gen. Vols. (New Hampshire Society)
 Russell, Frank W. Major, 1st N. H. Vol. Inf. (New Hampshire Society)
 Russell, Wm. W., 2nd Lt., 1st N. H. Vol. Inf. (New Hampshire Society)
 Thomas, Earl D., Major, 5th Cav., Act'g Insp. Gen. (Illinois Society)
 Timson, Julius C., Capt., 1st N. H. Vol. Inf. (New Hampshire Society)
 Waldron, Geo. D., 1st Lt., 1st N. H. Vol. Inf. (New Hampshire Society)
 Dorst, Jos. H., Major, 2nd Cav., Act'g Insp. Gen. (New York Society)

By Rank.		By Societies	
Colonels	1	Illinois Society	1
Lieut.-Colonels	4	Indiana Society	1
Majors	7	Kentucky Society	1
Captains	5	Massachusetts Society	3
1st Lieutenants	2	Minnesota Society	3
2nd Lieutenants	1	New Hampshire Society	11
Corporals	1	Ohio Society	1
Privates	2	Oregon Society	1
		New York Society	1
Total	23	Total	23

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 31, 1899.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 6th of October, has duly reached me. I shall be pleased to do anything that I reasonable can in regard to the obtaining subscriptions for the SPIRIT OF '76, and will bring the matter up before our Board of Managers and the Society at their meetings respectively.

There is one feature of your present publication which I think that it would be well for you to call attention to in your advertising letters of the character which I have received from you; that is your genealogical lists as published for some time past. In whatever presentation I make of the matter to our Society, I will bear this feature in mind and will also endeavor to call the attention of the societies of Daughters of the American Revolution in Minnesota, so far as I can, to the same feature. While I have noticed in my casual reading inaccuracies the statement published, undoubtedly, would furnish a very valuable aid to many in their genealogical works.

Trusting that you may be successful in largely increasing your circulation, I remain,

Yours respectfully.

E. S. CHITTENDEN, Secretary.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

A SECOND ADDRESS TO THE WESTERN CHAPTERS.

In the SPIRIT OF '76, for November, 1899, appeared "An Address to the Western Chapters," written by the undersigned, who took the ground that all the Western Chapters (and States), had a true Colonial and Revolutionary history. Will you kindly allow me to communicate with them again?

Since writing the above named "Address," I have become more firmly convinced of the truth of every statement made therein. And judging by the number of letters received from members of Western Chapters, and others, I should say that there existed at the time, a real need for an address of the kind. Many Western women felt as I did, but found it difficult to interest their neighbors. Others really supposed that the Western States had "no Revolutionary nor Colonial history."

In the light of present experience and information, I believe it to be the immediate duty of Western Chapters to gather up their Colonial and Revolutionary Archives, if their States have not already done so. If the States have done the work, then let the Chapters popularize the results. The Pennsylvania Archives are the best published by any Original State. These include old maps and charts, showing the territory now occupied by Pennsylvania, as it was known to the early discoverers; copies of antique engravings; portraits of eminent persons; letters, diaries, commissions and various legal documents, etc., extending all through the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. There are lists of officers under the Swedish, Dutch and English rule; muster-rolls of soldiers in the French and Indian War and Revolutionary War; lists of officers of the State of Pennsylvania after the Declaration of Independence; lists of Pensioners, and soldiers who received bounty lands. In short, every sort of record, throwing any light on the development of the great commonwealth, from its earliest beginning. Other States could have Archives in the same general style as those of Pennsylvania.

In the above-named "Address," I gave my candid opinion of the *American Magazine*, Washington, D. C. I have since learned that that was the general opinion of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Continental Congress of February, 1900, acted upon that same opinion and re-organized the magazine. Accordingly; that part of the above-named "Address," relating to the magazine, may be no longer true. All of which leads me to say that, while I did not love the magazine, I must admit that it occasionally published something of real value. For instance, in the number for January, 1899, appeared a copy of a map showing that Virginia and New England once extended across the whole continent, including what we generally understand by the mainland of the United States of to-day.

That map is of vital importance in view of our present argument. Every Western Chapter should secure a copy. And a copy should form the frontispiece of one volume of any Western State's Archives. The original is in possession of the U. S. Government.

There are other valuable maps in existence, copies of which should be published by Western States.

In the "People's Cyclopedia," Eaton and Mains, New York, 1896, vol. III, page 1586-7, is a map showing the "Territorial Acquisition of the United States." From this it will be seen that the "Original area of the United States in 1783," included all the states east of the Mississippi, and north of Florida. The boundary between the United States and Canada was the same as at present. This brought Michigan Wisconsin and part of Minnesota within the area of the original states. This northern strip was claimed by Massachusetts. As a matter of fact, in 1783, all the original states claimed as far west as the Mississippi. In 1784, and later, Congress settled these claims by purchasing disputed territory, out of which new states were afterwards organized.

The Louisiana Purchase, 1803, and the Mexican Cession, 1845-48, made good the claim of the early Virginians, north and south, that their territory extended "from sea to sea." Let us not forget that this claim was made before the French and Spanish encroached upon this territory. Purchasing this ground seems like acknowledging later claims, but practically, it was getting rid of invaders.

In the "Unrivalled Atlas of the World," published by the Philadelphia Public Ledger, 1899, (Map No. 1), is a map showing the "Territorial Growth of the United States." It is very similar to the one in the "People's Cyclopedia." The same area is given for the original states, but in the "Unrivalled Atlas," this area is labelled, "Territory of the United States as recognized by Great Britain, 1783." That part of the country now included in Washington and Oregon, is marked, "Acquired by Discovery, 1792."

The question arises, just here, "Was it not discovered even earlier?" That depends upon how far north Sir Francis Drake sailed. Some authorities say that he reached the 48th parallel, others the 44th, before he was compelled to turn southward on account of the cold. Where did he first see the coast of this northwestern land? You remember my saying that we had never made enough of the voyage of Sir Francis Drake; that the English had really taken possession of the Pacific Coast, which could claim to be the real New England.

Since writing this, I have received through Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, of Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, a paper written by Prof. George Davidson, Ph.D., Sc.D., of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and published by the California Historical Society, in which the author proves that Sir Francis Drake landed near Point Reyes, north of San Francisco Bay. The paper is illustrated by a series of valuable charts, some the works of early navigators, others prepared under the direction of the U. S. Coast Survey.

From this paper, I was surprised and delighted to learn that Sir Francis actually did name the land which he discovered Nova Albion. It seems so exactly what he ought to have done! From this same paper, I learn that after sailing so far north that his men complained of the cold, and then turning southward, he landed in latitude 42° 03', at the mouth of the Chetko River, under the partial protection of Cape Ferrel. This landing place is in what is now Oregon. His second landing place, Drake's Bay, near Point Reyes, is in latitude 38° 30'. Here he remained from June 17 to July 23, 1579. During this time he repaired his vessels, his men living on shore in tents. They built a fort to protect themselves in case of the appearance of an enemy. But the Indians here were friendly and made submission. Sir Francis Drake took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and the natives acknowledged themselves her subjects. As we already know, his Chaplain conducted services from the English prayer-book. Sir Francis also landed on the Farallone Islands.

Some accounts of Drake's landing contain the statement that he spent a winter on the coast of California. This error may have originated from the fact that he saw snow on the hill tops even though it was June. In reality, it is colder in June, on this part of the Pacific Coast, than it is in January. It is never very warm in San Francisco. Any original document relating to the landing places of Sir Francis Drake, and any chart showing his course along the Pacific coast, belong to the Archives of California, Oregon and Washington. So does the early map of New England and Virginia. These colonies claimed land extending "from sea to sea." The knowledge of that other sea came to England with Sir Francis Drake.

Assuming that the Western States, will gather up all early maps relating to their Colonial history—maps showing that the general outline of this great land was early understood—it is to be supposed that they will also gather up all records relating to their Indians and foreign colonists, precisely as Pennsylvania has done. Also, papers relating to conflicting boundaries, following the example of Pennsylvania in the case of the Connecticut settlers on the north-east and the lines of Maryland and Virginia on the south and west. Also, their Revolutionary records.

As we already know, the Indian Wars of the North-west Territory, Kentucky, and vicinity, in 1783, and later, were a continuation of the Revolutionary War, as the Indians of this region had been corrupted by British agents from Canada. There is sufficient material here for several volumes of Archives.

Now, turn to the Pension Rolls. Some of our readers will be surprised to learn how many Revolutionary pensioners were living, until a comparatively late period, in Western States. Their names turn up in Saffell's Revolutionary Records, in the Pennsylvania Archives, in the Census of 1840, and elsewhere. And other soldiers, not pensioners, gave their names to well-known western localities, as Fort Dearborn, Fort Wayne, etc.

If any Western State could compile an authentic list of the Revolutionary patriots who lived, fought, or died within her borders, that would be a valuable contribution to the same State's Archives. I cannot believe that any Western State is absolutely destitute of Revolutionary records, when one "Real Daughter" was recently living in Salt Lake City and another in San Francisco. The last surviving Revolutionary soldiers, did not die until 1860. It is astonishing how widely relics and records are distributed. Take, for instance, the history of General Anthony Wayne. He was born in Chester Co., Pa., almost within sight of the Paoli. His name is forever associated with Ticonderoga; also, with Stony Point and the Hudson. He was at the Brandywine, at Germantown and Valley Forge. He drove the British out of Georgia, received from the Legislature of that State the gift of a plantation, and was elected to Congress from that same State. He settled the Indian troubles in the North-west Territory, and left his name in the city of Fort Wayne, built about the site of a fort which he founded. He died at Erie, Pa., where his old tomb is still shown. His

son afterwards removed his remains to St. David's Church, Radnor, Pa., near the home of his childhood. The Wayne homestead is still standing, and is kept in the same condition that it was a hundred years ago.

A few years since, the Chapter to which I belong, gave an entertainment at the old General Wayne Tavern, Lower Merion, Pa. Among the relics displayed were some china cups and saucers from which General Wayne drank tea; also, an antique chair which had once been his property. Soon after, I heard of a Revolutionary exhibit in Omaha, at which one of his swords was shown. I had already seen a silver cross presented by Anthony Wayne to his wife, Mary Penrose, on their wedding day. This cross, I saw on Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, in possession of their great-grandson, an officer who was stationed there. A story somewhat similar might be told of many a humble hero.

The boy patriot of 1783, may have been the "Pioneer" of later days. In fact, we know that this is true in the case of Merriwether Lewis, who was one of the leaders of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803-1806, which explored the Missouri to its source, then followed the Columbia to the Pacific, incidentally naming the Lewis and Clark rivers. Merriwether Lewis was born in Virginia, in 1774. With his parents he afterwards removed to Georgia. As a boy of nine, he took part in the irregular warfare in that state, fighting with the patriots against the Tories and Indians. He was a volunteer in the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, 1794; Ensign, 1795; Captain, 1800; private Secretary to President Jefferson, 1803. After exploring the vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific, which constituted the Territory of Louisiana, he was appointed Governor of this territory, in 1807. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1809.

Here is a great Revolutionary hero for the present Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Some of these are not considered Western States and some were not entirely included within the Louisiana Territory of 1803—still, their history is part of that of Louisiana. The whole story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition will be brought out at the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase in 1903. Then the general public will learn that the history of Louisiana had a Colonial and Revolutionary ground-work.

The companion of Merriwether Lewis, in his grand exploring expedition, was William Clark, brother of General George Rogers Clark, of Illinois fame. They had with them forty-five men, anyone of whom might have been a Revolutionary veteran.

In any event, every Western State owns some of the identical soil for which our forefathers fought and bled. They fully understood that they were fighting to save the whole Continent. What better evidence of this do we need than their use of the word, "Continental?" They spoke of the Continental Congress, the Continental Army, Continental money, etc. We have lost the true perspective of American history. It was because the American Revolution was successful, that the American people pushed westward and possessed the land which they had already claimed.

Now, let every Western Daughter claim her rightful inheritance, as a true American dwelling upon her own ancestral domain. Let her encourage every "Native Son" to do as she does. And let both Sons and Daughters urge it upon their States, to collect and preserve all documents, proving the reality of their heirship.

All of which is another way of saying, "Let every Western State collect its Colonial and Revolutionary Archives!"

MARGARET B. HARVEY,
1712-N. 52d St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

At a meeting of the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Jacksonville, Illinois, a committee was appointed and the following resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS, It has seemed best to our Heavenly Father to call from our midst, one of our dearest loved members, Mrs. Lucy Chandler Prince—

RESOLVED, That our loss has been great, both from an intellectual and social standpoint.

That we shall greatly miss the bright, cheery woman, who helped so much to make others happy;

That we tender to her family our sincere sympathy;

That we send a copy of these resolutions to the American Monthly Magazine, THE SPIRIT OF '76, and that we enter them upon our records.

Susan Willoughby Lovejoy,
Cornelia Sanders Elliott,
Almyra Tribue Strawn,
Miss ELLEN C. RUSSELL, Cor. Sec.,
Jacksonville, Illinois.

The General Meeting of the D. A. R., of New Jersey, was held in Atlantic City, April 28. The day was ideal and the Conference no less. Great credit is due Miss Doughty, Regent of the General Lafayette Chapter, and her able co-workers, the members, for the perfect arrangements. Miss Doughty extended a gracious welcome, to which the State Regent responded in a few fitting words, saying that all, or nearly all of the Chapters have been active, showing achievement both in increase of interest and membership. Four new Chapters are ready for organization; "Yempe Mieke," "Monmouth," "General Mercer," and one at Salem. There are about eight hundred Chapter members and nearly fifty members at large, and while we are noted for harmony and unanimity, each Chapter seems to have beside a comprehensive interest in the entire Society, an individual object as its special care. Many have regular meetings devoting the hours to the study of Colonial and Revolutionary History, considering also the contribution of nearly two thousand dollars to Continental Hall, one thousand being the gift of our enthusiastic Vice-President General, Mrs. Washington A. Roeb-ling.

The State Regent then presented our beloved and honored President-General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, who addressed the audience in her usual charming way. Mrs. Manning has been appointed by President McKinley to represent the United States at the unveiling of the Lafayette Memorial in Paris, and to unveil the fine equestrian Statue of Washington.

Mrs. Walworth, one of the "Founders," spoke on the official ceremonies in Paris, July 4, 1900, and objects of the Paris meeting, imparting much valuable information. Mrs. W. A. Roeb-ling's theme was the "Ninth Continental Congress." Being a Vice-President General, a bright and cultured woman, with quick perception, she handled her subject in such a masterly way that we knew what had been done. Mrs. Knott of Maryland, extended cordial greetings. Mrs. Oliphant asked the State to consider the propriety of purchasing the Trenton Barracks, erected in 1758, for historical headquarters. Letters of regret were read from Miss Forsyth and Miss Vanderpoel, and after the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of the following resolutions, we adjourned to the dining room, where a delicious luncheon was served in the midst of artistic floral decorations.

"I move that this body of New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution in State Conference assembled, do with one voice adopt the Resolutions of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York, which are as follows:—

RESOLVED, That this Chapter enthusiastically endorses Mrs. Daniel Manning, President-General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution as presiding officer of the Ninth Continental Congress and hereby testifies its high appreciation of the rare ability, judicial fairness and unvarying courtesy displayed by her in discharging all the duties of that arduous and important position:

RESOLVED, That the dignity of character and zeal for the best interests of the Society with which she has adorned the high office of President-General, together with her exceptional qualifications as the presiding officer, richly entitle her to the unequalled support and commendation and hearty loyalty of every Daughter of the American Revolution, and that we add thereto a testimonial of our appreciation and entire confidence and trust in the members of the National Board. Their fidelity and conscientious discharge of every duty, their tact and discretion used always, for the highest interest and the advancement of our noble organization, merit all the honors we can give.

April 10. Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R., of Fall River, Mass., held its annual meeting with Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, Vice-Regent. The Regent, Mrs. C. A. Mackenzie, presided. It having been previously voted to make a change in the date of the annual meeting, from October to April, it resulted in the re-election of the present officers, with Mrs. T. H. Borden and E. A. Warren, in place of Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Brown on the Advisory Board.

Mrs. E. M. Hartley, presented to the Chapter a brick taken from the Old Guard House, recently torn down, which was used for this purpose at the time the battle of Fall River was fought in May, 1778. It was suitably inscribed on a brass plate, and will be placed in the archives of the Chapter as a valued relic. Some flags presented by Miss Marion H. Brazier were given to the teachers, members of the D. A. R., to hang in their respective school rooms. Another real daughter being found, a sum of money was voted to be used to purchase a few articles for which she expressed a desire. As she is happy and contented where she has made her home for years, she will remain in the same place, but will be kept in mind by the daughters and her want supplied.

Literary exercises consisted of a report of the Ninth Continental Congress by the Historian, Mrs. C. N. L. Darol. Re-

freshments and a social hour followed, after which the Chapter adjourned till October next.

During the winter, a series of whists were given to raise money to aid in any work that came to the Chapter. An evening of negro songs and folklore by Mrs. Jeanette Robinson Murphy, of New York, was also much enjoyed.

The March meeting of the Camden, New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the house of Mrs. Mary Harvey Harding, on Main Street, Friday, March 30th. After the regular business meeting of the Chapter, Mrs. Harding served supper. The house and table decorations were of the national colors. She was assisted in entertaining, by Mrs. Caroline Harvey, Mrs. William T. Stoddard, Mrs. Joseph Stark, Miss Mildred Harvey and Miss Huldah Stoddard. The ten ladies who took part in the program were gowned in costumes of Colonial style, some of which were relics of Colonial days. The essay of the evening, "The Daughters of the Republic," by Mrs. Conant, was one of the most entertaining papers ever read before the Society. Altogether, it was one of the red letter days of the Chapter.

The Letetia Green Stevenson Chapter, D. A. R., held their Sixth Anniversary Reception at Cooper Hall, Bloomington, Ill., on May 3. Interesting papers were read by Miss Frances Perry, Mrs. H. C. De Motte, and Mrs. Dr. Mammen. The music furnished was of special interest. Twenty members of the S. A. R. were present. The dining-room was beautifully decorated, the center of the table was adorned by a wheel, a yard in diameter, composed of red and white carnations and blue ribbon. The Letetia Green Stevenson Chapter has two honors not possessed by any other Chapter in the National Organization; it bears the name of a living woman, and is the only Chapter that contributed and sent a flag to the Spanish-American war, a gift to Troop B, of Bloomington, Ill.

The Norwalk (Conn.) Chapter, D. A. R., entertained on April 19, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, who has been appointed by the Governor to represent Connecticut at the Paris Exposition, and also entertained Mrs. Washington A. Roeb-ling, Vice-President General of the National Society, D. A. R.

"This marks the spot where, on February 26, 1779, Gen. Israel Putnam, cut off from his soldiers and pursued by British cavalry, galloped down this rocky steep and escaped, daring to lead where not one of many hundred foes dared to follow. Erected by the Putnam Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Greenwich, Conn., A. D. 1900."

This inscription, written by Gov. George Lounsbury, at the request of the Putnam Hill Chapter, D. A. R., and set in bronze on a giant granite boulder which rests on the summit of Put's Hill in Greenwich, Conn., was unveiled June 16, in the presence of more than 2,000 people.

Mrs. Henry H. Adams, Regent of Putnam Hill Chapter, presided and delivered an address of welcome, in which she told of Putnam's birth in Salem, Mass., in 1718, his narrow escape from death in the French and Indian Wars and of his gallant service at Bunker Hill. Mrs. Washington A. Roeb-ling, Vice-President General of the National D. A. R., responded and Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, gave one of her stirring utterances on "The American Flag," which she declared grew from a tea leaf and a stamp tax planted years ago.

Count de Lafayette, a great grandson of General Lafayette, was present and made a brief address in which he referred in glowing terms to the prospective grandeur of the country, which his illustrious ancestor had done so much to make a free nation. Among other speakers were Col. Albert A. Pope, of Boston, General O. O. Howard, General Nelson A. Miles, and Governor Lounsbury.

Putnam Brinley, of Riverside, a great great-grandson of Gen. Putnam, unveiled the monument and Count Lafayette, assisted by Col. H. H. Adams, of New York, raised the flag presented by James McCutcheon to the top of the massive flagstaff.

Daughters of the Revolution.

The Betsy Ross Flag Chapter, D. R., held their final meeting of the season, Thursday, May 17, at the D. R. Rooms, 226 West 58th St. The Chapter's work for the coming season beginning about October 17, was planned, also the personal efforts, during the summer vacation, of individual members towards an increase of the present prosperity of the Chapter. The Betsy Ross, although one of the youngest Chapters, if not the youngest in the State, has unusually bright

of the Revolution, as well, placed a magnificent wreath on the prospects. The Regent, Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, told of many items of encouraging kindness extended to the Chapter, and of a number of valuable gifts being prepared for its acceptance in the near future.

The organization of the Betsy Ross is unique, charter members comprising the first thirteen who joined; corresponding to the thirteen original stars of the flag. The entire membership will never be allowed to exceed the number of Stars on the flag of the day, or in other words, the number of States in the Union.

The Massachusetts State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, will keep their Rooms open all summer for the use of all Daughters of the Revolution.

On the second and fourth Friday afternoon of each month, beginning with the fourth Friday of June, a special reception committee will welcome strangers who happen to be in Boston. All D. R. members are cordially invited to the rooms in Tremont Building, 73 Tremont St., Boston.

The prizes offered by the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, to the five colleges, for essays on the Revolution, were awarded with appropriate ceremony, as follows:—

Miss Edith Adams, Woman's College of Baltimore. Essay: "American Diplomacy During the Revolutionary War," presented by Mrs. Thomas Hill, Regent of Maryland.

Bryn Mawr. Miss Fanny Soutter Sinclair. Essay: "The Springs of the Revolution," presented by Miss M. A. Kent, State Secretary of Pennsylvania.

Cornell. Miss Vera M. Thompson. Essay: "Franklin and the Revolution," presented by the Professor of History at Cornell.

Wellesley. Miss Margaret F. Byington. Essay: "The Work of the Privateers," presented by Mrs. Leslie C. Wead, Past Historian-General, D. R.

Ann Arbor. Miss Lulu F. Dixon. Essay: "Our Prisoners in the Revolution," presented by Professor of History at Ann Arbor.

The prizes were two \$25.00 gold pieces in a handsome blue silk case, lined with buff, the colors of the Society, and made a handsome and attractive gift. The distribution of prizes each year, among the different colleges for women, is to be an established custom of the General Society, D. R. and \$300.00 will be set apart and awarded to six successful competitors, subjects to be of Revolutionary and Patriotic character.

A day has been selected by the General Society, during the annual Convention in Brooklyn, April, 1900, to go to Valley Forge, and dedicate the monument which is to be raised on the plot of ground presented to the Daughters of the Revolution by Major Todd. The monument is to cost seven thousand dollars, (\$7,000) and is to be designed by a well-known sculptor. It will be unique, chaste and beautiful in character, a fitting memorial in every way, and a profitable year's work.

New Jersey is proud in the possession of a new Chapter at Ridgewood. Miss Bruce, Regent, which is rapidly increasing in membership and strength.

New York under the able membership of Mrs. Roe is marching along with flying colors. Long Island, Iowa, Indiana, Colorado, Washington, Utah, New Hampshire, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Delaware and Minnesota, are trudging bravely along with banners raised aloft, steadily increasing in numbers, working quietly, earnestly and unflinchingly for the motto and cause to which they have pledged themselves as loyal Daughters of the Revolution, "Liberty, Home and Country," under the wise, just and able name of the Colorado Daughters of the Revolution.

Flag Day was celebrated by the Colorado Society, D. R. which joined hands with the Sons of the Revolution, in aiding the children to carry out a most elaborate programme. Among the speakers were: the Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, D.D., Chaplain, S. R.; Hon. C. D. Hoyt, President Colorado S. R.; Gen. Irving Hale, President Colorado S. A. R.; Rev. S. E. Green, D. D., member Colorado and Iowa S. R. Appropriate music was rendered and the programmes were artistic mementoes of the occasion.

Massachusetts is working most industriously for the Valley Forge Memorial, and is doing her share of the work with her usual vigor and enthusiasm. The Chapters have ceased work until October, after a prosperous year's work.

The D. R.'s all over the country have made this their special work, and the money is being raised very rapidly—\$1500 being already in the hands of the Committee.

Miss T. L. Voss, Regent of Indiana, a member of the commission at the Paris Exposition and representing the Daughters of the Revolution as well, placed a magnificent wreath on the

Grave of Lafayette, May 30th, tied with the Society colors. Miss Voss is a cultivated and attractive woman, well chosen to represent the Society on so honored an event as the Paris Exposition.

Colorado is also most charmingly represented by Mrs. Graham, who placed a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette in Paris, on July 4th, and in the leadership of their President-Gen., Miss Adaline Sterling, a woman of recognized ability, brilliant, witty and an ideal parliamentarian and presiding officer.

Mrs. J. R. MAGDALEN BERGEN DITMARS,
Historian-General D. R.

June 25th, 1900.

Daughters of Founders and Patriots.

The Second General Court of the National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, was held in Washington, D. C., at the residence of Mrs. H. V. Boynton. The session opened with the roll call, each member in turn saluting the Flag after responding to her name, and standing until the last name was called, when the Lord's Prayer was repeated in concert.

The minutes of the First General Court and the annual report of officers were read and approved. The Historian-General reported five papers on Colonial and Revolutionary history received during the year and field for publication. The preserving of these histories is one of the chief objects of the Society and it is desired that every member shall contribute at least one paper on her own ancestry, also of whatever interest can be gathered outside of the membership among friends and general acquaintances.

The membership of the Society is resident in seven states and the District of Columbia. The eligibility clause being so stringent that the increase of members is necessarily slow, no chapters have as yet been formed. It is hoped that this part of the work will begin in the autumn of the present year.

A general election of officers was held and resulted as follows:

President, Miss Eugenia Washington; Vice-President, Mrs. John J. Myers, (Mary H.); Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, (Helen M.); Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Geo. G. Martin, (Mary Lawrence); Registrar, Mrs. William L. Mason, (Pella H.); Treasurer, Mrs. Ira W. Denison, (Agnes Martin); Historian, Mrs. Herschel Main, (Charlotte E.); Color Bearer, Miss Eugenia Washington Moncure; Chaplain, Miss Lucy Hewitt.

Councillors-General:—Mrs. John O. Evans, (Carolyn B.); Miss Mary Waite; Mrs. A. G. Brackett, (Rose F.); Mrs. Edwin T. Townsend, (Katherine D.); Dr. Julia C. Harrison; Miss Grace Temple; Mrs. T. K. Noble, (Esther F.); Mrs. George H. Shields, (Mary H. L.).

Mrs. Mason, Registrar-General, offered a motion which was approved, that a record of the origin of the Society and its history during the past two years should be published in the near future, with a list of officers and members; and a copy sent to every member of the Society. Also that hereafter the history of each year shall be prepared, published, and so distributed at its close.

During the rendition of the Star Spangled Banner all remained standing, and on motion the morning session was adjourned.

An informal evening session was held at eight o'clock at the residence of Mrs. John O. Evans, 1219 Sixteenth Street. All members of the Society were invited, and privileged to bring a guest. The Historian-General read the history of the past year. In this report was a very pleasant allusion to the entertainment given on the 24th day of February last, by Mrs. A. G. Brackett, Councillor-General, to the members of the Society and their friends. Mrs. Brackett is a charming hostess and made the evening one long to be remembered.

Announcement was made that the Insignia had been patented. Also that upon request, magazines and other reading matter had been sent to alms houses and prisons in the name of the Society. Music, vocal and instrumental followed, after which an original paper on "Witchcraft" in the early days of the colonies, was read by Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, Historian-General. It deserved and received the closest attention.

A dainty and tempting table was the next object of interest and when members and guests took their departure from the charming home that had been placed at their disposal it was with growing faith in the future of a Society so auspiciously begun. Any inquiries should be addressed to Miss George G. Martin, 1312 L St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

MICHAEL WIDMAN—1780.

'Mong the legends manifold,
Grand heroic stories told
Of a triumph bravely won,
Of a good deed nobly done,
Comes to mind this simple one
Of Widman and of Washington.

Michael Widman—name unknown,
Save for this incident alone
In his uneventful life
Spent apart from mortal strife—
Taught of Scripture to abhor,
Crime, and wickedness of war!

What of sympathy had he
In the struggle to be free?
What were rule or rulers here
When his homage and his fear,
When his loyalty and love,
All were due the Throne above?

What to him could be the name
Of Tory? What could be the shame
Of holding parley with the foe
To entreat he would forego—
His fell purpose and relent?
"For," said he, "our strength is spent."

Howe was firm. His errand vain,
Widman crossed the lines again.
Caught by pickets, as a spy
He was tried and doomed to die,
When his neighbor hastening on
Came to plead with Washington.

Warmly was the suit preferred,
Kindly the petition heard,
But the welfare of the cause
Gave stern vigor to the laws.
Said the chief, "But for the end
Glad would I reprieve your friend."

"Friend! He is no friend to me,
But my bitterest enemy!"
Then was said, in gracious tone,
"Thanks for what thine act hath shown;
For thy Christian charity
All thy wish is granted thee."

—Isaac Bassett Choate.

THE CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF NATHAN HALE.

By KITCHELL MONCKTON BOORMAN.

On September 20th, 1776, a party of British Marines captured a young American spy at Huntington Bay, L. I. The young man gave his name as Captain Nathan Hale, of an American regiment of Connecticut Rangers. He was waiting at Huntington Bay for an expected boat, which was to convey him to Norfolk, where he would be safe from capture. Between the soles of his shoes were found plans of all the British fortifications and camps along the shores of New York Bay and the East River. There was also found in his possession memoranda written in Latin concerning the future moves of the British army.

He was taken to the British guard-ship "Halifax," Captain Quarne, and from there to Gen. Howe's headquarters at the elegant mansion James Beekman, at Mt. Pleasant. He was taken before How, who without a trial condemned him to be hanged early the next morning. He was then delivered to William Cunningham, the British provost-marshal with orders to hang him at sunrise the next day. Hale was confined that night in the green house of the Beekman mansion to await his fate at dawn (a disputed point.)

Long before daybreak on September 22, Hale was marched between a file of soldiers to the place of execution, in the vicinity of the present East Broadway and Market Streets. A young officer in command of a British detachment requested Cunningham to allow Hale to sit in his (the officer's) marquee while the necessary preparations were being made. The boon

was granted. Hale then requested the presence of a chaplain, but it was refused. He asked for a Bible, and that also was denied. At the solicitation of the young officer in whose tent he sat, Hale was allowed to write brief letters to his family, but when the letters were handed to the provost-marshal to be forwarded, Cunningham read them. He grew furious as he perceived the noble spirit which they contained, and with coarse oaths he tore them to shreds before the eyes of his young victim. Cunningham afterwards said that he destroyed the letters so "that the rebels should never know that they had a man who could die with such firmness."

At sunrise of a beautiful September Sunday, Hale was led out to his execution. The gallows was the limb of an apple tree in Colonel Rutgers, orchard, (a disputed point). Even at that early hour a large crowd had gathered to witness the sad scene. When everything was ready, Cunningham scoffingly demanded the "last dying speech and confession of his victim." The young patriot was then standing upon the fatal ladder. He seemingly did not hear the words of the brutal provost-marshal, as at that moment his soul was in secret communion with his Creator. A moment later he looked down on the evidently sympathetic spectators, and said in a calm, clear, voice:—

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

These sublime and burning words of the victim who was thus about to be sacrificed on the altar of liberty, moved many of the women in the crowd to tears. Cunningham was saddened by these visible tokens of sympathy, and in a voice hoarse with anger, he cried, "Swing the rebel off."

So ended in an atmosphere of mingled Christian faith, hope and fortitude, and of savage barbarism and brutality, the life of Nathan Hale. Our country has never been served by a nobler or braver man than he. His native town erected a monument to his memory in 1837, which stands in South Coventry, Conn. In 1893, the Sons of the Revolution, erected a bronze statue of the young martyr who died, not for honor or military glory, but for the good of his country. This statue stands in City Hall Park, New York City.

From fame-leaf and angel-leaf,
From monument and urn,
The sad of earth, the glad of heaven,
His tragic fate shall learn,
And on fame-leaf and angel-leaf,
The name of HALE shall burn.

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Bend your sinews to the task—
"Put your shoulder to the wheel."

Though your duty may be hard,
Look not on it as an ill;
If it be an honest task,
Do it with an honest will.

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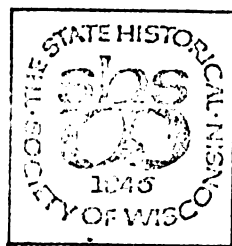
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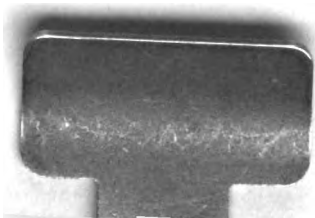
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