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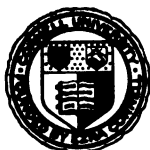
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES  
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76  
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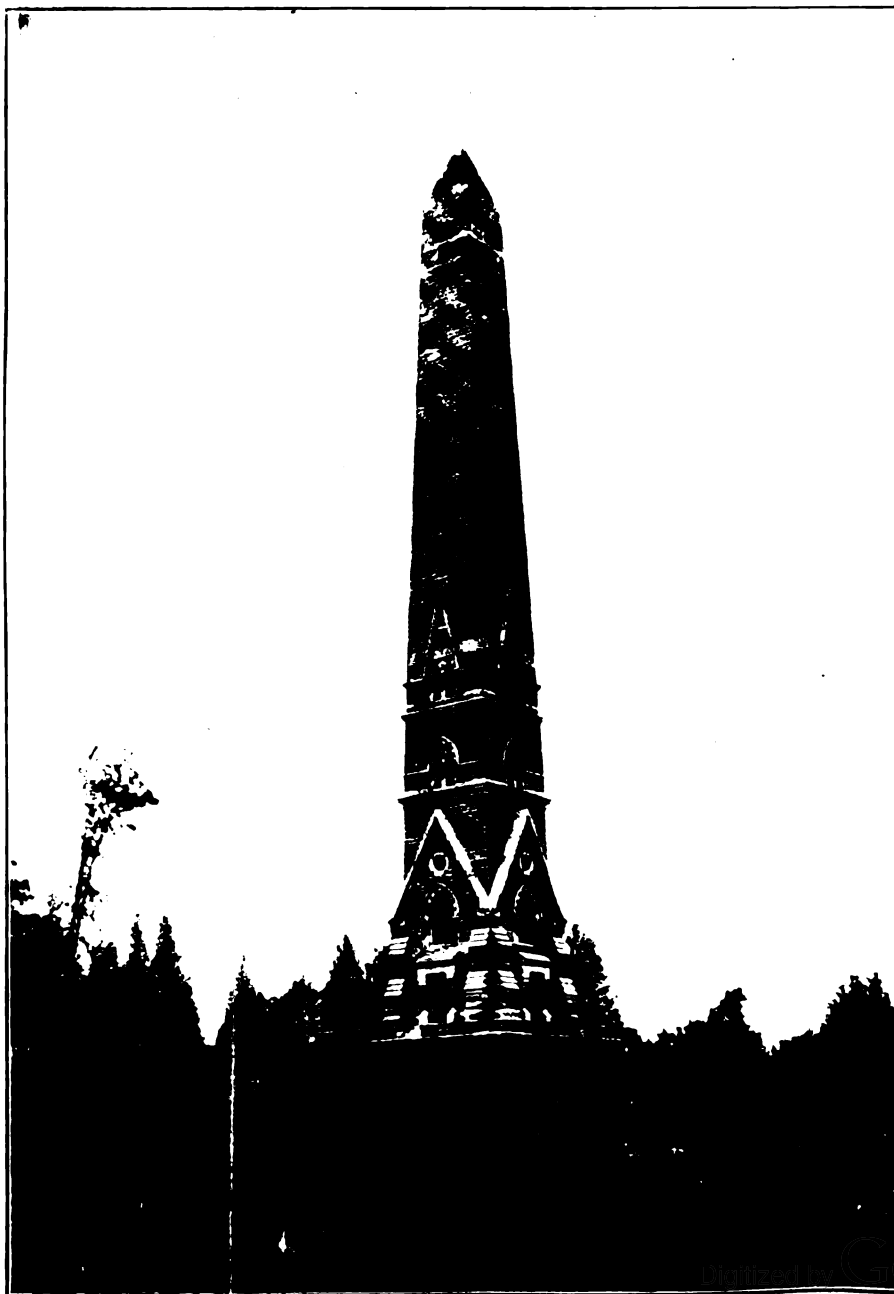
4. IX. No. 1.  
No. 97.

Published Monthly by L. H. CORNISH,  
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

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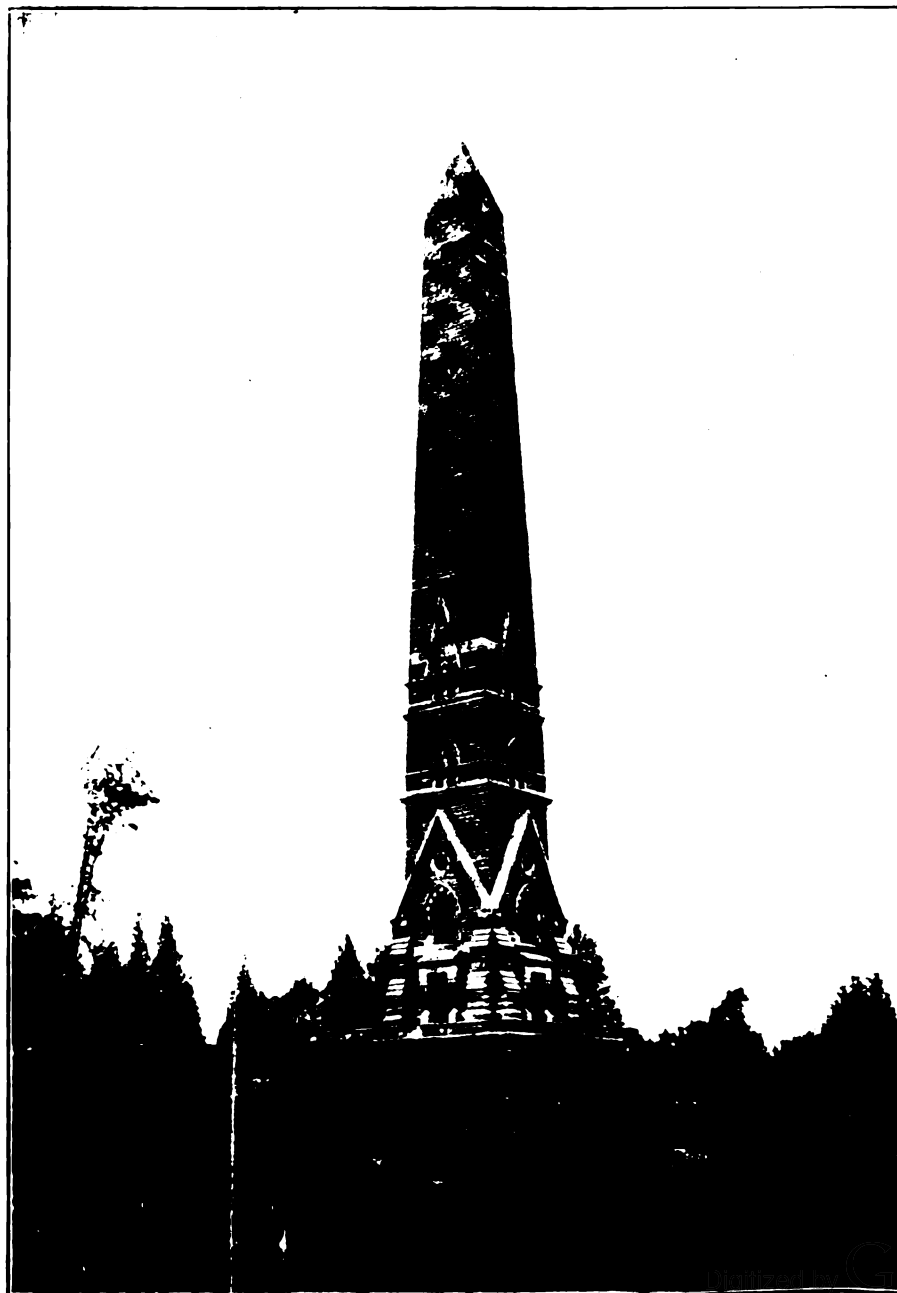
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## SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.



## SARATOGA AND ITS HISTORIC PLACES OF INTEREST.

Its Legends.

Its Historic Battle Grounds.

Its Monuments.

Its Tablets.

Its Inscriptions on all Historic Tablets.

The habit of visiting battle grounds, so long established in Europe, has small following in America.

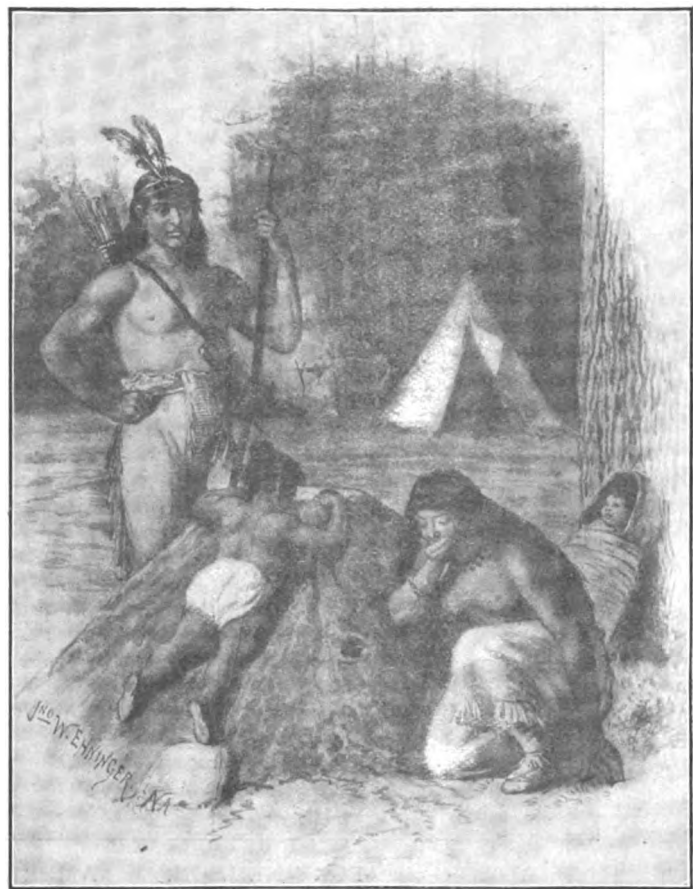
It is therefore considered well to add to the account of the battlefields—

A guide to the monuments erected on the Battlefield of Saratoga Springs which will assist visitors in finding the several places of historic interest.

### SARATOGA BATTLE GROUND MEMORIAL TABLETS.

Points Located, July 28, 1882.

- No. 1. Stake marked "Freeman's Farm."
- No. 2. "Balcarras Redoubt."
- No. 3. Stake marked "Frazer's Camp."
- No. 4. Stake marked "Arnold Wounded—Breyman's Redoubt."
- No. 5. Spot where "Frazer Fell."
- No. 6. "British Line of Battle, Oct. 7th."
- No. 7. "Morgan's Hill."
- No. 9. Stake marked "General Gates' Headquarters."
- No. 10. "Site of Bemis' Tavern, 1777."
- No. 11. "Dirck Swart's House."
- No. 12. "American Entrenchment near Mill Creek."
- No. 13. "Place of Lady Ackland's Embarkation."
- No. 14. "Site of Sword's House."
- No. 15. Stake marked "Taylor's House."
- No. 16. Stake marked "Frazer Buried."
- No. 18. Stake marked "Burgoyne's Headquarters."
- No. 19. "British Redoubt."
- No. 20. "Old Battle Well," Freeman's Farm.



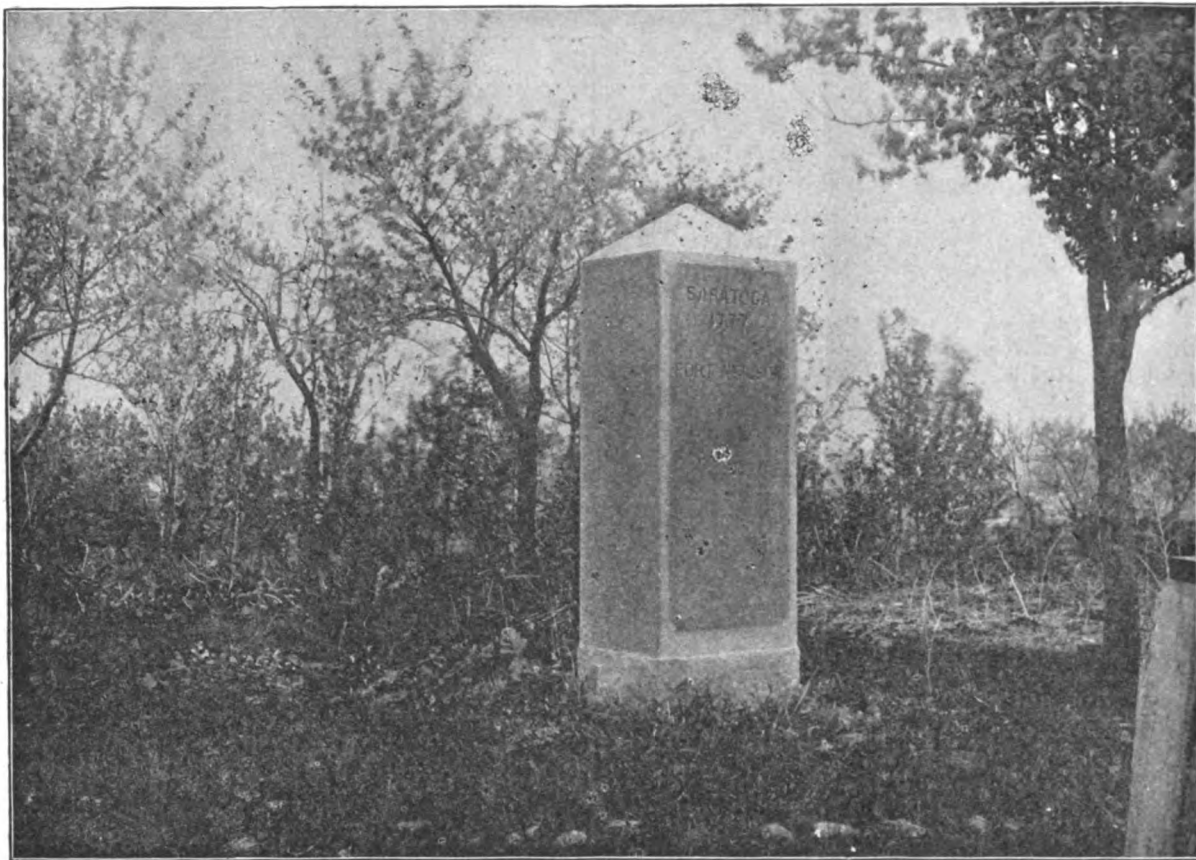
SARATOGA SPRINGS.



AMERICAN CAMP, BEMUS' TAVERN, OCTOBER 7TH, 1777.

The Gift of Giles B. Slocum.





**FORT NEILSON, AMERICAN CAMP, BEMUS' HEIGHTS.**  
The Gift of James M. Marvin.



**BALCORRAS' REDOUBT. SUCCESSFULLY ASSAILED BY MORGAN'S RIFLEMEN, OCT. 7, 1777.**  
The Gift of Martin D. Hardin.

## Saratoga Pilgrimage, Sept. 19th to 22nd, 1902.

TO the world outside, Saratoga Springs is famous for its waters, which gush from a rocky strata with many medicinal properties and many distinct flavors. People who visit the place take the waters seriously, and morning, noon and night, according to the fashion, the springs are visited by their devotees and gallons of water disappear down the willing throats of the worshippers at the shrine of Aqua Pura.

To others of the world outside, Saratoga Springs is noted for its home of high play and its horse racing. Here during the season are assembled the most motley gang that can be gathered together, from the millionaire, who sets the pace, to the New York boot-black, who follows the lead of his superior. The heavy plunger and the crap-shooter are assembled here to gamble, and every opportunity is given them to do so. The streets are overrun with all conditions of men, and the hotels swarm with everything that has the price. Diamonds sparkle on the haggard visages, and distorted figures of erstwhile affluent Hebrews.

To others also of the world outside, Saratoga Springs is famous for its Floral Festival and Carnival Week. This event draws annually one hundred thousand people to the village to witness the pageant, who spend at least a quarter of a million dollars during their stay. The programme for this year was as follows:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Floral Ball at Convention Hall.

The name of the spectacular dance to be produced this year is "Egypt, or the Lotus Blossom." In it are introduced: March of the Priests and Attendants, Harpists, Cymbal Dancers, Trumpeters, Slaves, Flower Girls, etc.; Dance of the Sun Worshippers; Dance of the Lotus Blossom; Dance of the Mummies; Snake Charmer's Dance; Dance of Cymbals; The Argus Eye, or Peacock Dance, and Nautch Girls' Dance with Slaves, and surprises. Over two hundred children and young ladies take part, and their costumes are all new and original, made expressly for this occasion.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Fireworks at the New Race Track.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Receptions.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

2.20 p. m. Floral Parade.

8.30 p. m. Grand illuminated Proteus Parade with over one hundred characters in gorgeous costumes and twenty beautiful floats brilliantly illuminated. This pageant, with the costumes, appeared at New Orleans last Mardi Gras.

9.30 p. m. Grand Proteus Costume Ball at Convention Hall. Proteus and all of his lords and ladies in their court costumes will be received by Queen Flora.

To more of the world outside Saratoga Springs is famous as a convention town, as it has an auditorium of large capacity, and its numerous hotels are capable of entertaining one hundred thousand guests.

The Business Men's Association is composed of energetic and progressive citizens, who are constantly looking out for the material welfare of their attractive town with good results.

But it remained to a few of the world outside to call attention to Saratoga Springs' greatest source of interest and revenue.

The battlefield of Saratoga.

The famous historian, Crecy, gives the battle of Saratoga as one of the fifteen famous battles of the world. The Saratoga Battlefield Association have placed tablets at the principal points of interest, but have then stopped short of what should have been accomplished. It remains for the Business Men's Association, backed up by the public patriotic sentiment, to make the anniversary of the battle of Bemis Heights, September 19, of such national importance that two hundred thousand people may be gathered for the ceremonies. The first move that should be made is to get the State of New York to purchase Freeman's farms as a public park. On this place overlooking a spring that both armies tried to secure, more blood was shed than upon any spot on the field; to-day, a hog-sty occupies the site that should be sacred and unpolluted.

The Society for the Preservation of Historic and Scenic Places would no doubt take up the work of preservation were they requested to do so by public sentiment.

At the dedication of Stony Point, in the wilds of Rockland county, thirteen thousand people attended the ceremonies. If Saratoga should dedicate this battlefield and properly prepared for it a year or two in advance, it would make an event of national importance. There are, in the United States, many independent military companies (who wear the continental uniform) that make annual trips about the country. If all these could be gathered together on the anniversary of this battle and take part in a sham fight, it would make a spectacle that the world outside would gladly see.

There are one hundred thousand members of patriotic societies who would be interested in such a gathering, and they would be bound to be more desirable visitors than those who are drawn to the races. By making the event of September 19th a worthy one, the summer residents would prolong their season until this date, and people returning from the mountains and lakes, would stop here a few days, and this would all mean additional revenue to Saratoga Springs, and that is what those who seek its welfare are working for.

**M**R. THEODORE F. SEWARD, the organizer and secretary of "The Golden Rule Society," has gone where we are taught the golden rule is practiced. Mr. Seward gave his material life to the betterment of mankind, and his many writings on this subject have been eagerly read, and in some instances practiced, but the Golden Rule Association, like our patriotic associations, are too slow for the grasping greed of the times, and those who waste their time trying for the betterment of others are generally worked to death and never appreciated, while the man who accumulates a fortune by meanness and crookedness to others, can with this capital, do more to gain the plaudits of the crowd with a stroke of his pen than the other with his life of denial and toil.

#### HEADSTONES FOR REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Sections 83 and 84 of Chapter 225, Laws of 1896, which deal with the subject of burials by the State for persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States do not appear to cover those persons engaged in the War of the American Revolution and War of 1812.

Section 2 of Chapter 203 of the Laws of 1881, which was repealed, seems, however, to have been revived and amended by Chapter 411 of the Laws of 1898, and is as follows:

Sec. 2. Any interment provided for by the provisions of this act shall not be made in a cemetery, or in any cemetery or plot used exclusively for the burial of the pauper dead. The grave of any such deceased soldier, sailor or marine, and the grave of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion, who shall have been heretofore buried in any of the counties of this State, but whose grave is not marked by a suitable headstone, and who died without leaving means to defray the expense of such headstone; and the grave of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or

marine who served in the army or navy of the United States during the revolutionary war, the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, or war with Mexico, and who shall have been heretofore buried in any of the counties of this State, but whose grave is not now marked by a suitable headstone, shall be marked by a headstone containing the name of the deceased, and if possible, the age and rank of the deceased; such headstone shall not cost more than fifteen dollars, and shall be of such design and material as shall be approved by the board of supervisors, and the expense of such burial and headstone as above provided for shall be a charge upon and shall be paid by the county in which the said soldier, sailor or marine shall have died; and the board of supervisors or other board or officer vested with like powers, of the county of which such deceased soldier, sailor or marine was a resident at the time of his death, is hereby authorized and directed to audit the account and pay the expenses of such burial and headstone in the same manner in which the accounts of such officer as shall be charged with the performance of such duty as above provided shall be audited and paid.—L. 1881, c. 203, Sec. 2, as amended and revived by L. 1898, c. 411.

This law appears to be still in full force and would seem to cover the situation.

WALTER SETH LOGAN.

September 3, 1902.

L. H. CORNISH, ESQ.,  
239 Broadway, New York.

My Dear Cornish:—The enclosed seems to be all there is that relates to the subject of gravestones for revolutionary soldiers. It will be noticed that the money is to be collected from the county where the soldier died, not necessarily from the county in which he is buried, and I suppose that some sort of record proof would have to be made to identify the grave and to show the service of the soldier.

Yours very truly,

WALTER S. LOGAN.



THE BRITISH LINE OF BATTLE, OCTOBER 7th, 1777.



# SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

## SARATOGA CHAPTER S. A. R.

From the Daily Saratogian.

The organization of Saratoga Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, was completed August 26, 1902, at a meeting held in the rooms of the Business Men's Association. The meeting was well attended both by the local members of the Order, and members from other cities, among the latter being Walter Seth Logan, of New York, president of the Empire State Society; Secretary Louis H. Cornish, of New York, and C. W. Shumway, of New York.

After some preliminary discussion the following officers and members of the governing board were chosen to manage the affairs of the Saratoga Chapter:

President, Cassius B. Thomas; first vice-president, Douglass W. Mabree; second vice-president, Sylvester E. Strong, M. D.; secretary, Thomas R. Kneil; treasurer, Earl H. King; register, Charles M. Davison; historian, the Rev. E. J. Cook; chaplain, the Rev. William Durant, D. D.

The following will constitute the board of managers: The Hon. E. T. Brackett, H. B. Hanson, J. H. Caryl, William Cumming Story, Douglass W. Mabree, Jr., J. K. Walbridge, D. O. Lohnas, Abram Viele, C. F. Comstock, George A. Farnham, W. S. Knowlson and General W. B. French.

## PILGRIMAGE TO SARATOGA.

The pilgrimage of the New York Chapter S. A. R. to this village in September was then taken up. Plans for the entertainment of the visitors were made and the programme for their three days' stay was informally laid out.

The chapter will arrive here on Thursday night, September 18, and spend Friday morning in sightseeing, and a trip to the Schuylerville monument. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon an informal reception will be tendered the visitors by the Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. In the evening at 7 o'clock a banquet will be enjoyed at the United States Hotel. This day will be the 127th anniversary of the battle at Bemis Heights, and the toasts following the banquet will be of a patriotic nature, and will have reference to this decisive battle of the Revolution. Among the speakers will be General Logan, Senator Brackett, General W. B. French and others.

## EXCURSION TO BEMIS HEIGHTS.

On Saturday morning the chapter will make an excursion to the Bemis Heights battle ground, taking in the many points of historic interest about the grounds. On Sunday undoubtedly there will be religious services in the Convention Hall.

The New Yorkers are very enthusiastic over the trip, and in addition have plans mapped out whereby the expedition may be an annual feature at Saratoga. If there is enough interest taken by the local chapter, steps will probably be taken to prevail on the State to purchase the Freeman Farm, where the most serious fighting took place and where historic points abound. In the case of its purchase by the State the grounds would be made into a large park where visitors might come and see for themselves the mightiest battle ground of the Revolution. In this case it would, without doubt, be made the mecca annually of thousands of sightseers, thus serving the double purpose of benefiting Saratoga and fostering a spirit of patriotism.

## WOULD PROLONG THE SEASON.

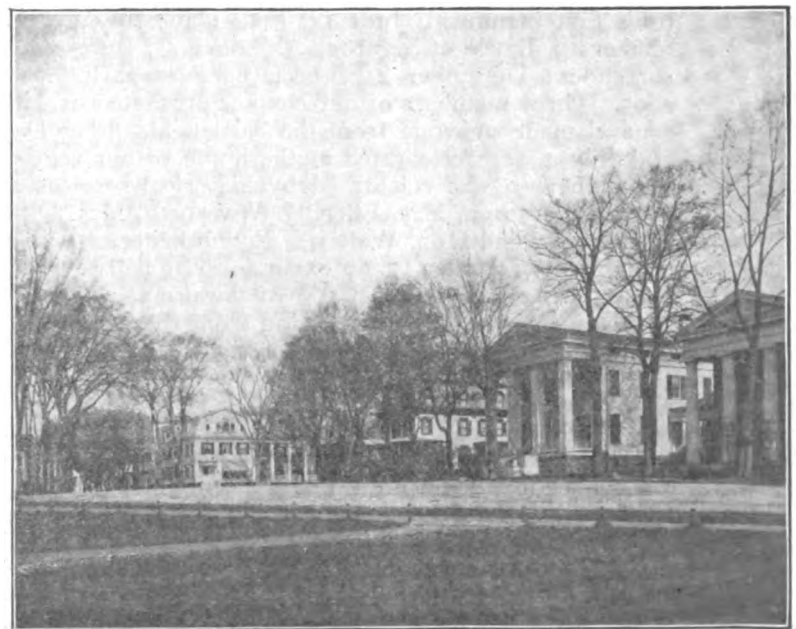
In connection with this Mr. Cornish said yesterday: "As I understand it your season here used to close with the first of September, but for the last five or six years the Floral Fete festivities have prolonged it another week. Now, there doesn't seem to be any possible reason why it couldn't be extended a couple of weeks longer bringing here the great patriotic societies every year. The anniversary of the battle of Bemis Heights comes at a most beautiful time in the year and thousands would probably eagerly seize the opportunity to celebrate the event and at the same time see the beauties of Saratoga.

"Our society numbers on its roll some of the greatest and most influential men in the army and in public life. They are men like Roosevelt, Hanna, Lodge, Depew, and Dewey, who have influence and who would only be too glad to use it in encouraging a plan like this. If you take an interest in this plan I have no doubt whatever that we can have a great celebration here every year, a celebration, like that we had at Stony Point, the other day when 13,000 people were present, and when the Governor and the West Point cadets turned out to help celebrate a great historical event."

## THE PATRIOTIC SIDE.

Mr. Cornish also discussed the patriotic side of the question and the need for something like this to encourage and foster a patriotic spirit. In connection with this he told the story of the well at Freeman's farm, where some of the hottest fighting of the struggle took place. "Now," said Mr. Cornish, "I have a photograph of the well, with a drove of hogs in the foreground. It is a good example of patriotism in this present day."

Governor Logan also spoke briefly on the Empire State Society and its aims. He said he was glad to see a local chapter of the order and would like to see Saratoga a patriotic as well as social center. In closing he said the New York Chapters were delighted to come up here and would come prepared to spend a most enjoyable three days, an expectation which he knew would not be disappointed.



FRANKLIN SQUARE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

## THE SARATOGA CHAPTER.

The local chapter is very enthusiastic over the order and many applications are being received daily. With this latest addition the complement of patriotic societies at Saratoga will be complete, the S. A. R. being the last

to enter the field where the D. A. R. and the C. A. R. have been so successful. Cassius B. Thomas, the president, and Douglass W. Mabee, the first vice-president, who were both present at yesterday's meeting, are enthusiastic over the order, and are well qualified to make the Saratoga Chapter a success.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SARATOGA CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

**T**HE formative period of the Saratoga Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution was the season of 1894, during which several meetings of the visiting and resident daughters were held under the guidance of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, "founder," at the United States Hotel, at which history and genealogy were discussed and considerable enthusiasm created in the matter of a chapter to take in the whole of Saratoga county, which culminated September 4 in the following organization: Miss Katharine Batcheller, regent; Miss Rhoda Thompson, vice-regent; Miss Anna M. Jones, recording secretary; Mrs. Jasper Cairns, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James Mingay, registrar and treasurer; Miss Nelly H. Walworth, historian.

Miss Louise Ward McAlister was the State Regent at the time and has always taken great interest in our chapter. Her suggestion that chapters take Indian names for their title was approved, and the word Saratoga, but with the modern form of the word, Saratoga, which in the Iriquois tongue meant the place of swift water, was adopted.

Mrs. Donald McLean was the special representative of the State Regent during our first year. The second year of our chapter life was filled with interesting studies, readings and a good time generally, for we had among our many guests Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Mary I. Forsythe, Miss Eugenia Washington, "founder;" Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Crane, Hon. Walter S. Logan, Gen. and Mrs. George S. Batcheller. The days we celebrate are February 22, April 30, Washington's first inaugural; June 14, Flag Day; July 4, September 19, Battle of Saratoga; October 17, Burgoyne's surrender; December 21, Forefathers' Day, June 14, 1895. Three members of our chapter presented us with a gavel made of wood from the battlefield. Flag Day and July 4 were celebrated at the home of our regent. September 19 was celebrated by historical services at Theatre Saratoga, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, Mrs. Donald McLean and Hon. Walter S. Logan being especially prominent. October 17, an excursion was had to Freeman's farm, site of the Battle of Saratoga, where we were joined by a large delegation from the Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution of Albany. The chapter now including a number of winter residents of New York City, called by us the New York Contingent, it was deemed proper to have a second vice-regent, and named from that membership. Miss Anna M. Jones was chosen for the position. At a later date vice-regents were increased to three, the first for Saratoga Springs, second for the county and the third for New York City.

Our third year was equally active. A gavel made of wood from the battlefield was presented to the Presbyterian General Assembly by the chapter, the presentation being made by the Rev. Dr. William Durant, S. A. R. We also presented some of the same wood to the Federation of Woman's Clubs holding their convention

here that summer, to form part of a new gavel for their use.

July 4 was a red letter day for Saratoga. Invitations had been sent to every chapter in the United States and a large delegation was present; indeed, the celebration took in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and even the 6th. The evening of the 3d witnessed a grand reception in the ballroom of the United States Hotel. Hon. C. H. Sturges, in behalf of the citizens, extended the welcome. Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, responded for the Daughters, and Gen. Horace Porter for the Sons. Gen. George S. Batcheller and Gen. W. B. French acting as special escort to Gen. Porter. A dance followed, the grand march being led by Miss Katharine Batcheller and Gen. Horace Porter. The exercises on the 4th were held in Convention Hall, which was filled with 5,000 patriots. The principal speakers were Hon. C. H. Sturges, Gen. W. B. French, Gen. Horace Porter, Mrs. Donald McLean, Lieut. Governor C. T. Saxton and Hon. W. S. Logan. Prominent among the guests were Mrs. Lulu Gordon, of Atlanta; Miss Eugenia Washington, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington. The music was under the control of Miss Lillie Bergh, of New York.

On Sunday patriotic and choral services were held in Convention Hall, with the address by Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, of New York City.

On Monday the children of the American Revolution held the fort at the Town Hall, under the leadership of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Boston. An afternoon excursion to Ballston followed, a reception being tendered by Mrs. Andrew W. Smith at her mansion on High street, a very large number of the visitors attending.

On August 21, 1896, the chapter accepted the distinction awarded it in being named to get a white oak tree from the battlefield and ship it to California, to be planted in Golden Gate Park, in the historic arch representing the thirteen original States during the celebration of the surrender of Yorktown, October 19. James Mingay thoroughly explored the battlefield and selected a sapling growing on what was at one time bloody ground, being in front of the redoubt stormed and taken by Benedict Arnold.

April 1, 1897. Miss Louise Ward McAlister entertained the chapter at her residence in New York City.

July 4 (Sunday), a patriotic religious and choral service was held in Convention Hall. Rev. Dr. Territt, of Hamilton College, being the principal speaker.

September 9 the House of Pausa was a scene of beauty, when the Daughters assembled to celebrate part of the Battle of Saratoga, the guests of honor being Miss Mary I. Forsythe and Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee. The address of welcome was given by Miss E. W. Brown, regent. A fine musical programme and a sumptuous collation was enjoyed by all amid the suggestive surroundings of old Pompeii.

As a chapter we were active during the Spanish War, sending money, clothing and other relief to the sufferers. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of our chapter, as soon as war threatened, took steps and aroused the women of the United States to form the Woman's National Relief Association and spent much of her time and

means amid sickness and suffering at Fortress Monroe and Montauk Point, accompanied by her daughter, Reubena Hyde Walworth, historian of our chapter, as a volunteer nurse and who gave her young life to her country. No soldier dying on the field of battle ever won a brighter crown. She was buried October 22, 1898, with military honors. Assisted by many other chapters, we reared a beautiful monument to her memory in Greenridge Cemetery, much of the preliminary work for which being done by our New York contingent, under the leadership of Mrs. Jasper Cairns and Miss Anna M. Jones.

The above gives an illustration of the activity of all succeeding years.

We have assisted at many local services and entertainments in aid of local charities. Erected sign boards on the road to the Saratoga Battlefield. Some of our members contributed towards the portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, our honored first president-general, which now hangs in the White House. Have sent \$50 to the Continental Hall Fund and expect soon to send another contribution; also \$25 to the Army and Navy Relief Society. The McKinley Mounment Fund has been remembered by us.

The Chapter has always been represented at the Continental Congresses and State Conferences.

To Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee we are greatly indebted for many acts of loving kindness and assistance in our chapter work.

Mrs. Julius H. Caryl, historian of the Washington Heights Chapter of New York City, has been to us truly a lady bountiful as well as a fairy godmother, throwing open on several occasions her historic mansion, filled with priceless art treasures, that we might replenish our treasury for patriotic work.

June, 1901, the New York State Conference met with us. We had the honor and pleasure of entertaining the president-general, Mrs. Fairbanks, and many other distinguished guests from all parts of the State.

During the past year we have maintained a room as headquarters of the chapter, and at its opening reception each daughter donated a dainty china cup and saucer for its social functions.

An interesting and artistic year book was prepared and its programme fully carried out, giving instruction as well as pleasure.

Our chapter is framed in oak grown on the battlefield of Bemis Heights and has hanging by its side, amid our many gifts an autograph letter of Benjamin Franklin, presented by Miss Augusta P. Wiggins.

The membership of the chapter is 117.

LOUISE HILL MINGAY, Regent.



MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

*C. B. Thomas*  
President

*J. W. Lyman*  
V. President

*W. L. Thompson*  
Secretary

*W. H. Waterbury*  
Treasurer

*T. R. Kneil*  
Cor. Secretary

*Directors.*

*M. G. Annis*

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*E. E. Durkee*

*W. D. Eddy*

*H. C. Smith*

# Business Men's Association

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

## THE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

**T**HE Business Men's Association of Saratoga Springs is truly a remarkable organization, its guiding star always being the betterment of Saratoga Springs.

Since its inception the organization has kept up a steady advertising campaign, and by its exceeding liberality in expenditures, etc., to-day sees "The New Saratoga" more than ever "The Queen of Spas."

It is needless to dilate upon the many natural advantages of Saratoga, with its abundance of health-giving mineral springs, its accessible location, practically in the heart of a forest, affording an abundance of shade, its beautiful lake and its parks. These, coupled with the vast and attractive hotels, the world's famous race track, the magnificent speedway, Convention Hall, etc., would suffice to put Saratoga in the front rank of Summer resorts.

But the Business Men's Association says this is not enough. "We want Saratoga not alone to be the equal, but the superior of anything in America." Let us see what they do towards carrying out their ideal.

First, they work hand-in-glove with the Village Trustees and secure large appropriations for the beautification of Saratoga. For example, \$50,000 is appropriated annually, simply for the care of its streets. Small wonder that Saratoga's drives are unsurpassed.

For the amusement of its guests every year Saratoga devotes a week, beginning with Labor Day, when the reins of government are handed over to King Carnival, and the village becomes entirely subservient to his mandates.

The annual floral parade is beyond description, and certainly must be viewed to be appreciated. Nowhere in the world can so great a display of florally decorated bicycles, automobiles, carriages and floats be seen as moves through Saratoga's streets early in September. Although the parade is ephemeral, lasting but two hours, yet thousands of dollars are expended upon it, and the beauty of the whole affair more than repays the outlay.

Of all gorgeous spectacles, what can equal the Floral Ball held in Convention Hall on Monday night of Carnival week? The hall is specially decorated with flowers for the occasion and the disciples of terpsichore reign supreme.

And so it goes on. Expensive descriptive pamphlets are prepared by the Association and scattered broadcast. A newspaper advertising campaign, costing hundreds of dollars, is inaugurated. Various associations are invited to hold their conventions in Saratoga, special accommodations and inducements are offered them—all this to popularize Saratoga. It certainly requires a master mind to plan and direct all this, and is found in the person of the indefatigable President of the Association. Where is the man, woman or child in Saratoga who does not know Mr. C. B. Thomas. He has resided in Saratoga for over thirty years, and every progressive movement has found him in the front rank.

Mr. W. L. Thompson is the efficient Secretary and his work in harmony with Mr. Thomas' has borne fruit. Messrs. J. W. Lyman, Vice-President; W. H. Waterbury, Treasurer, and T. R. Kneil, Corresponding Secretary, are more able co-workers; while the directors, Messrs. M. G. Annis, J. M. Colcord, E. E. Durkee, W. D. Eddy and H. G. Smith, are always on hand when there is anything to be done for the benefit of Saratoga Springs.



BROADWAY AND DIVISION ST., SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.





SARATOGA'S CONVENTION HALL.

## GO BY THE WEST SHORE R. R.

The West Shore Railroad has made a special rate of \$7.85 for the round trip to Saratoga Springs and return to New York.

A party will leave Thursday afternoon, Sep. 18th, on the Continental Limited, leaving the foot of Franklin St. at 2:25 p. m.; foot of West 42nd St. at 2:45 p. m.; and Wehawken at 3 p. m., running by day light through the historic and picturesque scenery of the Hudson Valley: Tapan, Stony Point, West Point, Cornwall, Kingston, Newburgh and Catskill, reaching

Saratoga at 9 p. m. If a sufficient number go by this route a special car will be attached and will run right through to Saratoga Springs.

Apply for tickets at the office of the Eastern Passenger Agent, H. B. Jagoe, 359 Broadway, New York City.

## The Everett House,

**SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.**

**ACCOMMODATION FOR 175 GUESTS.**

**\$2.00 Double, with Bath. \$2.50 Single with Bath**

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**"STONELEIGH."**

RESIDENCE OF DOUGLAS W. MABEE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Corner Circular and Union Street.



## SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Saratoga Springs is beyond comparison as a summer resort.

The village has been aptly styled "The Queen of Spas" and right royally does she bear her title.

Situated in the eastern part of the State of New York on an eastern spur of the Adirondacks the village offers the health and pleasure-seeker a climate having all the characteristics and health-giving power of the Adirondacks with none of the rigors and inconveniences of access and residence of the Adirondack resorts.

Nature has lavishly endowed Saratoga Springs in the abundant supply of mineral water, which bubbles from hidden laboratories of mother earth. The waters of health, in almost every conceivable combination of mineral constituents, flow from over forty springs within the limits of the Spa. Few ills which flesh is heir to cannot be cured by coming to the fountains which Sir William Johnson and the Indians knew and patronized nearly two hundred years ago."

Railroads furnish easy access to the village. From Boston and New England the Boston and Maine and Boston and Albany. From New York, the South and West the New York Central and Hudson River, with its magnificent equipment, lands the traveler in Albany, whence the Delaware and Hudson carries him to the Spa.

On the north the Delaware and Hudson affords access.

The village is situated practically in a grove, so abundant are the shade trees which line its streets. You may travel the wide world over and nowhere will you find such avenues lined with stately elms and maples. The trees, remnant of the primeval forest, are at once the glory and pride of the Spa.

Historically, the village is of supreme interest. On the plain between the village and the Hudson Burgoyne made his last desperate struggle to rend the New England Colonies from their sisters, and on these plains Gates won his memorable victory which ultimately gave a place among the nations to our own favored land. Saratoga is inseparably connected with the history and glory of America, and the old battlefields are a worthy object of pilgrimage for America's loyal sons and daughters.

Within easy driving distance of the village lies Saratoga Lake, famous in the aquatic history of the United States. It is a beautiful sheet of water, from Snake Hill to its outlet. It abounds in fish and offers abundant facilities for boating. On its shores famous hostelrys afford comfort for man and beast, and a Saratoga Lake dinner is an epicurean event.

Not only in summer, but also in winter the lake attracts the devotee of sport. It is an ideal spot for ice boating and many enthusiasts take advantage of the opportunities offered. Trolley lines afford easy access to the lake shore, while the Union Avenue drive to Saratoga Lake is one of the delights of a lifetime.

Saratoga is pre-eminently a convention town. It makes the care of guests, in a large measure, its principal occupation. Everything that can be suggested for the comfort of guests has been adopted in Saratoga. Within easy reach of the great markets, surrounded by a country lavishly endowed by nature, the best and only the best, makes up the cuisine of hotels and boarding houses.

The village has accommodation for 50,000, and time and again in August, that number of people has been

accommodated within its limits. Its hotels are the most famous in the world, not only because of their size, but also because of their accommodations and the splendid success of their management. Two hotels alone can accommodate over 2,000 guests each. In plumbing, sanitary appliances and cuisine the hotels of Saratoga are unexcelled.

It has been said that Saratoga is a very expensive place in which to spend the summer. This is an entirely erroneous statement. You can live as cheaply in Saratoga as in any summer resort anywhere, and you can live as extravagantly. Saratoga is as comprehensive in its scale of prices as in all things else. It is the summer resort of the world—and suits its supply to the demand. If you wish to come to Saratoga for the summer you can secure a furnished cottage with all the modern conveniences for a moderate sum, and you will find that the expense of living in Saratoga will not exceed the expense of living at home. The village has many cottages which can be rented for the summer and all the cottages are in desirable locations.

The "cottage colony" is one of the features of the summer life of the place. Of late years the rental of cottages for the summer months has steadily increased and the cottage life has grown to dimensions almost beyond belief. Troy, Albany and New York contribute largely to the summer population of health and pleasure-giving Saratoga Springs. In late May and early June the cottages are opened and remain open until "September's golden month." Out-of-door life is one of the many pleasant features of the place, and the cottages with their wide verandas and delightful shade afford peculiar advantages for its enjoyment. All the cottages are within easy reach of the hotels, which in large measure are the center of the social summer life.

The large hotels will each accommodate a small army of guests and are second to no hotels in the world in any respect. These vast caravansaries have lately undergone great improvement and are in every way thoroughly up-to-date. There are no larger and better hotels in the world than in Saratoga Spa. The social attractions at these hotels are among the numerous things that make summer life at the Queen of Spas delightful. Each is provided with a large ballroom; each maintains a magnificent orchestra, and makes special effort along all lines for the comfort and entertainment of its guests. The same spirit which actuates the proprietors of the large hotels is in most of the landlords of the smaller hotels and boarding houses.

These smaller hotels and boarding houses, by the way, are features of Saratoga life which call for special comment. They are the winter homes of the permanent residents thrown open to the summer guests, and in them one meets all the comforts of home, and at the same time the attractions of a summer resort. Nothing could excel the accommodations of the boarding houses in the village. Besides all these public places, accommodations in private families can be secured, at low rates, and the Business Men's Association will gladly assist in locating anyone at hotel, boarding house or in private family.

Saratoga has more public halls and places of assembling than most cities. Its Convention Hall will comfortably seat 5,000 persons and can be stretched so as to accommodate 1,000 more. It is so located and fitted that it is practically on the ground floor; and there is

such an abundance of exits that danger from fire is done away with. In addition to this mammoth hall, it has other meeting places which will accommodate audiences numbering anywhere from 400 to 1,800. In each of these buildings there are large committee rooms and places for section meetings. The large hotels have halls which are at the disposal of their guests for meeting places.

In the matter of out-of-door sports Saratoga is not at all behind the times. Its race track, under the present management, offers the horse lover the attraction of high class sport. The track has been extensively changed during this winter and to-day is fully equal to any metropolitan track in every way. The purses offered by the Saratoga Association are attracting the best owners and the best horses in America.

Just out of the village the Saratoga Golf Club has constructed Golf Links which are beautifully kept and pleasantly located. Just over in the west are the Luzerne mountains, foothills of the Adirondacks; to the south are the Catskills, while to the east is the wide view to the Green mountains. The golf devotee could not possibly find more attractive surroundings for his pastime.

The lover of the trotting horse will find the newly constructed Speedway, reaching out toward Saratoga Lake, a splendid place for testing the speed and endurance of his pets.

It would be impossible to place too much stress upon the magnificent drives which Saratoga furnishes. The village yearly expends thousands of dollars in the improvement of its streets and their splendid road beds call forth the hearty commendation of everyone.

In the way of bicycle paths the Saratoga Sidepath Comission has constructed along all the highways of the surrounding country ideal paths. These, supplemented by the streets, than which no better cycle paths can be found, give the devotee of the wheel all the facilities for the sport that he need ask. The Geyser path; the Lake path; the path to Mt. McGregor are very fine.

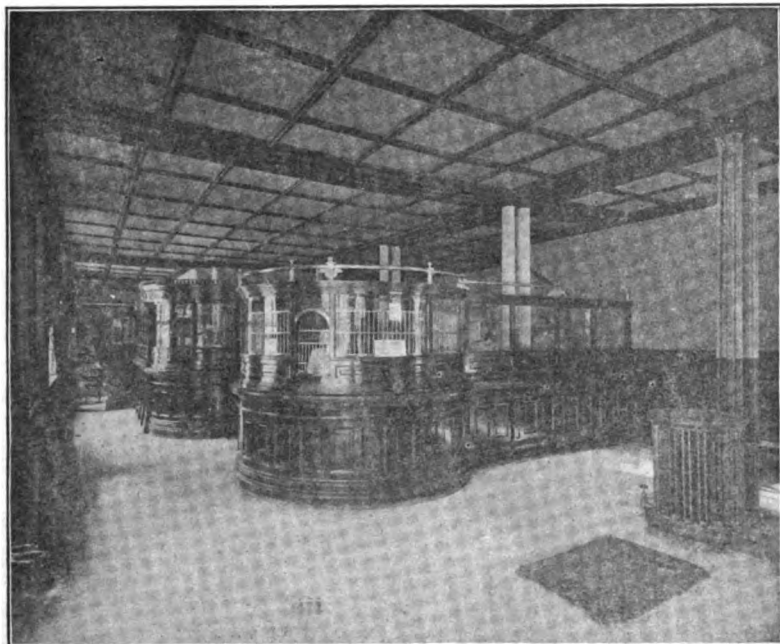
Polo playing has lately made its appearance in Saratoga, and the Saratoga Polo Club is one of the most progressive in the United States. It has purchased and fitted up a fine polo ground just west of the village, and already the games played thereon have won national reputation.



BROADWAY, FRONT GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

# FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

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Capital and Surplus, \$200,000

This Bank was opened as a Private Bank by Thomas J. Marvin in 1838. Organized as a State Bank in 1852. Changed over to a National Bank in 1865.

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CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

ALL CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVES  
PROMPT ATTENTION.

This Bank has paid to its shareholders since its organization as a National Bank

**\$539,000 00 IN DIVIDENDS.**

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Vice-President, H. B. HANSON.

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The special features of this Spring: It contains valuable properties common to others, considered medicinally. It is strongly cathartic. Thousands who drink it pronounce it of superior quality. Used with good effect in cases of rheumatism. HATHORN only needs to be tried to be appreciated.

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It is the most valuable curative water, and, for medicinal or table use, can be drank with greatest advantage at any time.

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## SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS JANUARY 2d, 1902.

DEPOSITS, AUGUST 26th, \$1,364,643-86.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

SURPLUS, \$50,000.

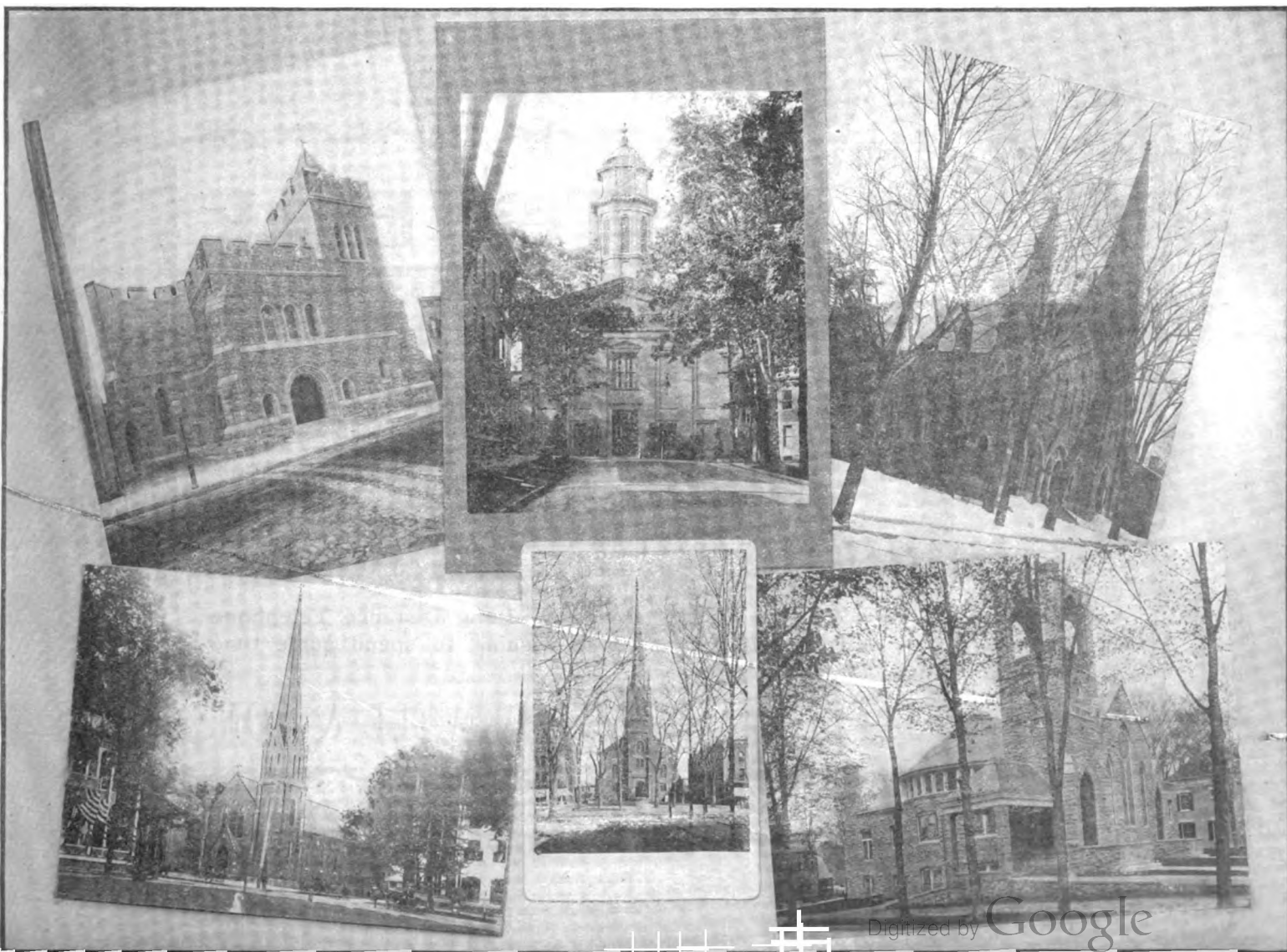
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Centre of  
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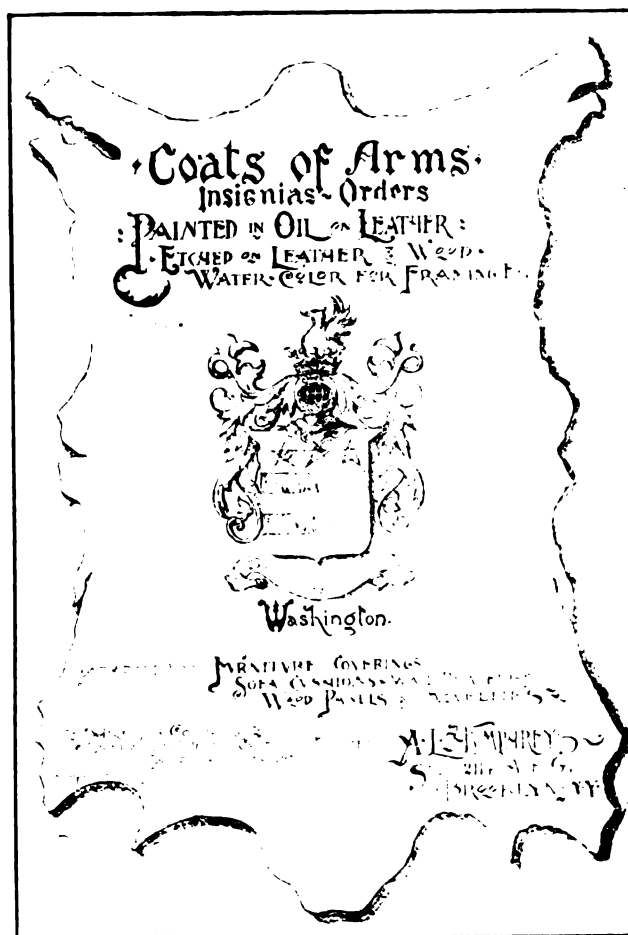
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ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 2,000 GUESTS.

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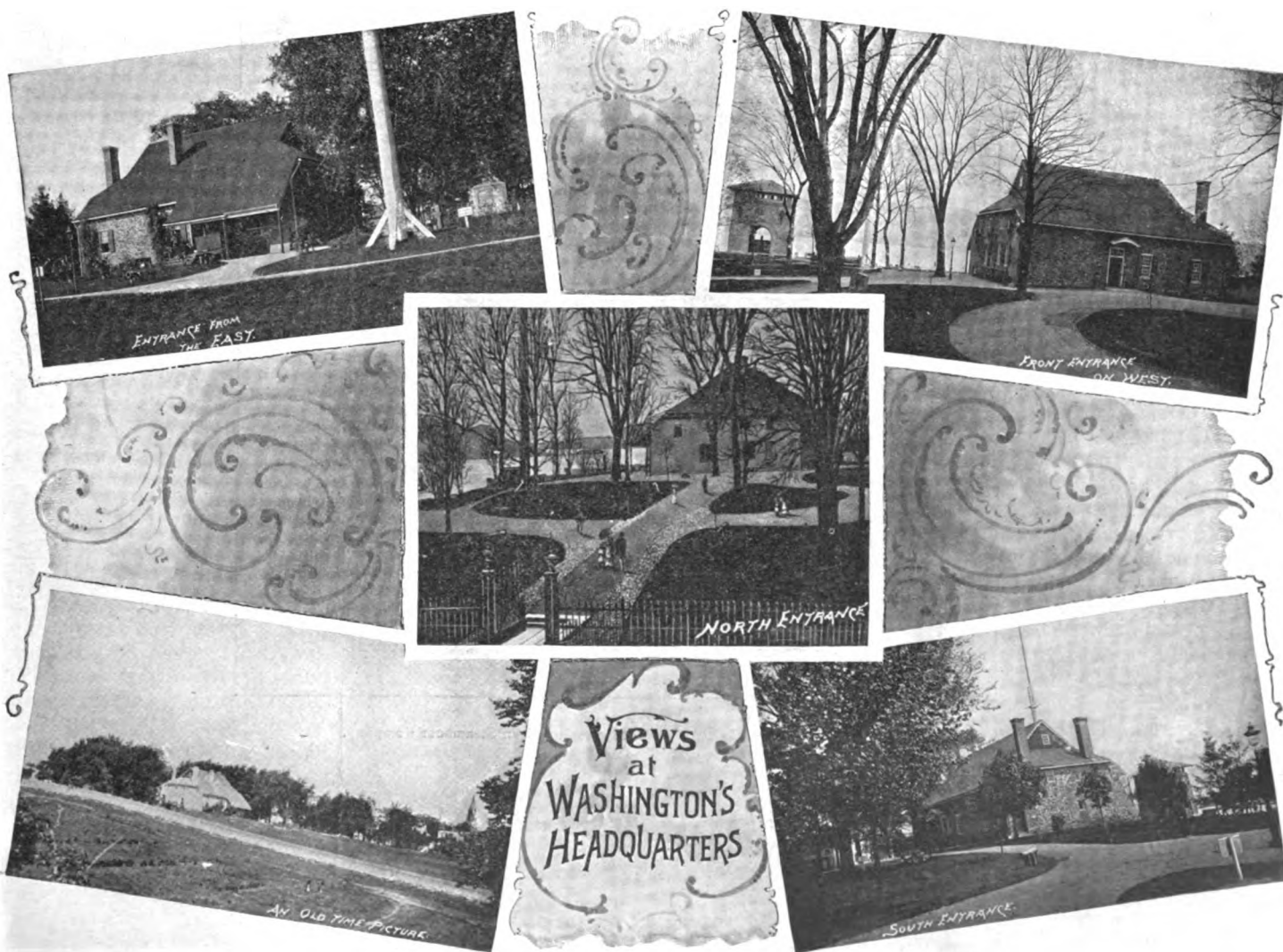
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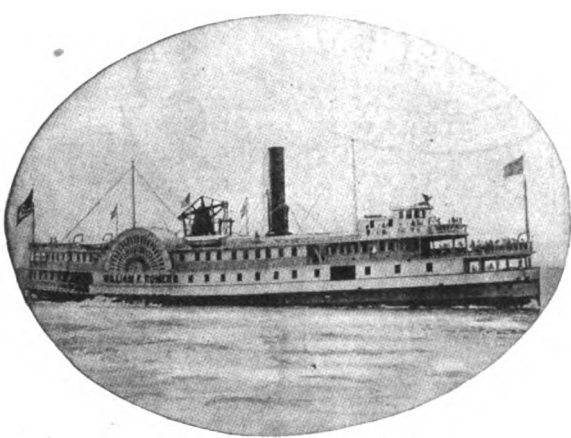
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STEAMER "JAMES W. BALDWIN."



MAJOR W. H. WESTON, President Central-Hudson Steamboat Company.





# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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## VOLUME IX.

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The largest concern having its home office in Newburgh is the Central-Hudson Steamboat Company. Its capital is \$1,500,000, and its fleet consists of nine steamboats, the "Newburgh," "Homer Ramsdell," "James W. Milton Martin," "Poughkeepsie," "Marlborough" and "James T. Brett."

This company was organized in April, 1899, by Major Wilbur H. Weston and Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. It purchased all the steamers and other property of the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company of Newburgh, the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company of Poughkeepsie and the Romer & Tremper Steamboat Company of Roundout. Major Weston has been President and General Manager of the company from its organization, and Mr. Odell was its Treasurer until he became Governor of the State, January 1st, 1901, when his father, Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, was elected in his place.

\*The officers of the company are Wilbur H. Weston, President; Albert B. Boardman, Vice-President; Benjamin B. Odell, Treasurer; Francis G. Kimball, Secretary; Samuel A. Crum, Assistant General Manager; James A. Smith, General Freight Agent; Everett E. Willis, General Passenger Agent; Charles H. Halstead, Auditor.

The directors of the company are Wilbur H. Weston, Albert B. Boardman, Benjamin B. Odell, John Murray Mitchell, L. N. Littauer, Reuben L. Fox, Frank H. Platt, Nathaniel D. Lancaster, Frank S. Witherbee, C. W. Hogan and Homer S. Ramsdell.

The Central-Hudson Steamboat Company does by far the largest business of any of the transportation lines on the Hudson River. Its landing place in New York is at Pier 24, North River, foot of Franklin street, and its steamers run from there to Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Fishkill, New Hamburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Highland, Esopus and Kingston.

It also owns the Newburgh, Albany and Troy Line. The boats of this line make all landings between Newburgh and Troy, thus practically covering the whole territory between New York and the head of steamboat navigation on the Hudson. It has three steamers daily, each way, between Newburgh and New York, one in the morning and two in the evening. It has extensive docks and warehouses in Newburgh extending from the foot of Carpenter street south to the north line of the property of the Erie Railroad Company, with track connection with this road, as well as with the Electric Railway running to Orange Lake and Walden. Its facilities for

handling both freight and passengers are unsurpassed. Its steamers are equipped with all the modern conveniences, and its business is constantly increasing in volume. Its powerful steel propellers are able to keep navigation open between this city and New York during nearly the entire year. During the winter of 1899 and 1900 they missed but one trip on account of the ice, while during the winter of 1900 and 1901 they discontinued their trips for about four weeks.

To pleasure seekers and those in quest of health and recreation, the boats of the Central-Hudson Steamboat Co. offer many delightful excursions. Steamer "Romer" or Steamer "Baldwin" leave New York at 4 p. m. An enjoyable outing on a hot day is that afforded by taking the Steamer "Tremper" or "Martin" at 7:30 a. m., and meeting the down boat midway between Newburgh and Albany, arriving in Newburgh at 6 p. m. Passengers who desire to visit the beautiful new park at Kingston Point can do so by debarking at Roundout and taking the trolley to this popular resort.

Quassaick Chapter of Newburgh, Daughters of the American Revolution, has a membership of seventy-two. The name of an old Indian one signifies the "shadow of a rock." The chapter has placed as a part of its year's work, a huge boulder properly inscribed, on the site of the Old Forge at Moodna. It was here that the famous chain was put together which was stretched across the Hudson to prevent the British warships from passing. The blacksmith was Samuel Brewster, a descendant of Elder Brewster of Plymouth, of whom Longfellow speaks in "The Courtship of Miles Standish" as "The hill that was nearest to heaven, covered with snow, but erect, the excellent elder of Plymouth." On the occasion of the unveiling a luncheon was served at the Palatine to visiting Daughters, after which the Chapter and guests were driven to the Forge. Miss Adelaide Skeil, the Regent, presented the tablet in a graceful speech to the State Regent, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, who, in accepting it, referred to the many historic events which had taken place in the vicinity. Following Mrs. Verplanck, John Marshall Chew made a stirring patriotic speech, after which the party were driven back to Newburgh, over the historic stream, called Moordna, or Murderers' Creek, past the fields where was held the last cantonment of the Continental Army. During the present year, as formerly, Quassaick Chapter awarded prizes to the school children of Newburgh for the best essay on "My Favorite Hero of the Revolution."

MRS. JOHN ROY, Historian.

## PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

NO greater service can be rendered to our country than to place object lessons of patriotism before the youth of the Republic to imbibe them with a love of country and the sentiment of patriotism.

It is peculiarly fit that the Sons of the American Revolution should, as they doubtless will, seriously consider this matter. Being acquainted with and in touch with the Sculptors of Washington for schools, we shall take pleasure in seeing orders for the bust faithfully attended to and carried out, and the names of donors properly placed on every bust. This idea of placing the bust of Washington in the public schools of the nation has been heartily endorsed by ex-presidents and many illustrious citizens.

## WHEN LINCOLN CAME TO GETTYSBURG.

## A SILENT DISPATCH.

## I.

The statesman walked the halls of state,  
Our Lincoln, the Beloved;  
Afair the thunder clouds of fate  
The Alleghanys moved,  
And mustering hosts of blue brigades  
Were darkening earth and air.  
He turned away from crystal halls  
And bowed himself in prayer.  
—Once over our flag stood still the sun,  
Three nights were a day and three days were one,  
That day was Gettysburg!

## II.

He walked again the crystal halls,  
As one from burden free,  
And found a patriot there whose face  
Was speechless agony.  
He raised his hand: "The field is ours,  
The invader's arm is riven!"  
"Whence comes the news?" the patriot asked.  
"The message came from Heaven!"\*  
—Once over our flag stood still the sun,  
Three nights were a day and three days were one,  
That day was Gettysburg!

\*The incident is practically true.

## III.

He walks as one of God upheld;  
Earth's axle bends and sways,  
On three times fifty thousand men,  
Two hundred cannon blaze,  
No soldier knows what night would bring,  
To that unchartered field.  
To him who sought Heaven's council hall  
It was alone revealed.  
—Once over our flag stood still the sun,  
Three nights were a day and three days were one,  
That day was Gettysburg!

## IV.

When Pickett's men had cleft the fields  
Hills leaped in horror dire,  
And stood like men with lifted shields,  
While the gray lava's fire  
Sunk into ashes, thin and pale;  
Then swift the heroes formed  
And all the wavering force assailed  
That, baffled, force had stormed.  
—Once over our flag stood still the sun,  
Three nights were a day and three days were one,  
That day was Gettysburg!

## V.

The meteor flag that flashed from Heaven,  
Then lightened in the cloud,  
And 'neath the skies thrice thunder riven,  
The Alleghanys bowed.  
July the 3rd; the cloud wings reft  
Revealed again the sun,  
The skies of Liberty shone clear,  
And those three days were one.  
—Once over our flag stood still the sun,  
Three nights were a day and three days were one,  
That day was Gettysburg!

## VI.

Lincoln? To consecrate the field  
To Gettysburg he came,  
And on that morn when earth stood still  
In Heaven's arrested flame.  
The blue brigades around him pressed,  
As they had ever done,  
And waited for the prophet's word,  
Ten thousand men as one.  
—Once over our flag stood still the sun,  
Three nights were a day and three days were one,  
That day was Gettysburg!

## VII.

Care worn he bent on them his face,  
The centuries were there;  
'Twas thinner than that hour when Heaven  
Its message sent through prayer.  
He spake: "The dead have given this spot  
The glory that is due,  
And this grand land shall perish not  
Comrades, to them are true."  
—Once over our flag stood still the sun,  
Three nights were a day and three days were one,  
That day was Gettysburg!

## VIII.

O Gettysburg! O Gettysburg!  
O day of days sublime,  
That made new destinies for men,  
And set the clock of time.  
So spake the man who summoned Heaven  
His heroes to unfold,  
And saw the hosts invisible  
Like the young king of old.  
—Once over our flag stood still the sun,  
Three nights were a day and three days were one,  
That day was Gettysburg!

## IX.

Helpers invisible there are  
That prophet souls may know,  
O'er them night's silver irises  
Of appreciation glow.  
The earth revolves in spirit zones,  
And circles spirit spheres,  
And oft life's choral overtones  
The unchafed spirit hears!  
Ho, comrades ho; the pledge renew  
To our dead heroes to be true.  
As erst, at Gettysburg!  
—HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

A dollar subscription has been received from Lake Placid, N. Y., to renewal from August, 1902, with no name attached. Will the sender, if this attracts their attention, supply the deficiency?—EDITOR.



SITE OF WATER BATTERY, SARATOGA BATTLEFIELD,  
ON BANKS OF HUDSON RIVER.

### THE SARATOGA PILGRIMAGE.

The pilgrimage to Saratoga Springs to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga, while not attended by a numerous throng, was a success in one way; it was that of interesting the people of Saratoga in securing for themselves and their posterity, a part of the Saratoga battlefield.

A bill is being drawn by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, that will be presented to the State Legislature by Senator Brackett, and will have the support and signatures of 200 business men of Saratoga Springs.

The ceremonies at Saratoga consisted of a reception given by the Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R., of which Mrs. J. Mingay is regent. The large parlor of the United States Hotel was beautifully decorated by American flags and was attended by the ladies of Saratoga. Addresses were made by President Walter Seth Logan, Mrs. J. Mingay, Mrs. Walworth, and Mrs. Terry, regent of the Fort Green Chapter of Brooklyn. A feature of the reception was the singing of the State Hymn "Victory." The music of the hymn was written by Anna S. Henry of Saratoga, and is dedicated to Reubena Hyde Walworth, who died as a result of her work as a nurse in the Spanish-American War.

The banquet tendered to the Empire State Society S. A. R., and other visiting compatriots and Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R., by the local Sons, at the United States Hotel was characterized by the spirit of patriotism which fairly surcharged the air. What the gathering lacked in quantity, from a numerical view point, was made up in quality.

Prior to the feast of reason the Sons and Daughters held an impromptu reception in the parlor of the hotel. The room was decorated with American flags in honor of the occasion. There was a spirit of informality in the gathering which was very suggestive of a family reunion.

About 8:30 o'clock Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society, and former President General of the National Society, marshaled his forces and accompanied by Mrs. James Mingay, regent of the Saratoga Chapter, led the way to the dining room where tables had been reserved. Among those noted were Capt. A. A.

Folsome, of the Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Morris Phillips, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Senator and Mrs. Stephen M. Griswold, L. H. Cornish, secretary of the Empire State Chapter, Mrs. Cornish, John Elderkin, president of the Lotus Club, New York; Frank Low, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Bascom, Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Kneil, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Farnham, Mrs. Herbert Turrell, the Rev. Dr. William Durant, Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Wakeley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin, Mrs. A. C. Hayden, Miss Grace Hayden, Mrs. E. B. Ashton, Deyoe Lohnas, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fonda, Mrs. J. H. Stafford, Mrs. C. E. Durkee, Charles Tingle, Mr. Fairchild and Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. George Morton, Mrs. F. H. Smith, Miss Julia Peters, the Misses Ingalls, Miss Merchant and Mrs. Mabel Haskins.

Following the banquet which was of a most sumptuous and delectable nature, President Logan, who rightly occupied the post of honor as toastmaster, claimed the attention of the diners and announced that the "sad and solemn hour" had arrived when all must pay the penalty, by being obliged to listen to the flow of eloquence which was to follow. President Logan, who is an entertaining and forceful speaker, then addressed the assemblage at some length. He said in part:

"We are here in Saratoga to-day to celebrate the battle which, more than any other, won the independence of the United States. The battle which Crecy has described as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. It was. It demonstrated to the world that the embattled farmer could not be trifled with. There was no telegraph in those days to disseminate the news of the battle. The only way was by messenger and they went North, East, South and West carrying the tidings that Burgoyne had surrendered. Other battles followed. There were some victories, but more defeats. Then followed the winter of Valley Forge, the campaign of Gen. Greene and the battle of Yorktown. Then come the news up the Hudson by messenger to the few patriots left in Saratoga that the tree which was planted at Bemis Heights, had borne fruit in Virginia.

After making a brief reference to pilgrimages made to various historic spots by the Empire Society, President Logan introduced Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, as the first speaker of the evening.

Mrs. Walworth, who has long advocated the purchase of the battle field at Bemis Heights by the State, to be converted into a public park, spoke briefly, but enthusiastically of the growing patriotic sentiment throughout the country, which she said was not a false sentiment. "It inspires us. We of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, must realize the influence which we can demonstrate. Remember we have a historic, and human interest that will serve to arouse this village set upon the foothills of the Adirondacks."

Mrs. Terry, one of the most enthusiastic members of the Fort Green Chapter, D. A. R., of Brooklyn, followed and gave a brief history of the work done by the chapter securing funds for the erection of a monument on Fort Green to the memory of the prisonship martyrs.

Mrs. James Mingay, regent of Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R., was introduced in a very flattering manner by the toastmaster to which introduction she briefly responded.

Other speakers were R. O. Bascom of Fort Edward; Mrs. Philip S. Wakeley, the Rev. William Durant, D.D., C. W. Wood of Syracuse; Capt. A. A. Folsom, Senator Griswold of Brooklyn; Thomas R. Kneil, L. H. Cornish, and John Elderkin.

Mr. Kneil's remarks were in the nature of a welcome to the visiting Sons and Daughters from the Saratoga Chapter. In this connection he read letters from a large

number of prominent men throughout the country expressing regret that they were unable to be here at this time. Among these was the following from Governor Odell:

"September 17, 1902.

"Mr. Thomas R. Kneil, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

"My Dear Sir:—Governor Odell desires me to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 11th inst., inviting him on behalf of the local chapter Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Business Men's Association of Saratoga Springs, to attend a banquet to be given at the United States Hotel on September 19th. The Governor will be in Gettysburg, Pa., on that day, leaving here tomorrow. He desires me to express his regret that he is unable to accept the invitation, and to assure you of his appreciation of your courtesy. Very truly yours,

"JAS. G. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Governor."

Others who expressed regret were President Roosevelt, David J. Hill of Nantucket, Mass.; Secretary of State Putnam Phalanx, of Boston; E. S. Douglass, West Point; J. Whitehead, New York; Horace White, Syracuse; Henry Cabot Lodge, Francis E. Brown, Wallace D. McLean, George Dewey, Chauncey M. Depew, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, and Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

At 11:30 o'clock the Sons and Daughters adjourned to meet on September 19, 1903.

The following day five coach loads visited the battlefield, and dined at the Tavern at Bemis Heights, an all-day outing which was delightful to all those who participated.

Sunday a union meeting was held at the First Presbyterian Church:

The congregations of the Second Presbyterian, the First and Second Baptist, and the New England Congregational Churches united with the First Presbyterian on Sunday evening in a patriotic service. The pulpit was occupied by the Revs. T. F. Chambers, E. T. Hiscox, H. M. Gesner, William Durant, and C. W. King. The speakers of the evening were Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., and Louis H. Cornish, secretary of the society.

In introducing Mr. Logan, who spoke on the "Present Issue," Dr. Durant referred to the hardships endured in securing our independence, and in laying the basis of our present prosperity. He said that it was particularly appropriate to hold a patriotic service on a day which was so near the anniversary of the two great battles which have been the turning points in our history, the battles of Saratoga and Gettysburg.

Mr. Logan said in part: "Dr. Durant has well associated the battles of Saratoga and Gettysburg, the anniversaries of which occur at this time, and they are the outcome of the two greatest documents in American history, the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation. It is right for us to gather in patriotic meeting in the shadow of the pulpit for the preacher, and the statesman and the warrior throughout our history have always had close connection. The thing of which I am most proud in connection with my ancestry is my descent from Thomas Hooker, the fighting preacher, who led his congregation through unbroken forests and who carried his Bible in one hand and his gun in the other, who fought six days of the week and preached on the seventh, but who was no worse a preacher because he was so good a fighter. And the principles of the Declaration of Independence of Thomas Jefferson's time were the principles of these sturdy people.

"On land between here and the majestic Hudson was fought a battle which is called one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. It was indeed the decisive battle of our war of Independence. Burgoyne's expedition had for its object the separation of the colonies of the North and South and the battle of Saratoga enabled the American colonies to fight together as they have, with one exception, ever since.

"The victory of Saratoga did more than that. It showed to the onlooking world that there were men here in these western woodlands entirely capable of defending themselves. It showed that a new nation had been born and that the sooner they recognized it the better. Nothing could keep Lafayette back when the struggle for liberty was going on, but the battle of Saratoga was the direct cause of the coming of Rochambeau.

"There was one particular of the battle of Saratoga which is worthy of note. The two great battles of America which were decisive to our national history are the battles of Saratoga and San Juan, and both were fought comparatively without commanders. It was the assembled forces of the nation that won both victories. At Schuylerville, a brilliant dash was made by one who afterwards proved himself a contemptible traitor, but the battle was won by the soldiers. At San Juan there was a commander somewhere, but he was not at hand when the great charge was made. The soldiers went up the San Juan hill because it was less dangerous to go up than to go back. They were under fire from all sides. The nation has its great men, but in a crisis, the great men are sometimes lacking and the fate of the country depends on the common soldier.

"The war went on and it would be difficult to say which contributed the most to American independence, the summer at Saratoga or the winter at Valley Forge under Washington and Steuben. The hearts of the people sometimes failed them, but there was one in the nation whose spirit never sank and in the darkest hours of our history. Washington was calm. Through to victory, Washington led the soldiers; from the defeat of Port Washington to the victories of Princeton and Trenton. The genius of this great commander will compare favorably with the genius of any other great military commander. The victory of Yorktown was spread abroad and the news crossed the ocean that those who came to conquer had been conquered.

"The nation Washington saved at Yorktown was a little strip of territory along the Atlantic, but the nation now extends over the whole country and its flag is respected wherever it goes. The nation whose strength lies in its soldiers has the destiny of the world in its hands.

"No two people hold the same idea as to the meaning of the word liberty. To the early Latins the word meant personal security, but the English have never had great need of jails. To them the idea of liberty is simply the right of every man to earn his share of the good things of the world and spend his earnings. It was this conception of the word that made our forefathers rebel against the unjust taxation, made them rebel against rulers who taxed them without their consent. It was the same spirit that governed the Saxon people throughout history. From the earliest days to the English conquest the principle was the same and when the Normans conquered the English, the conquered people mingled with victorious Normans and after many years, the Magna Charta was wrested from the unwilling hands of King John. In every instance, the love for liberty, the love of the Saxon people to do as they pleased with their earnings has caused the downfall of rulers.

"George III. could not tax the English people without



their consent and so he chose to tax the American colonies. The colonies had the sympathy of some of the greatest English of the time, and George Washington on this side of the ocean was not more gratified with the result of the war than was Charles Fox. The victory of Saratoga meant therefore that English speaking men should have the power to levy their own taxes.

"The question of taxation is not entirely out of date yet. The larger cities complain that the smaller cities or towns tax them and the state complains that a population of 40,000 has the same power that the Empire State has. These things will be corrected in time, and the fact remains that English speaking people throughout the world have the right to levy their own taxes, and will not pay taxes which they do not levy.

"The question of taxation is not the only one. The Saxon idea of liberty is not simply the right to pay taxes of their own levying but the right to earn for ourselves the good things of the world. The great question before the American people to-day is the question of trusts. The right to earn the good things of the world has been made effective only through competition, and competition rules the world of industry. The struggle now is to give back to the people this right which the trusts are taking from them. President Roosevelt does not like the word 'Trust.' He speaks of great Combines. It is the monopoly which is the evil and which is destroying human liberty because it does not consider the right of competition. Now the steel trust controls every bit of steel and a man who has worked in the steel trade all his life, cannot get work now unless the trust choose to employ him. And the trusts are in everything. I agree with President Roosevelt that this is the most important issue.

"It is not necessary to change the constitution of the United States, as is President Roosevelt's opinion, which would take years to do, but in my mind, the clause relating to the commerce between states contains the remedy for the evil. While I disagree with President Roosevelt politically and in his opinion, I have great faith in the man. I believe in his entire integrity of purpose and endeavor. My purpose is simply to urge upon you the necessity for action at this time. The force of arms is not necessary, but the stronger weapons of pen, tongue, reason and argument. As much responsibility lies with the women in the home as with the men at the ballot box.

"The time will come when the good things of the world will be more evenly distributed. Viewing from the palaces, something will be taken away, but the majority of the people will be better in every way. The victory over trust will be as decisive as the victory at Bemis Heights.

#### REMARKS BY L. H. CORNISH.

"An orthodox, when he gets religion sees the wickedness in others and undertakes to reform him. A stranger, when he visits a new place, sees its defects and tries to remedy them. In New York Harbor there stands one of the seven wonders of the world—the Statue of Liberty. I have lived there 25 years, and would probably never have visited the spot, had it not been for the visit of a country friend who called my attention to it.

"In New York City stands the Jumel Mansion, or Washington's headquarters, which members of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., have been trying to have the State purchase as a public park, that the old house which was built in 1758 can be visited by the public. After numerous meetings before the Board of Public Improvement, and common council and aldermen who voted in favor of it, it was presented to Mayor VanWyck for his endorsement, but he was out of office before he could legally sign the bill. A call was made upon Mayor Seth

Low for his endorsement, and he said that he would take it before the Board of Estimate and have it acted upon last January. In July I called upon the Mayor, and asked him what had been done about the matter. He apparently had forgotten all about it, and asked this question, "Where is this Washington's headquarters, in Manhattan or in the Bronx?" This from the President of a college whose site is within view of the historical spot was naturally startling, but this ignorance to things of a patriotic nature is universal; a patriot may give his entire life trying to accomplish something that a millionaire could do with the stroke of his pen. There are a few cranks in the world who should be occasionally given encouragement, and there are a few people who are willing to do so.

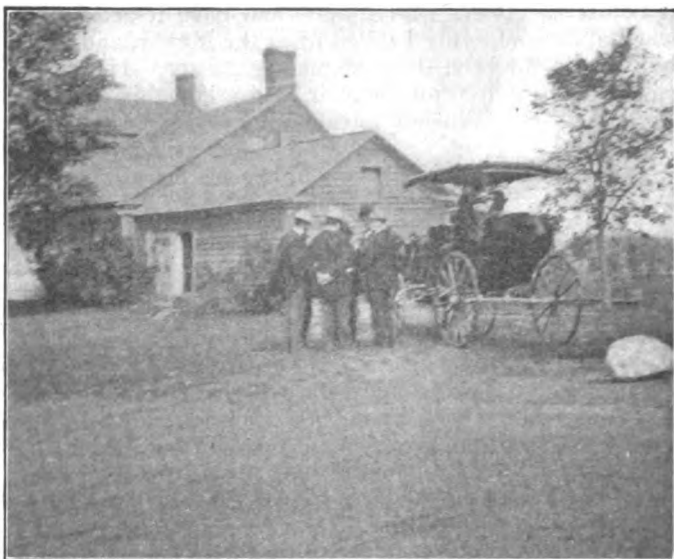
"Saratoga is famous for many things, some of which it is best not to dwell upon, but Saratoga can be made famous for something which it contains, but which has not received proper attention, and that is its battlefield. Crecy, the famous historian, says of the Battle of Saratoga, that it is one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. I visited this field yesterday with a company of about twenty-five interested people, among whom was Captain A. Folsom, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., a man noted for his research into Revolutionary history. When he saw the magnificent valley spread out before him, he said it was a shame that the whole battlefield from the Schuylerville Monument to Bemis Heights, including the tavern, should not be preserved by the State as a Public Park. We don't ask the State to preserve this whole spot or tract, but we do want to interest the State in preserving Freeman's Farms. This ground was where the advance of the British was checked; this ground was where the most of our patriot's blood was shed; this ground contains the remains of many dead to this date, and should be held as sacred ground. This ground overlooking a knoll where so much blood was shed was yesterday the site of a hogsty, and seventeen hogs were desecrating and polluting a spot that should be held in reverence by all good Americans.

"We are trying to form here in Saratoga a Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution to work in conjunction with the Daughters of the American Revolution, who always have and always will do the work.

"We have, at our end of the State the American Scenic



SCENE AT THE OLD WELL, SARATOGA BATTLE FIELD.



FREEMAN'S FARM, SARATOGA BATTLE FIELD.

Society for the preservation of Scenic and Historic places, and they are equipped to carry such an appeal through successfully. Mr. C. B. Thomas, of the Business Men's Association of Saratoga, has had an assurance that Mr. Brackett would present any bill you may draw up to the coming session of the Legislature. If our visits should have accomplished this, they should not have been in vain. The Saratoga Monument Association have marked the spot and made it easy to study, but they haven't gone far enough, and it remains for the Daughters of the American Revolution of Saratoga, assisted by a chapter of the Sons, to accomplish this good work.

"What our Society wants is 100,000 members instead of 10,000. If we had the larger number we wouldn't have to beg of the politicians as favors what really are duties they should perform. What the politician wants is votes; 100,000 would be of value to them, where 10,000 don't count much.

"I met on the steps of the United States Hotel to-day a leading politician: he was here to attend the convention. He told me a year ago that his only reason for joining the Society was for the fact that he was in politics and wanted it recorded somewhere that he was an American and not a foreigner. He had never attended any of our meetings or taken any interest in our Society, but his annual dues are of value to us in carrying on the work. Another stranger I met, wore our button and whom I addressed by asking him from what State he came, and he replied, California. I asked him whether it was patriotism or politics that brought him here, and he replied that it was politics. It is politics and not patriotism that most men strive for and there is something tangible in that, whereas, there isn't much glory in the other. Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives, has held up a bill that has been introduced to prevent the desecration of the flag; his excuse being that an over-zealous member belonging to the Society had said something to him that he didn't like. Speaker Henderson is now out of the way, and we will no doubt have the flag protected from desecration by the new-comer to office.

"We have in our Society the most prominent people of the Union, but these prominent people don't interest themselves in the Society's works. They have other things to think of, and it remains for a few to make known that there is such a Society in existence. We are formed for

the purpose of preserving historical spots, of inculcating patriotism for the respect of our government and our constitution. We are a Society that should be strong in membership, and it should be appreciated by the people. When our Society was first organized we allowed women as members. The Sons of the Revolution called us the Hen-society, and we didn't have backbone enough to stand this ridicule; we were compelled to disfranchise the Daughters with a result that to-day we have 12,000 members, while they have 40,000, and are heard from: they have worked and accomplished much. If our Sons had the time to enthuse as they have done, we would be a powerful factor in the land."

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Management held on September 26th, 1902, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED: That a Special Meeting of the Society be held at the Park Hill Club House, Yonkers, N. Y., at 7 o'clock P. M. on October 28, 1902, in commemoration of the Battle of White Plains."

It was also resolved that the Regular Meeting of the Society, be held at 8 P. M., at the Headquarters on October 21st, 1902, and the Board of Management recommends that no Business be transacted at that time, but that the Meeting be adjourned to the same place and time as the Special Meeting aforesaid.

By direction of the Board of Management, the Entertainment Committee have arranged for a meeting to be held at the Park Hill Club House, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, October 28, 1902. Dinner will be served at 7 P. M. and will be followed by a Promenade Concert, will you attend with Lady?

R. S. V. P.

The Keskeskick Chapter, D. A. R. will give a Reception to the Society in the afternoon from 4 to 6, at the Club House.

The Yonkers Chapter, S. A. R. will celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of White Plains on this date with us.

The Park Hill Country Club House may be reached by train from 155th Street Elevated Station on the Yonkers Branch of Putnam Division, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. to Park Hill Station, directly on the grounds of the Club. Trains run as follows:

From 155th Street: 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.05, 4.38, 4.55, 5.15, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.20, 6.40; 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00, P. M.

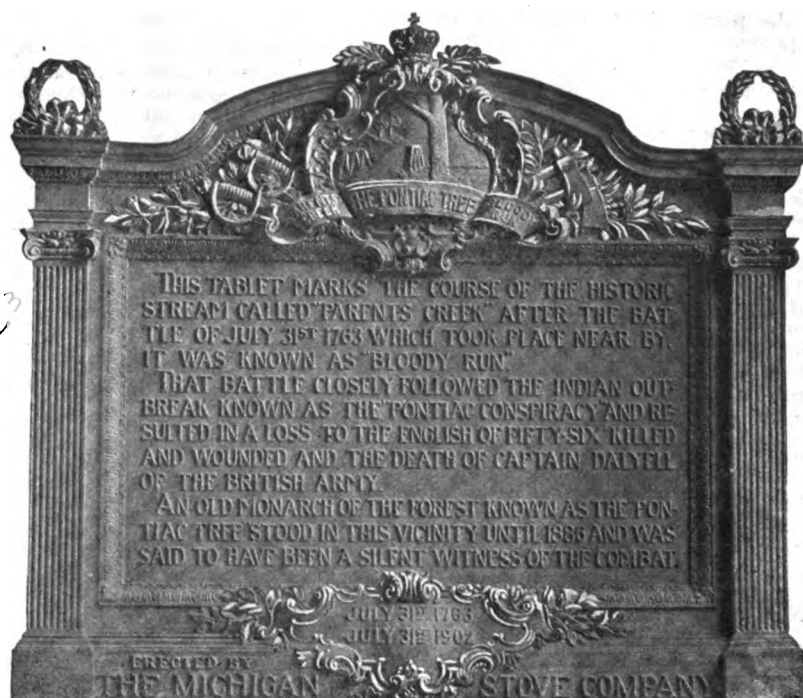
Returning leave: 9.33, 10.33, 11.28, 12.28, P. M., 1.28, A. M. and hourly thereafter.

There is also trolley connection with the Yonkers Depot on the N. Y. C. and Hudson River R. R.

Members desiring to go direct from business to the dinner will find all conveniences for changing their wearing apparel at the Club House.



PARK HILL COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE.



## BATTLE OF BLOODY RUN

Out Jefferson avenue, in the block between Adair and Lejb streets, a beautiful bronze tablet was unveiled in commemoration of the battle of Bloody Run, which took place on that spot July 1, 139 years ago. The dedication was attended by considerable delegations from the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution. Among the speakers were Director A. H. Griffith, of the Detroit Museum of Art, who contrasted the wilderness existing at the time of the memorable battle with the present bustling city.

"For many years previous to the fight," he said, "the country had been under the regime of the French. All this was changed in 1760, when England came into possession. The Indians became dissatisfied with English rule and Chief Pontiac organized a conspiracy to massacre the red-coats. His plans were discovered and defeated, and the British conceived the idea of striking a blow that the Indians would never forget. It was decided to send 250 men against them, and on the morning of July 30 the soldiers started. On the spot beneath the location of the tablet the soldiers were ambuscaded. The men were compelled to retreat over the bodies of their fallen comrades. Reinforcements came by way of river barges, but the enemy kept up a terrible fight, and eventually the battle was lost to the whites. During the retreat Capt. Dalyell, in an attempt to rescue a fallen comrade, lost his life.

A poem written by Edwin M. Grau, many years ago, speaks pathetically of this terrible battle. It was read at this afternoon's exercises. In part it was as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*  
But there came a noiseless band  
Like a misty column  
Moving over the sleeping sand  
Where yon river bathes the strand,  
Silent, slow and solemn.  
\* \* \* \* \*

Fiercely fighting, side by side,  
Deadly lines were closing!  
Friend and foeman as they died  
Fell within thy crimsoned tide;  
All in death reposing!

Morning o'er yon silver flood  
Bursting forth in glory,  
Shuddered at the stench of blood  
Rising on the steaming cloud  
From thy current gory!  
\* \* \* \* \*

Murmur on thou sparkling rill  
Peace is smiling round thee!  
In the valley on the hill,  
Peaceful scenes thy landscape fill—  
Peaceful prospects bound thee!

## THE OLD HALL OF RECORDS. (PROVOST JAIL.)

How many of the thousands daily passing the City Hall know, or think, or care, that Col. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, was a prisoner in the Provost Jail, now the Hall of Records?

A few months after his capture of Fort Ticonderoga, he was sent into Canada, and taken prisoner, September 14th, 1775, in a battle near Montreal. Lossing says:

"He had crossed the St. Lawrence at night with 110 men. It was a rough, windy night, and so few were the canoes that they had to cross three times. The Americans crossed safely, but were discovered, and Allen would have retreated if his boats could have carried all over at once.

After a battle of an hour and three-quarters, Allen surrendered, was marched to Montreal, and delivered into the custody of the brutal General Prescott.

"On learning that Allen was the man who had captured Ticonderoga, Prescott was greatly enraged, threatened him with a halter, and ordered him to be bound hand and foot in irons, and placed on board the Gaspee, war schooner, where neither seat nor bed was allowed him. He remained five weeks in irons on board the Gaspee at Montreal, and was sent to England to be tried for treason.

He was sent to Halifax in the spring of 1776, confined in jail there until autumn, and then sent to New York. There he was kept about a year and a half. From August, 1777, to May, 1778, he was a prisoner in the Provost Jail until he was exchanged for Col. Campbell, and returned to his fireside in Vermont."

What a picture! The return of the wasted patriot "to his fireside." The narrative simply states, "he never afterward actively engaged in military service, and died in eleven years."

History has recorded the horrors of that Provost Jail. "The upper chamber, called in derision Congress Hall, where the highest officials in captivity were so closely crowded together, that when, at night, they laid down to sleep upon the hard plank floor, they could change position only by all turning over at once, at the words right—left.

The main entrance to the prison was on the south. It had two lobbies, with strong barricades between the external and internal ones. A grated door was at the bottom of the stairs leading to the second and third floors. On the right of the entrance was the room occupied by Cunningham, and opposite was that of Sergeant O'Keefe, his deputy in office and cruelty. On the day of the British evacuation, as the Americans were moving down Chatham to Pear street, O'Keefe threw down his keys on the floor behind him and departed."

From what we know of Ethan Allen we may be sure he could not have remained inactive during the last five years of the war had he not been Cunningham's victim. We

are reminded of Hampden, the patriot dear to Englishmen, who was imprisoned for protesting against the "Forced Loan" of Stuart tyranny. To close an imprisonment rewarded his protest "that he never afterwards did look like the same man he was before."

The ruins of Fort Ticonderoga have been marked, recently, by a tablet.

And what of the Provost Jail where patriots suffered in silence and neglect? Let them be neglected no longer! No commercial estimate can be placed upon the value of the spot where they suffered. Let it speak of their patriotism to future generations because our country needs patriots.

A public hearing took place October 3d, at the City Hall, on the preservation of the Old Hall of Records, the Provost Jail. Returning from there, I saw a little messenger boy, with his parcel under his arm, stop and read the inscription upon the tablet marking the spot where the Declaration of Independence was given to the American Army in the presence of Washington. May the Old Hall of Records be preserved, and given a tongue to so speak to future generations of Ethan Allen.

CHARLOTTE SAYRE BOORMAN.

Fort Washington, N. Y. City, Oct. 3rd, 1902.

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

The seventh annual Chapter Day of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., celebrated September 16th in the beautiful Chapter House, was one of the most delightful social events in the life of the Chapter. At 3 o'clock a reception was held in honor of Mrs. William Seeley Little, State Regent of New York, at which time the Hudson Daughters entertained members from Brooklyn, New York, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburgh and Saugerties. Addresses were made and a social hour spent in the parlor and museum, after which a musical and literary program was given in the beautiful Auditorium connected with the building. Before the guests departed refreshments were served in the Library, and Reading Room. The house was decorated with brilliant autumn flowers, choice blossoms being presented by Mrs. Little in token of the loyalty and admiration of the Chapter. The 16th of September was selected as Chapter Day because on that day, 1609, Hendrick Hudson discovered the site of the city of Hudson. During the exercises this year the Chapter Members unanimously decided to make arrangements for the proper celebration of the Tri-Centennial of this event.

Parts Six and Seven—constituting Parts One and Two of Volume II.—of "The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass., with some Related Families of adjoining towns and of York Co., Me." are now ready for delivery. Persons who are familiar with the first volume will know what character of work to expect in the second. Parts Six and Seven will, for the present, be sent by mail to any address on receipt of \$1.00 for each part. Payment in advance will save time and expense, and prevent the necessity for keeping accounts, except in the case of libraries, or other institutions where bills must be audited before payment. Address David W. Hoyt, Providence, R. I.

A fourth annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association was held at the Fort William Henry Hotel at Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y., on the 29th day of July. Historical addresses of great interest were delivered as follows:

General Horatio Gates, by Rev. John Henry Brandow, of Schuylerville; on Benedict Arnold, by the Hon. Grenville M. Inghalsbe, of Sandy Hill; on Some "Ifs" in the Burgoyne Campaign, by Francis W. Halsey, of New York City; on Madam Reidesel, by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York City; on Where we got our Government, by Dr. George Cary Eggleston, of New York City.

The following officers were elected:

Gen. Henry E. Tremaine, Rev. William O. Stearns, Mr. Sherman Williams, Mr. Robert O. Bascom, Mr. Francis W. Halsey, Mr. Harry W. Watrous, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Rev. Dr. Joseph E. King, Trustees. Hon. James A. Roberts, President; Dr. Daniel C. Farr, First Vice-President; Hon. Grenville M. Inghalsbe, Second Vice-President; John Boulton Simpson, Third Vice-President; James A. Holden, Treasurer; Robert O. Bascom, Secretary; Frederick W. Richards, Assistant Secretary.

#### FLAG PRESENTATION.

On Wednesday morning, June 18, a handsome silk flag was presented to the Wadleigh Memorial Annex (corner of Grand and Elm streets), by the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Addresses were made by the Registrar, Miss Fisher, and the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Taft, after the flag had been presented by the Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck. The singing of the pupils formed an effective portion of the programme, the rendering of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" being especially fine. The affair was a great success and was considered by all to be fully as enjoyable and instructive as the presentation of the flag to Grammar School No. 91 (High Bridge) last month.

#### WHO ARE TO BE THE PATRIOTS OF THE FUTURE?

The time is not far distant when all men and women who hold responsible official positions in national, state or municipal departments will have joined the great majority on the other side of life. Who are to fill the places made vacant by death? It is a very important question!

For more than a hundred years we preserved the inheritance bequeathed to us by the Patriots of the Revolution. Will those who are to come after us be able to do the same for another century? It is doubtful.

A good education, including a Patriotic Education for our children, is indispensable—the boy and girl Patriot of the present will be the man and woman patriots of the future. A Patriotic Education should be given to every American child, without reference to sex, age, color, sect, or place of birth. They should be taught to revere the memory of Washington and his compatriots. They should be warned against all organizations that are inimical to American institutions. They should be taught that the laws and constitution of the United States are to them paramount to every other power, organization, King, Prince, Potentate or Political Rules on earth.

A Patriotic Education would, more than anything else, tend to develop Honest Office-holders and likewise Invincible Soldiers. There is no better place to begin this patriotic education than in those great Democratic-Republican Institutions—our Public Schools, and it would be difficult to find a more appropriate Object Lesson than the Colossal Bust of George Washington.

MacDonald's Bust of Washington is composed of plaster and cement—indestructible—and will last for ages. The Bust, and the bracket (upon which the Bust stands), occupies just six feet in height on any wall. It is proposed to place these Busts in every Public School House in the United States, beginning with New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Patriotic citizens will be requested to procure and present these Busts to Public Schools in the various cities and towns. The names of the donors will be placed in imperishable letters on every Bust, and will be seen and read by millions of American boys and girls for centuries to come.

Patriotism is the panacea for all political disorders. It will cement the Union; perpetuate the Republic, and preserve the Laws, and the principles of Declaration of Independence.

There are now twenty millions of children of school age in this country. In a few years they will have become men and women. The destiny of the Republic will be in their hands. A patriotic education is of vital importance.

The price of MacDonald's Colossal Busts, with bracket, is \$25.00, packed and shipped to any city or town. been placed and erected on the walls of every Public School!

Wilson MacDonald's colossal bust of Washington has house in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City (over two hundred copies), by and through the patriotism and generosity of Frank Tilford, Esq., of New York, one of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In this enterprise it should be understood that under no circumstances will any application to any School Board—no raid upon the school funds of any locality will ever be made.

Reliance will be confidently placed in and upon the friends of the Public Schools, the patriotic men and women of means, who can afford to place the colossal busts of our illustrious countrymen—Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, all or either of them in our Public Schools and make each school house a "Hall of Fame."



## EXERCISES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE BUST OF WASHINGTON IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

First: 5 Minutes. Presentation Speech, and unveiling the Bust.

Second: 5 Minutes. Acceptance Speech.

Third: 5 Minutes. Instrumental music and singing.

Fourth: 5 Minutes Each. Two addresses by boy pupils.

Fifth: 5 Minutes. Reading or recitations by two girl pupils.

Sixth: 5 Minutes. Patriotic instrumental music.

Seventh: 10 Minutes. Speech, by invited orator, on Washington and his compatriots.

Eighth: 10 Minutes. Reading quotations from Declaration of Independence, or Washington's Farewell Address, or other selections from his writings.

Ninth: 10 Minutes. Song, "Star Spangled Banner," by the School; with instrumental music, and salutation of the flag.

Tenth: 5 Minutes. Closing address by Principal, and dismissal.

More than two hundred eulogies on Washington by the Sons of the American Revolution and the veterans of the G. A. R.

## THE DEVIL AND THE CONGRESS.

The Devil loves liberty, and so do the Congress.

The Devil has been a Liar from the beginning, and so have been the Congress.

The Devil is a Deceiver, and so are the Congress.

The Devil loves Rebellion, and so do the Congress.

The Devil was chained, and so will be the Congress.

As the Devil is in Hell, where will be the Congress?

Royal Gazette, New York, Dec. 23, 1780.

## PUBLISHED BY JAMES RIVINGTON.

It's said "In 1781, when British success looked very doubtful, he turned spy, furnishing Washington with important information; and, when New York was evacuated, Rivington remained in the city." A. A. FOLSOM.

September 27th, 1902.

The Patriotic Review begins Volume III. with the current issue, the price reduced to \$1.00 a year. It has a new portrait of the President in his khaki uniform of the U. S. V., and a page of portraits of eminent women, including Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York, the youngest "real daughter" of the D. A. R., and a prominent society woman; Mrs. Nelson Miles, Grace LeBaron Upham, Mrs. Frank B. Fay, and others. Among the special articles are "Colonial Music," by Isabella Kellogg, "The Alden Kindred in America," by Marian Longfellow; "Gunter Hall," by A. R. E. N. Nesbitt; two poems, official D. R. news, an editorial on the recent Flag desecration in the city of Boston, and other matter of interest to readers in the forty-five States where the magazine circulates. M. H. Brazier & Co., Trinity Court, Boston, Mass.

## PENNSYLVANIA S. A. R.

### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, HELD SEPTEMBER 25, 1902.

The following applicants for membership were elected: William Gilbert Irwin, Editor, of Pittsburg, Pa.; John Rarnett Martin, Student, of Elizabeth, Pa.; John J. T. Penney, Manufacturer, "Bellevue;" Lewis Clark Walkinshaw, Lawyer, Greensburg, Pa.

A committee consisting of the following members was appointed to make arrangements for appropriate patriotic ceremonies, upon the occasion of the removal of the remains of Revolutionary Soldiers, now buried in the grave yard of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and their re-interment in the Allegheny Cemetery, on October 23d, 1902: William L. Jones, Chairman; Albert J. Logan, Thomas Stephen Brown, Rev. W. A. Stanton, D.D., R. W. Guthrie, Gen. Willis J. Hulings, Neville C. Davison, John Reed Scott, James Denton Hancock, Rev. R. S. Holmes, D.D., Henry D. Sellers, Col. John P. Penney, James C. Chaplin, Franklin G. Paulson and H. B. Oursler.

A committee was appointed with Col. John P. Penney as chairman, to attend the ceremonies of marking the grave of Samuel D. Waldron, near Grove City, Mercer County, Pa., on October 10th, next.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

DENVER, Colo., July 23, 1902.

L. H. CORNISH, Esq.

Dear Sir—My copy of National Register S. A. R. has been delivered by Adams Express Co. to-day. If missing copy should arrive later, I will return it, or perhaps can dispose of it here and remit for it, which will no doubt be just as satisfactory. The Register represents a great amount of labor and is sold very cheaply for a book of its size and large contents. But it would be much more valuable had it an index of ancestors. Such an index might be prepared in simple form, and while it would represent little labor, compared with the original compilation of copy for the Register, and would be a small book in itself, it would be worth—as an inducement for new members in such societies—more than the Register itself, although, of course, valuable mainly in connection with the Register. As a supplemental publication it would seem to be worth while. Register will be placed in S. R. library. Yours truly,

JOHN W. BARROWS.

BOSTON, June 7, 1902.

My two copies of the Register arrived yesterday, and I wish to congratulate you and Mr. Clark upon the excellent work. It is a very desirable volume and a monumental work. The Society owes a great debt of gratitude to you, and I am sure that your efforts will meet with hearty praise and appreciation from all discerning compatriots. I hope that we may have future volumes and that the name of each State may appear at the head of the page under which its members' records are given. Barring this, I know of no important change to suggest, for the work is a grand one and must be of incalculable benefit to the Society. I want to express my appreciation, simply as a member, and to congratulate you and the Society on the appearance and the success of this great work. Very cordially yours,

EDWIN S. CRANDON,

of the Board of Managers, Mass. Society, S. A. R.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 11, 1902.

NATIONAL SECRETARY, 239 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Yours of July 4th as to National Register has reached me here. I have no recollection of ever subscribing for a copy, and can think of no more useless way in which to spend \$2.00. Sent C. O. D. would only make you unnecessary trouble, as I am not at home, and no one of my family is, and will not before two months. I do not want the book.

Yours truly,

RICHARD SILL HOLMS.

Springfield, Mass., April 30, 1902.

"Spirit of '76" Publishing Co., New York City.

Gentlemen:—Some months ago parties canvassed this city and vicinity for a work which they stated was soon to be published, containing a record of Revolutionary Soldiers. There are parties in this city who were interested in the same and subscribed for it, but the work has never materialized. I take the liberty to write you to ask if you could give us any information in reference to the publishers of this work. They were said to be located in New York City. Kindly send me the address of the party if you know the same, and greatly oblige. Yours truly,

DANIEL P. COLE, Secretary.

Louis H. Cornish, 239 Broadway, Room 26, P. O. Box 985, New York.

My Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will kindly find \$1.00 for renewal of my subscription to the "Spirit of '76." I only wish that all of the Sons could have it. Very respectfully,

A. K. RODGERS.

They Can! But don't!

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 4, 1902.

L. H. CORNISH, Esq., Publisher National Register, S. A. R., New York, N. Y.

My Dear Sir—The two copies of National Register, S. A. R., for my sons Jesse and Frank Wall are received, and will be presented to them on their arrival here. I am much pleased with the books, and consider them of great value for reference and to show the wide-spread interest of our American people in the loyalty and patriotism of their ancestors. Much credit is certainly due the compiler and publisher of this valuable work, which cannot fail to be appreciated by generations yet to come. I hope that you will be able to issue an annual supplement, or when sufficient material is in hand to justify the publication of a supplemental volume.

This will help to encourage interest in the Society and its commendable work. Very sincerely yours,

J. SUTTON WALL.

## LETTER TO SENATOR HANNA.

New York, May 6, 1902

Hon. M. A. Hanna, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

"My Dear Senator—I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with you at the banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution on Friday evening last. I was obliged to leave before you favored us with your address. This was a source of regret to me, but I was obliged to arrange my baggage and get to the train.

I have, however, read in the newspapers the remarks which you made, and it is especially gratifying to me to note that you spoke on the lines of instilling some practical ideas into the work of our organization. Our society is composed of about 13,000 men in all the States of the Union, who, to a very large extent, are representative men in their various localities, and, it seems to me, that we are a power for good in this country.

I helped to formulate and to support the resolution which was passed on Friday to give our society a basis for practical work, in instilling the ideas of patriotism and in educating the new-comers in this country in the principles of our form of government. Just how this is to be done or what function we can perform in the matter has not been definitely decided upon, as the matter is now in the hands of a committee.

I had the honor of being elected secretary-general of the national organization, and I assume the duties of this office with the understanding that we are to do some practical work during the coming year. As in your address you were kind enough to express sympathy in this movement, I take the liberty of suggesting to you that we would be glad to receive any advice from you in this matter, and if at any time you can see any practical work that the society can do or can make any suggestions as to a line upon which we could work, I would esteem it a great favor if you would advise me.

Extending to you my sincere regard, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

CHARLES WALDO HASKINS.

## DU VAL FAMILY—CORRECTION.

Editor "Spirit of '76":

Please make correction of "Du Val Family History Article," in April number, as follows:

"La Chanson de Roland, or Song of Roldand; not 'Sons' of Roland."

(One of the closing passages should read like this:

"During the stormy times of the Huguenot Wars, Marin or Mareen Du Val, as if by a 'Divine thrusting on,' left the sunny land of his ancestors to found a branch of his noble house in sunny Maryland. He came much as if he had been torn as a limb from the ancestral tree—the noble Maison Du Val—whose foundations were laid a thousand years ago in Norman-French soil. Land was patented to him in 1659, to which he applied the name of his alien, Castellated Manor—La Val or Du Val. Sincerely yours,

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

172 West Tenth Street. New York City.

WANTED.—Ancestry of David Lewis, born in Baltimore, Md., about 1760 or '70. (His wife's maiden name was Hawkins, sister to David Crockett's mother.) His father and an uncle, whose names were John and David Lewis, came from Wales and settled in Baltimore. Where can I get information concerning them?

WANTED.—A sketch of the life of Colonel Richard Lewis, who fought in the Revolutionary War; married Betty Washington, half sister of George Washington.

WANTED.—Where can I get a sketch or biography of the life of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence?

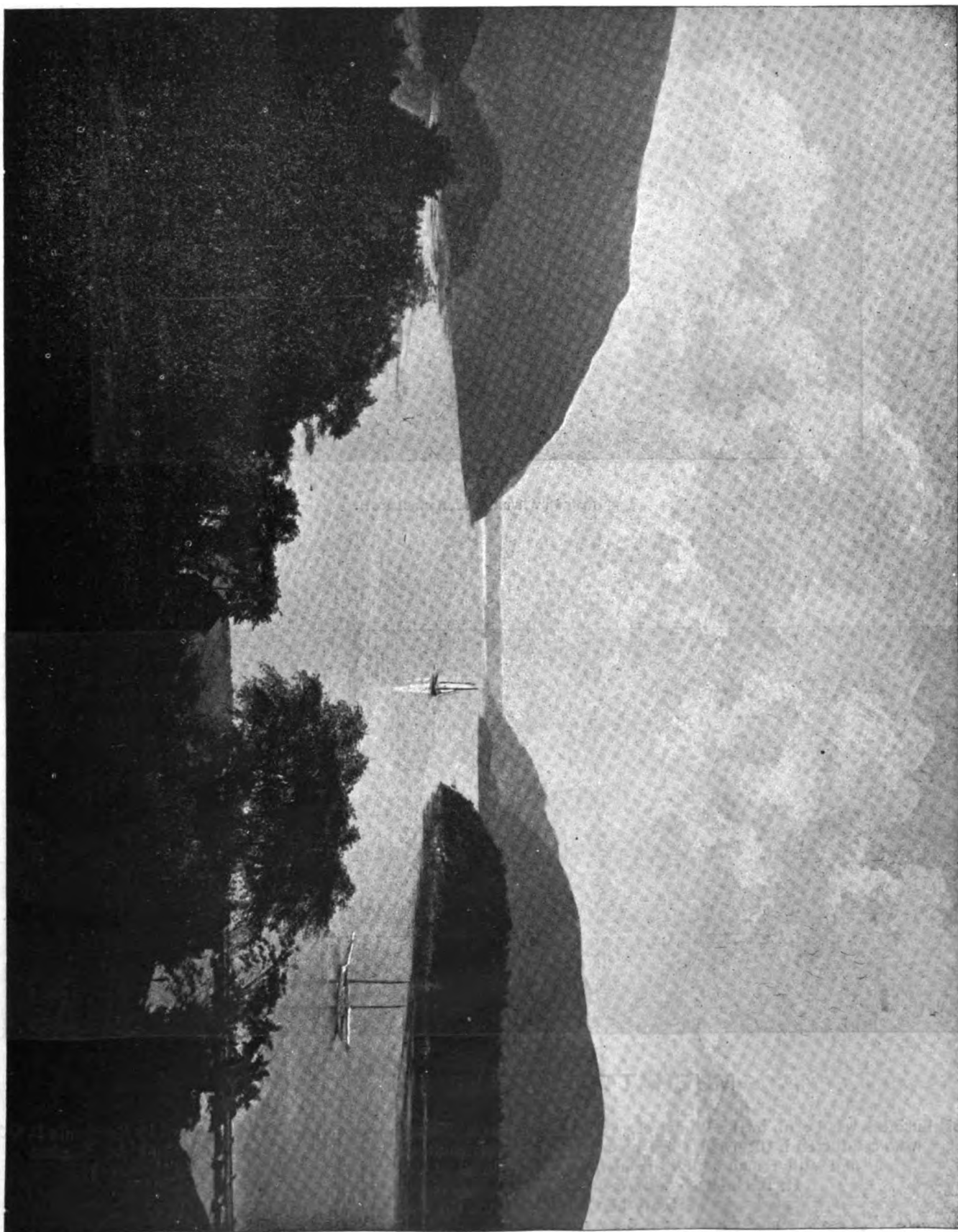
GEO. S. HARLEY.

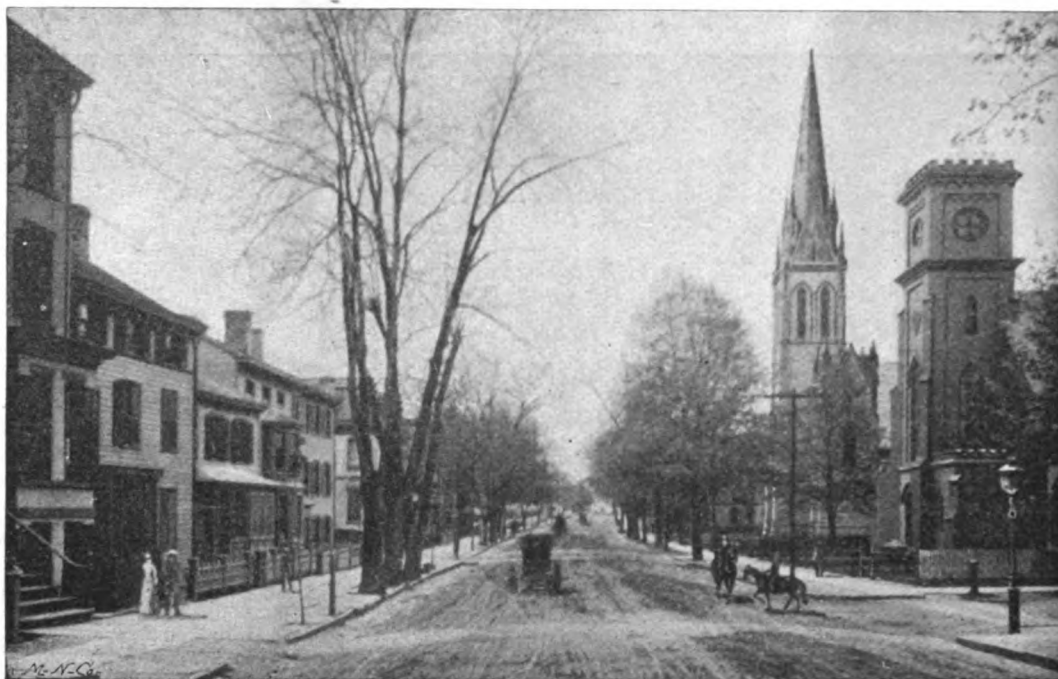
Laurel, Franklin Co., Indiana.



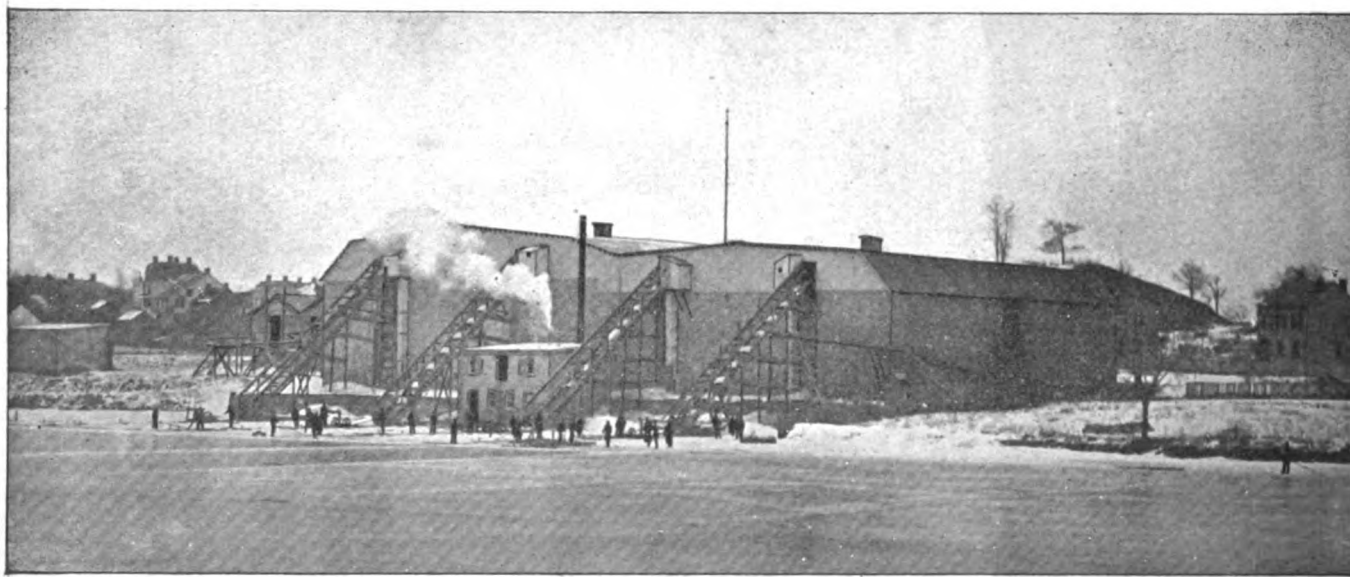
NEWBURGH BAY—LOOKING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

THE HIGHLANDS—LOOKING NORTH FROM WEST POINT.





LIBERTY STREET, NEWBURGH.



### MUCHATTOES LAKE ICE COMPANY.

This business was begun in the Winter of 1859-60 by James R. Dickson, and in 1863 was purchased by Benjamin B. Odell, who conducted it till 1886, when he organized the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company, of which he became and still remains the President. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is Secretary and Treasurer; H. B. Odell, Superintendent. The above officers, with William G. Taggart and Henry McCann, constitute the Board of Directors.

The company's ice houses are situated on Muchattoes Lake and Wait's Pond. The company employ in the Summer season about thirty men, with ten wagons to distribute their ice to their city patrons.

The company's office is at No. 14 WATER STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

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Revolutionary Flag (1777), 25c. each.  
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America, - - 25c. each.  
Standard of the S. A. R., 50c. "  
Standard of the Society of  
the Colonial Wars, - 50c. "

All mounted on ebonized staffs, with  
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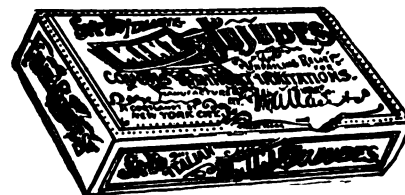
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has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS  
of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETH-  
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CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN;  
CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for  
DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of  
the world. Be sure and ask for  
**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,**  
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.  
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

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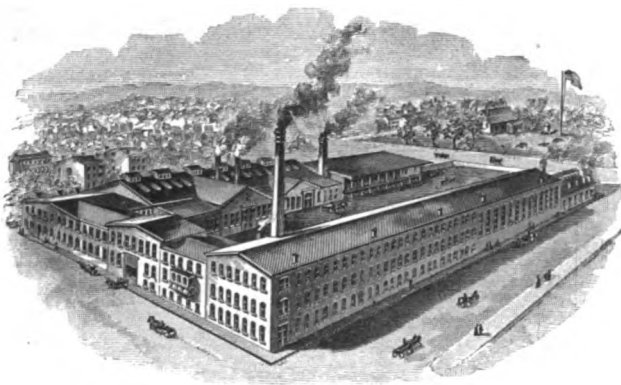
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

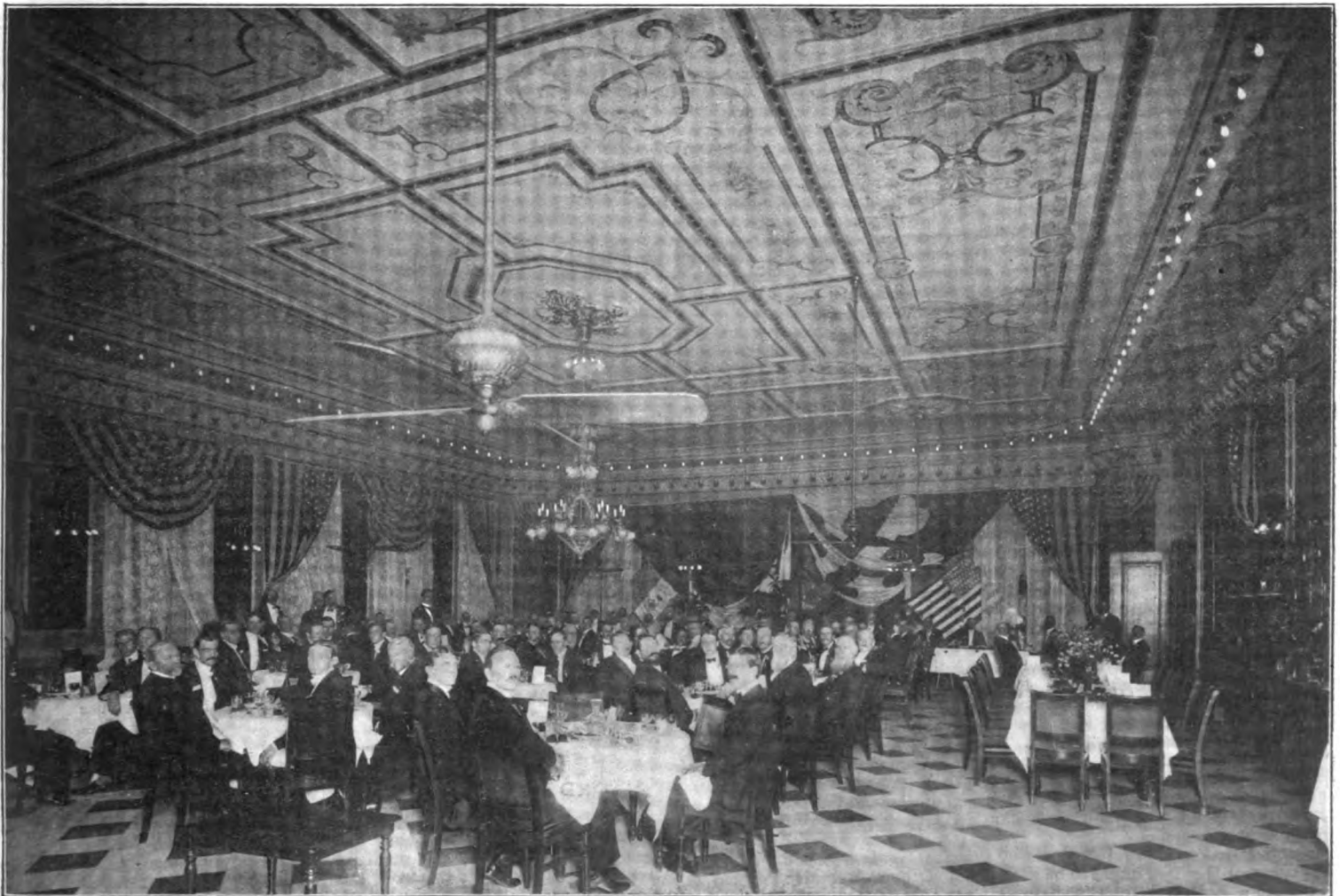
DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES  
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76  
AND COLONIAL TIMES

Vol. IX. No. 3.  
Whole No. 99.

Published Monthly by L. H. CORNISH,  
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as  
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ANNUAL BANQUET MARYLAND SOCIETY, S. A. R.  
TO COMMEMORATE "PEGGY STEWART DAY" HELD AT CARROLLTON HOTEL, OCT. 20th, 1902.

# A Course of Early American History.

Illustrated by attractive colored Stereopticon slides,  
and made interesting by music of olden times.

## Colonial Life Among the Puritans.

It has been given in churches, Lecture Halls, Sherrys, Delmonicos, and before the Board of Education fifty times

## Colonial Life Among the Dutch Around Manhattan.

It deals with the old Knickerbocker families of 150 years ago, showing old farm houses, mills, and spots made famous during their administration, round about Manhattan Island, and especially interesting for the people of New York City.

## Colonial Life Among the Cavaliers of Virginia and Maryland.

Fairly reeks with aristocracy ; coats of arms of the gay cavaliers, fox hunting, the minuet, and high life of these times, accompanied by a strain of darky life in the South of to-day.

Three lectures, each an hours entertainment by the Editor of

**The Spirit of '76,**  
239 Broadway, New York City.

## TESTIMONIALS.

*Below are a few endorsements of the lecture.*

### SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York, May 28, 1900.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,

DEAR SIR:—

At the regular meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, held at Delmonico's last evening, it was "RESOLVED that the thanks of the members be extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, for the interesting Illustrated lecture with which he had entertained them."

Yours respectfully,

JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Secretary.

Louis H. Cornish of New York, Editor of "The Spirit of '76" lectured twice in Unity Hall, yesterday, afternoon and evening on "Colonial Life among the Puritans" under the auspices of the Ruth Wylly's Chapter, D. A. R. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, which were especially good. A quaint idea which took very well was that, several times, when a view of an old church was shown, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light so as to cast a shadow on the white church, and then the phonograph behind the scenes produced the singing of the congregation accompanied by an organ. It was very realistic.

Mr. Cornish was introduced by Principal Gordy who said that the citizens of Hartford ought to be very proud of their City. He thanked the Ruth Wylly's Chapter for beautifying the old cemetery, and also for the bringing to Hartford of such an interesting speaker as Mr. Cornish.

The lights were turned up, two flags went down over the screens, and after loud applause the people went out pleased with the evenings entertainment.

HARTFORD DAILY COURANT.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Management, held on the evening of the 6th inst.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Board of Management of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., be and are hereby extended to Compatriot Louis H. Cornish for his most entertaining and instructive lecture delivered before the Society, at its meeting held on the evening of March 27th, 1900, and that the industry and zeal of our Compatriot in gathering so much interesting information concerning the Connecticut Ancestry of many of our Compatriots, demands particular commendation, recognition and encouragement, and that the lecture be commended to all societies interested in the ancestry of their members.

Yours very truly,

EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM, Sec'y-Treas.

FROM REV. ARTHUR C. KIMBER, S. T. D.  
Vicar, St. Augustines, Trinity Parish,  
New York.

Since seeing you I have heard very many praises for your lecture from people there.

### NEW YORK SOCIETY ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, it was unanimously "VOTED: That the hearty thanks of this Society are hereby extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the Spirit of '76, for his very instructive, original and entertaining lecture delivered before the Society on the evening of March 30th, 1900, and that we most cordially recommend the lecture to the historical and patriotic Societies of the Country."

Yours very truly,

EDWARD HAGEMAN HALL, Secretary.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

PRINTED MONTHLY BY LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
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VOLUME 2 of the National Register, Sons of the American Revolution, will be issued early in 1903 before the meeting of the next Congress. It will contain a register of all those who have joined during the year 1902; it will contain the minutes of the Congress held at Washington, D. C., April 30, May 1 and 2; a brief history of the doings of the Society during the past year, and will be illustrated and a fit companion to its predecessor. It is published that omissions and corrections may be made of errors found in the first volume. It will, in fact, be a continuation of the Register up to date, and if interest enough is shown in it, it will probably be published annually instead of the year book that has heretofore been published by the National Society. The work will be printed by the editor of "The Spirit of '76," who was publisher of the original Register.

COLONIAL Life among the Puritans," "Among the Dutch Around Manhattan," and "Among the Cavaliers of Virginia and Maryland," are three instructive, interesting and amusing talks prepared by the editor of this paper. He has personally taken the pictures which have been made into attractively colored lantern slides, and is thoroughly familiar with his subjects. "Colonial Life Among the Puritans" has been given by him before audiences in various churches, at Sherry's, at Delmonico's, in the Bowery, before the Board of Education, and various patriotic Societies, all told, over 50 times, and has given satisfaction in each case.

Of the other two lectures, "The Dutch Around Manhattan," is an interesting talk on the ways of our Knickerbocker families during Colonial times. The views are of old Dutch farm houses, old mills, and interesting relics that are to-day standing of these old times. It is particularly interesting for New York audiences.

"Colonial Life Among the Cavaliers" deals with the City of Williamsburg, Va., and estates on the James River. The editor has visited the spots with his camera, and taken the unusual things to interest the people. This lecture fairly reeks with aristocracy; coats of arms of old Virginia families, their fox hunting, and gayeties, and through all, a strain of negro life as it is found to-day in these southern states. The music accompanying these lectures adds very much to their entertainment. Dates may be secured for any of the above by addressing the editor.

Holyrood Church, Fort Washington, "The Little Church at the Old Fort," at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, West, on the King's Bridge Road, now Broadway, Sunday afternoon, 16th November, 1902, at

3 p. m. The collection of relics of the battle may be inspected in the Guild-room from 2 to 2.30, and after the service.

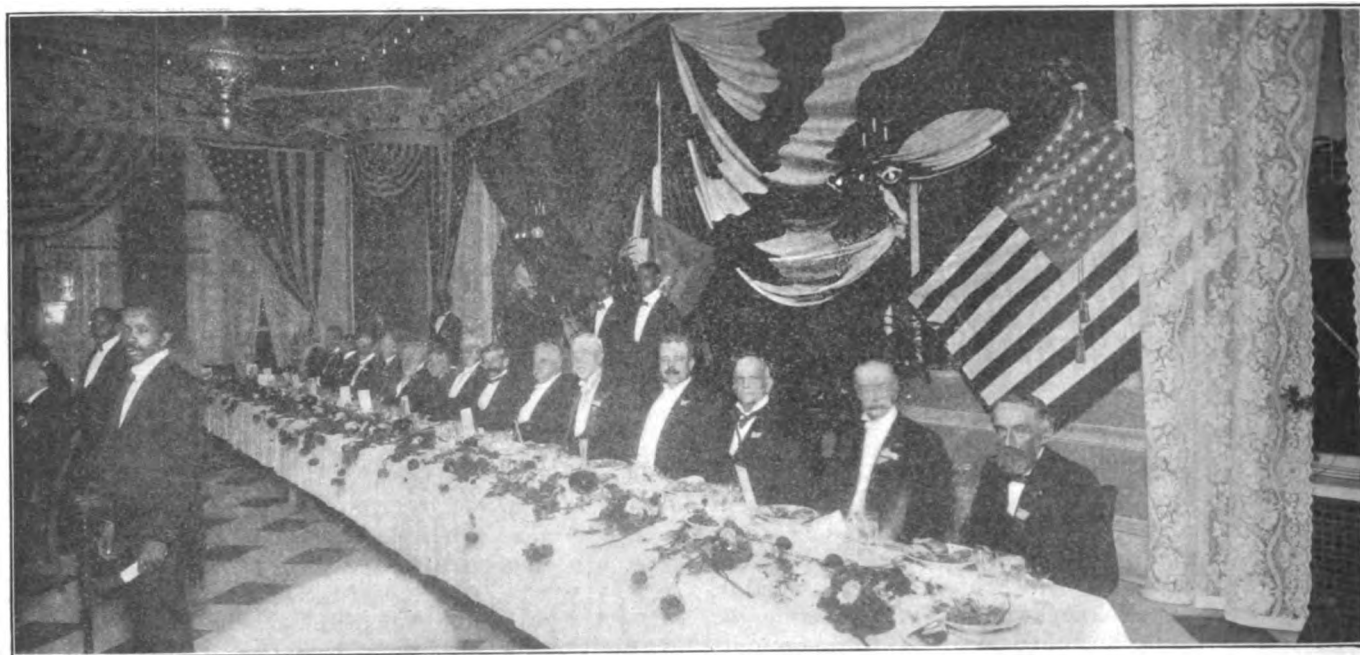
The Annual Memorial Service, commemorative of those who took part in the battle of Fort Washington, 16th November, 1776, under the auspices of Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. After the service the "Peace" Bell will be dedicated.

A meeting of the New York Historical Society was held October 28, 1902, in the Hall of the Society, Second Avenue, corner of 11th Street, at which the Hon. Asa. Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., read a paper entitled, "The Ceremonies Attending the Occupation of Fort George in New York City by the American Forces on Evacuation Day by the British Army, Nov. 25, 1783." The address was very interesting and contained much original matter carefully compiled, and was very much enjoyed by those who had the privilege of hearing it.

THE Spirit of '76" will print its centennial number with its December issue; 100 consecutive times will this paper have been presented to the American public. There are few undertakings in patriotic literature that have been able to keep alive for so long a period. While the paper has never been what its publisher could make of it (could he afford to do so), it has some staunch friends who have been with it from the first, and persist in holding on to the finish. This perseverance on the part of its friends is the reason the publisher doesn't give up.

Suggestions from our readers that we might print in the 100th issue in condemnation or commendation will be appreciated by the editor. Either will stand equally as copy for this issue. There are people who know how to run the paper a great deal better than its publisher, and there are a few who don't know how quite as well, but a word from either will be appreciated.

In the death of Major Charles H. Bonesteel, U. S. A., the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have met with a serious loss. Particularly pathetic was this death, as Major Bonesteel was expected home to enjoy a well merited vacation after having performed a double tour of duty in the Philippines. A committee from the Empire State Society were present at the ceremonies and placed a token of esteem on his grave.



#### SPEAKERS' TABLE, ANNUAL BANQUET MARYLAND SOCIETY, S. A. R.

From left to right were seated the following :

Judge Morris B. Beardsley, Conn. ; Charles Waldo Haskins, New York ; George W. Bates, Detroit, Mich. ; Nathan Warren, Boston, Mass. ; A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C. ; Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Detroit, Mich. ; Judge John Whitehead, Morristown, N. J. ; Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md. ; Hon Edwin Warfield, Baltimore, Md. ; Mayor Hayes, Baltimore, Md. ; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia. ; Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Washington' D. C. ; Col. A. J. Logan, Pittsburgh, Pa. ; Judge James Denton Hancock, Franklin, Pa. ; and the two following are unknown to the writer.

#### PEGGY STEWART DAY.

"Peggy Stewart Day," so named in commemoration of the burning of the tea ship Peggy Stewart in the harbor of Annapolis on October 19, 1774, was celebrated at the Carrollton Hotel by a meeting and banquet held by the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The anniversary was held Saturday night on account of October 19 falling on Sunday this year.

As previously noticed, a convention held at Annapolis on July 22, 1774, had resolved to cease trading with England and her West Indian colonies in order to emphasize resistance to the Stamp Act, which had caused great indignation not only in Maryland, but throughout the thirteen colonies. The Peggy Stewart, which was owned by Alexander Stewart, arrived at Annapolis on October 15, 1774, having on board, with other merchandise, 17 chests of tea consigned to Thomas Charles Williams & Co., of Annapolis. The discovery of the consignment of tea caused the greatest excitement in Annapolis and vicinity, and a general meeting of citizens was called to take action. Mr. Stewart and the Williams Brothers, the importers, offered to take the tea from the vessel and burn it; but this did not appease the feelings of the citizens, and Mr. Stewart, when he found the citizens would not accept the offer to burn the tea merely, ordered the ship to be run ashore, where, with his own hands, he set the vessel on fire.

In the beautiful banquet hall of the Carrollton Hotel the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, celebrated the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the burning of the brig Peggy Stewart in Annapolis harbor with a banquet which, in the quality and distinction of the guests, the patriotic feeling, wit, wisdom and grace displayed, has seldom been equaled in Baltimore.

The menu, printed upon a card bearing the arms of the society, was as follows:

|                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Olives                         | Old Virginia Mangoes              |
|                                | Apple Toddy                       |
|                                | Cherry Stone Oysters on Shell     |
|                                | Haute Sauterne                    |
| Consomme                       |                                   |
| Boiled Chesapeake Bay Mackerel |                                   |
| Boiled Potatoes                |                                   |
|                                | Roast Maryland Turkey             |
|                                | Chestnut Stuffing, Mushroom Sauce |
| Baked Maryland Ham             | Amontillado                       |
| Asparagus Salad                | Burgundy                          |
| Individual Ices                | Cake                              |
| Crackers and Cheese            |                                   |
| Cigars                         | Cafe Noir                         |

The Temple Quartet was present and rendered selections during the progress of the banquet.

The decorations were rich, but simple, the black and gold colors of Maryland blending with the red, white and blue of the nation draped about the walls and festooned in heavy, graceful folds behind the speakers.

There were many distinguished men present, and the banquet table was graced by the presence of the fair officers of the sister society, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Cardinal Gibbons was a guest of honor and, although he remained but a little while, he made a short speech, which aroused the utmost enthusiasm. Incidentally, the Cardinal made a remark about the future of President Edwin Warfield which was taken by all those present to refer to Mr. Warfield's well-known Gubernatorial ambition, and was tremendously applauded.

The guests began to assemble at the Carrollton soon after 7 o'clock and a little afterward the annual meeting and



election of officers was held. Dr. J. D. Inglehart presided and Mr. J. Noble Stockett read his report as secretary, in which he reviewed the work of last year. He dwelt strongly on the fact that complete harmony had now been restored in the society and many new members taken in.

Other reports were read and a new by-law creating a new office—that of historian—was adopted. The election of officers then followed and resulted as follows:

President—Edwin Warfield.

Vice-presidents—William Harrison Gill, Samuel C. Rowland and James D. Iglehart, M.D.

Secretary—J. Noble Stockett.

Treasurer—R. Ross Holloway.

Registrar—Alfred D. Bernard.

Historian—Albert K. Hadel, M.D.

Additional Board of Managers—Freeman C. Philbrick, Louis S. Elmer, William P. C. Cockey, Edward M. Young and Ira H. Houghton.

It was announced that 63 new members had been elected.

After the meeting a reception followed in the parlors, where most of the members were introduced to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the guest of honor, and where Major N. S. Hill, proprietor of the Carrollton, had thoughtfully provided an inimitable supply of apple toddy, a glass of which would have made a hermit sociable.

At 8.30, led by Cardinal Gibbons and Hon. John Whitehead, of New Jersey, the procession to the dining room was started. Among the especially invited guests were:

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Louis H. Cornish, New York; Mayor Hayes, Hon. Henry Williams, Major Neilson Poe, Major Peter Leary, United States Army, Kev West, Fla.; Hon. David J. Hill, Washington, Assistant Secretary of State; Hon. John M. Dulany, President Society War of 1812; Wesley Oler, Gen. Leon L. L. French, Washington; Hon. A. Leo Knott, Gen. Thomas H. McKee, Col. M. A. Winter, Lieut.-Col. Paul Beckwith, Major Louis Sanders, Capt. Thomas W. Sweeney, Captain Wood, Capt. L. L. L. French, Judge James Denton Hancock, Franklin, Pa.; Mr. Nathan Warren, of Boston; Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Detroit, chaplain of National Society, and Mr. Morris B. Beardsley, Bridgeport, Conn.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Washington, D. C., formerly president-general of the National Society and member of the executive committee; Col. Albert J. Logan, Pittsburg, Pa., vice-president-general; Chas. Waldo Haskins, New York, secretary-general; Hon. Nathan Warren, treasurer-general, Boston, Mass.; A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C., registrar-general; George William Bates, Detroit, Mich., chaplain-general; Hon. John Whitehead, Morristown, N. J., president New Jersey Society; Henry M. Baker, Bow, N. H., president New Hampshire Society; Judge Morris B. Beardsley, Bridgeport, Conn., member executive committee; Noble D. Larner, president Washington (D. C.) Society; Hon. Spotwood Garland, president Delaware Society, Wilmington, Del.; L. P. Funkhouser, Omaha, Neb., president Nebraska Society; Hon. James Denton Hancock, Franklin, Pa.; Col. John Gilpin, Col. Isaac D. Davis, Dr. John H. Jamar, Dr. J. A. Wallace and Mr. Joshua Clayton.

The ladies present were:

Mrs. J. D. Iglehart, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. A. Leo Knott, chapter regent; Mrs. A. C. Trippe, treasurer; Mrs. Neilson Poe, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edgar Lazarus, recording secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Chew Williams, vice-president-general of the National Society; Mrs. Robert Barrv, president Society of War of 1812; Mrs. Minis of New York, special guest of President Warfield.

Almost before the first course had been served Mr. Warfield rose and said that Cardinal Gibbons wanted to say good night to those present, as he was obliged to leave. Immediately everyone present rose, but the Car-

dinal asked that all be seated. He said that he was delighted to meet so many of his friends and regretted that he was compelled to leave.

"I have just left," said the Cardinal, "another hall where I made an address. I have passed from the hall of prayer to the festivities of patriotism.

"Religion and patriotism are the two greatest words in our language. Love of God and love of our country. Everyone should be proud of this country, and no American should be ashamed of it. It is well for you gentlemen to revive the memories of the past, to recall the heroism of the fathers of our country, to emulate their example and transmit to the generations to come a heritage of heroism.

"I believe there is no country on earth like America. (Applause.) I frequently go to Europe, and have, I think, crossed the ocean fourteen times, but always I am glad to turn my face homeward. Here we have solved the great religious problem. Here we have recognized liberty without license, authority without despotism.

"In your president, Mr. Warfield, your society should indeed be happy. He represents the past by the virtues of his ancestors; the present by his own civic virtues and commercial wealth, and the future—well, he has a future before him." (Great Applause.)

An elaborate menu was served, during which an orchestra played patriotic and popular airs and a quartet of singers rendered several selections. President Edwin Warfield presided and was given an enthusiastic welcome. His name was cheered when his unanimous election as president was announced, and the first toast was drunk to his health.

Dr. C. C. Bombaugh gracefully responded to the toast, and ladies as well as men cheered Mr. Warfield as he rose.

Mr. Warfield made a short but forceful speech. He thanked the members of the society from the bottom of his heart for the honor done him. He declared the society was not one for mutual admiration only, but was doing a noble work. He particularly spoke of the work done by the Maryland society and credited Mayor Hayes with having done much to aid in the erection of the monument to Maryland heroes of the Revolution on Mount Royal Plaza as well as having fathered the society bill in the Legislature.

President Warfield read letters of regret from President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey and Governor Smith.

In introducing General Lee Mr. Warfield lauded his record as a cavalry leader, and he was warmly welcomed. General Lee expressed his pleasure at being present and told several interesting stories about himself.

One of these made a big hit. It was of an old farmer who when first told of Lee's surrender did not believe it and said: "I know how it is. It's that — fellow Fitz Lee. The old General never surrendered." General Lee eloquently told of the glories of Virginia past and present. His address was replete with wit and eloquence and aroused great enthusiasm. He said he voiced the sentiment of the South when he said that her only feeling now was toward the upbuilding of the whole country.

General Lee urged that the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution build an avenue between Monticello and the University of Virginia in memory of Thomas Jefferson as one of the noblest possible works.

In conclusion he said his greeting here had shown him there was really no practical boundary between Maryland and Virginia.

Judge Whitehead, of New Jersey, told graphically of the Revolutionary glories of New Jersey and invited every member of the Maryland society to visit him at his home in order to see the historical features of his state.

Other speakers were Gen. J. C. Breckinridge and Mr. George William Bates.

## THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER D. A. R.

The Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a reception at Colonial Hall, 417 North Charles street, in honor of Hon. Edwin Warfield, president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The affair was also in the nature of a deferred celebration of Peggy Stewart Day, which fell this year upon Sunday, October 19.

A movement of great interest to patriotic societies and to students of colonial history was inaugurated by Mr. Warfield in his address, during which he practically put on foot a plan to secure a joint home, of adequate proportions, for the Sons of the American Revolution, and for the Daughters of the American Revolution in which might be displayed historic relics of great value that are now resting in odd corners of private homes. The project seemed to meet with the warmest approbation of those present at the meeting.

Mrs. A. Leo Knott, the chapter regent, called the gathering to order, and the manner of the appointment of the nominating committee to select officers to be voted for in November, was considered. The regent was finally empowered to appoint the nominating committee.

Mrs. Knott then made an address upon the subject "Peggy Stewart Day." Mrs. Knott said:

We hold today a postponed celebration of Peggy Stewart Day—a day ever memorable in the Revolutionary annals of Maryland, our native state.

There was more than one tea party in our country at that era. We have all often read full and detailed accounts of the Boston tea party. It is celebrated in song and story. There is no historian of that tremendous struggle, the Revolution, who has not given a full and particular account of that patriotic and deservedly memorable incident.

But of the tea party which was held at Annapolis, the capital of the then Province of Maryland, on the 19th of October, 1774, in the history of our country has hardly made any mention. And yet it was an event as patriotic and as deserving to be recorded by the pen of the historian as the tea party at Boston.

The act of the destruction of the tea was not done in the darkness of the night nor by a body of masked men, but by daylight and openly, by the Committee of Public Safety of Anne Arundel County, a body of patriotic and highly respectable citizens. It is true they did not apply the torch themselves, but they required that the owner of the brig and the importer of the tea, as a condition of his retaining the esteem of his fellow citizens, should consign both brig and cargo to the flames. This Mr. Stewart did. It was done, too, under the very eye of Robert Eden, the last proprietary governor of Maryland, who witnessed the transaction from the governor's residence—that building subsequently known as the White House on the Bay Shore, and the residence of the governors of Maryland until a comparatively recent period, when it was sold to the United States government.

It is said that Governor Eden, who, with sad forebodings of the future, watched the burning of the brig from a window observed, "This looks like rebellion," and the governor was right. It was rebellion. It was the first distinctive act on the part of Maryland in the opening of the great drama of the Revolution, by which she definitely committed herself to the cause of her sister colonies in their united and heroic efforts for freedom and independence.

The memory of so striking and glorious an event in our Revolution should be preserved, and it is the purpose of the Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate it by an annual celebration, and for that purpose, ladies, we meet here today.

Mrs. Knott introduced Mr. Warfield as the first Marylander to be honored by the high position of president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. During his remarks Mr. Warfield said:

"I understand that this is your annual celebration of Peggy Stewart Day, deferred because the nineteenth came on Sunday. I do not think that history has done full honor to that event. It was the first overt act against George III. It was to the sons of the first settlers who had their hearts fired with the spirit of liberty that the burning of the Peggy Stewart was due. It would be well to bring these facts strongly to the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but before doing so it would be well to ask the Daughters to co-operate with the Sons of the American Revolution in getting some home, some permanent place, where we can put historical exhibits that we have gathered from the garrets.

The true history of the war has not been written. The only account is from an English traveler who was here at the time, and his account has been copied by historians. He speaks of the parts played by Carroll and Chase without mentioning the men who actually destroyed the vessel.

Mr. Warfield then spoke of the part taken in the burning of the Peggy Stewart by Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, of whom Mr. Warfield is a collateral descendant and who died in 1816. A newspaper clipping from a publication just after the death of Dr. Warfield, telling the story of the burning of the Peggy Stewart, framed with a picture of Dr. Warfield, was then presented by Mr. Warfield to the Baltimore Chapter.

In presenting this interesting relic Mr. Warfield said that he thought that the best method to teach patriotism was through the eye. "Some visitors to my home have told me on leaving," he said, "that they there read the Declaration of Independence for the first time. I have the Declaration of Independence on the side of my doorway."

Again, speaking about Peggy Stewart Day, Mr. Warfield said: "Massachusetts claims great glory for having thrown the tea overboard, but greater glory is ours for having burned the Peggy Stewart in broad daylight."

Referring again to the project of a joint home, Mr. Warfield said: "I don't think that you could do anything that would tend to bring out history to a greater degree than the home project. This is a patriotic organization, not a mutual admiration society nor a social organization. I think the sons and Daughters ought to join in this move.

"I am disappointed at not seeing a flag of our country here. You do not venerate the flag enough. The first thing you see at my home is the Stars and Stripes."

"The Stars and Bars," suggested one of the ladies.

"The Stars and Bars and the Stars and Stripes can be entwined," said Mr. Warfield quickly. "That conflict is over now, and no one in this country now reverts its institutions more than the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. We of Maryland are hanging on our walls together the pictures of those who wore the gray and those who wore the blue. Grant and Lee may hang side by side. There is no reason why they should not. It is an example that we should teach the people."

Mr. Warfield also presented to the chapter on the part of the Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company, a badge of the society, one of the oldest in the history of the country. The society was formed in 1763, and recently held its one hundred and thirty-ninth banquet. Mr. Warfield was voted a resolution of thanks for his gift of the clipping concerning the Peggy Stewart and Dr. Warfield who led the forces, and another vote of thanks was given to the Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company for the gift of the badge.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.

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Historian-General  
George Williams Bates  
32-33 Buhl Building, Detroit, Mich.  
Chaplain-General  
Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D.  
Detroit, Mich.

A meeting of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held in the office of President-General Edwin Warfield, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Maryland, at three-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, October 20, 1902, President-General Warfield presiding.

Of the Board of Managers there were present the following:

President-General, Edwin Warfield.  
Vice-Presidents General, Noble D. Larner and Albert J. Logan.

Secretary-General, Charles Waldo Haskins.  
Treasurer-General, Nathan Warren.  
Registrar-General, A. Howard Clark.  
Historian-General, George Williams Bates.  
Chaplain-General, Rufus W. Clark, D.D.  
Hon. John Whitehead, President of the New Jersey Society.

Hon. Henry M. Baker, President of the New Hampshire Society.

Mr. L. H. Cornish, Secretary of the Empire State Society, representing Waltetr Seth Logan, President, who was unable to attend, and Col. William Ridgley Griffith, representing the Maryland Society.

Of the Executive Committee, those present were Hon. Morris B. Beardsley, Connecticut; Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Washington, D. C., and Hon. James Denton Hancock, Pennsylvania.

A report from Col. William Ridgley Griffith, Chairman of the Committee of the National Society on the Tomb of the Martyrs was read. The report is as follows:  
Baltimore, October 7th, 1902.

C. W. Haskins, Esq.,  
Secretary-General, S. A. R.,  
No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

Compatriot:

At your request of the 3d instant, I, as Chairman of the Committee on the "Tomb of the Martyrs" report as follows:  
1st.—Our Committee was appointed to co-operate with the Committee of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., and of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is expected to aid the very valuable start already made, and not to originate new plans.

2d.—There has been (if I am properly informed) already subscribed to the fund required for the enterprise the following amounts.

New York City, \$50,000; New York State, \$25,000; Private subscriptions, \$25,000, total \$100,000.

3d.—The National House of Representatives during the last session passed an appropriation of \$100,000 to aid the enterprise, and this bill will be before the United States Senate when it next meets.

I am of the opinion that all the strength of our organization should now be concentrated on the U. S. Senators before the meeting of the Senate. During their holiday is a much better time than after they reach Washington. I suggest that if our Board of Managers and Executive Committee at its meeting to be held in Baltimore on October 20th next will authorize and have sent out to each of their state societies an appeal to the members of the same, to at once use any influence they may have to procure promises of aid from their State U. S. Senators when the bill comes before the Senate, that such a movement will be a powerful lever. It would also be advisable for each State Society to send an official letter to its United States Senators.

I expect to be in New York to consult with others at some time the last of this or the first part of next month, so as to agree upon the action of our Committee when Congress meets. I suggest that each State Society inform me of the result of its work. Our great drawback is, that there is not one dollar for the expenses of the Committee, and if a very small amount could be subscribed by members, it would allow of work being done that would be of great aid to a successful end.

With respect,

Yours truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM RIDGLEY GRIFFITH,  
Chairman.

On motion of Gen. Breckenridge the report was accepted. It was moved by Mr. Bates, and the motion was carried, that the Secretary-General notify the Committee that the Board of Managers approve of the course taken, and that the Secretary-General co-operate with the Committee. Also that he obtain the document number of the House bill, and communicate with the State Societies with a view to having their members prevail upon the United States Senators from their State to urge the passage of this bill.

The next report read was that of Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Chairman of the Educational Committee. The report is as follows:

State Soldiers' Home, Erie Co., Ohio.  
October 18, 1902.

Hon. Charles Waldo Haskins,  
Secretary-General Nat. Society, S. A. R.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of our Educational Committee, held in New York on the 13th instant, the following course of action was agreed upon:

1st.—That a report be made to the National Society, stating the preliminary action we have taken.

2d.—To endeavor to secure at the next Congress of the Society a special session, for the discussion of the general subject, and our special recommendations.

3d.—The preparation of Circular No. 1 to be disseminated to immigrants coming to this country, at ports of departure and ships bringing them over.

4th.—To ascertain if the Bureau of Immigration will bear the expense of this in whole or in part.

5th.—A letter to the State Societies stating the general purpose of our movement, and suggesting lines of action. These letters to be forwarded with the endorsement of the President-General, and with his approval, please lay this communication before the Executive Committee.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) THOMAS M. ANDERSON,  
Chairman Educational Committee.

The report was accepted.

A report of the Committee on the McKinley Memorial, of which Hon. James M. Richardson is Chairman, was next read. The report is as follows:

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Office of the Chairman, Cleveland, Oct. 17th, 1902.

Chas. W. Haskins, Sec'y Gen'l.

National Society, S. A. R.

Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

In response to your recent favor suggesting a report regarding the work of the Committee of the National Society

tion designating the Committee was printed in a circular, and accompanied by my letter of June 20th, 1902, was mailed to every member of the Committee, nearly all of whom have responded and expressed their very hearty approval of the plan as outlined. Many of the members accepted the invitation to suggest some expression of sentiments they desired to have embodied in the Memorial. Among these were Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Joseph Breckinridge, Dr. Benjamin B. Minor, Dr. Thomas Page Grant.

I have received no response from the Hon. Charles W. Lippett of R. I., Gen. Joseph C. Wheeler, or the Hon. John Q. Cannon. I shall endeavor to reach them by correspondence and secure their autographs for use in the Memorial.

All suggestions with regard to the subject matter of the Memorial have been transmitted to the Hon. John Whitehead, President of the New Jersey Society, who has in hand the drafting of the Memorial to be engrossed. When the Memorial is completed he, together with William W. J. Warren of New York, will co-operate with the chairman in securing a Memorial Volume that I believe will be acceptable to the Committee and the National Society.

Many members of the Committee have signified their desire to be present on the occasion of its presentation, and in the event of the plan outlined being carried out, the Officers of the National Society will be invited to meet the Committee here and accompany its members to Canton.

In the hope that the above will meet with their approval, and that you will convey to the members of the Board of Managers assurances of my personal esteem, and sincere wishes for a pleasant and successful meeting, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed)

JAMES M. RICHARDSON.

Chairman.

The motion was carried that the report be accepted. Judge Whitehead reported that he would probably have the matter ready in about ten days' time.

The next report read was from Gen. William M. Bunker, Chairman of the Stars and Stripes Monument Committee. The report is as follows:

Kimball Building, 1417 G St., N. W.,

Washington, D. C., October 16, 1902.

Hon. Edwin Warfield,

President-General of the National Society,

Sons of the American Revolution.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

I have the honor to announce that Hon. Nathan Warren, Treasurer-General of the National Society, has notified me that the subscriptions to date to the Stars and Stripes Monument fund are as follows:

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Empire State Society ..... | \$50.00 |
| Maine .....                | 10.00   |
| Connecticut .....          | 10.00   |
| Maryland .....             | 20.00   |
| California .....           | 25.00   |
| Rhode Island .....         | 10.00   |

Hon. Charles Waldo Haskins, Secretary-General, visited London last summer, and to his courtesy I am indebted for photographs of the church interior and the Stars and Stripes Monument. He is in thorough accord with me in my effort to have the fund raised as quickly as possible to the desired amount (\$250.00), and after consultation with our very active and efficient Registrar-General, Compatriot A. Howard Clark, I have decided to send another official call to the Societies that have not already subscribed. It was my idea to have as many States as possible represented in the subscription in order to give it a comprehensive character, and in the second appeal the committee will lay stress on this fact. If I were not thoroughly satisfied, after careful study and thought, that the National Society in safeguarding this monument is taking a step in the right direction, I would let the movement proceed at its own easy gait. I feel that the time will come when our members will be very glad that they took the stars and stripes monument under their patriotic protection.

Thanking you for your very potential courtesies in this connection, and relying on your cordial co-operation, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

WILLIAM M. BUNKER.

Chairman Stars and Stripes Monument Com.

The report was accepted.

The Secretary-General stated that he had visited the Church of the Minorities, and, in a conference with the Registrar-General Bunker, but that the State Societies were rather reticent, suggested that, if the money be remitted by the Treasurer-General of the Society, some recognition be given to the

Sons of the American Revolution either by a tablet being placed there, or by some other means.

Treasurer-General Nathan Warren stated that he had received a few more subscriptions since making his report to the matter. He stated that it was his opinion that the giving of \$250.00 a year to a little church in London was carrying the matter of patriotism too far. Judge Hancock moved that the matter be dropped and laid on the table. This motion was carried.

Reports were next read from seven of the State Societies. It was moved that a synopsis of the reports be printed in the minutes and that the reports be accepted, which motion was carried.

Extracts from the reports are as follows:

#### EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY.

The efforts of the Empire State Society have been principally to add to its membership. For this reason we are endeavoring to form chapters in various localities, thinking by this means to make the benefits of our Society known to the public. During the past year we have formed a chapter in Binghamton, and have three now pending; one in Saratoga Springs, one in Newburg, and one in Herkimer. Our President has made various trips to the different towns where chapters needed encouragement, and has addressed numerous audiences in behalf of our cause. Through the efforts of our Society and assisted by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Stony Point on the Hudson has been dedicated as a State Park. Over 13,000 people were in attendance at the ceremonies, at which the Governor of the State and various other celebrities were present. Colonel Mills of the West Point Military Academy had charge of the garrisons for the day, and in attendance were various bodies, including the West Point Cadets.

On September 10th a pilgrimage to Saratoga Battle Field was made, and was continued for three days.

A circular has been sent to the entire membership, asking for the names of their relatives who are eligible to become members of this Society. Three hundred and eighty (380) names were thus secured, and we are hoping that they will join our Society.

A banner, called the "Chapter Banner", has been presented to a chapter of the State Society, and will be assigned each year to a chapter showing the greatest percentage of increase in membership; the name of that chapter for that year will be emblazoned upon the field of the banner. This we think, will cause a feeling of rivalry among the chapters to increase their membership.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

"Our Recruiting Committee has been actively at work all the summer, and we shall have many new members to install at our meeting."

#### COLORADO SOCIETY.

bids fair to have a prosperous year."

#### FLORIDA SOCIETY.

"The members of the Florida Society all seem to be very busy men, and we do not find time to do much. We do not go backward, however, and I hope that some day we will begin to pick up and increase our membership to something like what it should be."

#### MISSOURI SOCIETY.

"Our Society is growing and our prospects are better in that direction than for years."

#### TEXAS SOCIETY.

"The Society is gradually increasing its membership, and soon expects to start forming chapters throughout the State"

#### WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

"We held no board meeting during the summer, the first one this season will be held October 9th. We have a number of applications for membership in the Society to be passed upon, and expect to talk over plans at this meeting of increasing the membership of our Society during the coming year."

Register-General A. Howard Clark reported that twelve new members had been elected since his letter to the Secretary-General of the 11th of October, which gave the total number of members as 10,606. This would make the membership of the Society 10,708. His report was accepted.

Gen. Breckinridge moved, and the motion was seconded and carried, that the resolution of thanks to Ex-President-General Logan, adopted at the last annual congress, be engrossed.

It was moved that the Registrar-General send weekly to the

on the McKinley Memorial, for information of the Board of Managers convening at Baltimore, October 20th, I have the honor to report that the action of the Congress at Washington-Secretary-General a report of the new members of the Society; also that the Secretary-General be notified of the selection of all officers and appointment of all standing committees, and of any changes made in the same of the State Societies. To this end, the Registrar-General and the Secretary-General were instructed to prepare a form to be sent by the Secretary-General to the State societies, upon which the matter desired by the Secretary-General could be reported to him at such times as he might request. This motion was carried.

At the last annual congress, the Executive Committee was authorized and directed to frame an order and system of business to be presented to the Society at its next annual convention in the form of a by-law. It was moved by Judge Hancock, and the motion was carried, that this matter be referred to the Secretary-General, and that he prepare a draft to be submitted at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

At the last annual convention, the matter of assisting the Sons of the Revolution in the erection within the State of Pennsylvania of an equestrian statue of Major-General Anthony Wayne, was referred for action to the Executive Committee. No action as yet has been taken. Hon. Noble D. Larned moved that the matter be acted upon, and the attention of the Executive Committee called to it, with the request that the report be submitted at the next meeting of the Board of Managers.

Vice-President-General Logan stated that something should be done soon, as it was about a year ago that the matter was originally referred to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and it was then referred to the National organization at the last annual congress. Mr. Larners motion was carried.

Under Judge Whitehead's resolution at the last annual congress, to the effect that the Congress of the United States should aid the people of New Jersey in their effort to commemorate the Battle of Princeton by the erection of a suitable monument, and that the convention of the Sons of the American Revolution urge upon the Senate and representative in congress assembled the passage of a bill before the National legislature, appropriating a sum of money in aid of the enterprise, the following were appointed a Committee:

Hon. Franklin Murphy, Chairman, Trenton, New Jersey.  
Hon. John Whitehead, Morristown, New Jersey.  
Gen. James F. Rusling, Trenton, New Jersey.  
Andrew W. Bray, East Orange, New Jersey.  
Walter Seth Logan, New York.  
W. W. J. Warren, New York.  
Charles Waldo Haskins, New York.

The question of grave markers was next brought up. Mr. Chandler, of New Haven, Connecticut, had previously spoken to Secretary-General Haskins in regard to a certain corporation advertising that they made grave markers of any design. After some discussion on the subject, it was finally moved by Treasurer-General Warren that the Secretary-General communicate with the State Societies, requesting them to adhere strictly to the marker adopted by the National Society, except in such cases where the State Societies had already adopted a certain design; and that orders for grave markers be given only when certified to by the Registrar of the State Society and by the Registrar-General of the National Society, that the Registrar-General and Secretary-General prepare a circular to be sent to the Secretaries of the various State Societies regarding the ordering, etc. of grave markers. Motion carried.

The next matter brought before the Board was the question of where the next annual congress of the Society should be held, and what should be the policy of the organization in regard to a place of meeting, etc.

On motion of Judge Hancock, a Committee of five was appointed to prepare a report to be submitted at the next meeting of the Board of Managers, looking to the adoption of some plan by which the selection of a place for the future meetings of the National Congress should be determined, and in what way the expenses of the same should be borne. The chair appointed on this committee the following:

Hon. John Whitehead, Chairman, New Jersey.  
Hon. James Denton Hancock, Pennsylvania.  
George Williams Bates, Michigan.  
Hon. Morris B. Beardsley, Connecticut.  
Hon. Noble D. Larnar, Washington, D. C.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President-General.

#### MAJOR CHARLES H. BONESTEEL, U. S. A., DECEASED.

The remains of Major Charles H. Bonesteel, who died on the transport Sherman while on his way from the Philippine Islands to San Francisco, were buried at Mountain Grove cemetery with full military honors. The Rev. Theodore B. McLeod of Brooklyn, N. Y., performed a brief commitment service at the grave, a firing squad from Company H, 16th United States Infantry in command of Lieutenant Hagard, from Fort Slocum, New York, fired three volleys over the open grave and Musician George Murphy of this city, who served under Major Bonesteel, then a lieutenant in Oregon, 19 years ago, sounded "taps" on the bugle and the soldier was at rest.

The funeral was one of the most impressive held in this city for many years and the passing of the cortege was witnessed by hundreds of persons.

The body arrived on Wednesday night in a hermetically sealed casket, draped with the American flag, and has since been at the undertaking parlors of Hawley, Wilmot & Reynolds. It was covered with handsome floral designs from friends of the dead officer.

At 12.30 o'clock the second battalion, Fourth regiment, C. N. G., consisting of companies B, E, and K, assembled at the armory, where the men from the Sixteenth infantry had been since this morning. Under the command of Major J. J. Hurley, and headed by the Fourth regiment band, the firing squad and the battalion moved down Main Street to State Street, the band with muffled drums. On State Street the regulars and infantrymen were drawn up at "parade rest" on the south side of the street, ranging from Broad Street to Main Street.

When Major Bonesteel's father and family, together with a number of regular army officers arrived on the 1.12 p. m. train they were driven to the undertaking parlors, where the procession was formed. The officers who acted as honorary bearers were Captain Francis J. Kiernan, Colonel W. H. Boyle, Major F. E. Ebstein, Captain Chas. M. Pruitt and Captain Frank H. Lawton of the Twenty-first United States infantry, Lieutenant Charles B. Stone of the Twenty-third United States infantry, General W. L. Spurgeon (retired) and Major Francis E. Eltonhead, a classmate of the deceased. The active bearers were six noncommissioned officers from the Sixteenth infantry.

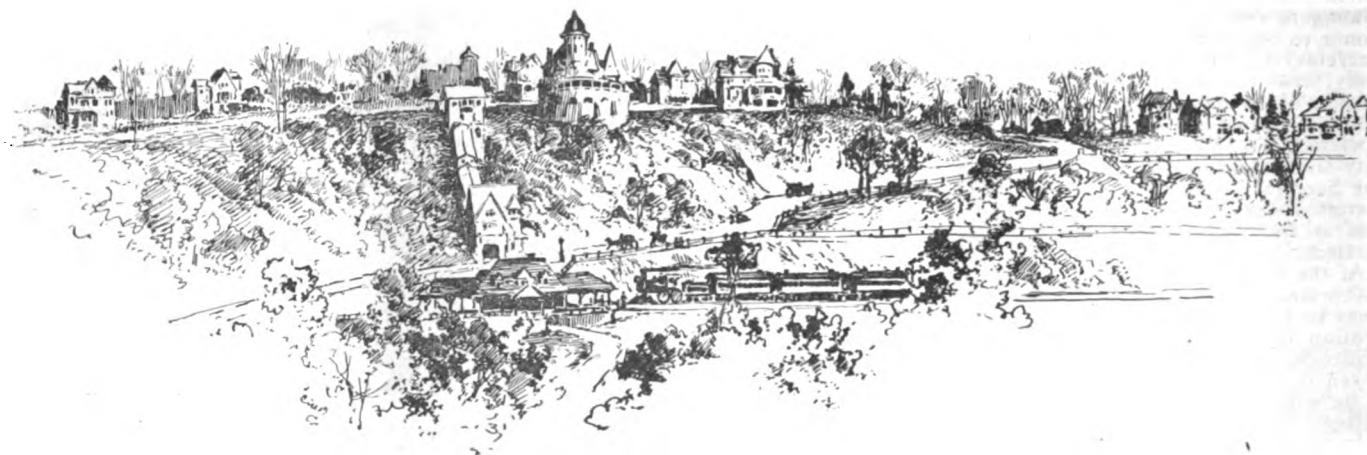
When the funeral procession formed it was headed by a band, militiamen and regulars, followed by the hearse and the mourners. A sight which appealed to many with peculiar force was the riderless horse led at the rear of the hearse, bearing the trappings of the Twenty-third regiment, United States infantry, and with a piece of crepe tied about the pommel of the saddle. The band played dirges on the march to the cemetery.

The procession moved out State street to Mountain Grove street, to the cemetery, where the exercises mentioned above were carried out.

A committee of the New York Sons of the American Revolution, consisting of Mr. Louis H. Cornish, secretary of the New York society and editor of "The Spirit of Seventy-six," and Mr. A. J. Squires, came to Bridgeport yesterday to attend the funeral of Major Charles H. Bonesteel and to lay a wreath from the society upon his grave in the Mountain Grove Cemetery, where he is buried in the family lot. It is one of the functions of this association to thus pay a tribute of respect to a departed member, as well as to keep alive the memories of the historic past. There are no relatives of Major Bonesteel living in Bridgeport, but the New York gentlemen were assisted in their fraternal duty by Judge M. B. Beardsley and Mr. Isaac W. Birdseye of this city, members of the Connecticut Society S. A. R.—Bridgeport Standard.

A meeting will be held at the New York City Hall, Tuesday, November 11th, 11.30 o'clock, in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, to hear from those interested in the preservation of the Jumel mansion, or Washington's headquarters which stands at 161st street and Edgecombe avenue. The preservation of this property as a public park has been warmly advocated by our most prominent citizens, and it is hoped that their efforts will be successful at this time. All interested are requested to write to the Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan, c/o City Hall, New York. It will help the cause along.





"PARK HILL ON THE HUDSON."

#### EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY.

Sons of the American Revolution at Park Hill Country Club.

The pretty home of the Park Hill Country Club was the scene of life and gayety, mingled with patriotic fervor and oratory last night. The occasion was the monthly meeting of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. It is the custom of this society to hold its meetings, now and again, in various parts of New York City, for the greater social enjoyment of its members. For a better observance of the anniversary of the battle of White Plains, and incidentally to create interest in the projected movement to place monuments on various historic points on that battlefield, the Board of Managers of the society determined to hold their meeting this month in Yonkers. Judging from the pleased expressions which tell from the lips of many of the members the society will visit this city again.

The approach to the Club House had been illuminated with Japanese lanterns, while around the edges of the little lake had been placed miniature lamps with red, white and blue colored glass, which formed a pleasing effect. Inside the building the decorations were of a patriotic order, being composed principally of flags.

In the afternoon the Keskeskick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a reception to the members of the society. Among the ladies who did the honors were Mrs. Henry L. Howison, Mrs. B. W. Stilwell, Mrs. W. W. Scrugham, Sr., Mrs. W. W. Bliven, Miss Kellinger and Miss Fitch.

Yonkers Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, held a meeting during the evening and elected the following officers: Theodore Gilman, President; Virgil P. Humason, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill, Hon. William P. Platt of White Plains, Dr. Champion H. Judson of Dobbs Ferry, Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, and Howard Scribner of Pelham. Vice-presidents; James S. Fitch, Secretary; Hampton D. Ewing, Treasurer; Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Hartsock, Chaplain; R. E. Prime Jr., Registrar; and D. McN. Stauffer, Historian.

On account of the late arrival of many of the members of the Empire State Society, it was 8 o'clock before those present sat down to the banquet. This was served in the basement of the building. Two long tables ran the whole length of the bowling alleys, and several smaller tables were scattered in available corners. So great was the crush that several of the officers were compelled to forego seats. It is estimated that more than 180 were present. The tables were decorated with candelabra containing red and white candles, with shades of patriotic colors. Moultrie was the caterer. Following was the menu:

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Oysters on the half shell |                       |
| Celery                    | Zephyrettes           |
| Tomato Bisque             | French Dinner Bread   |
| Chicken Croquettes        | French Peas           |
| Prime rib roast beef      |                       |
| Creamed Spinach           | Potato Croquettes     |
| Olives                    | Pickles               |
| Apple and celery salad    |                       |
| Roquefort cheese          | Benson water crackers |
| Harlequin cream           |                       |
| Petits fours glace        | Africans              |
| Cut cake                  | Coffee                |

In the absence of President Walter S. Logan, vice-presi-

dent Edward Payson Cone presided and acted as toastmaster. A departure was made from the usual practice on these occasions, in that the toastmaster called upon various speakers while the dinner was yet in progress, and the members also transacted the business of the society.

Congressman Pugsley was the first gentleman to respond, and he made a short speech brimming over with good humor. He spoke of the spirit of liberty which dwells in the heart of the American citizen, and which has made the nation so great. It is that spirit, he said, which will lead the people to adhere strongly to the obligations entered into by President McKinley in regard to the Philippines, and it is that spirit which will lead the people to stand by the American soldier and sailor. In no other nation does the soldier come so close to the people as the American soldier. From factory and counting room, from the plow and the shop, they have come forward in behalf of their country, and it argues well that they have borne with such courage and cheerfulness the burdens which have rested upon them.

Several communications on different matters were read in connection with the business of the Empire State Society. One of them referred to the preservation of the old Martyr's Prison, now known as the Hall of Records in New York. On motion a committee was appointed to make a presentation of its claims for preservation to the New York Board of Aldermen.

A nominating committee, consisting of George H. Denny, Louis A. Ames, A. W. Ireland, Martin C. Allen, Grant Wayne, Austin M. Slauson and John D. Mowris, was appointed. They will make a report at the meeting preceding the annual meeting in April.

After the business matters had been cleared up, Toastmaster Cone called upon Ralph E. Prime, Sr. Mr. Prime spoke more especially of the battle of White Plains, showing its importance. We have been slow in this county in recognizing the significance of the battle in the history of the country. The men have been too much engaged in the rush to keep at the head of the business procession; but I am glad that the ladies have taken up this movement to monument the battlefield. That battle was by no means insignificant. The speaker then gave a description of the battle, and the events preceding it.

Among those who spoke were Dr. Frank O. Hall of New York, Mayor M. J. Walsh, Edwin Hageman Hall and Theodore Fitch. They all spoke in a more or less humorous strain, and aroused much merriment.

Mr. Fitch said, in reference to the battle of White Plains and the movement to mark it with monuments: But you tell us White Plains was a defeat. Yes; and so was Bunker Hill—and, as in the latter case, it was a glorious defeat that made victory possible in the years to come, so at White Plains. It ought to be similarly commemorated.

Many of the ladies and younger people adjourned to the hall above, where a promenade concert was given by the Neidhart String Quartet of Brooklyn, consisting of Misses Estelle and May Louise, violins; Miss Carrie H., violoncello; and Miss Lucie, viola. Mrs. Neidhart played the piano. Among the selection given were a violoncello solo, a "Berceuse" by Goodhart; viola solo, the Schubert "Serenade;" and two quartets—"Au Bord de La Mer," by Dunkler, and the "Coronation March" by Kreutscher. Afterwards a season of dancing was enjoyed.—From the Yonkers Statesman.

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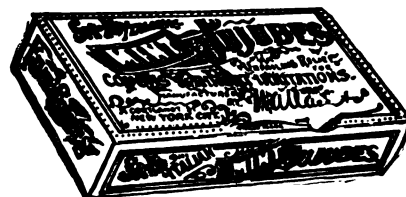
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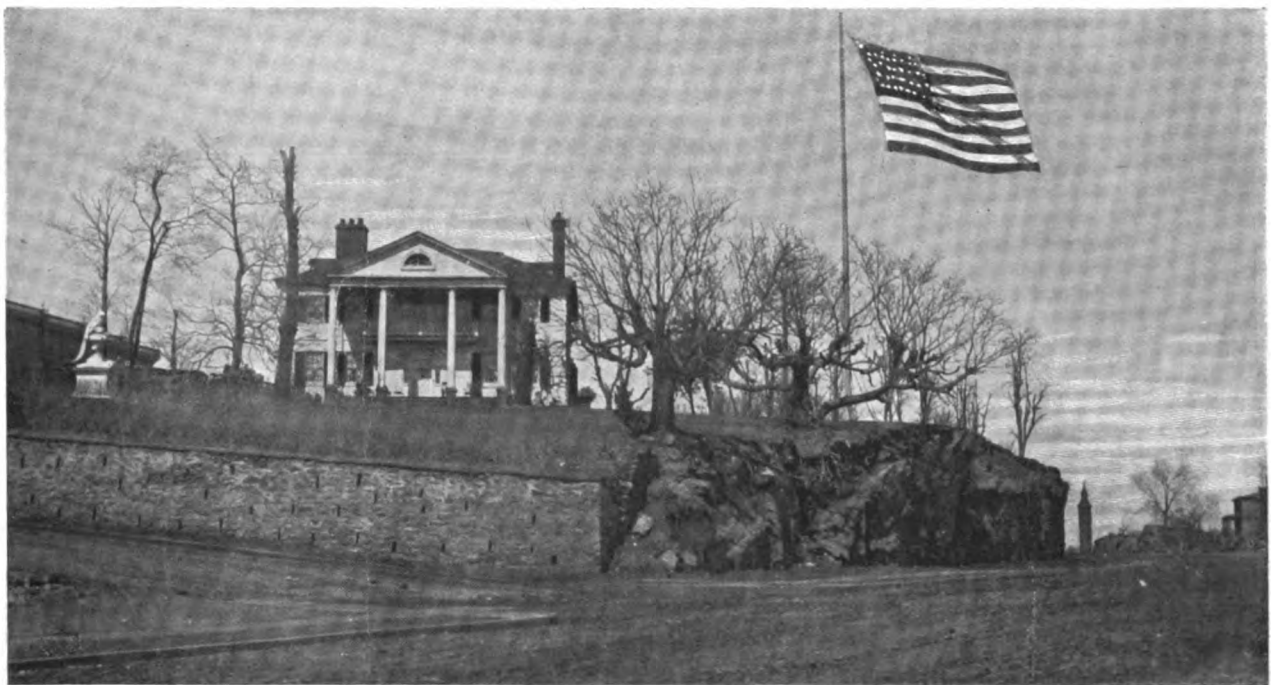
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DECEMBER, 1902.


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**It is Wanted by the People for a Public Park.**

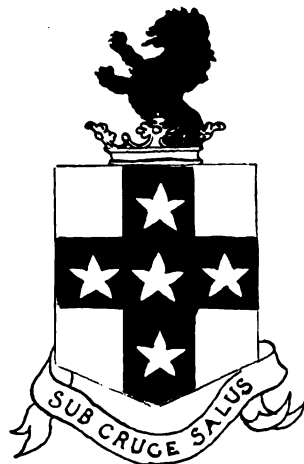
## Away from Wayside Inn.


 At first the landlord will I trace,  
 Grave in his aspect and attire,  
 A man of ancient pedigree;  
 A Justice of the Peace was he,  
 Known in all Sinsburg as "The Squire".  
 Proud was he of his name and race,  
 Of old Sir William and Sir Hugh,  
 And in the parlor, full in view,  
 His Coat of Arms, well framed and glazed,  
 Upon the wall in colors blazed.

He beareth argent on his shield,  
 A crusade cross gules in the field,  
 Five mullets or, thereon. The crest,  
 A Demi lion gules both rest,  
 Affronter on a ducal coronet;  
 While in the scroll beneath is set  
 An ancient motto, which reads thus:

Sub Cruce Salus

And over this no longer bright,  
 Though glimmering with a latent light,  
 Was hung the sword his grandsire bore  
 In the rebellious days of yore;  
 Drawn there at Boston in the fight.



Adams.

In the upper part of a Gothic window on the southeast  
 side of Eidenham Church, near Chopston, Eng., the name,  
 "John Ap Adam, 1310," in Old English, and arms as  
 above, are still 1851 to be found beautifully executed  
 in stained glass of great thickness and in perfect  
 preservation.



# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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VOLUME IX.

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NUMBER 4.

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"I honor the man who is ready to sink  
Half his present repute for the freedom to think ;  
And when he has thought, be his cause strong or weak,  
Will sink t'other half for the freedom to speak,  
Caring naught for what vengeance the mob has in store,  
Let the mob be the upper ten thousand, or lower."

James Russell Lowell.

## A FEW SUGGESTIONS ON ANARCHY.

**I**F you want to get at the root of the evil, strike at the top.

Anarchy is a violent protest against injustice.

Give justice to the people, and there will be no anarchy.

Instead of exerting all your energies on the ignorant immigrant who will not understand your intentions, begin with those unscrupulous but unusually intelligent men who are responsible for anarchy.

An untutored child has a finer sense of justice than a matured man. The ignorant immigrant is as a child.

A story is told of a stranger riding into a Connecticut town and inquiring of a native for a "Justice." The reply was that there was no Justice in the town but plenty of "Squires."

One source of anarchy is that there is too much law, and not enough justice.

Begin at the trusts. The Standard Oil Company strangles competition. If a man has a business they want, they get it and the man has no redress.

In to-day's paper it states that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad appropriated several car loads of coal (the property of a manufacturer) to its use. Another item says that a man was arrested and put in jail because he was caught taking a bag of coal from this same railroad.

How can you teach your immigrant that one is right and the other not?

The disclosures of the coal strike showing that children work all night for a mere pittance to eke out their parents meagre pay to keep body and soul together. While the coal trust magnates are declaring millions in divi-

dends, show that there is injustice and therefore cause for anarchy.

There is no doubt but these magnates are accumulating enough fuel to keep warm in the hereafter.

The latest trust to engender anarchy is the Gambler's Combine, who are trying to depose an honest District Attorney for doing his duty, and this trust have secured the services of a misfit "Governor of the Empire State" to do the dirty work, and by his former prestige overawe the gullable public.

Another dangerous factor, (possibly the worst of all) is the power of the walking delegate of the trade unions. This is a form of anarchy that has been brought about by the greed of the monopolist. A discussion of their power will do more toward the enlightenment of the anarchist subject than any other.

**T**HE National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have at last taken up a live issue which may be some reason for their existence. The Society is hampered by old "fossil" and dried bones of dead memories of their ancestors. What is needed, is something to stir them up, but anyone foolish enough to undertake anything seasonable is apt to be very much discouraged for his pains.

In the report of the last annual Congress from one of our Eastern States, the Secretary reports as follows: "This Society is in a healthy condition! Active membership on rolls, February 22nd, 1901, 257; number admitted the past year, 19; number lost by death, 10; number dropped, 10; active membership on rolls at this date, 256; a loss of one rather than a gain for a year's work. The great trouble with our Society is that they pick out some prominent man and make him accept an

office which he doesn't care for and in which he isn't the least interested, but they consider the prestige of his name of great value in making the Society. Of course, the Society wants prominent men, but to grow it needs men who are willing to work and who are interested in the objects of the organization. A plain, everyday man (not so prominent) who will get to work and do something is of more value to the growth of the organization than the prominent but disinterested incumbent.

Probably the publisher of this paper is better acquainted with the majority of the members and their thoughts than any one man in the organization. He has had to be, for he has kept alive the national organ of this Society for the past six years. This paper is the official organ of the Sons of the American Revolution. How has it been received and supported by the members?

The Daughters of the American Revolution have their official organ; they pay the editor of their magazine \$1,000 a year for her labors and also make up a deficiency of about \$3,000 a year for the support of their organ. There are men in power of the various State organizations who are so puffed up with their own importance that any innovation that doesn't emanate from them is considered an intrusion, and they, in an underhanded manner, stop the progress in the organization that should stand for the highest example of Americanism. This idea of teaching foreigners the difference between license and liberty should be inaugurated by our Society, and should be pushed by live men. Many of our State Societies would double their membership had they the right kind of officers at their head, and from various sources and communications that come to this office there is an under current of protest against things as they are, and we propose to probe into and try to correct conditions.

THE National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution was a contribution to the good of the National Society by its then President-General, Walter Seth Logan. The National Society had no funds to get out such a work. Many of the societies agreed to take copies of the work provided it was published. On the strength of the representation and promises given to the Publication Committee, it appeared that the work could be published without a loss to the publisher. The work has, as you know, been completed and delivered. Many of those who have subscribed have not paid, and many have repudiated their personal contracts. State Societies that have promised to do something have done nothing, and on the strength of this, the book has been a financial failure. The book should never have been sold for less than \$5. The California book which was sold to the members for \$3.50 per copy is less than one-third the size of the National Register. The National Register contained the records of all the members as compiled by the Registrar-General at Washington. Several of the larger State officers objected to the publication of the book because their State Societies were getting out their own books, and they didn't see the need of this general work. These State Societies spend annually of their funds from \$10,000 to \$20,000 on their State books. This money could be appropriated to a much better purpose providing a National Register could be published annually, but there apparently is no desire for this annual. The publisher of this paper has already announced that he would get out a second edition, containing a register of the members joining this year. He also is getting out this work, that mistakes in the first volume may be corrected in this second book. This second volume will be issued by him personally, without asking any assistance from the

National or State Societies. Individuals who wish to aid its publication are asked to do so. The work will be distributed in various libraries and a large edition published. After this attempt, if their books are to be published by the National Society, the work will be done by someone besides the present editor.

AT the meeting of the Board of Managers, held in New York, December 16, at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution invited the National Society to hold their annual Congress at New Haven, Conn., April 30 and May 1, 1903. The National Society had announced that they were hereafter to hold their annual Congresses at a place designated by themselves, and pay their own expenses and not be received as the guests of any State, as it was considered too much of a tax for the members of the State to spend for their entertainment. Connecticut has bravely come to the front, and proposes to give us as good a time as we ever had on the old lines, and we hope that our various compatriots will appreciate their generosity and strain it to the utmost by a large attendance of delegates.

FOR SALE—Sword once worn by Gen. Geo. Washington. Well authenticated. For history and terms address, "X," care this office.

The purchase of Washington's Headquarters still waits the action of the City Authorities. The following from the "City Record" tells of the beginning of the movement for its preservation.

#### PURCHASE OF THE JUMEL MANSION.

THE following communication from the President of the Borough of Manhattan was read:  
Borough of Manhattan, New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

Hon. Maurice F. Holahan, president, Board of Public Improvements,

Sir:—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Nineteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan, held February 27, 1900, the matter of the purchase of The City of New York of the old Jumel Mansion, which was referred to the President of the Borough of Manhattan at a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements held the 27th day of December, 1899, was considered and the following resolution adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Nineteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan approve the suggestion that The City of New York purchase the Jumel Mansion for use as a museum for historical relics.

ADOPTED.

Respectfully,

James J. Coogan,

President, Borough of Manhattan.

I. E. Rider, Secretary.

Thereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That this Board will give a public hearing on March 21, 1900, on the recommendation of the Local Board of the Borough of Manhattan, that The City of New York purchase the Jumel Mansion, for use as a museum for historical relics.

## PURCHASE OF THE JUMEL MANSION.

In accordance with the resolution adopted on February 28 (minutes, p. 892), a hearing was given on the recommendation of the Local Board to purchase the Jumel Mansion and grounds on behalf of the City.

Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, a sculptor and member of the Architectural and other art societies in the city, and Mr. Louis H. Cornish, editor of "The Spirit of '76", who started the movement, spoke in favor of purchasing the property. Mr. Cornish submitted communications from the following persons, all favoring the purchase: General H. C. King, General Thomas Wilson, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Edward Payson Cone, Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution.

The Secretary stated that, in addition to the foregoing, communications favoring the project had been received from the following: Mrs. Donald McLean, Rev. Arthur C. Kimber, Vicar of St. Augustine's Trinity Parish, New York, Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, William C. Church, editor "Army and Navy Journal," General Wilson, Josiah C. Pumpelly, George W. Olney, of "The New York World," Charles H. Wight, Homer Lee, James de la Montayne, Colonel Ethan Allen, W. A. Marble, T. D. Hunting, Hiram R. Steele, Edward Payson Cone, Deputy Governor, New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, William W. Bliven, James Loder Raymond, George Henry Raymond.

The following report from the Engineer was then read:

Board of Public Improvements, March 7, 1900.

Hon. Maurice F. Holahan, President, Board of Public Improvements,

Sir:—The memorials of Louis H. Cornish, Brigadier-General Thomas Wilson and many others, relative to the purchase of the Jumel Mansion and the ground upon which it stands, referred to me March 3, 1900, for report thereon. After an examination of the premises, I find that the value is to be considered first commercially as follows:

The plot of ground is bounded by Edgecomb road, One Hundred and Sixtieth street, One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Jumel terrace; the dimensions are 364 feet 9 inches by 168 feet 9 inches, by 172 feet 10 inches, by 359 feet 3 3-4 inches, the total area amounting to 67,391 square feet, or about twenty-seven city lots of 25 feet by 100 feet. The surface of the ground is elevated from 4 feet to 16 feet, the central portion on which the house stands, about 30 feet above the grade of the surrounding streets, and protected on three sides by retaining walls, the remaining side on Edgecomb road by the natural rock.

The streets are legally opened and the title acquired by the City; three of the surrounding streets paved, sidewalks flagged, etc., water, gas, etc.; Edgecomb road on the front regulated, curbed, but not paved.

The estimated value of the property as compared with unimproved property in the immediate neighborhood, taking the tax for 1900 at 60 per cent. of the market value, including corner lots, etc., will amount to \$147,125; the market value for the mansion for relic-hunters, say \$10,000, making the total estimated value of \$157,125, or about \$5,820 per city lot of 25 by 100 feet.

The location, if taken for a public park, commands a fine and unobstructed view of the Harlem River, Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, owing to its high elevation, being nearly 200 feet above the river, with nothing that can be built to obstruct the view.

The Jumel Mansion as an historic relic—its value is

questionable. The house was built about the year 1758 by Roger Morris, a Colonel in the British Army stationed at New York and occupied until the commencement of the War of the Revolution, 1776. After its abandonment by Morris, was used by the Continental forces, and occupied by Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, as his headquarters, at different times between the latter part of June to the middle of October, 1776.

The mansion is two stories and attic high, with basement, constructed of wood filled in with brick, and built in two parts, the front or main portion being 52 feet 8 inches wide by 38 feet 6 inches deep, the rear part 30 feet by 21 feet, connected by a passage-saloon or assembly-room on the first floor, with bed-rooms on the above floor; the ceilings on the first floor are about 11 feet high; the hall or passageway extends through the center of the building, and is 12 feet in width, with a reception-room on the left as you enter, 18 1-2 feet by 20 feet; in this room is still left the old fire-place and mantle-tree piece about 12 feet wide, and dining-room 18 1-2 by 24 feet on the right has been somewhat modernized. In the rear of the reception-room is a small room now used as a billiard-room 17 1-2 feet by 16 1-2 feet; on the opposite side from this room a wide staircase with two landings to second floor. The second story contains nine rooms, large and small, hall 12 feet wide, ceiling 9 feet high. There is also a one-story kitchen on the first floor in the rear, 22 feet by 12 feet, of modern construction.

The house is in good state of preservation, with many of the old trimmings and decorations of the original house.

The stable in the rear of the lot, 37 by 40 feet, two stories in height, in good repair.

About the year 1800, it became the property of Stephen Jumel, a French merchant of the City, and occupied by himself and wife during the latter part of his life; after his death the celebrated Madame Jumel, who, late in life married Aaron Burr, lived there until her death in 1865.

The property went into litigation between the American and French claimants, and on November 14, 1882, was sold by order of the Supreme Court, partition sale by Philo I. Ruggles as referee, and after passing through several purchasers, is now owned by Lillie J. Earle, wife of General Ferdinand Pinney Earle.

Respectfully submitted,

Jos. O. B. Webster,  
Engineer of Street Openings.

BOSTON-NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK  
TEA PARTIES.

BY permission of The Boston Tea Party Chapter, D. A. R., Boston, Mass., I have secured the names of 127 men who took part in the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16, 1773. There were 140 engaged in it. A few years ago only 60 of the tea party were known. The Boston Tea Party threw into the harbor, 18 pounds sterling.

According to dates, Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey, is entitled to the first Tea Party, Dec. 12, 1773; next Boston, Dec. 16, 1773. But if the New York ship "Nancy" had not been delayed she would have been in New York Nov. 25, 1773.

Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, Washington, D. C., is entitled to the report of the New Jersey Tea Party.

Adam Beals,  
Nathaniel Barber,  
Samuel Barnard,

John T. Lee,  
Amos Lincoln,  
Joseph Ludden.

Henry Bass,  
Edward Bates,  
Thomas Bolter,  
David Bradlee,  
Thomas Bradlee,  
Josiah Bradlee,  
Nathaniel Bradlee,  
James Brewer.  
Seth Ingersoll Brown,  
John Brown,  
Stephen Bruce,  
Benjamin Burton,  
Nicholas Campbell,  
George Carleton,  
Thomas Chase,  
Benjamin Clarke,  
John Cochran,  
Gilbert Colesworthy,  
Gershom Collier,  
Adam Collson,  
James Foster Condry,  
S. Coolidge,  
Samuel Cooper,  
John Crane,  
David Decker,  
Thomas Dana, Jr.,  
Robert Davis,  
Edward Dolbear,  
Joseph Eaton,  
Joseph Eayres,  
Eckley,  
William Etheridge,  
Samuel Fenno,  
Samuel Foster,  
Walter Frost,  
Nathaniel Frothingham,  
John Fulton,  
John Gammell,  
Thomas Gerrish,  
Samuel Gore,  
Moscs Grant,  
Nathaniel Greene,  
Samuel Hammond,  
William Hendley,  
Peter Harrington,  
Geo. R. Twelves Hewes,  
John Hicks,  
Samuel Hobbs,  
John Hooton,  
Samuel Howard,  
Edward C. Howe,  
Jonathan Hunnewell,  
Richard Hunnewell,  
Richard Hunnewell, Jr.,  
Thomas Hunstable,  
Abraham Hunt,  
Daniel Ingoldson,  
Corp. David Kinnison,  
Capt. Nathaniel Lee,  
Joseph Lee,

Matthew Loring,  
Thomas Machin,  
Archibald MacNeil,  
Martin,  
John May,  
Capt. Peter MacKintosh.  
Mead,  
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John Peters,  
William Pierse,  
Lendall Pitts,  
Samuel Pitts,  
Seth Putnam,  
Thomas Porter,  
Henry Prentiss,  
John Prince,  
Edward Proctor,  
Henry Purkitt,  
John Randall,  
Joseph Reed,  
Paul Revere,  
Benjamin Rice,  
Joseph Roby,  
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Joseph Shed,  
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Peter Slater,  
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James Starr,  
Phineas Stearns,  
Ebeneza Stevens,  
Elisha Story,  
James Swan,  
Abraham Tower,  
Bartholomew Thraw,  
John Truman,  
Thomas Wrann,  
Josiah Wheeler,  
David Williams,  
Isaac Williams,  
Jeremiah Williams,  
Thomas Williams,  
Nathaniel Willis,  
Joshua Wyeth,  
Thomas Young

The Boston Tea Party Chapter, placed a tablet on Hollis St., May 17, 1901, to Nathaniel Bradlee, David Thomas and Josiah, also John Fulton and wife Sarah (Bradlee) Fulton. What part she took in it I have not been able to ascertain.

John Brown, died in 1824. He settled in Maine, married three times.

Corp. David Kinnison died in Chicago 1852, aged 117 years, last of the party.

Lendall Pitts was called "the leader." A dozen of the men living in 1836. John Prince, Samuel Sprague, Capt.

Peter MacKintosh, the redoubtable leader of the South end.

James Starr, died in Jay, Maine, 1830, aged 90 years.

There were other tea parties, at Philadelphia, Charleston, New York and New Jersey. According to Todd's N. Y., page 147, New York had hers, only delayed three months later, first ship the "Nancy" due in New York, Nov. 25, 1773 and the "Mohawks" similar to that which destroyed the Boston tea. The sons of Liberty, the New York pilots, refused to bring the "Nancy" farther than Sandy Hook. There she was boarded by a committee of the Sons, who took possession of her boats that her crew might not escape and thus prevent her from being sent back to England. "The London," Captain Chambers, was boarded at Sandy Hook by the Liberty Boys. They found on board (18) eighteen chests of tea, which probably went into the water.

In Southern New Jersey, on Dec. 12, 1773, the big "Greyhound" sailed up the Cohansey with a cargo of tea, and moored at Greenwich. She hailed ostensibly from Rotterdam, but, aside from the fact that there was something suspicious in bringing the tea to an obscure port, there were other reasons for believing that the cargo really came from England, and that the port of hail was merely a ruse. The circumstance that the tea was secretly landed and stored in Daniel Bowen's cellar confirmed the suspicions of the patriots of Greenwich who were as full of zeal for Colonial liberty as their brethren in the parts further North. A committee of five was appointed, when the affair got wind, to mount guard over the tea until a county committee could arbitrate the question. But while the decision of the latter was pending a party of citizens disguised as Indians broke into the building where the tea was stored, and in an hour the fragrant cargo that was intended to gladden so many domestic boards at the expense of Colonial rights was reduced to ashes, and once more the wrath of England had been defied.

Compiled by Helen Melinda Fisher, 239 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15th, 1902, for the "Spirit of '76."

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

##### A REVIEW.

"A National Register of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution" Compiled and Published under the Auspices of the National Publication Committee. By Louis H. Cornish. Register List Collated and Edited by A. Howard Clark. Registrar-General National Society, Washington, D. C. L 8vo, buckram. pp. 1035. Price, \$3.00.

This book contains an outline of the history of the National Society, and short historical sketches of the various State organizations, together with the Constitution of the National Society, and lists of National Officers from the beginning. It also gives full directions for joining, and where to look for evidence of Revolutionary service. The much larger portion of the book, however, is filled up with the names, lineages and military service of the ancestors of the more than fourteen thousand members of the Society, which makes a vast amount of valuable genealogical material. The State and other branches of the Society are arranged alphabetically, and the names of members are also similarly arranged in their respective divisions, so it is quite easy to find any member of a state society; but the vast amount of genealogical matter is accessible only by most patient and persistent search, for there is no index at all in the book. The Daughters of the American Revolution had previ-

ously published most excellent examples of how such a book ought to be constructed, and we are very sorry to see that our brothers of the sterner (?) sex have not followed their example in the construction of this book. There should have been two indexes, one of members and one of Revolutionary ancestors and other names—the former being designated by italics. A subject-index would also add materially to the value of the book as a work of reference. We hope if the book should be reprinted in a few years, and another edition should be printed, that the above named omissions will be supplied. The book contains many historical illustrations and portraits of officers, both National and State, and some portraits of members, all of which add greatly to the beauty of the book. The mechanical execution of the book is faultless, the paper though not of the best quality is probably fully as good as the subscription price previous to publication) warranted the publisher in using; but we think a majority of the subscribers would have been better satisfied with a finer grade of material at a higher price. This book has, through the generosity of members, been placed in all the public libraries of several states, and many more libraries in less fortunate states should by some means possess themselves of the work for it is a vast storehouse of information which is sought constantly by a great number of people.—The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly for October, 1902.

Trenton, N. J., August 18, 1902.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, New York:

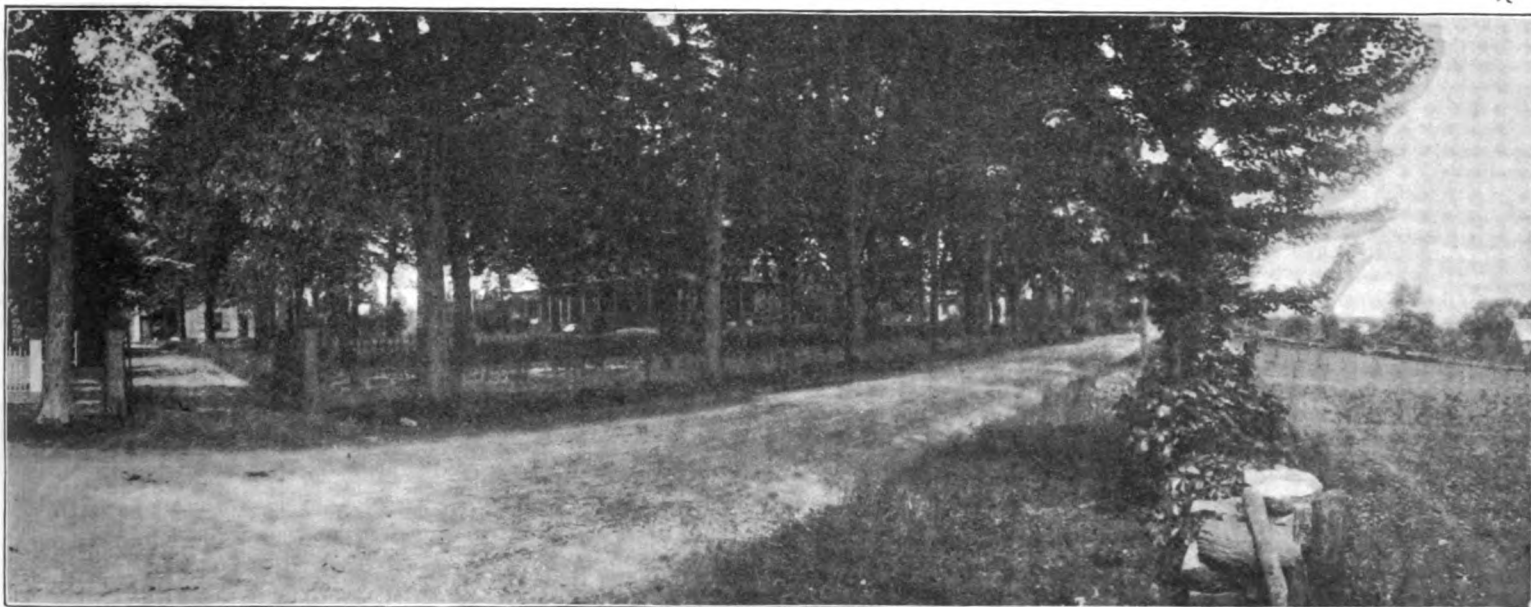
Dear Sir: Yours of July 18, in reply to mine of a day or two before, relating to our new "National Register Sons American Revolution," was duly received, but have been absent. I write now to say that said National Register is a marvel of work, but I regret to say it contains some inaccuracies, of which the following relating to myself is one, to wit:

On page 713 my record is given as follows: "James F. Rusling, Trenton, N. J. (151) son of Gershom and Eliza B. (Hankinson) Rusling; grandson of Henry and Maria (McCullough) Hankinson; great grandson of Aaron Hankinson, private Sussex County, New Jersey, militia; great grandson of William McCullough, wagonmaster New Jersey troops."

Whereas, my true record, according to the Official Records of New Jersey and United States, and also of the New Jersey Society Sons American Revolution, is as follows: "James F. Rusling, Trenton, N. J. (151), son of Gershom and Eliza B. (Hankinson) Rusling; grandson of Henry and Maria (McCullough) Hankinson; great grandson of Aaron Hankinson, Colonel Second Regiment, Sussex County, New Jersey, militia (Brigadier General 1793); great grandson of William McCullough, private New Jersey militia, Captain and Conductor of Team Brigade, Wagonmaster's Department, New Jersey troops."

If you publish an "Annual" in the fall, or a second edition, will you kindly make the above corrections accordingly?

I have also called the attention of Hon. A. Howard Clark, Registrar General Sons American Revolution, Washington, D. C., to the above, asking him to enter the same in his "Official Copy" of the National Register; also of Hon. John Whitehead, president New Jersey Society Sons American Revolution, with like request. Very respectfully, JAMES F. RUSLING,



**T**HIS picture shows the present abode of the editor of this paper. It belongs to a bloated monopoly that collect the rent for its use.

Had the editor given the same amount of energy and time that he has given to Patriotic pursuits, to business, he would not be paying rent for the property but would be its possessor.

It costs less to live in Stamford than in Boston or Brooklyn, or, rather, you get more for your money in the way of air. There is the sea air and Strawberry Hill air which is rather frosty, but on Richmond Hill there is any amount of untrammelled air that freely penetrates the native's abode, and coal at \$10.00 per ton, and none in sight, to ameliorate the rigorousness of the atmosphere. The editor saws wood.

A docile wife, seven wholesome healthy children with their father's good looks and their mother's disposition, are the extent of our accumulation

I have so lived that I would not be compelled to apologise to others or myself for my actions.

An honest life has ours been, because we have never had the chance to be otherwise.

In speaking of horses of the Continental Army, a poem of the "Loyalist Verse" says:

"Their bellies were filled with Patriotism  
But void of oats and hay."

Like unto these continental horses is the publisher of this paper, who has done the work of a horse in the field of patriotism, which he has found sterile and unproductive.

Our paternal motto is "Ergo Affecto Alvaro." Translated 'I Strive to Fly', and this is one reason it makes us soar because we do not get there.

One of our great Americans made himself famous by saying "I would rather be right than be President." I have been right for forty-seven years, and am now willing to be President.



## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

The New York City Chapter, D. A. R., held the first social meeting at Sherry's November 1, which appeared like a floral ovation for Mrs. Donald McLean, so many members had sent flowers to greet their regent. Mrs. McLean gave a graphic account of her patriotic work during the summer. Untiring in the cause, Mrs. McLean delivered an address before the Historical Society which met at Fort William Henry, Lake George, July 29, and later gave an address on the battlefield of Antietam at the unveiling of the monument erected by the Veteran Association of the Thirty-fourth New York Regiment. Also in the Mohawk Valley, at the Daughters American Revolution celebration of the battle of Oriskany, and the addresses in Frederick, Md. Veterans of the Civil War who heard Mrs. McLean at Antietam will never forget her soul inspiring words which brought tears to their eyes.

The second vice regent, Mrs. Edward Hall, narrated interesting reminiscences of childhood and the awe experienced on meeting one of Washington's generals who had been closely associated with the Father of our country.

Several musical selections were rendered. Miss Egan from Florida sang several songs, and Miss Janet Austin of New Haven rendered vocal selections. These young ladies were gracefully introduced to the chapter and their guests as the Lily of the North and the Rose from the South in Mrs. McLean's felicitous manner.

A violin solo by Mr. Gibbs of Poughkeepsie, accompanied by Mr. Schofield, was very artistic, brilliant in execution, and displaying unusual temperament.

L. H. Cornish, the secretary of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, had much of interest to relate about the pilgrimage of the Sons to Saratoga in September and their recent meeting October 28 in commemoration of the battle of White Plains. The Keskeskick Chapter, D. A. R., with their charming regent, Mrs. Howison, entertained the Sons at 5 o'clock tea, and later attended the dinner and concert given by the Sons American Revolution, which ended the festivities.

MARY ENGLISH SPRINGER.

## SYRACUSE CHAPTER, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Syracuse Chapter of the Empire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, met in annual session at the Yates Hotel and following a business session a Duchth smoker was enjoyed.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Chairman E. C. Moses, Dr. Eli Van de Warker and George J. Sager, reported the following nominations and the nominees were elected: President, Charles Wells Wood; Vice President, William Kerr Wickes; secretary, Newell B. Woodworth; treasurer, William A. Wynkoop; registrar, Dr. Thomas Emory; historian, Milton H. Northrup; chaplain, Rev. Allen D. Draper; Board of Managers, Charles S. Averill and Ernest C. Moses. Committees were chosen as follows: Entertainment—Prof. W. K. Wickes, George H. Sawyer and Prof. William H. Mace.

Revising—Captain George K. Collins, Graham K. Betts and Arthur C. Breckenbridge.

Committee on Annual Banquet—Charles S. Averill, Ernest C. Moses and W. K. Pierce.

The following were elected to membership: Levi S. Chapman, Dr. William C. Du Bois, James M. Gilbert, George F. Hines, Franklin Baylis, Prof. William H. Mace, Dr. Frederick W. Smith, Joseph H. Froi de Veauk, Richard H. Stevens, Edward Judson Millspaugh, William Volney Smith, Charles G. Hanchett, Dr. J. Willis Candee, John Franklin Durston and Henry Nelson Eaton.

The local chapter was organized in 1896. Two years ago it had twenty-five active members and now it has more than a hundred.

During the smoker music was rendered by the University Orchestra and Rev. Ezekiel W. Mundy gave an address on "The Library and How To Use It." Greetings were received from Walter Seth Logan, president of the Empire State Society. James M. Belden presided over the meeting.

The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, the New England and Historical Society are desirous of raising sufficient funds to print an index to the first fifty volumes of the register, it is hereby

Resolved, That the Rev. Ezekiel Mundy communicate to the society that this chapter will contribute the sum of \$100 towards the publishing fund of the index.

The New England Society annually publishes a volume of genealogy and is to expend \$10,000 in preparing an index of the first fifty volumes.

Prof. W. H. Mace of the History Department of the University of Syracuse will deliver a course of ten lectures on early American history in the Assembly Hall of the University Block beginning on Friday evening, November 14, under the joint auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Teachers of the city and of the Historical Association of the University.

Prof. Mace will follow with some exceptions a syllabus of the Regents' Department which he prepared several years ago. During the past few years Dr. Mace has given this course of lectures, upon request, twelve times in some of the large cities, as Chicago, Philadelphia and New York City.

The Historical Association of the University, the Sons of the American Revolution and the teachers of the city, have been contemplating promoting the same course of lectures at the same time. Charles W. Wood, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, spoke to Dr. Mace of the advisability of holding such a course of lectures and the teachers sent a committee to arrange it if possible. As a result of their conferences Dr. Mace made the proposition that he would give his services free if the proceeds of the course should go for the benefit of the Historical Association of the University. This was the plan finally adopted.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are planning to furnish patriotic music.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is: Charles W. Wood, president of the Sons of the American Revolution; Dr. E. E. Sperry, president of the University Historical Association, and Principal W. D. Lewis, chairman of the Teachers' committee.

The Virginia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution cordially solicit your presence at a free smoker at Murphy's Hotel, in Richmond, on Tuesday evening, November 25, at 8.15 o'clock, in commemoration of the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783. R. S. V. P.

## LECTURES, 1902.

### I.

#### LONGFELLOW AND NEW ENGLAND POETS.

The lecturer was told the history of the origin of Longfellow's most popular poems by Longfellow himself.

This lecture was given at the Trinity Club, Boston, in Buenos Ayres before the English Literary Society, in the School Lectureship, New York City, and before many normal and other schools.

### II.

#### OVER THE ANDES AND ACROSS PANAMA; OR, NEW SOUTH AMERICA.

The lecturer went over the Andes in 1895 by the Trans-Andean Railroad and on mule-back.

The lecture has been given in Cooper's Institute, New York, and many times in New England and New York.

The lecturer is the author of "History of Liberty in the Andean Republic," published by Doubleday, Page & Company.

### III.

#### NEW ENGLAND FIRESIDE TALES AND SONGS; OR, RED SETTLE STORIES.

The lecturer wrote "In Old New England," D. Appleton & Company. A club may sing some of the old songs if desirable, as "Departed Days," "Life Let Us Cherish," "Old Oaken Bucket," "The Sword of Bunker Hill," "The Four Maries," "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," "The Pilgrim Fathers," etc.

### IV.

#### STORY WRITING.

The lecturer is the author of "Zig Zag Journeys," "Story of the Hymns," and "Creators of Liberty," series of books, the last published by D. Appleton & Co. He has written stories for Harper's and Century, and was for years a manuscript reader in the office of the Youth's Companion.

### V.

#### "THE VICTORIES OF PEACE"; OR, THE STORY OF ARBITRATION.

"The foundations of our eminence are the victories of peace," said McKinley. Given before the Universal Peace Union.

### VI.

#### THE ELEVENTH CHAPTER OF HEBREWS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

This lecture has been given before many Y. M. C. A.'s in New England and elsewhere.

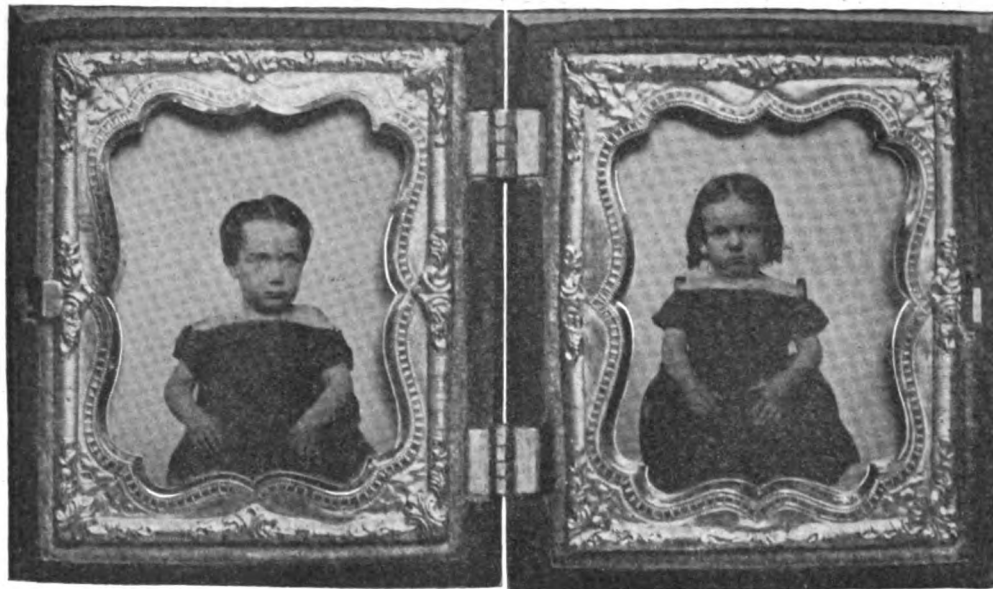
### VII.

#### MEN WHO OVERCAME.

Men who overcame obstacles to spiritual progress, and conserved energy for noble efforts in life.

Price, the same as paid to other lecturers by the same society or club.

HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.  
No. 28 Worcester Street, Boston.



### ELLA AMELIA AND SARAH BELLE.

"Just one story!" Pray then listen  
To one that I will tell,  
Of gentle Ella Amelia  
And little Sarah Belle.

'Twas long ago, now let me see,  
In Sixty-One, no, Two,  
We must be sure about the year,  
For this wee story's true.

Hard, cruel war was all abroad  
Throughout our country dear,  
And brothers oft were deadly foes,  
And homes were filled with fear.

For fathers, husbands, brothers, sons,  
Marched to the battlefield,  
To fight for that which they thought right,  
For that alone to yield.

And so from north, and so from south,  
Brave men led in the fray,  
And in the homes of north and south  
Death entered ev'ry day.

The soldier's life at best was hard,  
His keepsakes were but few,  
But human hearts were much the same  
Beneath the gray or blue.

A letter or an ambrotype,  
A little lock of hair,  
Brought visions of the dear home folks,  
And kept away despair.

And so to give to dear papa,  
Before he goes away,  
To be a soldier in the war,  
And fight from day to day—

These little maids of three and four,  
With hair and eyes of brown,  
To have their pictures taken,  
Go up to Hartford town.

Oh, very, very still they sat,  
And spread their hands out so,  
They had to sit a long, long time  
For pictures long ago.

And when they were "'most tired out,"  
In dainty case and trim,  
They had their pictures for papa  
To take to war with him.

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

### OUR PROPAGANDA OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

Editor of Spirit of '76:

Our anti-Anarchist Committee has not been given an official designation. It seemed to be the intention of our Congress to appoint a special committee to devise ways and means to inaugurate a propaganda of American principles, and to plan a crusade against social ignorance and discontent.

Soon this great project must go before our national society as a Committee of the Whole. Every member has an equal, or should have an equal, interest in our purpose to check anarchistic tendencies by educational methods. I write to-day, Mr. Editor, to say that I have received more than a score of letters expressing sincere sympathy in our movement. Among others, we have received a letter from the venerable Geo. H. Williams, president of the Oregon Society, and who as Grant's Attorney General drew up the Reconstruction Laws. We have received encouragement and wise suggestions from our able President General, also from Gen. Charles King, and from compatriots Richardson, Loomis, Fitzgerald, Harper, E. D. Warfield, Chaplain General Clark Dimity of Louisiana, Ashley Cabell of Missouri, and from a number of gentlemen not connected with our society, as from the Secretary of the Hull House of Chicago, from the President of a National Library Association, and from Col. Markbreit, editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt. It may be interesting to summarize the suggestions received. Nearly all agree that we should distribute tracts translated into various languages; some say that these should be distributed in the immigrant ships, others that they should be given to them on their landing, and others that they should be distributed in their local settlements. Our educators say that this ignorant, discontented element can be reached only through their children, and others hold that the first and only thing needful is the political defeat of boodle aldermen in our great cities.

Interesting as these suggestions are, they are not what we want at this stage of the game. In the words of Gadgrind: "We want facts, sir! very hard facts."

Very few of our correspondents give us any facts. Most of them say that the anarchists are in the next city. Like malaria, it is always somewhere else. What we wish to know is, where the discontented are to be found, what they are discontented about, of what nationalities, and so on for quantity.

Before we start in our crusade, we wish to reconnoiter the enemy's country. It is not always pleasant to interview the disciples of Marx or the followers of Bakunin. The perfumes of limburger and garlic do not remind us of

"Saboean odors from the spicy shores,  
Of Araby the blest,"

yet these are the gentlemen we wish to know about. Let us not condemn them hastily. The original odor of the apostolic fisherman was probably not that of sanctity.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.



JAMES WILSON ALEXANDER MACDONALD, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 25th of August 1824. He is known as "Wilson MacDonald", sculptor, painter, writer, anatomist, phrenologist, rifleman and lecturer. His principal works are colossal statues of Edward Bates, Fitzgreene Halleck, General Custer, and colossal busts of George Washington, Washington Irving, General Hancock and James Paine. Among the numerous life size busts of marble and bronze are those of Senators Benton, Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady, Col. Ingersoll, and many others.



WILSON MACDONALD'S Washington, modled after Houdon's original from life, 1785, Public Schools of America. Two-hundred and fifty of which have been erected in the Public Schools and Buildings of New York City.



Photograph of the original bust of George Washington in his prime. Moulded and modeled from life by Jean Antoine Houdon, at Mount Vernon in the year 1785. Valued at \$50000. Wilson MacDonald has received an order to place a colossal bust of Abraham Lincoln in the Public Schools of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Our Patriotic Societies can make no better gift to the public than to present a colossal bust of Washington to the local schools throughout the country. For special prices and further details, apply to the office of *The Spirit of '76*.

#### WHO ARE TO BE THE PATRIOTS OF THE FUTURE?

The time is not far distant when all men and women who hold responsible official positions in national, state or municipal departments will have joined the great majority on the other side of life. Who are to fill the places made vacant by death? It is a very important question!

For more than a hundred years we preserved the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution. Will those who are to come after us be able to do the same for another century? It is doubtful.

A good education, including a patriotic education for our children, is indispensable—the boy and girl patriot of the present will be the man and woman patriots of the future. A patriotic education should be given to every American child, without reference to sex, age, color, sect, or place of birth. They should be taught to revere the memory of Washington and his compatriots. They should be warned against all organizations that are inimical to American institutions. They should be taught that the laws and Constitution of the United States are to them paramount to every other power, organization, king, prince, potentate or political ruler on earth.

A patriotic education would, more than anything else, tend to develop honest office-holders and likewise invincible soldiers. There is no better place to begin this patriotic education than in those great Democratic-Republican institutions—our public schools, and it would be difficult to find a more appropriate object lesson than the colossal bust of George Washington.

MacDonald's bust of Washington is composed of plaster and cement—indestructible—and will last for ages. The bust, and the bracket (upon which the bust stands), occupies just six feet in height on any wall. It is proposed to place these busts in every public school house in the United States, beginning with New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Patriotic citizens will be requested to procure and present these busts to public schools in the various cities and towns. The names of the donors will be placed in imperishable letters on every bust, and will be seen and read by millions of American boys and girls for centuries to come.

Patriotism is the panacea for all political disorders. It will cement the Union; perpetuate the Republic, preserve the laws, the principles of Declaration of Independence, and the inheritance won by the patriots and soldiers of the American Revolution!

There are now twenty millions of children of school age in this country. In a few years they will have become men and women. The destiny of the Republic will be in their hands. A patriotic education is of vital importance!!!

The price of MacDonald's colossal busts, with brackets, is \$25, packed and shipped to any city or town.

#### EXERCISES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE BUST OF WASHINGTON IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

First—Five minutes presentation speech and unveiling the bust.

Second—Five minutes acceptance speech.

Third—Five minutes instrumental music and singing.

Fourth—Five minutes each, two addresses by boy pupils.

Fifth—Five minutes reading or recitations by two girl pupils.

Sixth—Five minutes patriotic instrumental music.

Seventh—Ten minutes speech, by invited orator, on Washington and his compatriots.

Eighth—Ten minutes reading quotations from Declaration of Independence, or Washington's Farewell Address, or other selections from his writings.

Ninth—Ten minutes song, "Star Spangled Banner," by the school, with instrumental music and salutation of the flag.

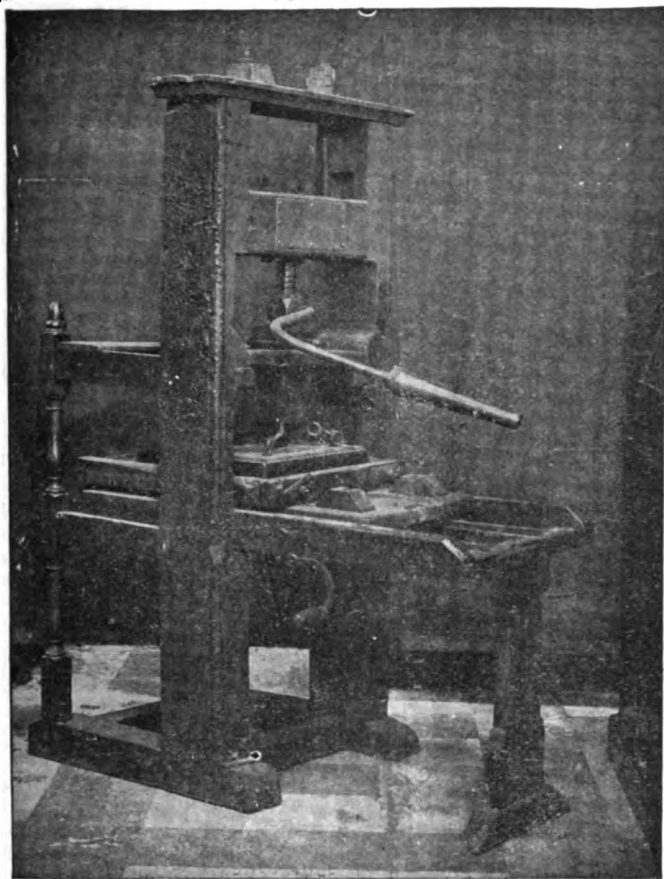
Tenth—Five minutes closing address by principal and dismissal.

#### THE ORIGINAL MARBLE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

This great work is in the Capitol in Richmond, Virginia. It was erected in 1796, three years before the death of Washington. The Virginians as a matter of justice claim and own, in fact, the statue, but the people of America claim an interest in the statue of Washington, and so does every devotee of liberty in all parts of our planet feel an interest in the statue.

We are told by Pliny that the Cuidian Aphocite was the most beautiful of all the works of art which the world then contained, and after a victory over its rival and twin sister, long pilgrimages were made to see it, and it was so much the pride of the Cuidians that when a great king of another nation offered to pay the heavy debt of the Cuidian City as its price, the Cuidians rejected his offer and determined to bear their heavy burden rather than part with the work, which was once their glory and their fame.

Overwhelmed as Virginia has been by debt and poverty of the masses of her citizens, if a combination of multi-millionaires should offer the grand old Commonwealth to pay the debt of the State for the original statue of Washington, her reply would be that although oppressed with a ten times greater than the actual one, that their offer would be rejected though they proposed to pay a sum equal to all the gold from the mines of California. They would be told that all the jewels from the mines of the world could not purchase the original marble statue of Washington.



THE PRINTING-PRESS AT WHICH BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
WORKED IN WATTS PRINTING-OFFICE, LONDON

*Now in the Smithsonian Institute*

## HOLIDAY BOOKS.

### THE BOOK COLUMN'S SOCIAL.

By M. Winchester Adams.

It was a social, historical, political, literary gathering.

"The Starbucks" related "How the Twins Captured a Hessian," "In the Camp of Cornwallis," "Under Colonial Colors," before "Marching on Niagara." "The Admiral's Aid" told of "Border Fights and Fighters," "The American Ideas as Expounded by American Statesmen," and of "The Loyalists in the American Revolution." "Charles Killbuck" read aloud from "The Treasury of Humorous Poetry," "Sunset Songs and Other Verses," "The Romance of an Old Fool" and "Ranch Verses." "The True Aaron Burr," who had been reading "The Climax" while standing under "The Pine Tree Flag," spoke of "The True History of the American Revolution," "The Builders of the Republic" and "Memories of a hundred years" as the "Correct Thing." "The Private Soldier Under Washington" was enjoying a book on "New Amsterdam and Its People" and "Bakewell's Fairy Stories."

On the library table lay John Hay's memorial address on "William McKinley" and "Wild Rose of California."

"The Observations of Mr. Dooley" as to "The Territorial Growth of the United States" made the "Night Before Christmas" one long to be remembered. "Logan the Mingo" "With Force and Arms" recited "The Romance of Old New England Roof Trees," and gave a few words about "The Boy: How to Help Mim Succeed."

"The March of the White Guard" stopped to hear of "The Conquest" and "The Man in the Street Stories." "Barbara Ladd," who had visited "New England and Its Neighbors," and had seen "Social New York Under the Georges," listened to "The Wind in the Tree," having just finished "On the Cross" and "The Just So Stories." "Janet Ward" sang "A Song of a Single Note" and read extracts from "Letters of a Self Made Man to His Son." "The Baby's Baedeker" had been the guide of the evening, which was concluded by "Rollicking Rhymes for Youngsters" and the following patriotic items from "The Real Diary of a Real Boy":

June 27, 186—. Brite and fair. school closed today. we dont have enny more school til September. snapcrackers have come. 8 cents a bunch at old Langleys store. Lane and Rollins sell them for 10 cents. torpedos 8 cents a bunch. pin wheels 1 cent each. Pewt is going to have a cannon. father wont let me have a cannon. he says i dont know enny more than to look into it and blow my head off.

June 28. clowdy but no rane. 4th of July pretty soon. father says when he was a boy all they had for fireworks was balls of wool soked in tirpentine whitch they lit and fired round. i am glad i did not live then.

July 2. i have got 10 bunches of snapcrackers and some slowmatch. i spent a dolar of my cornet money. i gess i shall never get that cornet. i hope it wont rane the 4th.

July 3. Nite before 4th. Pewt and Beany can stay out all nite. father took my snapcrackers into his room and said if i get up before 5 i cant have enny.

July 4. i am to tired to wright ennything. i never had so much fun in my life. i only got burned 5 times. 1 snapcracker went off rite in my face and i coodent see ennything til mother washed my eyes out. Zee Smith fired a torpedo and a peace of it flew rite in the corner of my eye and made a blew spot there. i fired every one of my snapcrackers. it took me all day.

July 5. brite and fair. i didnt wake up today til 10 o'clock. i was pretty sore and my eyes felt as if they was sawdust in them.

"Memories of a Hundred Years," by Dr. Edward Everett Hale. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Without doubt the "Memories of a Hundred Years," by Dr. Hale, is one of the most entertaining and interesting reminiscences ever written. Its wide range of personages, from John Adams to President Roosevelt, makes it a work of national value. Dr. Hale has been in touch with almost every man and woman at all prominent in the country's social and political life for the best part of a century, which makes his work of unusual biographical interest. It would be hard to say just where the charm of these two volumes is to be found—for, from beginning to end the story flows with that ease and grace to be found only where the author has lived, seen, or felt the story he is telling. There is probably no man writing to-day who has such a fund of recollections of public events and public men as Dr. Hale. He closes his two volumes of memories by writing:

"Some library will preserve this volume, and it carries with it my charge to my sons' grandsons, that in 2001 one of them shall write his Memories of the Twentieth Century." The illustrations number many rare and curious portraits, wood cuts and facsimiles of interesting letters. The work is handsomely illustrated and bound. Two volumes, cloth. Price, \$5 net. (Carriage, 40 cents.)

"New England and Its Neighbors," by Clifton Johnson, is a glimpse of life in and near New England. The quaint language of the people with whom the author meets is naturally portrayed. The work is profusely illustrated and will be a pleasing addition to any library and of especial interest to those interested in New England. Cloth bound, cover design. Price, \$2 net.

"The Loyalists in the American Revolution," by Dr. Claude Halstead Van Tyne.

A history of the political and social struggle between the American Whigs and Tories. This interesting work presents the American Revolution from an entirely new point of view, treating a phase of the struggle which has never been adequately recognized by historians. It has been constructed from original sources, letters, journals, etc., which no other writer on the subject has used. It is supplied with foot note references, and also with appendix and excellent index. It is a book of unusual interest. Cloth bound, gilt top. Price, \$2 net.

"Social New York Under the Georges," 1714 to 1776, by Esther Singleton. D. Appleton & Company, New York.

This work by the author of "The Furniture of Our Forefathers" is one of the handsomest books of the season. It treats of house, streets, country homes, with chapters on fashion, furniture, clothes, plate and manners from 1714 to 1776. The volume is printed on heavily coated paper and is profusely illustrated. It is seldom one obtains so much useful information so concise and pleasingly told as here presented. The type and the binding add to its attractiveness. The front cover bears the coat of arms of the City of New York stamped in gilt. Gilt top, uncut edges, boxed, \$5 net. Postage, 30 cents.

"New Amsterdam and Its People." Studies Social and Topographical of the Town under Dutch and Early English Rule, by J. H. Innes. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

An exhaustive picture, based upon the original records, public and private, of the actual conditions which prevailed in New Amsterdam during the Dutch and English rule. Every phase

of the life of the time is described with painstaking care in the author's accounts of the men of that day.

The illustrations, mainly from original sources, consist of rare contemporary views, portraits, old prints, and unfamiliar maps and plans, picturing in an altogether unusual way the city in its infancy and some of the men who laid its foundations. Cloth bound, large 8vo, \$2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

"The Private Soldier Under Washington." By Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. Fully illustrated from original sources.

Contents: I. Origin of the Army. II. Maintaining the Forces. III. Material Needs. IV. Firelock and Powder. V. Officer and Private. VI. Camp Duties. VII. Camp Diversions. VIII. Hospitals and Prison Ships. IX. The Army in Motion. X. The Private Himself.

Going, first of all, to the diaries and journals of the men themselves and then to other contemporary documents, both public and private, Mr. Bolton has constructed a straightforward narrative of the daily life, under the various conditions suggested in the chapter headings, of the private soldier who served in the Revolutionary War. Price, \$1.25 net. Postage, 18 cents.



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*From a miniature*

"The Builders of the Republic." By Margherita Arlina Hamm. James Potts & Company, New York.

This delightful volume by the author of "Famous Families of New York," portrays the twenty-five great Americans to whom the world is indebted for the United States. Among the immortals considered are Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jay, Hancock, Adams, Otis, Gerry, Clinton, Livingston, Morris, Henry, Schuyler, Wayne, Madison, Knox, Jones, Sherman, Marshall, and Lincoln. The illustrations, as far as possible, represent scenes and objects never before published. The book is invaluable to the scholar and patriot, as it presents in compact form a stirring account of each character treated, bringing together the latest and best information, as well as correspondence hitherto unpublished. Each sketch is a picture of rare beauty and is accurate and truthful. Cloth, illustrated. Price, \$2 net.

"The Climax," by Charles Felton Pidgin. C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston.

"The Climax," by the author of "Quincy Adams Sawyer" and "Blennerhasset," is a story well worth the reading, and no more interesting novel has been written in many a day. The plot is unique, and the reader is constantly speculating as to how it will eventually unfold. The volume is cloth bound, decorated cover, frontispiece. Price, \$1.50.

"Under Colonial Colors," by Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston.

This is an interesting story for boys in that pleasing style of Dr. Tomlinson which has endeared him to the boys of to-day as "Oliver Optic" was beloved by their fathers. The story tells of Arnold's heroic expedition to Quebec. There is plenty of action in the story so dear to a boy's heart, and he will without effort acquire much historical information. The volume is cloth bound, illustrated, decorated cover. Price, \$1.20 net.

"Night Before Christmas," by W. W. Denslow. G. W. Dillingham Company, New York.

Nothing could be more interesting to a child than this old favorite by Clement C. Moore, illustrated by W. W. Denslow.

It will not only appeal to the children, but the "grown ups" will enjoy it while pretending to amuse the little ones. It is beautifully illustrated in four colors. It is a large quarto, handsomely bound in illuminated board cover, and bids fair to be one of the most taking juvenile picture books of this season. Price, \$1.50.

Lee & Shepard. Boston: "Marching on Niagara; or, The Soldier Boys of the Old Frontier," by Edward Stratemeyer. In this second volume of his "Colonial Series" Edward Stratemeyer has given his multitude of devoted boy readers a most interesting story. Dave Morris, the hero of "With Washington in the West," appears again with his cousin Henry and both boys take an active part in the capture of Fort Niagara. A medallion portrait of Sir William Johnson adorns the cover. The illustrations are by Mr. Shute. This is a book that will appeal to an active boy. Price, \$1 net.

"Sunset Songs," by Elizabeth Akers, will be a welcome volume for those who have been trying to collect the later poems of this gifted writer. The sad and sunny side of life are treated in this volume, and the thread of hope runs through it all. Her famous poem, "Rock Me To Sleep," and its history, is given in this collection. The book is bound in cloth, gilt top, uncut edges, boxed. Price, \$1.20 net.

J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York: "The Man In the Street." Stories from the New York Times. This book is full of good stories, in fact contains 600 of them, and has so complete an index that one can easily find the one wanted. The introduction is by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. He says: "This collection of stories is my refresher every Sunday after the worry and work of the week. I know of no effort which has been so successful in collecting real anecdotes portraying the humorous side of life as this volume." The book contains as a frontispiece a full page portrait and autograph of Mr. Depew. It is well printed and is convenient and attractive. Cloth bound, cover design. Price, \$1.

"With Force and Arms," by Howard R. Garis. The stirring incidents of this story is founded on the Salem witchcraft craze. The description of the days when the colonists were witch-mad is strongly done. The scenes are exciting, but the style is clear and pleasing and the reader's interest is kept up to the end. The book is attractively bound in cloth and illustrated. Price, \$1.

R. H. Russell, Publisher, New York: "The Wind in the Tree," by the Duchess of Sutherland, comprises seven love stories of dramatic and emotional interest. The book takes its name from the quotation which precedes the first story. The book is bound in green buckram stamped in gold, gilt top, and contains a photogravure frontispiece by Walter Crane. Price, \$1.50.

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"Baby's Baedeker," by Col. D. Streamer. This little volume of nonsense verses for children will also be read with pleasure by their elders. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated and attractively bound. Cover design. Price, \$1.20 net.

Fleming H. Revell Company, New York: "Janet Ward," by Margaret E. Sangster, a story for girls, is sure to meet with a cordial reception by those girls who are so fortunate as to find it among their Christmas gifts. The story, with a purpose, is charmingly told, and is full of interest. The book is handsomely printed and bound. Cloth, cover design, frontispiece. Price, \$1.50 net.

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Dodd, Mead & Company, New York: "The American Idea," compiled by Joseph B. Gilder, is a collection of typical American documents from the time of the Declaration of Independence to the present administration, setting forth in crystallized form the "idea" that this nation has stood for through all these years. The book is one that will be welcomed to our book shelves, and will be constantly referred to. A timely book of national interest. Introduction by Andrew Carnegie. Excellent type and attractive make up. Cloth, cover design. Price, \$1.20 net.

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"Barbara Ladd," by Charles G. D. Roberts, illustrated by Frank Verbeck. L. C. Page & Company, Boston.

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"The March of the White Guard," by Gilbert Parker. R. F. Fenno & Company, New York.

A little story of high moral purpose, pure, uplifting and refreshing. It is told in clear and graceful language and withal so entertainingly that one is sorry to lay the book down. It is a story that cannot help pleasing all pure minded and noble thoughted people. Bound in cloth and illustrated. Price, \$1.25 net.

"The Boy, How to Help Him Succeed," by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. Oakwood Publishing Company, Boston.

Mr. Fowler has been assisted in the work in this valuable book by three hundred and nineteen men of marked accomplishment who have answered the twenty-five questions put to them as to how best aid the boy. No work like it has ever been attempted before and it will be of value to the boy, his parents and everybody interested in the boy. It is a storehouse of successful experience and a book that should be in every household. Cloth bound. Price, \$1.25.

"Logan the Mingo," by Colonel H. R. Gordon. E. P. Dutton & Company, New York.

The young readers who have read "Pontiac," "Red Jacket" and "Osceola," will be still more interested in this latest story of frontier life by Col. Gordon. The story is full of interest and the historical character of the book is such as to make it useful as well as entertaining reading. The makeup of this volume is in every way equal to good taste displayed by this publisher. Cloth bound, fully illustrated, gilt top. Price, \$1.20 net.

"The Territorial Growth of the United States," by William A. Mowry, A.M., Ph.D. Silver, Burdett & Company, New York.

Dr. Mowry has gathered together in this volume an interesting account of the successive additions to the territory of the

United States. The original thirteen states are treated in the first chapter, and an additional chapter is devoted to each acquisition up to and including the Philippine Islands. The work is carefully written and illustrated by thirteen colored maps. It is a book that should be in every library. Cloth bound, gilt top. Price, \$1.50.

"Bakewell's True Fairy Stories," by Mary E. Bakewell. Cloth, 152 pages. Price, 35 cents. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The stories in this book for supplementary reading are called true fairy stories, because each illustrates an important truth. While interesting in subject matter and in style, they teach lessons of patience, of obedience, of courage, and of fidelity to every duty. Before publication, they were used for some time in the class room, and in their present form embody the results of this practical test. They are largely cast in the form of dialogue, which appeals so strongly to the dramatic instinct of the child. The illustrations are numerous and attractive.



"The Conquest," by Eva Emery Dye. A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago.

This American novel, founded upon the expedition of Lewis and Clark, begins, however, with the active life of George Rogers Clark, the explorer's elder brother, during the war with the Indians provoked by Lord Dunmore in 1774 to distract the attention of the rebellious colonists of Virginia, follows him through the fighting with the British, and does not end until William Clark's death in 1838. The story is graphically told, is brilliant and keeps alive the reader's interest to the last page. Cloth bound, frontispiece from a rare painting of Judith Hancock Clark. Price, \$1.50.

"On the Cross," by Wilhelmine Von Hillern. Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia.

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"Letters From a Self-made Merchant to His Son," by George Horace Lorimer. Small, Maynard & Company, Boston.

These letters are sure to interest every one, from the man old in business to the one just beginning at the bottom of the ladder. They are full of philosophy, wit and humor. They abound in good, practical common sense. The book is sure to provoke laughter, and the ideas conveyed this way are more apt to be remembered than the solemn sermon. The book is cloth bound and illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

"The Real Diary of a Real Boy," by Judge Henry A. Shute. The Everett Press Company, Boston.

A most enjoyable little book. It is so real that the reader is carried back to his youthful days and a flood of memories and wishes he, too, had kept a "Diary"—for now, as he learned in Virgil in later school days, "it would delight him to remember these things." This "Real Diary of a Real Boy" should be read by every teacher who has the care of boys—and by parents as well. They would

surely have a better knowledge of the ways of a boy's heart after the reading. This "Real Boy" records the few words of praise as faithfully as he does the many punishments. That he felt the troubles of the family is shown by two little entries: "August 7, the baby was sicker, i didnt go in swimming," August 8, the baby is better to-day, i went in swimming 5 times." Even the delights of swimming had no charm when "the baby was sicker." How quickly the nature of youth rebounds when the strain is over. A most charming little book. There are nearly a hundred real people mentioned in the book and nearly all are living to-day. The volume is cloth bound. Price, \$1.

"The True Aaron Burr," by Charles Burr Todd. A. S. Barnes & Company, New York.

This biographical sketch of Aaron Vurr is a timely addition to our historical literature and one cannot but be interested in Mr. Todd's work. The book is bound in buff cloth, gilt top, and contains frontispiece portrait of Aaron Burr. Price, 50 cents net.

"The Romance of an Old Fool," by Roswell Field. Published by William S. Lord, Evanston, Ill.

This little volume is as entertaining a story as it has been our good fortune to read for many a day. It holds one's interest and one can but delight in its beautiful workmanship. It is humorous and pathetic and makes one the better for having read it. The makeup of the book is artistic, with an individuality which is attractive. Price, \$1.25.

"In the Camp of Cornwallis," by Everett T. Tomlinson. W. A. Wilde Company, Boston.

Dr. E. T. Tomlinson's books are always welcomed with pleasure by their boy readers and this book will be eagerly sought. The New Jersey campaign of 1777 is taken for the basis of this story, and a large number of interesting incidents which took place during the campaign have been woven into a thrilling story of this period. It is pure in tone, yet full of fervor and fun. It is illustrated by Chas. Copeland. Cloth bound, cover design. Price, \$1.50.

"The Just So Stories," by Rudyard Kipling. Doubleday, Page & Company, New York.

This is a book for children and a book, too, that they will appreciate with the stories told in the style that appeals to them, with every now and then verses so dear to the childish heart, and the whole illustrated so graphically. Cloth bound, cover design, illustrations by the author. Price, \$1.20 net.

"The True History of the American Revolution," by Sydney George Fisher. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

As the result of years of persistent burrowing amid pamphlets, newspapers, letters, personal memoirs and obscure documents, the author has brought much new material to the reader in this very readable book. It may not be pleasant to have one's long cherished beliefs shaken, but truth should prevail. The printing and binding are excellent, and the book contains twenty-four illustrations and maps. Price, \$2 net.

"The Starbucks," by Opie Read. Laird & Lee, Chicago.

A tale well told of life in Eastern Tennessee is this new novel by Opie Read and holds the reader's attention to the close. The

book is a gem of the bookmaker's art. It contains eight full page illustrations in color, produced from actual photographs of scenes and characters in the drama of the same name. Silk cloth, cover design. Price, \$1.50.

"The Admiral's Aid," by H. H. Clark, U. S. N. Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston.

This thrilling story by Chaplain Clark of life in the new navy will be eagerly read by those who enjoyed the two earlier books by this favorite author, and will be of interest both to old and young for the truthful portrayal of naval life. Bound in blue cloth, illustrated cover, six illustrations. Price, \$1 net.

"Border Fights and Fighters," by Cyrus Townsend Brady. McClure, Phillips & Company, New York.

For instructive as well as entertaining reading these stories of the pioneers between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi and in the Texan Republic will appeal to all lovers of American history. It is just the book for the boy's libraries. Handsomely printed and illustrated with maps and half tones. Price, \$1.30 net.

"Ranch Verses," by William Lawrence Chittenden. The Abbey Press, New York.

"Ranch Verses," by "Larry" Chittenden, which is now in its tenth edition, is well deserving of its popularity. These verses are as refreshing and invigorating as a breath of air from the Texan plains, where they were written. They are graceful and the subjects varied. The volume is attractively printed, illustrated and bound.

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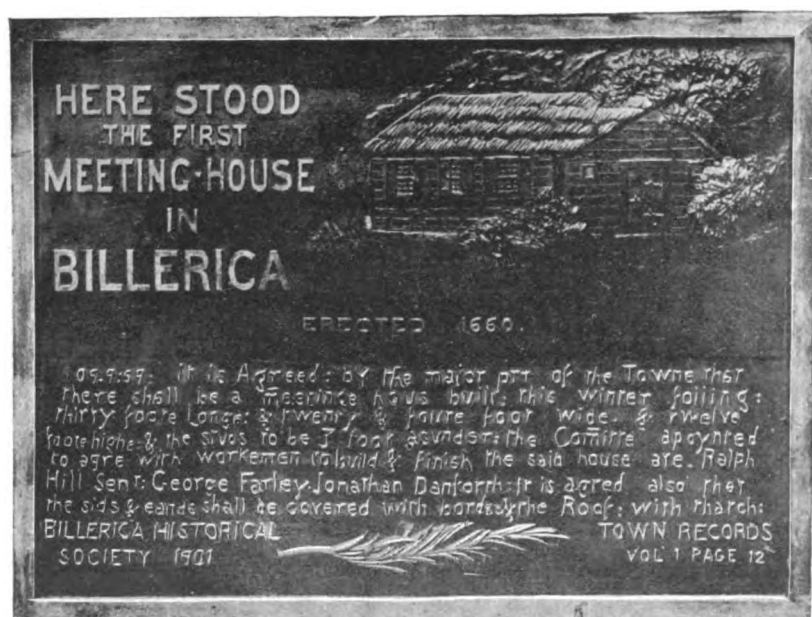
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## TESTIMONIALS.

*Below are a few endorsements of the lecture.*

### SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York, May 23, 1900.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,  
DEAR SIR:—

At the regular meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, held at Delmonico's last evening, it was "RESOLVED that the thanks of the members be extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, for the interesting Illustrated lecture with which he had entertained them."

Yours respectfully,

JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Secretary.

Louis H. Cornish of New York, Editor of "The Spirit of '76" lectured twice in Unity Hall, yesterday, afternoon and evening on "Colonial Life among the Puritans" under the auspices of the Ruth Wylly's Chapter, D. A. R. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, which were especially good. A quaint idea which took very well was that, several times, when a view of an old church was shown, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light so as to cast a shadow on the white church, and then the phonograph behind the scenes produced the singing of the congregation accompanied by an organ. It was very realistic.

Mr. Cornish was introduced by Principal Gordy who said that the citizens of Hartford ought to be very proud of their City. He thanked the Ruth Wylly's Chapter for beautifying the old cemetery, and also for the bringing to Hartford of such an interesting speaker as Mr. Cornish. The lights were turned up, two flags went down over the screens, and after loud applause the people went out pleased with the evenings entertainment.

HARTFORD DAILY COURANT.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Management, held on the evening of the 6th inst.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Board of Management of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., be and are hereby extended to Compatriot Louis H. Cornish for his most entertaining and instructive lecture delivered before the Society, at its meeting held on the evening of March 27th, 1900, and that the industry and zeal of our Compatriot in gathering so much interesting information concerning the Connecticut Ancestry of many of our Compatriots, demands particular commendation, recognition and encouragement, and that the lecture be commended to all societies interested in the ancestry of their members.

Yours very truly,

EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM, Sec'y-Treas.

FROM REV. ARTHUR C. KIMBER, S. T. D.  
Vicar, St. Augustines, Trinity Parish,  
New York.

Since seeing you I have heard very many praises for your lecture from people there.

### NEW YORK SOCIETY ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. it was unanimously "VOTED: That the hearty thanks of this Society are hereby extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the Spirit of '76, for his very instructive, original and entertaining lecture delivered before the Society on the evening of March 30th, 1900, and that we most cordially recommend the lecture to the historical and patriotic Societies of the Country."

Yours very truly,

EDWARD HAGEMAN HALL, Secretary.

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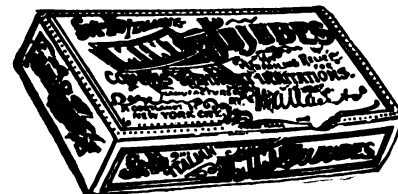
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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

Vol. IX. No. 5.  
Whole No. 101.

Published Monthly by L. H. CORNISH,  
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JANUARY, 1903.

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Per Copy, 10 Cents.



A REUNION AT OAKDALE, MARYLAND  
THE HOME OF PRESIDENT-GENERAL EDWIN WARFIELD.

SCENE AT THE QUARTERS.



# A Course of Early American History.

Illustrated by attractive colored Stereopticon slides,  
and made interesting by music of olden times.

## Colonial Life Among the Puritans.

It has been given in churches, Lecture Halls, Sherrys, Delmonicos, and before the Board of Education fifty times

## Colonial Life Among the Dutch Around Manhattan.

It deals with the old Knickerbocker families of 150 years ago, showing old farm houses, mills, and spots made famous during their administration, round about Manhattan Island, and especially interesting for the people of New York City.

## Colonial Life Among the Cavaliers of Virginia and Maryland.

Fairly reeks with aristocracy ; coats of arms of the gay cavaliers, fox hunting, the minuet, and high life of these times. Williamsburg Va., is the location selected for illustration, by beautiful colored views, as it was here George Washington courted Martha Custis, and this was the capital of the Southern Colony during Colonial Days.

Three lectures, each an hours entertainment by the Editor of

**The Spirit of '76,**  
239 Broadway, New York City.

## TESTIMONIALS.

*Below are a few endorsements of the lecture.*

### SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York, May 28, 1900.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,  
DEAR SIR:—

At the regular meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, held at Delmonico's last evening, it was "RESOLVED that the thanks of the members be extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, for the interesting Illustrated lecture with which he had entertained them."

Yours respectfully,

JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Secretary.

Louis H. Cornish of New York, Editor of "The Spirit of '76" lectured twice in Unity Hall, yesterday, afternoon and evening on "Colonial Life among the Puritans" under the auspices of the Ruth Wylly's Chapter, D. A. R. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, which were especially good. A quaint idea which took very well was that, several times, when a view of an old church was shown, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light so as to cast a shadow on the white church, and then the phonograph behind the scenes produced the singing of the congregation accompanied by an organ. It was very realistic.

Mr. Cornish was introduced by Principal Gordy who said that the citizens of Hartford ought to be very proud of their City. He thanked the Ruth Wylly's Chapter for beautifying the old cemetery, and also for the bringing to Hartford of such an interesting speaker as Mr. Cornish.

The lights were turned up, two flags went down over the screens, and after loud applause the people went out pleased with the evenings entertainment.

HARTFORD DAILY COURANT.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Management, held on the evening of the 6th inst.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Board of Management of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., be and are hereby extended to Compatriot Louis H. Cornish for his most entertaining and instructive lecture delivered before the Society, at its meeting held on the evening of March 27th, 1900, and that the industry and zeal of our Compatriot in gathering so much interesting information concerning the Connecticut Ancestry of many of our Compatriots, demand particular commendation, recognition and encouragement, and that the lecture be commended to all societies interested in the ancestry of their members.

Yours very truly,

EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM, Sec'y-Treas.

FROM REV. ARTHUR C. KIMBER, S. T. D.  
Vicar, St. Augustines, Trinity Parish,  
New York.

Since seeing you I have heard very many praises for your lecture from people there.

### NEW YORK SOCIETY ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. it was unanimously

"VOTED: That the hearty thanks of this Society are hereby extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the Spirit of '76, for his very instructive, original and entertaining lecture delivered before the Society on the evening of March 30th, 1900, and that we most cordially recommend the lecture to the historical and patriotic Societies of the Country."

Yours very truly,

EDWARD HAGEMAN HALL, Secretary.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

PRINTED MONTHLY BY LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
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AT ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR OR TEN CENTS A COPY.

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I N the death of General Ferdinand Pinny Earle, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and all other Americans interested in patriotic endeavor, lose a genial friend and sturdy worker for the cause.

General Earle has been prominent in the Society since its inception, and could always be depended upon for assistance. In his life he had held many prominent positions and performed many prominent acts, but the one act that stands out above all others by which he is remembered to us, is this little incident. Having occasion to send our stenographer (a young lady) to his house for some information, she noticed some white lilacs growing near the door and commented on their beauty. He asked her if she would like some, and she replied "Yes." He then gathered a large bunch of them and presented them to the young woman. When the news of the General's death was announced, this young lady instead of speaking of the historical associations connected with the house and the beauty of its furnishings, said that she remembered the General principally through his kindness to her in giving her the bunch of lilacs. This act of kindness will pass for more in the place to which he has now gone than many other more conspicuous acts of his.

It had been the General's desire for the past few years that the city would buy his historical estate and preserve the mansion which once sheltered Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Knox and other famous men of Revolutionary times. He died before this was accomplished. It now remains for his friends to make every effort to see that his wishes are carried out. The measure is now before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and if proper interest and enthusiasm is displayed the house will be preserved as a memento of Revolutionary times.

General Earle died January 2, 1903. He was born in Hartford, Conn., September 11, 1839. Services were held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest at Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth street. That he had many friends was noticeable from the array of floral pieces around the pulpit. The Choral Episcopalian service was used, and the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Nearer, My God, To Thee," and was very impressive.

The pall bearers were Walter Seth Logan, president

of the Empire State Society; Col. Edward Payson Cone, first vice-president of the Empire State Society; Col. Ralph E. Prime, governor general of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America; Col. Asa Bird Gardner, secretary general of the Society of the Cincinnati, and Howard Pell, deputy governor general of the General Society of Colonial Wars. Among the Sons of the American Revolution who were present were Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-president Empire State Society; Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, M. C., first vice-president of the National Society; Compatriots Col. John C. Calhoun, Col. L. C. Hopkins, Theodore Fitch, George Clinton Batcheller, Edward Hagaman Hall, William H. Wayne, Grant Wayne, John D. Mowris, Richard H. Roberts, Louis Annin Ames, William W. Bliven, Albert J. Squier and Louis H. Cornish.

A handsome wreath of galex leaves, lilies of the valley and violets tied with rich ribbons of the colors of the Society was conspicuous among the numerous floral decorations. A set of resolutions was adopted by the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, which will be engrossed and sent to his family.

L IEUT. COL. PHILIP READE, U. S. A., present commandant at Fort Niobrara, Neb., who served in the campaign in Cuba and the Philippines, has written the following letter to Charles Kingsbury Miller.

Col. Reade and Mr. Miller were actively associated together in 1895 in promoting flag legislation. Mr. Miller is vice-president of the Illinois S. A. R. Society and has been for a number of years Chairman of the Flag Committee of the Society Sons of the American Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois.

Col. Reade says: "I remember when your first pamphlet, in 1895, calling attention to the misuse of the national flag was published.

"There are many who are ignorant of the fact that Congress has not, by federal legislation, declared the desecration of the American flag a punishable misdemeanor. We of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry,

U. S. Army, believe that it is the duty of our national Congress to pass an Act making the wilful, or malicious, or commercial misuse of the national colors or any pattern or imitation thereof, or as a trademark or label upon goods, wares or merchandise, or by attaching such trademark or advertisement upon the national flag, a punishable misdemeanor.

"Personally, I know that petitions to this effect and resolutions to this effect, have been presented annually, asking for federal legislation upon this subject for the past eight years, only to be referred to a committee in whose possession the proposed flag bills thereafter slumbered. The absence of statutory law prohibiting the misuse of the flag is more than regrettable; it is humiliating. There should be a federal law to protect the national flag from improper use or public abuse.

"I also know that, more through your efforts than those of any one man, the following states and territory have passed flag bills, viz.: Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Rhode Island, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Iowa, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota and Arizona Territory.

"Just as I believe that this nation has a destiny to fulfill and that the national flag is our covenant with destiny, even so do I believe that your efforts will be rewarded by federal legislative enactment such as you have for eight years past labored for, and then, my friend, I will, if living, again extend to you the hand of friendship and say: 'Well done, good and faithful servant of this Republic.'"

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### RECALL DAYS OF "AULD LANG SYNE."

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DELIGHTFUL REUNION OF MR. EDWIN WARFIELD AND HIS PEOPLE.

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(From *Baltimore Herald*.)

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Should auld acquaintance be forgot,  
And never brought to mind,  
Should auld acquaintance be forgot  
And days of O' lang syne?

The "reunion" yesterday at Oakdale, the ancestral estate in Howard County of Mr. Edwin Warfield, was a great success.

As announced exclusively in the *Herald* on Thursday, Mr. Warfield had sent out invitations to all of the surviving colored people who belonged to his grandfather, the late Joshua Warfield. The gathering was planned two years ago, but was postponed on account of the death of old "Uncle Sam," who lived and died faithful to the house of Warfield.

Mr. Warfield located all of the survivors born at Oakdale and Cherry Grove—the adjoining place now the home of Mr. John Warfield—prior to 1862. Fourteen of the 70

slaves that were among the possessions of Mr. Joshua Warfield are now living, and to each a personal letter was written by their host. Of the 14, 10 responded to the invitation in person and the others were compelled to decline on account of infirmities and the distance to Oakdale. In addition there were present 32 of the descendants of the original 70.

All of the guests met in Baltimore and took the 7.30 A. M. train from Camden Station for Woodbine Station, where they were met by conveyances and driven over five miles of beautiful country to Oakdale. There they were met by their host and his family, who extended to each of them a cordial welcome.

The visitors went at once to the "big house," and the first official act was to call the roll. Of the 70 original Warfield "people" 10 responded to their names.

Reminiscences were then indulged in, and the guests—especially the older ones—referred tenderly to the happy days of the past, and expressed their pleasure at returning to the "big house," which some of them had not visited before for 40 years. They went through the original part of the mansion, and then inspected the addition which is of more modern architecture.

Refreshments were served on the lawn in front of the old "quarters," and then a visit was made to the old "smoke house" and other familiar buildings. In the meantime the true "reunion" feeling was well established, and incidents were freely related of the "good old days." Reference was made to "Christmas times," the week's holiday in honor of the jovous season, the exchange of visits between those on neighboring plantations, and the many other pleasures that the "uncles" and "aunties" declared were greater "befo' de war" than in the present day.

Along about 12 o'clock came the summons to dinner. The welcome tidings was borne by old "Aunt Henny," who, in spite of her 76 years, tooted with spirit upon the conch shell, the notes of which were familiar to the guests 50 years ago, and sounded as the sweetest music in their ears.

The meal was served in the kitchen with its immense open fireplace. The family butler, with a corps of assistants, was in charge, and never before was more care taken at Oakdale, noted for its hospitality, to cater to the tastes of those who gathered around the festive board.

Starting off with gumbo soup and winding up with apple dumplings, ice cream and water melon, the latter delicacy especially agreeable to the palate of every colored person, the menu included the most toothsome morsels that man or woman could desire. Two dishes served, for which Oakdale is justly famed, were fried chicken and old ham, cured on the place.

Grace was said by Charles Harriday, now of Washington, who has been efficient messenger to the commissioner of internal revenue at the national capital since 1869.

After dinner the guests went through the "big house" and viewed the family portraits, the originals of which were recalled with affection by "Aunt Henny," Harriday and their contemporaries. An inspection was then made of the grounds and terraced gardens. Most of the old people, who came quite a distance to attend the "reunion," will remain in the neighborhood a week or 10 days, visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Warfield were assisted in welcoming their guests by the host's brother and sister, Mr. John Warfield and Mrs. M. Gillet Gill, and by Mrs. Warfield's mother and sisters. In addition there is a house party of about 15 young people at Oakdale, the friends of the Misses Warfield and Master Edwin Warfield, Jr.

## DOING HIS BEST.

From The Washington Star.

It somehow seems little enough when you say  
That a fellow "is doing his best."  
It means that he toils and he hopes day by day  
That Heaven will attend to the rest.  
He is jostled aside by the hurrying crowd,  
Unsought by the lonely; forgot by the proud.  
He earns what he gets, and no more is allowed  
To the fellow who's "doing his best."

But whenever a crisis arises, we look  
To the man who is doing his best.  
The prince with his splendor, the sage with his book,  
Full oft fail to answer the test.  
And when there's a home or a country to serve  
We turn to the man with the heart and the nerve  
The man whom adversity's touch could not swerve,  
The man who kept doing his best.

## HISTORIC TOMB OPENED.

Boston Herald, August 15, 1902.

The recent interment, in tomb 120 on the Common, of the body of Mrs. Hannah Gamage of Jamaica Plain, caused to be opened a tomb in which repose the remains of one who was most active throughout the revolutionary period. It is the tomb of Capt. Robert and Amasa Davis, and is located close to the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. It barely escaped destruction when the subway was constructed along that part of the Common, as but one other is between it and that underground thoroughfare.

Capt. Davis, as the records show, was a member of the "Boston Tea Party," a captain in Col. Joseph Vose's First Massachusetts regiment, Continental army, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. Later, with rank of major, it was his command that received Lafayette on his arrival in Boston, October 15, 1784. He was a merchant and importer, a member of the "Sons of Liberty," the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and St. Andrew's lodge of Masons. One of his descendants, a great-great-grandson, is Mr. Edward Allyn Trowbridge, of this city, a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Gamage was descended from Amasa Davis, who also was prominent in the patriotic events of that day.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION.

## FIRST WORK ON D. A. R. HALL.

Ground Broken For Their \$300,000 Building in Washington, D. C.

About 300 persons identified with patriotic societies gathered beneath a canopied stand on Seventeenth street, near D street northwest, October 12, at Washington, D. C., to witness the digging of the first spadeful of earth on the site of the proposed Memorial Continental Hall for the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Rain somewhat interfered with the programme, but the proceedings were altogether interesting. In the absence of Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was to have delivered the invocation, the audience stood and recited the Lord's Prayer in unison.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the senior senator from Indiana and president-general of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, delivered an address, praising the objects of the society and congratulating it upon reaching the twelfth year of its existence. This concluded, Mrs. Fairbanks, accompanied by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood the only one of the founders of the organization present, turned over several spadefuls of earth. A stone bearing the name of Mrs. Fairbanks and the statement that she is president of the society, with the date, was planted in the ground. After the hall is erected this stone will be placed in one of the walls.

Hon. Edwin Warfield, of Baltimore, president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, was to have delivered an address, but was not well enough to attend in the rain. In his absence Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, who commanded the Marblehead during the war with Spain, delivered an extemporaneous address. Informal addresses were made by Mrs. John W. Foster, former president-general of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and wife of the ex-Secretary of State; Colonel Cox, of the Loyal Legion, of Illinois; Colonel Winter, commander of the local branch

of the Minute Men of the Revolution, and representatives from different states. Those present then sang "America," and the exercises were closed with the benediction by Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant.

The proposed Continental Hall, which will cost \$300,000, will be of classic design, Colonial in treatment, and will contain an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,000, where the annual conventions of the society will be held each February. Many memorials will be lodged within the building, and there will be a library and a museum, which will serve as a repository for the almost priceless Revolutionary relics now owned by the organization.

The Boston Transcript has this to say:

"One good result of the recent biennial meeting in this city of the General Society of the War of 1812 has been the adoption by this organization of an official marker to designate the graves of soldiers and veterans of the War of 1812. It consists of a representation in bronze of the insignia of the society and therefore forms a most fitting memorial in recognition of the men besides whose last resting places it is to be placed. The marker, of course, belongs exclusively to this society and can be had only on an order of the president or secretary of the general organization.

"The adoption of this marker is the result of efforts of individual members of the society in finding out the burial places of soldiers of the war of 1812 and honoring them with flags, since there never has been an official marker. Henry Harmon

Noble of Essex, N. Y., recently elected assistant secretary-general of the society, has been one of the most active in promoting interest in this work and in urging the adoption of a suitable bronze marker. Year after year he has personally undertaken the decoration with flags of graves of soldiers of all the early wars of this country who lie buried in his native town of Essex, N. Y., and in surrounding towns in Essex County in that State. He also has made lists of all such soldiers, so far as can be traced, in all other towns of this country, work of no little importance.

"In 1899 a law was amended in New York state whereby it became the county's charge to provide headstones not only for veterans of the civil war, as had been the conditions, but for soldiers of the Mexican War, the American Revolution, and the War of 1812. Such headstones cost the counties \$15 each, and are placed upon graves where no stone previously has been placed. Now, the bronze markers of the Society of the War of 1812 will be placed beside the graves in addition to whatever headstone may designate the place. It is following along the line of work of the National Society of the American Revolution, the first to adopt a bronze marker for soldiers of the American Revolution. The society has placed fully four thousand such markers in Massachusetts villages and towns."

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION.

The New York City Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, held the first social meeting of the season November 1 at Sherry's, and it appeared like a floral ovation for Mrs. Donald McLean, so many members had sent flowers to greet their regent. Mrs. McLean gave a graphic account of her patriotic work during the summer. Untiring in the cause, Mrs. McLean read a paper before the Historical Society which met at Fort William Henry, Lake George, July 29, and later delivered an address on the battlefield of Antietam at the unveiling of the monument erected by the Veteran Association of the Thirty-fourth New York Regiment. Veterans of the Civil War who heard Mrs. McLean on this occasion will never forget her soul inspiring words which brought tears to their eyes.

The second vice regent, Mrs. Edward Hall, narrated interesting reminiscences of childhood and the awe she experienced on meeting one of Washington's generals, who had been closely associated with the Father of our country.

Musical selections were rendered. Miss Egan from Florida sang several songs most charmingly, as well as Miss ——— of Hartford.

These young ladies were introduced by Mrs. McLean in her felicitous manner as the Lily of the North and the Rose from the South.

A violin solo by Mr. Gibbs of Poughkeepsie, accompanied by Mr. Schofield of Newburg, was very artistic.

The secretary of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., had much of interest to relate about the pilgrimage of the S. A. R. to Saratoga in September and their recent meeting, October 28, in commemoration of the battle of White Plains. The Keskeskick Chapter, D. A. R., with their charming regent, Mrs. Howison, entertained the Sons at 5 o'clock tea, and later attended the dinner and concert of the S. A. R., which ended the festivities.

At the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Brooklyn in May, 1900, the "Utility Fund Committee" of New York State was formed by a unanimous vote of the delegates present.

New York having no State organization, the funds of the committee are received only from the voluntary contributions of Chapters and individuals. In response to a circular letter issued by the committee shortly after its formation, many chapters and a few members responded, giving a sufficient sum to pay the traveling expenses of the State Regent, the printing of her Annual Report, and also the publishing of a most interesting and valuable pamphlet, "Historic Outlines," which contains sketches contributed by many of the Chapters of the State in regard to their work and local history.

At the Spring Conference of 1901, held in Saratoga, a unanimous rising vote of thanks was given the retiring committee, the several members of which had declined a re-election.

The new committee, following somewhat in the path marked out, received the support of a large majority of the Chapters in the State. A detailed report of its work was submitted to the Conference held in Rochester last June, a new feature of this work having been the publishing of the "New York State Bulletin," two numbers of which were issued and sent to every member of the Daughters American Revolution resident in New York State. These bulletins contained a complete directory of the Chapters in the State, an outline report of the State Conference, notes of the Continental Congress, and notices. This committee has also collected all the available records of the New York State meetings, which for lack of a permanent State organization have never been in the custody of any one person. The Treasurer of the fund also submitted to the June Conference a clear and detailed account of the expenditure of the moneys entrusted to her care, showing a larger balance in the treasury than at the beginning of the year.

The committee which served last year, Mrs. Roger Sherman, chairman, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. F. J. Collier, secretary, Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. Wm. Cummings, treasurer, Lawrence, L. I.; having been continued in office, its work will be carried on in much the same manner as before, the scope of the Bulletins will, according to instructions given by the Conference, be somewhat enlarged, and the funds necessary devoted to the expenses of the State Regent as primarily intended in organizing the Utility Fund Committee.

#### "TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE."

Peter Storm, born November 20, 1750, married Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_, born May 2, 1751. Had issue, David, John, Peter, Henry, Elizabeth, Gilbert and Sally. They lived in Dutchess County, New York. Wanted the ancestry of Peter, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_. Peter, Jr., born August 29, 1779, married Dorcas Ballard, born October 22, 1782. Wanted ancestry of Dorcas Ballard.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., 140 Nassau street, New York:

The Collamores and Collamers of this country have formed a family society embracing all who bear the name, those who married into the family, and the descendants of either—including upwards of five hundred persons to-day. Both President Harrison and other distinguished Americans had Collamore ancestry. Their society is issuing an attractive monthly leaflet and asks exchange with similar publications. Address their Secretary at 1006 F street, Washington, D. C. Registrars of patriotic organizations are earnestly requested to give him the address of any members of the name or whose ancestors have intermarried into the family.

To the inquirer concerning Paddock-Foster and Hopkins-Crosby-Paddock families, would say: David and Mary Foster Paddock, who moved to Southeast, Dutchess (now Putnam) County, New York, in 1740, were parents of David, who married Mariam Belden (she born May 25, 1744; died April 27, 1823). Of their fourteen children Deborah (born October 27, 1767, married James Crosby, died November 21, 1837), was fourth, and my grandfather, Nathan (born April 26, 1783, married first Mehetable, daughter of Stephen Eaton; second, Cynthia Buell; died March 26, 1865), was twelfth. I am collecting material for compiling a genealogy of the Paddock family, and invite correspondence with all of the name.

M. E. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

Can any one give me the ancestry of Henry Paddock, born 1751, married Mary (Polly) Shears? Their son William was born in Washington County, New York.

#### WANTED.

The first name of a Mr. Mapie of Virginia, who married Lucilia Poindexter about 1660. They had a daughter, who married Robert Anderson, a vestryman of New Kent Court House, Va., about 1685. Wanted also authentic information of the name

of this Robert Anderson's father. He is believed to have been either Richard or Thomas, of Gloucester County, Virginia.

THOS. M. ANDERSON, U. S. A.,  
Soldiers' Home, Erie County, Ohio.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

San Francisco, October 16, 1902.

Publisher Spirit of '76:

Dear Sir: I have received twenty-five copies of your paper and will place them in the hands of our members at the earliest opportunity.

Next Saturday evening the Society will meet around the festive board to commemorate the Yorktown surrender. The dinner will be composed, as far as possible, of such dishes and beverages as our Colonial ancestors were wont to partake of. We have therefore announced a "Colonial Dinner." A programme of the event has been forwarded to you.

I do not know any one in New York, except such as are already members of the Society. Yours very truly,

EDWIN BONNELL,

Secretary California Society Sons American Revolution.

Providence, R. I., October 11, 1902.

Dear Sir and Compatriot: Your letter of the 8th duly received. I also received the copies of The Spirit of '76—eighteen copies. Our Board of Managers have a meeting October 15 and I will try to get some subscriptions for The Spirit.

Enclosed please find the account of our last celebration on August 29, in conjunction with the Massachusetts Society.

We are putting up bronze markers all the time.

When the French decorated the grave of Admiral De Tonnay at Newport I tried to put a Sons American Revolution marker up, but the minister in charge of the church would not allow us to put a marker up in the graveyard, so our Society had to be satisfied with putting a floral anchor on the grave the day of the celebration. I thought it would be a pretty compliment to the Frenchmen to put a marker up at the celebration with an American and French flag on it, and although I went to Newport to arrange for it, I was not successful, as stated above.

Yours truly,

CHRISTOPHER RHODES,

Secretary.

Woburn, Middlesex County, Mass., July 19, 1902.

Publishers National Sons American Revolution Register, New York:

The enclosed card was my order for one copy of the 1901 publication, which I have. I felt this year that I would skip a year and did not order. I do not understand that the order "to send one copy for which I agree to pay \$2." is for all time. I ordered one copy in 1901 and paid for it. Some time in the future I may feel more liberal and want others. Respectfully,

EDWIN F. WPER.

Springfield, Mass., May 1, 1902.

Dear Sir: Will you be good enough to advise me with reference to the enclosed notice by telling me whether there is more than one Register being printed? It seems to me last season I was solicited at least half a dozen different times to purchase the Register, Sons American Revolution, and I finally came to the conclusion that there must be two or three of them. If there is, I cannot remember which one I subscribed for. If you will be good enough to advise me whether there is more than one Register I will be greatly obliged to you. Yours very truly,

JAMES S. JUDD.

Lewiston, Me., August 13, 1903.

Louis H. Cornish, Publisher Spirit of '76, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Cornish: With this I hand you check for my renewal subscription for the Spirit for another year. Thanks for calling my attention to it. I have been a subscriber from the first and have taken care to preserve each copy, so that I now have a full set of each volume, which I highly prize. It is one of the publications we take that is always read and greatly enjoyed. My five copies of the National Register were received in good condition. This book is justly referred to as a monumental work. It reflects great credit on all who had a hand in it, and especially upon the publisher. Those who were fortunate in subscribing for it promptly got the most for their money that they will ever get in the line of patriotic history of the living and the dead. I am more than glad that such a work has been issued and wish that a copy could be placed in every public library in the United States. I am very sorry that our Maine Society did not subscribe for a copy for every public library in our state. The Registers of state societies are valuable and we are about to publish our third edition, but state



books can never have the prestige and wide distribution of a national book. I note the criticism that one cannot find the desired name. When we consider that a general index would add an inch or more to the thickness of the book it is a question whether such additional bulk would be desirable. As the names are alphabetically arranged by states, all one has to do is to turn to the "Index to State Societies," next to the last leaf in the book, and we quickly find the state and name desired. This splendid work helps to unite our state societies in a more perfect union and is of inestimable value. Your compatriot,

A. L. TALBOT,  
Past President, Maine Society.

Honolulu, H. I., December 1, 1902.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish:

Dear Sir and Compatriot: Your valued favors of September 9, October 3, duly to hand.

I have been awaiting a meeting of our Society in order to present these letters and have some action taken whereby our Society may subscribe toward the publication of *The Spirit of '76*.

The package containing the general publication I have at hand, and will distribute among the members of our Society, and hope in the near future to be able to furnish you with some substantial proof of our appreciation of the value of the publication.

I do not at the present time know of any eligible people in the United States proper who would be interested to join the Society. At any time I might hear of such, I should be pleased to furnish you with any information as may come at hand. Yours respectfully,

WM. O. ATWATER,

Secretary Hawaiian Society Sons American Revolution.  
Grosvenor Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1902.

Mr. L. H. Cornish, New York:

Dear Sir: I have ordered through one of our local dealers to-day a copy of your National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution. Can you send me any circular that will give me information as to what has been published by this Society and where this material can be obtained? We should have not only the National Society, but the various State Societies. I trust you can send me something that will give this information. Yours truly,

E. F. VAN DUZEE.

National Society S. A. R., Baltimore, Md., July 29, 1902.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor *The Spirit of '76*:

My Dear Mr. Cornish: The National Register sent to me with your compliments received to-day. I thank you very much for the same, which shall have a permanent place in my library, and shall always be held as a token of your friendship and good will.

I have received a number of complimentary letters from the libraries in the state, and I am very much gratified to note that your work is receiving such universal commendation.

Hoping to see you in the near future, I am, very sincerely yours,

EDWIN WARFIELD.

At the recent election of officers of the Illinois Sons American Revolution Society Chas. Kingsbury Miller, chairman of the flag committee, was elected first vice-president.

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

L. H. Cornish: Enclosed please find check for *The Spirit of '76* for the Marlboro Public Library for the year 1903. Yours truly,

MRS. MARY A. MORSE, Treasurer,  
Gen. Joseph Badger Chapter, D. A. R., 9 Dickens street, Marlborough, Mass.

Zanesville, O., November 21, 1902.

I herewith enclose you \$1 for the renewal of my subscription to *The Spirit of '76*. I regret that I did not send this sooner, as most assuredly I do not want to have my subscription cease, particularly as I have every one of the one hundred numbers you have already issued. Yours truly,

T. F. SPANGLER.

DePere, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: Each time *The Spirit of '76* comes to hand I drop all else till I shall have read and enjoyed the results of your labors from month to month. Of the abundance received I would have said off hand that more than "one hundred consecutive times" it had come to me. I don't "know how to run the paper," but I see you do, and as long as I can get "the needful" I will not fail to buy and enjoy the *Spirit of '76* as put forth by yourself. Among the few things of value I hope to leave behind me a complete file of *The Spirit of '76* shall surely be one, and my posterity will know I prized it very much while living. "The Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America" is one of the many things of interest. Long life and prosperity to it.

B. A. LEONARD.

As evidence find here \$1.

A Magazine Thirty Years Old—The Christmas (December) Number of *The Delineator* is also the Thirtieth Anniversary Number.

To do justice to this number, which for beauty and utility

touches the highest mark, it would be necessary to print the entire list of contents. It is sufficient to state that in it the best modern writers and artists are generously represented. The book contains over 230 pages, with 34 full-page illustrations, of which 20 are in two or more colors. The magnitude of this December number, for which 728 tons of paper and six tons of ink have been used, may be understood from the fact that 91 presses running 14 hours a day, have been required to print it; the binding alone of the edition of 915,000 copies representing over 20,000,000 sections which had to be gathered individually by human hands.

Desiring to bring her historical works into wider circulation among patriotic societies, the writer encloses copy of press notices. "Lady Hancock," a story of the American Revolution. Miss Springer, the author of this book, is the recording secretary of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and her long connection with that organization, her active interest in its historical and patriotic work, qualify her to produce a book of this kind.—New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.

"Miss Springer is a Daughter of the American Revolution and would naturally treat her Colonial subject con amore, being a descendant of John Alden."—New York Tribune.

"With a strict adherence to the main incidents of the Revolution, the author has introduced many romantic situations."—New York Times.

"Patriotism and duty are presented in strong colors and the trials and tribulations of the men who created the republic."—Baltimore Herald.

"Lady Hancock" is dedicated to the writer's brother, Joseph Alden Springer, United States vice consul general at Havana. Her second work is dedicated to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, noble hearted men and women who keep alive the memory of great deeds of yore to inspire and foster love of country. And Elizabeth Schuyler, a story of old New York, will be published this winter. Price, cloth edition, per copy, one dollar and fifty cents.

Critics style Elizabeth Schuyler a dramatic and novel version of historical facts, instructive and interesting.

The heroine survives her illustrious husband fifty years and the author sketches the growth of the republic.

Subscriptions may be addressed to Miss Springer, 61 West Eighty-sixth street, New York.

"Charles Killbuck," by Francis C. Huebner. The Herbert Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

When William Penn made the famous treaty with the Delawares in 1682, the words of good will were uttered which it was promised would be repeated to succeeding generations as long as the sun, moon and stars endured. The Delawares endeavored to keep this promise. Charles Killbuck was one who had been specially instructed as to these promises.

The Revolutionary war begins, and the spirit of war involves the West. The progressive party under the leadership of Charles' father, Gelelemend, and Captain White Eyes, becomes the peace party and favors the Americans. The opposition, led by Captain Pipe, favors the British and war. Influence is brought to bear upon Charles to join the British Indians, but through the influence of Benigna Nanticoke, a Moravian maiden, and his regard for his father and Captain White Eyes, he stands by the peace party.

In the story Charles Killbuck relates the events of the period along the border as he witnessed them from the standpoint of an Indian who was interested not only in the Indians but in the Americans as well. He learns of the Moravian massacre at Gnadenhutten where, he is informed, Benigna Nanticoke was a victim.

Benigna had refused to marry him because he would not leave his people and join the Moravians, but her death, and the loss of the treaties at Killbuck's Island, made him morose. He subsequently seeks the remnant of the Moravians who had migrated to Michigan, finds that Benigna is alive, and the usual sequence follows.

The author is said to have spent his odd moments for more than ten years gathering historical data for this story, that he might make it as true to the times and as accurate in description, and true to the Delaware legends, as possible. It will be of interest to our readers to know that the author presented the manuscript of his story, before publication, to Mr. Richard C. Adams, the present head sachem of the Delaware tribe, in Indian Territory (the direct descendants of the Delawares who made the treaty with William Penn), in order that he might make suggestions and point out errors therein. Mr. Adams was very much impressed with the story and especially the historical features of it, because he was a descendant of Captain White Eyes, one of the principal characters in the book. He traced his ancestry to Captain White Eyes, and applied for admission to the Sons of the American Revolution, and was admitted. This simply helps to corroborate the story of Captain White Eyes as told in Charles Killbuck.

This story is full of interest and is well told. Cloth bound, illustrated, cover design. Price, \$1.50.

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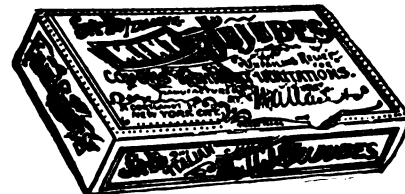
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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

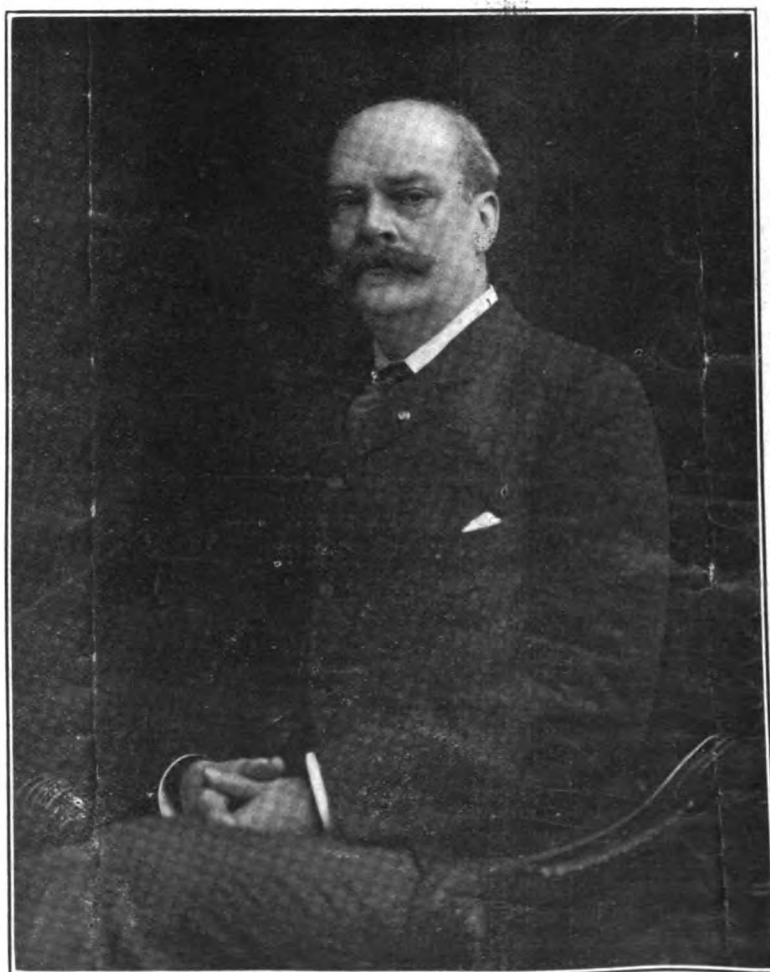
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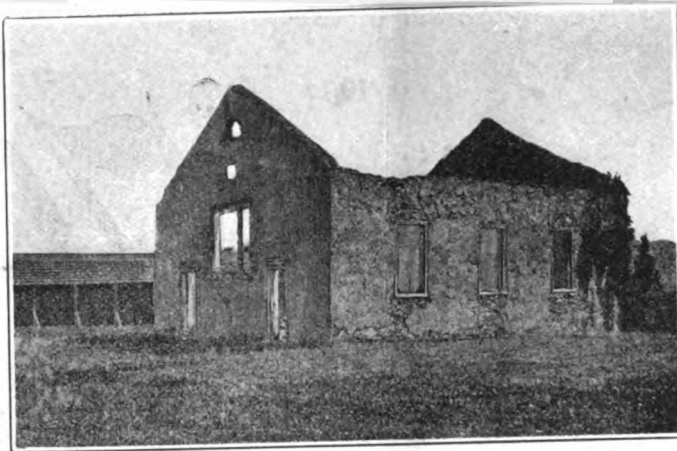
FEBRUARY, 1903.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as  
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Per Copy, 10 Cents.



THE LATE CHARLES WALDO HASKINS,  
SECRETARY-GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.  
DIED, JANUARY 9th, 1903.



OLD CHURCH BUILT ON LAND GIVEN BY MRS. CONE'S FATHER.

personated Gen. Washington, the little sister, the Revolutionary Army.

Their father was an enthusiast and had early taught his children to love and be proud of their native land, had often taken them over the Encampment Grounds, along the line of fortifications, to the forts, redoubts and earthworks occupied by the Revolutionary Army from December 17th, 1777 to June 18th, 1778. He taught them that this Encampment Ground was sacred soil, the birthplace of American Freedom and his children, trained on the traditions of the patriots, were not unworthy of them, and their tiny acorn of patriotism has now grown into a mighty oak of liberty, altogether beautiful and great, and is stretching its boughs into all lands and climes.

The youthful General Washington, his life's warfare ended, was summoned early to that land of eternal liberty prepared for the sons of God.

Mary E. Thropp Cone, was the oldest daughter of Isaiah and Anna V. Thropp at the time of his demise, was the oldest inhabitant of Valley Forge, and throughout his life was devoted to the interests of the historic village. He early imbued his children with an intense admiration for their native place by familiarizing them with the most interesting spots occupied by General Washington and his army. The little band of Thropp's were constantly sent to show tourists the conspicuous places, and they took a never failing delight in pointing out the entrenchments, Washington's headquarters, the foundation of the two forts, etc., etc.

Miss Thropp married the Hon. Andrew Cone, twice Consul of the United States at Brazil. She accompanied her husband and whilst there she wrote her "Valley Forge Centennial Poem". After her return to her native land, and the death of her husband, she resumed her writing in prose verse for Valley Forge. Joined by her sister, Miss Amelia Thropp, also an able and beautiful writer for the press, these two ladies labored long and hard, with untiring and unselfish devotion to the cause, without a thought of reward, except what comes from a sense of duty faithfully done, and succeeded at length in enlisting the sympathy of the Public, which now bids fair to realize their fondest hopes, in a suitable recognition of their beloved native village, historic Valley Forge.

Some of Mrs. Cone's articles written for the cause are: "The Wild Flowers of Valley Forge"; "The Nameless Grave

near Valley Forge, a quaint old-fashioned schoolhouse, where the oldest of the Thropp children, a lad of eleven and a girl of seven, went to school. John was a fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, with a bright, handsome face. Although a manly, active boy, the leader amongst his comrades in every kind of sport, he loved best to talk with his little sister Mary about Washington and his army, and what a great thing it was to be going over the very ground where they had camped out all through the dreadful winter of 1777 and 1778, and suffered and died to set us free. John was little Mary's oracle, she drank in his every word, and unquestionably followed his lead everywhere, and any day the two children might be seen at noon on the Camp Ground, he in pointed paper cap, resplendent with bright-red streamers, beating a drum, and hurraing occasionally. She in paper cap, also brilliant with scarlet ribbons, a stick over her shoulder for a gun, waving a small flag and in her childish treble mingling her voice with his hurraing for their country. The boy



MRS. MARY E. THROPP CONE.

Strange that these two children should have been destined to wield such an influence for the future renown of Valley Forge, for the "Revolutionary Army" still lives, and, inspired by her enthusiastic brother, determined in her school-girl days to write for their beloved Valley Forge, and her articles were welcomed by the leading press of the country. "Bird in the solitude singing", was the very first to call attention to the neglected spot. The wrong, the ingratitude of their apathy, began to dawn upon the American people, and men said something must be done to rescue Valley Forge from its unmerited oblivion, but no one thought it incumbent on himself to begin the work. In consequence of the tardiness of the Public, Mrs. Cone formed the Valley Forge Monumental Association to secure the erection of a monument to the immortal dead of Valley Forge.



WAYSIDE RESIDENCE OF I. THROPP ESQ., VALLEY FORGE.

of Valley Forge" and "The Valley Forge Centennial Poem". Among her latest is "The Sentinel of Valley Forge", which we subjoin.

EDWARD PAYSON CONE.



# THE SPIRIT OF '76

PRINTED MONTHLY BY LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
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IN the death of Charles Waldo Haskins, Secretary-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., the society loses a faithful worker and a good man. He was apparently in the prime of life at the time of his death and had under way several innovations for the good of the society. His funeral took place Sunday, January 11, 1903, at St. George's Church, New York City. It was attended by a large gathering of friends. The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was represented by President-General Edwin Warfield, ex-President-General Walter Seth Logan, First Vice-President-General Cornelius Amory Pugsley, M. C., Judge Morris H. Beardsley, of Connecticut; I. W. Birdseye, of Connecticut; Col. Charles Challie Long, of the Society in France. Of the Empire State Society there were present Compatriots Edward Payson Cone, William A. Marble, Donald McLean, Andrew Deyo, James De La Montayne, Grant Wayne, Teunis D. Hunting, John Elderkin, W. W. J. Warren, William W. Bliven, E. J. Chaffee, J. D. Mowris, Richard H. Roberts, Martin S. Allen, Albert J. Squier, William E. F. Smith, Edward Bell Cook and Louis H. Cornish. A committee from the New Jersey Society, S. A. R., were present also.

A large wreath of galax leaves which was tied with the colors of the society was conspicuous among the lavish display of flowers which adorned the chancel rail of the church.

DURING the time "The Spirit of '76" has been published by its present editor, he has accumulated a large library of historical and patriotic reference books; also a large assortment of illustrations and sketches that have been sent him for publication. From this mass of material he is able to compile a paper on almost any subject of American history or American patriotism that could be read before Chapters of the Patriotic Societies. If it is desired to have lantern slides made, to accompany these papers, of a local nature, they could be made from photographs sent him from the locality in which the paper is to be read or the lecture delivered. The editor's experience in delivering stereopticon lectures before the Board of Education of New York City has enabled him to prepare short or long papers, for lectures that will be interesting as well as historically correct.

His connection with the entertainment committee of a patriotic society enables him to know what the people want in the way of an entertainment, and he is willing to give the result of his experience for a nominal sum. Those interested address the publisher of this paper.

THE 15th Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held at New Haven, Conn., Thursday, April 30th, and Friday, May 1st, 1903. The two days will be given to the business of the Society and entertainment. The programme at present is to call the congress to order at 10 a. m., Thursday, and hold an afternoon and morning session on that day. In the evening the Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a reception to the delegates. The following day election of officers in the morning; in the afternoon, drives about the town visiting places of historical interest and winding up with a banquet in the evening.

THE Little Red School House that nestles among the hills of your native state may bring up pleasant memories of your childhood. Was there a spot on the broken plaster or unpainted wall where a bust of George Washington would help to ornament the unattractive room and also help to instill a love of country by its presence.

The Editor gave such a bust to a Connecticut school, and his satisfaction with himself for the deed is such that he proposes to give others a chance to be made happy.

A life-size bust of George Washington, by Willis MacDonald, sculptor, will be shipped to any part of the United States, with a programme of exercises for the school receiving, and a certificate given the donor. The bust will have painted upon it the name of the donor.

The series of lectures on "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," "Colonial Life Among the Cavaliers of Virginia," and "Colonial Life Among the Dutch Around Manhattan," given by Louis H. Cornish, are meeting with great success. For the month of March the following dates have been made: March 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 16th, and 24th. Any other days of March are open for engagements.

Some comments:—

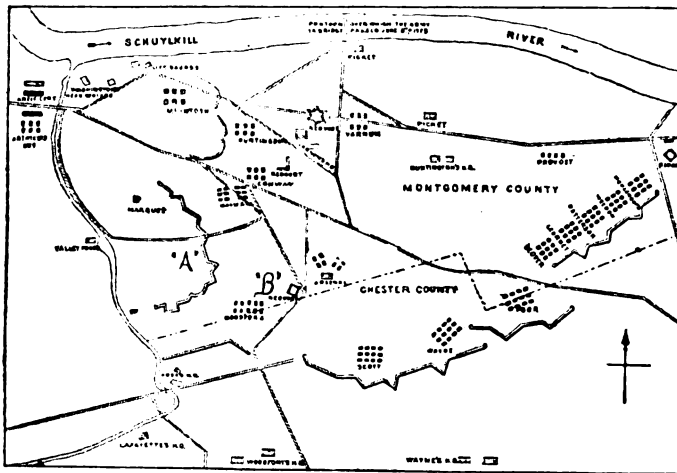
Mr. Cornish is a clever entertaining speaker. The congregation was large, and the remarks were greatly enjoyed.—Daily Saratogian.

The illustrated lecture, "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," was given in the First Congregational Church, Sound Beach, to a fair sized, enthusiastic audience who listened to Louis H. Cornish describe by a spirited talk together with excellent stereopticon illustrations, the life and customs of our forefathers.—Stamford Daily Advocate.





WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE, PA.



PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT AT VALLEY FORGE.  
THE SENTINEL OF VALLEY FORGE.

By Mrs. M. E. Thropp Cone.

"Faithful Unto Death."

Night darkened o'er their camp, a bitter night in winter,  
Behind the woods had sunk the dull, red, clouded sun,  
Scarce crimsoning in its departing glow the mountains  
That echoed to the booming of the evening gun.  
Mount Joy's encampment now is hushed and lonely.  
A winding sheet of snow, o'er all the upland spread,  
Calm, starry eyes gaze from the moonless heaven,  
Orion, Sirius, Mars, the tireless watch o'erhead.  
The weary army sleeps, the camp is still and lonely,  
On the long lines of huts, on swords, on lances,  
And on the pyramids of muskets stacked around  
Only the fitful light of dying watch-fire dances.  
Above the cold, relentless sky, and wide and white below  
The solitary field, one figure moving to and fro.

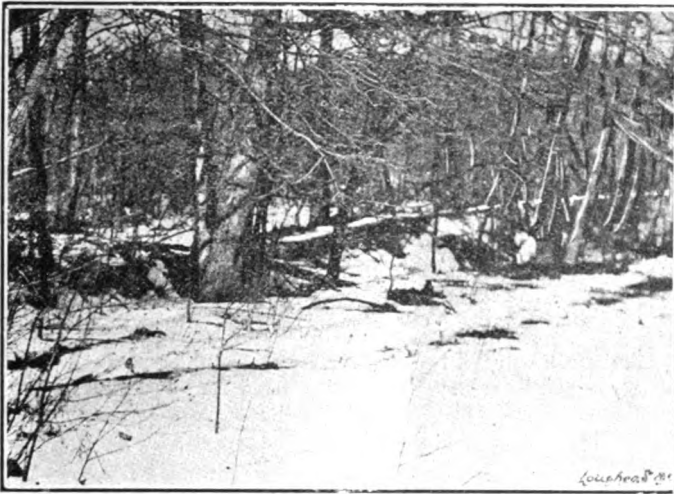
"This is my beat," the sentinel said,  
With shouldered musket and resolute tread,  
As he stepped away in his martial grace,

The bright locks framing his handsome face:  
"Heimgang," the password stern Steuben gave,  
"The Briton that crosses this beat will be brave,  
No other Paoli, my Comrades, dread,  
They'll murder you only when I am dead,  
What matter if lonesome as Jacob to-night,  
Visions like Jacob's bright, shall visit me;  
Then come the wild weather, come sleet or come snow  
We'll stand by our country however it blow."

Long hours of cold intense. Brave guard for that poor army.  
He feels his host in him invincible, forlorn,  
Too great to brood o'er Brandywine and Germantown,  
Implores his God to hasten Freedom's blessed morn.  
The drear encampment now is wierd and lonely,  
Dead are the fires, the midnight hour has come—  
What God-like strength of soul grows in the icy torture  
With sense of utmost duty firmly, nobly done!  
But now comes creeping through the ghostly silence,  
A foe unseen, with stealthy step and bated breath;  
Creeping in shadow of the unsuspecting soldier,  
His dread pursuer gains, the conqueror, Death.



OLD ROAD NEAR FORT WASHINGTON.



ENTRENCHMENT, MOUNT JOY.

Arouse! awake, he cries, the sentry must not sleep—  
O'er all his drowsiness, what lovely pictures creep!  
The lowly, white-walled home in sea of prairie green,  
Afar the skirting woods, beyond the river's sheen,  
Close by the casement reads my noble, white haired sire,  
The dear old mother listening sits knitting by the fire.  
Between, my orphan girl, her shining needle plies,  
Lifting anon to each her shy, sweet, serious eyes.  
My Darling, when the conflict's o'er, thou'lt welcome me with  
joy,  
For only when our Freedom's won thou'lt see thy soldier boy.  
Thank God, they cannot see him now, half frozen, tortured, ill.  
Pacing his weary, ceaseless round on this inclement hill.

Still flow fair visions round him, such as keep  
Watch, faithful Sentinel, o'er thy freezing sleep.  
Beauty was there with Spring's fresh roses crowned,  
Her curls loose floating and her zone unbound,  
Her white feet glancing in the pure moonlight,  
Her sweet voice singing to the listening night.  
Hither descending with bright wings unfurled,  
Came Hope triumphant, from a fairer world.  
And mighty Strength on massive club reclined,  
And Joy, whose bounding feet outstrip the wind,  
And hark! and hark! Fame's trumpet blast,  
As round and on a shadowy pageant past.



FORT HUNTINGDON.

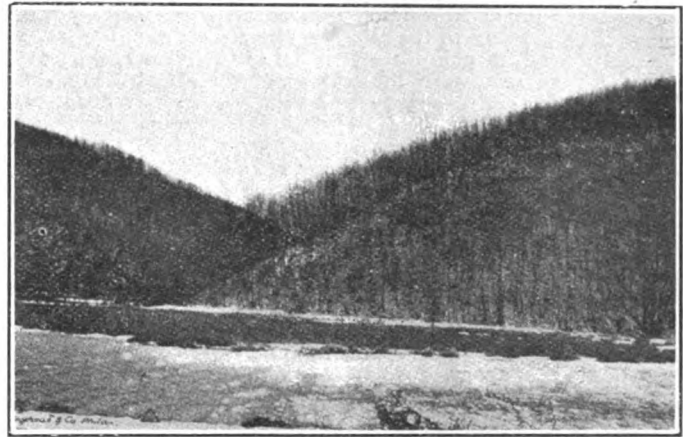
High beat his heart, exulting at the sound,  
Wide threw his ragged cloak, high swung his cap around.  
Sortie! Hurrah! See the curving sweep of Greene!  
There goes the Chief, his grave, grand face serene,  
See Muhlenburg and Maxwell, Sullivan and Wayne;  
And there with Weedon, Bland and Poor, goes skeptic Payne.

See Huntington and Patterson, Scott, Knox, the rest,  
How gallantly they ride, their chargers four abreast!  
How black their plumes and steeds, how pale their faces gleam!  
A whirlwind down the long Gulf road their phantom coursers  
stream:

O'er thee, my Country, they shall pour the tide of Liberty,  
And thou shalt take thy central stand to set earth's millions  
free.

He sleeps, the blood suspends its course in that heroic breast,  
Brave soul and beautiful, ascending from the mountain crest!  
The weary soldier ceased his tramp, succumbed erect, at length,  
And passed from camp to Heaven in his unswerving spirit  
strength.

'Twas thus they found him, the relieving guard, at one,  
With wind-swept rippling locks around his brow of stone,  
An arm uplifted, and his blue eyes open, shining fair  
With all the visions of his soul in beauty frozen there;  
For a strange gladness filled the lustrous dying eyes,  
Which seemed to see revealed the gates of Paradise,  
Gazing afar beyond all battle, suffering sin,  
Unclosing for his weary, wounded feet to enter in.



MOUNT JOY. VALLEY CREEK. MOUNT MISERY.

One martyr of the many! Save heights of Palestine,  
No other spot so sacred on this earth,  
"The valley of the shadow." Through death new life.  
'Twas Valley Forge's anguish gave the nation birth.  
The lone encampment ground ignored, is holy,  
There sleep her saviors on our country's breast.  
No bronze records the throes of that Gethsemane,  
No marble marks the low mounds where they rest,  
Heroes surpassing those of European story,  
Whose patient courage made old kingdoms fall;  
Not Albion's hosts, not Gaulian, Grecian, Roman,  
E'er won a heritage so glorious for all.



LOG HUT, NEAR THE CROSSING OF THE SCHUYLKILL.

## NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE.

### LAUDS TORIES IN THE PULPIT.

"First of Gentlemen Would Have Been Faithful to Throne if Things Had Gone Right."

(From N. Y. Press, February 23.)

"We celebrate the memory of the first of gentlemen, who, if things had gone right, ought to have been the most loyal loyalist of them all, and not the leader of the Revolution."

This was one of the many unusual expressions made yesterday from the pulpit of the Brick Presbyterian Church by the Rev. William Rogers Richards, pastor of the church. The utterance caused a low murmur of comment throughout the congregation, which was composed largely of Sons of the Revolution. It was felt by many that this was a reflection on the descendants of the hard-headed Puritans, who were not "gentlemen" in the Georgian acceptance, but who were of material assistance in making America free.

"If King George had been even a tolerable king, Washington would have been the most faithful of loyalists," was another of the sentences that brought the heads of the members of the patriotic society together and caused significant glances and whispered comment. Throughout the speaker praised Washington more as a gentleman than for any other attribute.

To celebrate the birth of Washington three hundred members of the Sons of Revolution and the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the Society of the War of 1812 were there, the latter organization in full uniform. With Dr. Richards when he delivered his address were the following Protestant Episcopal clergymen: The Rev. George S. Baker, the Rev. William N. Dunnell and the Rev. F. L. Humphreys. Other clergymen present were the Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, the Rev. William Irvin and the Rev. Shepherd Knapp.

### EULOGY OF THE LOYALIST.

"Honor to whom honor is due," was the text taken by Dr. Richards, who began with a eulogy of the loyalist per se.

"Had almost any one here been in France at the time of the Revolution," he said, "or in England in the time of Charles I., and had wished for a close and devoted friend, he would have found him, not among the screaming followers of Marat or Robespierre, nor among the Roundheads, but among those who went into exile from France or those who fought in the ranks of the Cavaliers."

It was here the first whispers were heard, and thereafter every word of the clergyman was listened to with strained attention, interrupted, now and then, by a comment exchanged among some of the patriotic hearers. Apparently not noticing this, the pastor steadily continued his unusual address.

"Washington," he said, "was the greatest leader of popular causes because he combined in himself the virtues of both Cavalier and Roundhead. What a Cavalier he would have made! If King George had been even a tolerable king, Washington would have been the most faithful of loyalists. It is as a gentleman he most impresses me, though he was the very incarnation of patriotism. His forbearance and long suffering amaze me. How long would it have been before Cromwell would have sent that hectoring Congress about its business?"

### DOUBTS OF HIS GREATNESS.

"We are accustomed to look upon Washington as a great general, but the correctness of that estimate may be questioned. He is also regarded as a great statesman, but it is a question how much of what was accomplished was due to him and how much to the genius of Hamilton and his other associates. But that he was one among the few finest gentlemen who ever lived there is no possible chance for a difference of opinion."

"He was never really popular in the ordinary sense. He and his associates were criticised in the year following the war for leaning too much toward monarchy and aristocracy. If they had been left alone I have no doubt they would have gone too far. The influence of other men, including the author of the Declaration of Independence, was needed, but his birthday is not celebrated as a national holiday."

"We celebrate the memory of the first of gentlemen who, if things had gone right, ought to have been the most loyal loyalist of them all, and not the leader of the Revolution. In this time of the greedy capitalist, of the quarrelsome labor agitator, of politicians, of the incessant impertinence of the telephone, in this age of noisy democracy, we need the example of this great American, who, in his busy life, found time for courtesy, honor, dignity and reserve."

This article, which is reproduced from the New York Press of February 23, 1903, is worthy of note, as it shows the different

attitude of the officers of the two societies, "Sons of the Revolution" and the "Sons of the American Revolution." The Rev. Mr. Richards was probably not to blame for his utterances, as he took the views of what he said from the officers of his hide bound society. The officers of this society stand for a snobish aristocracy. The rank and file do not! The Sons of the American Revolution stand for a liberal democracy. The Sons of the American Revolution believe that a man who is eligible by lineal descent from an ancestor (if he be a gentleman) is entitled to membership in this society. The Sons of the Revolution are so highly respectable that they are dismal. The Sons of the American Revolution are for progress and believe in changing officers and instilling new blood. The officers of the Sons of the Revolution apparently have a perpetual lean on the offices. We have always advocated a combination of the two societies as one. If the present officials control, this combination will not be effected, but our ranks are always open to lineal descendants of the Sons of the Revolution who want to make a change for the better.—Ed.

"Down, rebels, down!"

### AN APPEAL TO ALL PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS.

During the Revolutionary war eleven thousand loyal Americans miserably perished in the decaying hulks of dismantled cattle transports, used by the British as prison ships in Wallabout Bay on the Long Island shore, the present site of the United States navy yard, Brooklyn, New York.

These American patriots were captives from the thirteen colonies, and the descendants of these colonists can be found to-day in every State in the Union.

The captives were huddled together each night below the decks—under closed hatchways, and each morning on opening the hatchways the harsh order from the British officers was: "Down, rebels, down! Prisoners, turn out your dead!" \*

\*An account of the horrible sufferings of these martyrs can be found in Onderdonk's Revolutionary Incidents.

The inhuman treatment of these captives, who were offered their liberty if they would join the British troops, was similar to the sufferings of the men who were kept in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, or the human freight penned up in the hold of slave-trading vessels near the middle of the last century.

A monument to the "prison-ship martyrs" is to be erected in Brooklyn, N. Y., where the remains of the prisoners have been collected and deposited in a vault at Fort Greene Park.

For this purpose the United States Government has appropriated \$100,000, the State of New York has voted \$25,000, the City of New York has voted \$50,000, \$13,000 has been raised by private subscriptions, and \$12,000 is required to complete the total amount needed, of \$200,000, to erect a monument sacred to the memory of these patriots martyred in the cause of American Independence, and as a worthy tribute on the part of our great nation.

A committee of one has been appointed in every State by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to solicit financial aid to complete this patriotic work.

Gifts for the erection of this monument will be welcomed in any amount, large or small, and the names of the donors will be imperishably preserved.

Remittances may be sent to N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, 204 Dearborn street, Chicago (who have kindly consented to receive contributions for this patriotic fund).

CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER,  
First Vice-president Illinois S. A. R. Society and Chairman of the Illinois Committee of the "Prison-ship Martyrs' Monument Association"—under the auspices of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Headquarters of the S. A. R. Society, 144 La Salle street, Chicago, February, 1903.

### AS IN "YE OLDE TYME."

The atmosphere of a dinner of the Colonial days was well reproduced at the banquet given by the Society of Colonial Wars in the old Logan mansion, Stenton, near Wayne Junction, Pa. The following was the menu, as it appeared on the printed programme:

"Green turtle soup, boiled rockfish with egg sauce, a roast saddle of mutton with currant jelly, roast beef, roast pigs with yams and Irish potatoes, spinach, carrots and boiled onions, also game pies, a Stilton cheese, pumpkin pies, apple pies, with nuts and a plum pudding, with all of which there will be punch and ale and cider, old port and south side Madeira and good Virginia tobacco and pipes."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

**President-General**  
 Hon Edwin Warfield  
 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.  
**Vice-Presidents-General**  
 Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley  
 New York  
 Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross  
 Chicago, Ill.  
 Hon. Noble D. Larner  
 Washington, D. C.  
 Hon. Howard DeHaven Ross  
 Wilmington, Del.  
 Col Albert J. Logan  
 Pittsburg, Pa.



**Secretary-General**  
 Charles Waldo Haskins  
 30 Broad Street, New York  
**Treasurer-General**  
 Nathan Warren  
 44 Equitable Building, Boston  
**Registrar-General**  
 A. Howard Clark  
 Smithsonian Institution  
 Washington D. C.  
**Historian-General**  
 George Williams Bates  
 32-33 Buhl Building, Detroit, Mich.  
**Chaplain-General**  
 Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D.  
 Detroit, Mich.

DECEMBER 16, 1902.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, Tuesday, December 16, 1902, President-general Warfield presiding.

Of the general officers the following were present:

President-general Edwin Warfield.

Secretary-general Charles Waldo Haskins.

Historian-general George William Bates.

Of the Executive Committee, Hon. Morris B. Beardsley, Gen. Francis H. Appleton.

Presidents of State Societies, Walter Seth Logan, New York; Hon. John Whitehead, New Jersey; Hon. Spotswood Garland, Delaware; Millard F. Anderson, Ohio; Wm. L. Jones, Pennsylvania; Albert E. Snow, Illinois.

There were also present Chas. Chaille-Long, representing the society in France; Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Chairman Educational Committee.

The minutes of the previous meeting as read by the Secretary-general were accepted.

The Secretary-general read his report covering the work of the Society since the meeting held in Baltimore on October 20, 1902. It is as follows:

New York, December 16, 1902.

Mr. President-general and Members of the Board of Managers:

The Secretary-general submits herewith his report covering the work of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, since the last meeting of the Board of Managers, held in Baltimore, October 20, 1902.

### COMMITTEE FOR THE ERECTION OF A SUITABLE MEMORIAL AT THE TOMB OF THE MARTYRS ON LONG ISLAND.

The Secretary-general was instructed to co-operate with this Committee to obtain the Document Number of the House Bill, and communicate with the state societies with a view to having their members prevail upon the Senators from their states to urge the passage of this bill. He found that the bill has passed both Houses, has been approved by the President, and is known as "Public Resolution No. 39."

### RESOLUTION TO EX-PRESIDENT-GENERAL WALTER SETH LOGAN.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, the resolution to ex-President-General Walter Seth Logan has been engrossed and is ready to be presented to him this evening at the meeting of the Empire State Society.

### MONTHLY REPORTS OF STATE SECRETARIES TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The Registrar-general and Secretary-general have prepared a statement which has been sent by the latter to the secretaries of state societies asking for certain information by which it is hoped that the National Society may keep more in touch with the work of the state organizations. To this end, a circular letter was sent on November 26 to the secretary of each state society enclosing a supply of these forms providing for the following information:

Dates of meetings, changes in officers, appointment of committees, number of members elected, number of members demitted or deceased, total membership.

Space is provided for statements of the general work of the societies and of their committees, and also for suggestions for the good of the societies. In this way it is hoped that the Secretary-general will be able to report to the General Board of Managers the progress of the various societies since the previous meeting.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR THE ANNUAL CONGRESS.

A draft of a proposed order of business is herewith submitted, in accordance with Judge Hancock's motion referring the matter to the Secretary-general.

### GRAVE MARKERS.

The Registrar-general and the Secretary-general are awaiting the action of a committee appointed by the Massachusetts Society, and, therefore, no report can be rendered at this time.

### RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JAMES C. CRESAP.

In accordance with the motion passed at the last Congress, these resolutions were engrossed and transmitted to Mrs. Cresap on the 27th of October, and her acknowledgment has been received, as follows:

94 College Avenue, Annapolis, Md., October 29, 1902.

Honorable Edwin Warfield.

Mr. Dear Sir: Your letter reached me yesterday with the beautifully illuminated copy of the resolutions passed by your society as a last tribute to my dear husband's memory.

I deeply appreciate your own kind words of sympathy, as well as this token of high esteem from the patriotic society he loved and helped to found.

I am deeply touched and would wish conveyed through you my heartfelt appreciation.

His was ever a high, unselfish, patriotic spirit which seemed to have descended, in all its richness, from his ancestors, who were so ready in helping colony and country.

I hope his boys have inherited his noble spirit and in time may take their places in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and be his worthy representatives.

Very sincerely,

ANNA LEAVITT CRESAP.

(Mrs. James C. Cresap.)

### RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL JULIUS JACOB ESTEY.

The Committee appointed at the last Congress to draft resolutions on the death of General Julius Jacob Estey, late President of the Vermont Society, has just made its report, and it is submitted herewith:

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in New York December 16, 1902, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, General Julius Jacob Estey, President of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Board of Managers of the National Society, died at his home in Brattleboro, Vt., March 7, 1902.

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Managers hereby express their sincere sorrow at the death of our compatriot and associate, General Julius Jacob Estey, and take this opportunity to pay our tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.



General Estey was a true patriot and a loyal and zealous son of the American Revolution. He had been a member of the Vermont Society since its organization in 1889, member of the State Board of Managers two years, Vice-president of the Society two years, and President of the Society one year; also a delegate to the National Congress four years, and a member of the General Board of Managers two years. For more than twelve years he had been a faithful and efficient member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and had rendered the organization valuable service in the several offices which he so well filled. As a member of the Board of Managers of the National Society he had our admiration and regard. In our association with General Estey we had learned to love and honor him and to respect his high character, his wisdom and his patriotism. The National Society has sustained a great loss in the death of General Estey.

Resolved, That we hold the memory of our compatriot in lasting remembrance, and we tender to his widow and children our sincere sympathy in the loss sustained.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the National Society and a copy sent to Mrs. Estey.

The President-general authorized Hon. H. Merou, French Consul at Chicago, to include the name of Mr. F. Clement Simon among those to whom the National Society offered a resolution of thanks in the publication containing the names of the French soldiers and sailors who fought in the War of the Revolution, and it is desired that this shall be confirmed by the Board of Managers.

Upon motion, the report was accepted and ordered filed, and the letters and resolutions accompanying the same were also accepted and made a part of the report.

Upon motion of Judge Whitehead the proposed order of business was approved and ordered to be submitted at the next annual convention for adoption.

#### PROPOSED ORDER OF BUSINESS—NATIONAL SOCIETY, S. A. R.

- 1—Calling the Congress to order, by President-general.
- 2—Opening prayer, by Chaplain-general.
- 3—Report of Committee on Credentials.
- 4—Reading of minutes.
- 5—Report of General Board of Managers.
- 6—Reports of General Officers.
- 7—Reports of Standing Committees.
- 8—Reports of Special Committees.
- 9—Reports of States.
- 10—Old and Unfinished Business.
- 11—New Business, including Election of Officers.
- 12—Adjournment.

Mr. Bates moved that the resolutions on the death of Gen. Julius Jacob Estey be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be engrossed and forwarded to his family, which motion was duly approved.

A report was read from Hon. Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Princeton Monument Committee, as follows:

State of New Jersey, Executive Department.  
December 15, 1902.

My Dear Secretary-general.

Your note of December 12th reaches me by way of Trenton. I do not know that I am prepared to make any report as Chairman of the Committee appointed for aiding the people of New Jersey in their effort to commemorate the Battle of Princeton by the erection of a suitable memorial. Indeed, I may say that I am now for the first time aware of this appointment. The fact is that I believe I am Chairman or President of the Jersey Society organized for that purpose. The situation is, as I understand it, that the State of New Jersey has agreed to give \$15,000 when the people raise \$15,000, and there is a bill before Congress appropriating \$30,000 when the people of New Jersey shall have raised a like sum. This bill has passed the Senate and is now in the House. The private subscriptions in the State are progressing slowly, and we have but little doubt of securing the sum needed. I think it is safe to say that if the bill before the house passes, the money will be raised quickly in order that it may be secured. This would mean, of course, that the Society would be able to erect a monument on the battlefield to cost not less than \$60,000.

I greatly regret, as I have already written you, that my engagements at Trenton prevent my being present at the meeting of the Executive Committee to-morrow afternoon at the Waldorf Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN MURPHY.

Upon motion, the report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

A report from A. Howard Clark, Registrar-general, was next read:

Washington, D. C., December 15, 1902.

C. W. Haskins, Esq., Secretary-general National Society, S. A. R.

Dear Mr. Haskins: I have the honor to report for the information of the Board of Managers that since the last board meeting on October 20, the Registrar-general has approved and registered 144 application papers for twenty State societies, making the present total membership 10,852. The Massachusetts Society has the largest active membership, 1,504. The Empire State next with 1,380 members, and Connecticut third with 1,019 members.

Very truly yours,

A. HOWARD CLARK,  
Registrar-general.

Upon motion of Mr. Snow, the report was approved.

There was next read a report from Hon. John Whitehead, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to suggest a future meeting place for the National Congresses. The report follows:

To the Hon. Edwin Warfield, President-general of the National Society of the S. A. R.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board of Managers to examine the subject of the establishment of a permanent place for the annual meetings of the National Society, begs leave to report that he has corresponded with the other members of the Committee and has received from them statements of their views on the subject, except in the case of one member, who desired to submit the subject to the consideration of the Board of Managers of his State Society.

The result of the interchange of views has been an agreement in those views and a concurrence. We all favor the selection of a permanent place in which the Congress shall assemble at least every other year, and that the expenses of the entertainment of the delegates at a dinner, if it be thought best to serve one, shall be met by the delegates themselves or paid from the treasury of the National Society. That if any of the State Societies desire to have a meeting of the National Association at any place within their State at any other year, that an invitation be accepted by the Executive Committee, if thought advisable, with the understanding that the State Society shall not be burdened with an expensive banquet. The Committee recommend that negotiations be entered into with the Daughters of the American Revolution to obtain, if possible, rooms in the building proposed by them to be erected at Washington for a place of meeting by the National Congress.

The Committee in making these recommendations desire to acknowledge the debt of gratitude that we owe to the State Societies who have entertained us in the past, and to assure them that their exertions for our pleasure and profit have been duly appreciated.

J. WHITEHEAD,  
Morristown, N. J., December 16, 1902. Chairman.

Judge Whitehead recommended that the members of the Society pay the expenses and not the State Societies. It is his opinion that the Societies were vying with each other to make their entertainment the best; that most of the members were men of business and could not spare the long time given to the various meetings.

Mr. Bates, the Historian-general, favored the society's making all the arrangements and the expenses being borne by the persons attending. He suggested having a resolution passed making Washington the permanent place for having the Congress every other year, and each year unless invited by a State Society, and the expenses borne by the National Society, with the exception of the banquet, which should be borne by the members themselves. He stated as his opinion that the matter of conferring with the Daughters American Revolution should be considered distinct from this matter.

Judge Beardsley stated that, at a special meeting of the Connecticut Society, the matter was thoroughly discussed and it was its opinion that fixing Washington as the permanent place of meeting, except such times as the society was invited elsewhere, was preferable.

Mr. Logan, of New York, doubted if the Board of Managers had jurisdiction for selecting a permanent place of meeting for future years. He stated that if members had to pay their way the financial question should be given consideration. He suggested some such place as Hot Springs or Atlanta, where the expenses would not be so heavy and the delegates would be comfortable. He did not think the State Societies would keep up the pace they have set, and was in full sympathy with the National Congress supporting itself and that the national society should run the national congress, they and the delegates to pay for it. He thought that if some officer of the national society should go to Hot Springs and see the manager of the



hotel there, satisfactory arrangements and terms could be made, as the hotel people would be very glad to have the society there, and no doubt reduced fares on all railroads could be obtained.

Mr. Logan offered a motion that the next annual Congress be held by the national society, under the management of the national society and at its expense, and that the President-general be authorized to select a place for holding it, making such arrangements as shall seem best in his judgment. This motion was seconded by Gen. Appleton.

Judge Beardsley then stated that he had an invitation from the Connecticut Society for the next annual Congress and hoped it would be accepted; that it realized and appreciated the courtesies that had been extended the Connecticut delegates, and that before any changes were made the Connecticut Society be allowed to entertain the national society in New Haven; that a special meeting of the Board of Managers was held, at which seventeen members out of twenty-one were present, and that they wanted to entertain the national society in the old way.

Judge Whitehead moved that Mr. Logan's motion be laid on the table, and offered the motion that the invitation of the Connecticut Society be accepted. President-general Warfield stated that the society appreciated the earnestness and the sincerity of the invitation from Connecticut, and did not see how it could be refused.

Mr. Whitehead's motion was seconded by Mr. Logan and the motion carried, with the request that Judge Beardsley convey to the Connecticut Society the acceptance of its invitation, and the National Society's appreciation of it.

Gen. Thos. M. Anderson, Chairman of the Educational Committee, who was present, made a verbal report of the work of his committee, in substance as follows: "The Committee held an informal meeting earlier in the day and it was the consensus of opinion that a very serious proposition was before it. The same trouble existed that always exists in formulating plans for definite action. We have had a great deal of correspondence and have given up the idea of reforming the anarchists. One suggestion was to publish in the language of these people booklets containing information as to what they might expect in this country. During the voyage over they have opportunity to read and learn about America, and we could place these books in their hands before they depart for America. We want to impress upon the immigrants that their natural prejudices do not apply to our government; that any grievances that they might have can be removed by other means than that of force. Where there are large settlements of foreigners, address them in meetings or supply them with this literature. In this way we feel that we would be moving in the right direction. We desire to submit this plan to the National Society for its approval. A great many other patriotic societies will join with us, but we want to be the organizers of the movement. Then we can take in the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic (three or four hundred thousand), and when the time comes we can appeal to the Masons as a patriotic society. We must, however, have public sentiment before laws can be passed, and then public sentiment to enforce the laws." On motion the report was accepted.

The report of the Chairman of the McKinley Memorial Committee follows:

Cleveland, December 13, 1902.

Chas. W. Haskins, Secretary-general, 30 Broad street, New York City.

Dear Sir and Compatriot: In answer to your telegram asking for report for the meeting of the Board of Managers, to be held in New York on the 16th, would say that I can only report progress on the matter of the McKinley Memorial.

The work is in the hands of Tiffany & Co., New York, and I expect it to be ready by the 15th of January.

You will confer a favor by suggesting to the President-general that he appoint Nathan Warren of Boston a member of the Committee for Massachusetts, in place of the Rev. Carlton A. Staples, resigned, and Gen. Thomas M. Anderson to represent Oregon, in place of the Hon. Geo. H. Williams, from whom I have been unable to receive any response.

Notice of arrangements for presentation will be sent out to members of the Committee and the National Officers as soon as they are completed.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. RICHARDSON,

Chairman.

Judge Whitehead stated that the memorial had been prepared and was in the hands of Tiffany & Co., arrangements having also been made with that firm for an appropriate casket for the memorial. On motion, the report was accepted and ordered placed on file. The President-general appointed Nathan Warren of Massachusetts a member of the Committee from

Massachusetts, in place of the Rev. Carlton Staples, resigned, and Gen. Thomas M. Anderson to represent Oregon in the place of the Hon. Geo. H. Williams, from whom the chairman of the committee has been unable to receive any response.

The next report read was that from the Chairman of the Committee on the erection of a suitable memorial at the tomb of the martyrs on Long Island. It is as follows:

Baltimore, Md., December 15, 1902.

To the President-general and Executive Committee, National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Gentlemen: The Committee appointed by the National Congress to aid in the erection of the Tomb of the Martyrs, reports satisfactory progress. The United States Congress has passed and the President has approved of an appropriation of \$100,000.

The Chairman of the Committee will visit New York immediately after the first of January to consult with the Empire State Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution, which bodies are named in the resolution appointing our Committee. Severe sickness in the Chairman's family has prevented this action at an earlier date.

Very respectfully submitted,

WM. RIDGELY GRIFFITH,

Chairman.

On motion, it was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The next matter brought before the Board was that of the proposed construction, by the Jefferson Memorial Association, of which Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is President, of a memorial avenue to connect Monticello, the home of Jefferson, with the adopted child of his old age, the University of Virginia. Correspondence between President-general Warfield and Gen. Lee was read, as follows:

Charlottesville, Va., November 26, 1902.

Honorable Edwin Warfield, President-general National Society, S. A. R., Baltimore, Md.

Mr Dear Sir: It gave me great pleasure to be present at the recent annual banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution in Baltimore, and to meet gentlemen who belong to an order organized for the purpose of preserving the memory and deeds of the patriots who transferred power from king to people, and gave to them American liberty.

You may recollect that in response to the complimentary call of those present I spoke of Thomas Jefferson, mentioning the fact that he had requested that on his tomb should be inscribed only, "Here lies Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and Father of the University of Virginia," and yet he had been first Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet, President of the United States for eight years, Governor of the State, besides having filled other most important positions.

I am president of the Jefferson Memorial Association, organized for the construction of a splendid memorial avenue to connect Monticello, the home of Jefferson, with the adopted child of his old age, the University of Virginia.

This boulevard will be three miles long and will reduce the grade from sixteen feet in the one hundred to four feet, thus facilitating the journey to and largely increase the numbers of visitors to historic Monticello, and in that way contributing to the diffusion of a larger degree of patriotism throughout the land. Jefferson's renown is not confined to any locality but co-extensive within the limits of the Republic.

It was decided, therefore, to ask the Sons of the American Revolution to assist the Jefferson Memorial Road Association to raise the thirty thousand dollars required to accomplish the great object in view.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have consented to help in preserving and protecting in this way the memory of this distinguished statesman.

We propose to erect at each end of this memorial avenue an arch upon which will be written "Erected by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution in Commemoration of the Name and Fame of Thomas Jefferson, the Author of the Declaration of Independence."

The American Republic will thus see a practical illustration of the love of the country of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

I have the honor to request that you will enlist the aid and sympathy of the members of the National Society, over which you so worthily preside, and I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) FITZHUGH LEE,

President of the Jefferson Memorial Road Association.

Judge Whitehead moved that a copy of Gen. Lee's letter be sent to the President of each State Society and that the President-general and Secretary-general prepare a letter to accompany the same. Motion carried.

The Secretary-general read a proposed endorsement of the Second National Register, to be published by Mr. L. H. Cornish, New York City. He stated that the matter of publishing the minutes of the National Congress had been left to the Secretary-general and that after conferring with the President-general and Mr. Cornish he thought it a good plan to have them printed in this form. He read letters from several of the State Presidents, those for and those against the proposed publication. The Secretary-general desired the authority of the Board of Managers for the publication of the minutes as they thought best. Some discussion was had as to whether the National Year Book should be published or whether the society should rest content with the proceedings as published in the "Spirit of '76."

Mr. Snow, of Illinois, moved that the Year Book be published as heretofore. This was seconded by Judge Whitehead and carried, and the usual appropriation of \$500 for the purpose was made.

It was moved by Gen. Appleton, and the motion carried, that the President-general and Secretary-general be a Committee to decide as to what shall be published in the Year Book.

Colonel Chas. Chaille-Long, representing the Society in France, stated that the French Government was soon to publish the book containing about twenty thousand names of French soldiers and sailors who fought in the Revolutionary War. It is to be issued in Paris this month, and he stated that he was still in receipt of a great many letters from descendants of French officers in this country.

Mr. Snow, of Illinois, said that the book would be distributed to the State Societies in America, and it was hoped that the United States Government would have the work translated into English.

A letter was read by Historian-general Bates from Mr. Henry Baldwin, of New Haven, Conn., in which the following proposition was made:

"First—To transfer all the papers, books, pamphlets and other matter in hand that has reference to the organization and history of the Sons American Revolution to the National Society, they agreeing to provide a place for their reception, and to put them in proper shape so as to be fit for reference at any time.

"Second—If they will name a proper person and create the office of 'Custodian of American History,' who shall take up and carry on the work that I have been doing for the last eleven years, I will place my resignation of that office in their hands. I still hold the office, and there is no one who is qualified to receive the resignation."

The President-general appointed Messrs. George Williams Bates of Michigan, Beardsley of Connecticut, and Appleton of Massachusetts a committee to confer with Mr. Baldwin.

Motion was carried that all resolutions at the annual Congresses of the Society be made in writing.

Mr. Anderson, President of the Ohio Society, informed the meeting of the death of Hon. L. B. Wing, of Newark, Ohio, President of the National Press Committee; the President-general appointed in his place Mr. William B. Baldwin, of Akron, Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Bates, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President-general.

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

Meeting of Connecticut Commandery at Hartford.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, was held December 22 at the Allyn house at 5 o'clock, and was followed at 8 o'clock by a banquet given by Commander Morgan G. Bulkeley.

The annual election of officers resulted in the choice of the ticket prepared by the nominating committee, of which H. A. Giddings of Hartford is chairman. It is as follows:

Commander, Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley; vice-commander, Hon. Morris W. Seymour; secretary, the Rev. Henry N. Wayne; treasurer, Major Gilbert L. Fitch; registrar, Brig. Gen. George M. Cole; chaplain, the Rev. George H. Buck; companions of the council, Capt. Charles W. Newton, Capt. Arthur H. Bronson, Capt. Francis G. Beach, Ensign Lyman Root, Major Roswell D. Trimble, Capt. H. H. Saunders, Col. Edward Schulze, Edwin D. Graves; committee on companionship, Fred-

erick Farnsworth, Lieut. Arthur H. Day, Major Henry J. Thayer, Lieut. Raymond G. Keeney, Lieutenant Frederick G. C. Smith; committee on nominations, Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Hill, Oliver R. Barlow, Major William B. Dwight, Capt. Nathaniel G. Valentine, Walter St. G. Harris.

Commander Morgan G. Bulkeley entertained the members at a banquet at the Allyn house following the annual meeting. The tables were handsomely decorated and Manager Dahill served a fine repast. Beeman & Hatch's orchestra enlivened the occasion.

Ex-Governor Bulkeley presided and acted as toastmaster. Others who spoke were: W. B. Dwight, George M. Cole, A. H. Day, F. L. Averill, L. R. Cheney, E. V. Reynolds, James B. Bowen and H. H. Saunders.

Charles A. Thayer was elected a member of the society and the deaths of Colonel Charles L. Burdett, General William H. Bulkeley, Julius Deming and Colonel William H. Hamilton were reported. The following were present: Robert A. Wadsworth, H. J. Bloomer, Captain F. E. Johnson, Erastus Gay, Captain C. W. Bucklee, Captain N. G. Valentine, Colonel F. A. Hill, Lieutenant A. H. Day, Edwin D. Graves, Captain H. H. Saunders, James B. Bowen, Major L. R. Cheney, the Hon. M. G. Bulkeley, the Hon. M. W. Seymour, General George M. Cole, Captain C. W. Newton, Colonel Edward Schulze, Colonel C. F. Thayer, Major W. B. Dwight, Commander F. L. Averill, Captain L. F. Middlebrook, I. W. Birdseye, Colonel H. C. Morgan, F. L. C. Smith, Commander E. V. Reynolds, Lieutenant Lyman Root, Walter S. G. Harris and Edward E. Moseley.

## A VALUABLE PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

(From the Newport Mercury.)

Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has for several years conducted an interesting scheme of extension work under the name of the foreign lecture course. The plan was started by Mrs. Mary Norton Thompson, founder and first regent of the Buffalo Chapter.

In Buffalo there are about 75,000 Poles and 20,000 Italians. Their children learn American history in the public schools, but the parents would never gain any adequate knowledge of this country, its laws and institutions, without some special means of instruction.

In 1897 the Buffalo Chapter determined for its patriotic work to give to the adult Poles and Italians free courses of illustrated lectures on American history, each course to consist of six lectures, to be written by members of the Chapter and translated into Polish and Italian.

Three hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose, \$25 an evening being allowed for the expenses of translating, delivery by an Italian or Pole, and the use of the stereopticon.

The first course was delivered in 1898, and proved so successful that before the end of the season the State Regent had written for information regarding it. Other chapters also made inquiries prior to arranging for similar courses in their own cities. The subjects of the lectures ranged from the discovery and the Colonial period to the Revolution, the making of the Constitution, the Civil War and reconstruction.

The Chapter had the co-operation of the Superintendent of Education, who offered the free use of the public school buildings in the Polish and Italian quarters. As for the people for whom the lectures were given, they were delighted, and crowded the halls. Four courses were given the second winter. This year interest is still unabated.

The Anarchist Committee of the S. A. R. might get a pointer from this.—Ed.

## DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS.

The New York State Chapter, of which Mrs. Malcolm Peters is the president, gave a large reception on the 29th inst. at the residence of Mrs. Hasbrouck, 237 Central Park West. The drawing room was tastefully draped with American flags, and the tea table adorned with violets, the "Society flower."

## PETER PHILLIPS BURTIS DIED AT BUFFALO, N. Y., JANUARY 7, 1903.

(Buffalo Express, January 8, 1903.)

Peter Phillips Burtis died at his apartments in The Lenox yesterday morning. The death means the loss of another old and highly respected citizen of Buffalo. He was born here on April 24, 1844, and had lived here all his life. After an education in the public schools, he entered the employ of the late General Rufus L. Howard, proprietor of the Howard Iron Works, and remained connected with that concern until a few years ago, when he retired from active business life. For many years he had been vice-president of the Howard Iron Works.

At the time of his death, Mr. Burtis was a trustee of the Buffalo Savings Bank, and a member of the Saint Nicholas and Holland societies of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Buffalo Club and other societies. Mr. Burtis was deeply interested in the welfare of his native city. He was a true friend, a noble and affectionate brother, a devoted husband and father. He was a good citizen, generous and warm-hearted and will long be remembered by his many friends.

Mr. Burtis was a son of the late Rev. Arthur Burtis, D.D., a well-known Presbyterian clergyman of this city. Two children, Morse T. Burtis and Katharine T. Burtis, survive him. He also leaves two brothers, Morse Burtis of Englewood, N. J., and Pay Director Arthur Burtis, rear admiral in the United States Navy, retired, of New York; and two sisters, Mary E. Burtis and Grace Phillips Burtis of this city.

The Virginia Sons of the American Revolution cordially request your presence at their anniversary celebration on Monday evening, February 23, 1903, at 8 o'clock, in the annex of Murphy's Hotel, Richmond, Va. Besides refreshments, there will be some lively and patriotic music.

JOSEPH A. WHITE,  
ARTHUR B. CLARKE,  
BEN. BLAKE MINOR,  
Committee Virginia S. A. R.

February 12, 1903.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

There is now in the Treasury at Washington a heap of gold coin amounting to \$500,000,000, the largest amount of hard money ever gathered in one heap—enough to build two hundred and forty first-class battleships or dig two Panama canals. It weighs 1,157 tons.

Miss Mahala Terry, 100 years old on July 4 last, died lately in Simsbury, Conn. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Phelps Terry and was a "real" Daughter of the Revolution. Her father served in Washington's army. Death was due to old age.

### A REGENT PUNCH.

Two dozen quarts American champagne; one bottle Maraschino; one bottle Curacao; one-fourth bottle Angostura bitters; three pints Jamaica rum; one pint French brandy.

Dissolve one and a half pounds of loaf sugar in three quarts of green tea. Mix all well together, leaving champagne to be put in last. Add the juice of eight lemons and six oranges. Serve in punch bowl with plenty of ice. This is for one hundred and twenty-five persons.

How to make two gallons egg nog: Two pounds powdered sugar and thirty eggs beaten together; three pints brandy, one quart Jamaica rum.

Liquor should be added a little at a time until there is enough to cook the eggs—that is the secret of a good egg nog. Stir into this three pints of rich cream, then beat up one quart of cream to put on top; sprinkle with grated nutmeg and it is ready to serve.

### A SOUTHLAND XMAS DINNER.

Oysters on Half Shell.

Cream of Celery.

Baked Salmon, Sauce Hollandaise.

Sherry.

Roast Turkey, Stuffed with Chestnuts.

Cauliflower. Fried Hominy.

Champagne.

Roman Punch.

Sweetbreads, Larded, French Peas.

Celery and Lettuce Salad, with Old Virginia Ham.

Sauteerne, Chateau Yquem.

Burning Plum Pudding.

Ice Cream. Marron.

Black Coffee.

Creme de Menthe.

### OLD HOME WEEK.

The "old home week" idea is being favored by many Connecticut towns this year. An "old home week" in Stamford would be a pleasant incident of the coming summer. Taken up in time, it could be made a great success. Of course it would be good from a business point of view, and it would afford pleasure to thousands. The proposition could be "worked up" very easily if a few citizens started it. A date should be settled upon, a date in the summer, when Stamford looks its best, and then

every one in the town who knows the address of former Stamford people should write and tell them about it. Natives of Stamford are to be found in every State of the Union, and all of them have tender memories of the old town. Let them know that Stamford is preparing to welcome them for a visit, and planning a real sociable time, when they would have the best opportunity to renew old acquaintances and to revive old memories, and they would come by the hundred. An "old home week" would be worth while. Who will start it?—Stamford Daily Advocate.

### ANCESTRY.

Miss Upperten (haughtily)—My great-grandfather was a Virginia Taylor.

Miss Newrich (unaffected)—Indeed! And my grandfather was a Chicago butcher.—Chicago News.

### FUTURE VENGEANCE.

"You'll be sorry for this some day!" howled the son and heir as his father released him from the position he had occupied across the paternal knee.

"I'll be sorry? When?"

"When I get to be a man."

"You will take revenge by whipping your father when you are big and strong and I am old and feeble, will you, Johnny?"

"No, sir," blubbered Johnny, rubbing himself, "but I'll spank your grandchildren till they can't rest!"—New York Times.

"When you come to think of it, Sallie, what a lot of ancestors each of us possess."

"How is that, Willie?"

"Well, it's like this: each of us have a father and a mother, that's two; each of these two had the same, which makes four; each of the four had the usual number of parents, and this makes us eight direct ancestors in the third generation back. Ten generations back the ancestors of each person now alive, numbered 1,024. Twenty generations back (or six hundred years), they numbered 1,048,576."

"What do you think of that, Sallie?"

"It hardly seems possible, Willie!"

"Figures don't lie, Sallie, so just get your pencil and figure it yourself. The unusual exercise will do you good, anyway." —Saturday Roller.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Lockport, N. Y., January 28, 1903.

My Dear Louis: I am much gratified that you are going to permit your name to be used for the presidency. Count on my vote, also all the bulldozing in your favor possible. I send you the munificent sum of one dollar, ostensibly for the Spirit, but really for the flesh to help you in the campaign and to wrench that beautiful villa from those "bloated bondholders." Put Roosevelt on the ticket for vice-president. He's a good fellow, and I think will strengthen the ticket. With this combination and my assistance, we defy opposition. Should you require a Secretary of State don't hesitate to call on me. I want to be near your person. With this accomplished, the world is ours, and the fulness thereof. "Nil desperandum!"

Yours in the bonds,

C. N. PALMER.

I had a little diffidence about accepting the nomination for President of the United States, but as Dr. Palmer endorses it, why, it will have to go.

The suggestion that Theodore Roosevelt be put on the ticket to strengthen the same, would be unnecessary. I don't think he would strengthen the ticket in that position, and, besides, he is on the other side of the fence from me, and as I don't want a walkover, I prefer to run against him. I really don't know any prominent Democrat who could strengthen the ticket with me on it! Although I haven't the money, my "tout en semble" should carry the ticket to victory. —Ed.

St. John's Rectory, Bellefonte, Pa.,  
February 17, 1903.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish.

Dear Sir: I don't know when my subscription to the "Spirit of '76" runs out, but I send you a check for \$1 on a venture just for luck, so that it may keep coming.

I see by a recent issue that you are a resident of Stamford. I also basked in that air for a while some nine years ago as curate of St. John's.

Long life to the "Spirit of '76" and its Editor!

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE D. BROWNE.

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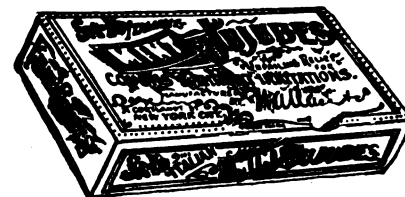
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76  
AND COLONIAL TIMES

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See Page 100.

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REV EDWARD EVERETT HALE says if he were a millionaire he would buy a large tract of land near Boston, divide it into four acre lots, build a small house on each lot, and present them to the poor at a nominal rental, and at the end of ten years give them the houses."

Edward Everett Hale, a millionaire, would not be Edward Everett Hale as the world now knows and loves him. There is no man living to my knowledge who has followed so closely, in his every-day life, the footsteps of the Saviour, and when he departs hence (which we hope will not be for some time), for his reward through eternity I will have been paid a hundred fold for this token of esteem, if he does but recognize me as his friend on the other shore, and if I should not land where he will (but outside the gates), I know him to be noble enough to give me his hand in passing to the better place.

Dollars cannot pay for this write-up, as it is from a true conviction of a great man's worth.

Dollars can buy more space.

HOW many people know of the great educational work of the Board of Education through its course of free lectures for the people.

During seven months of the year numerous Public Schools in Greater New York are opened certain evenings of the week for the people of the neighborhood to attend a course of lectures. These lectures range from music to anatomy and from history to science and attract a large attendance. The 58 places in Manhattan and the Bronx for the season of 1901 to 1902 were attended by 585,908 people; for the season of 1902 to 1903 all of Greater New York was put under the supervision of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and the new incentive given by him has made the movement popular. This great work is but in its infancy, as other municipalities are watching with interest the success of the plan under Dr. Leipziger, and are arranging for similar courses.

The people who are thus benefited have nothing but praise for a Board of Education that gives them so great a gift. The men who lecture enter into the spirit of the thing, and do their best, as they know that their audiences are critical and will have none but the best.

"Colonial Life Among the Puritans" has been given thirty-two times on this course, and the experiences gained by the speaker has been a good school for him. His first appearance was at a school on Hudson street

where he appeared in full evening dress much to the aggravation of the superintendent who introduced him by saying that much more able lecturers had appeared on the course who did not use illustrations. His grievance was that many people would come into the lecture-room, and not seeing a screen for pictures would go out and attend an illustrated lecture elsewhere. On another occasion the superintendent put the speaker at his ease by telling the audience that he had found a lot of old shoes and potatoes which had been surreptitiously brought in with which to encore the lecturer.

All kinds and conditions have attended the talks, and the buffeted frequenter of the Bowery has come to the lecturer with tears in his eyes, and told him the pictures brought back memories of his old life. Resolutions have been given by aristocratic societies for the talk, but the endorsement most thought of is one that was overheard by a friend who heard an old Irishman say, "This is the first of these things I have ever attended, but I heard this mon was a dom fine lecturer."

"Colonial Life Among the Puritans," a picture talk, has been delivered upwards of fifty times, and given great pleasure to many thousands who have seen it. As the traveling expenses for this production at any distance from New York are so large that chapters could not use it at a profit, arrangements have been made to send the lantern slides and manuscript of the talk with instruction how to deliver it, and suggestions for its musical parts, to places where an enjoyable entertainment is desired for a nominal price. Slides to give the talk a local interest can be added if desired.

A life-sized bust of George Washington from the Houdon, cast in plaster, will be sent to any part of the United States, packed and freight prepaid, for twelve dollars, with suggestions for appropriate ceremonies for small schools.

The flags for the new cup defender are being made by Annin & Co., and as all the winners of the International Yacht Races have carried Annin & Co.'s flags, it is a sign that the cup will stay on this side for another year.

THE Ballad of Daniel Bray, which appears in this number, is enlarged and revised for the Spirit of '76 from a shorter poem published in the Newark Evening News, to which paper we are indebted for the use of the cuts.

At a banquet held recently by one of the patriotic societies a lady told me that I was a partisan and was much disliked by the D. A. R. on account of my endorsement of Mrs. Donald McLean for President-General of the D. A. R. If my continual endorsement of Mrs. McLean will in any way tend to make her President-General she can depend upon the endorsement, as to my mind she would make an ideal officer in that position, and her action at the last congress, where she withdrew her candidacy in the interest of peace, has made for her many more staunch supporters.

It was owing to the suggestion of Mrs. McLean made in a public address last October in Washington, that a large American flag was raised over the plot of ground owned by the National Society, D. A. R., in Washington, the first day of the congress. The flag is one presented to the D. A. R. by the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia.

MARY E. THROPP CONE.

Boston, 15, 11 mo.

Dear Mrs. Cone:—I have read with great satisfaction thy able articles on the neglected dead of Valley Forge.

The poem\* sent me will find a place through its own merits, without any effort of mine, but I will send it to the Boston Transcript, the best literary dail paper here.

I am very truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

\*"The wild flowers of Valley Forge."

Washington, February 16, 1903.

My Dear Mrs. Howard:—Your courteous invitation of the 12th instant to be present at Chase's Opera House, Monday, February 23d, at 4 p. m., at the ceremonies incident to the flag raising on the site of the Continental Memorial Hall, has been duly received. I shall endeavor to be present. Permit me to extend my congratulations upon the success of your society in this worthy undertaking, which appears to be only habitual and usual with your excellent organization. That is the day of our District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution meeting, and there is a prophecy of better things in every important aspect of affairs when the Sons and Daughters both assemble on the birthday of the father of their country to faithfully consider what is good for our beloved country during the coming years.

Can not the Daughters of the American Revolution place something like a Rosetta stone in the corner of their edifice, showing in seven languages the fact and sentiment they most desire to perpetuate?

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary-General, N. S. D. A. R., 902 F St., Washington, D. C.

P. S.—We have recently seen the radical effect upon national legislation of the organized and personal effort of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Would not a similar patriotic effort to protect our flag from unseemly use or indignity be equally successful immediately if the Daughters now assembled here would make their individual Senators and Representatives in Congress know their earnest desire to have adopted either Senate 229 or House Bill 4301 (as a rider on an appropriation bill if necessary). 'Twere well it were done quickly. United effort will attune at the concert pitch. And the first Congress of this century should not adjourn without protecting the flag from careless

or individual desecration from Porto Rico to the furthest Philippines, including the District of Columbia. This will not require more time than we give to raising our flag.

Sincerely,

(Signed) J. C. B.

The enclosed letter from the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association we print with pleasure. We find by looking up the life of Thomas Jefferson that he, like other great men who have devoted their time to the good of mankind, had financial troubles of his own. But now after he has been dead a long time a movement is under way to place a memorial over his grave.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Washington, D. C., August 2, 1902.

Publishers "The Spirit of '76," New York City.

Sirs:—Your attention is called to this association and your earnest support in its behalf is asked. It is thoroughly national and non-partisan. We are now completing the organization, but it will be some time before its active work will commence. Note that Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, President-General of the S. of A. R., is of our Board of Governors. Kindly send magazine if any reference is made.

I am, very respectfully,

W. S. McKEAN, Secretary.

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States was organized on April 13, 1902, by a number of friends in the city of Washington and vicinity who had gathered at a dinner in celebration of the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the author of the Declaration of Independence. While this event was rather unpretentious it was not lacking in enthusiasm and determination to make the organization then given birth a grand success. Andrew A. Lipscomb, of Virginia, was unanimously chosen president and W. S. McKean, of New Jersey, as secretary.

At a subsequent meeting (May 30) Jesse B. Wilson, president of the Lincoln National Bank, of Washington, D. C., was elected treasurer of the association, and a constitution adopted, which is herewith presented. It was also ordered that the association be incorporated in the District of Columbia. The certificate of incorporation was therefore regularly filed with the Recorder of Deeds on July 3, the day preceding "Independence Day," the glorious memories of which this association hopes to ever keep before the people in proper reverence.

One important question discussed at the initial meeting of the association was that of raising money to erect the proposed memorial. It was unanimously agreed that the association would depend absolutely upon the people, whom Jefferson loved so well, for a willing and liberal response when asked to contribute as best they could: that the memorial should be a tribute of the masses, of the young and old, and that no appeal should be made to Congress for a dollar, as has been too frequently the case in the matter of the erection of memorials to others. It was further understood and agreed that the Association should be non-partisan—members of all political parties to be appealed to alike.

Just what form this proposed memorial to the author of the Declaration of Independence will take and the probable cost cannot yet be determined. But this will in a large degree depend upon how prompt and liberal the people are when formally called upon to contribute.

Suggestions in this matter will be acceptable and receive due consideration.

This can be depended upon: The tribute will be both in design and cost fully in keeping with the magnificent character of the man and of the importance of the document he wrote, declaring to the world in unmistakable tones, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The headquarters of the association has been temporarily established in the Stewart Building, corner of Sixth and D streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

The following named have been selected as members of the Board of Governors:

Connecticut—Samuel L. Bronson, New Haven.  
 Delaware—L. Irving Handy, Wilmington.  
 Georgia—Clark Howell, Jr., Atlanta.  
 Maryland—Edwin Warfield, Baltimore.  
 Massachusetts—Josiah Quincy, Boston.  
 New Hampshire—Horace S. Cummings, Washington, D. C.  
 New Jersey—Philip P. Baker, Vineland.  
 North Carolina—Josephus Daniels, Raleigh.  
 New York—Edwin M. Shepard, Brooklyn.  
 Pennsylvania—John Wannamaker, Philadelphia.  
 Rhode Island —————  
 South Carolina—F. W. Wagner, Charleston.  
 Virginia—Andrew A. Lipscomb, Washington, D. C.  
 District of Columbia—Edward J. Stellwagen, Washington, D. C.  
 Territories—Mark A. Smith, Arizona.

The Constitution provides that this Board shall consist of fifteen members; one from each of the thirteen original States, the District of Columbia and the Territories—and shall serve until the completion of the proposed memorial.

In the course of time there was heavy financial care

weighing upon the mind of the ex-President, and in this emergency he attempted to secure relief by the means described in the following letter:

Monticello, January 20, '26.

My grandson, Thomas I. Randolph, attends the Legislature on a subject of ultimate importance to my future happiness. My own debts were considerable, and a loss was added to them of 20,000D. by endorsement for a friend. My application to the Legislature is for permission to dispose of property for payment in a which way, bringing a fair price for it, may pay my debts, and leaving a living for myself in my old age, and leave something for my family. Their consent is necessary, it will injure no man, but I refer you to my grandson, and few sessions pass without similar exercises of the same power, in their discretion, but I refer you to my grandson for particular explanations. . . . It is almost a question of life or death.

TH. JEFFERSON.

His request was evidently unsuccessful or delayed, judging from the following letter of later date:

Monticello, February 7, '26.

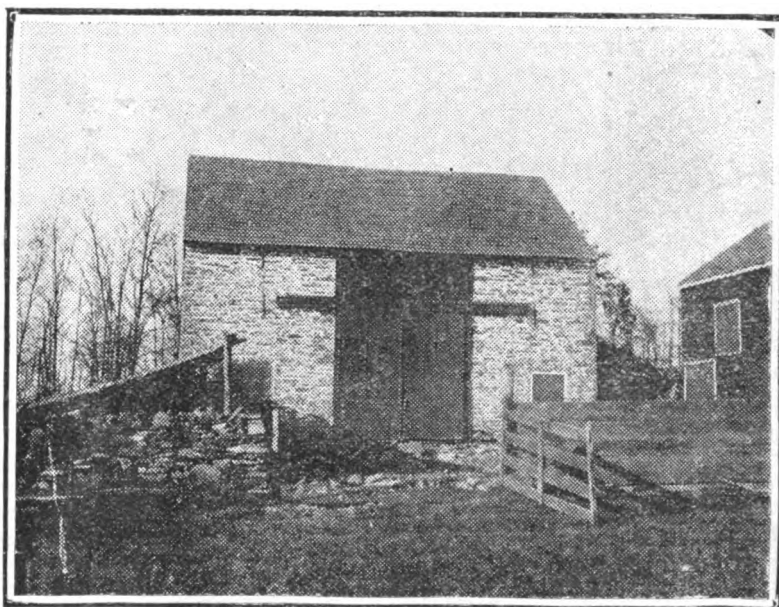
I had hoped the length and character of my services might have prevented the fear of the legislature of the indulgence asked being quoted as a precedent in future cases, but I find no fault with their strict adherence to a rule generally useful, altho' relaxable in some cases under their discretion, of which they are the proper judges.

If it can be yielded in my case, I can save the house of Monticello and a farm adjoining to end my days in, and bury my bones.

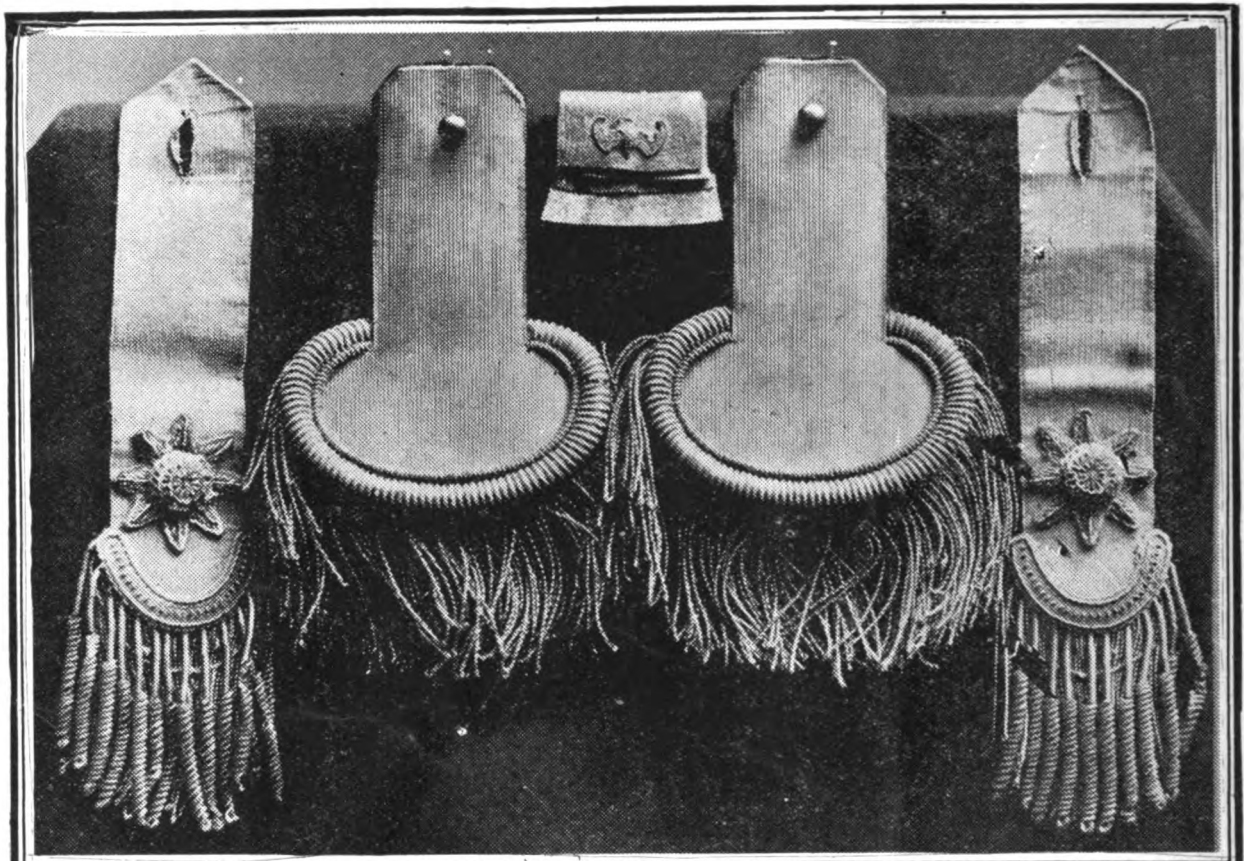
If not, I must sell house and all here, and carry my family to Bedford, where I have not even a log hut to put my head into.

In any case I wish nothing from the Treasury. The pecuniary compensations I have received for my service from time to time have been fully to my own satisfaction.

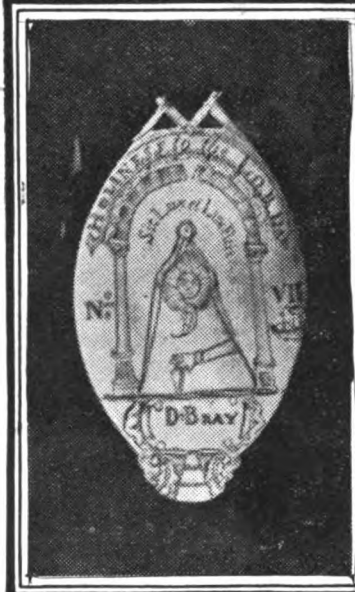
TH. JEFFERSON.



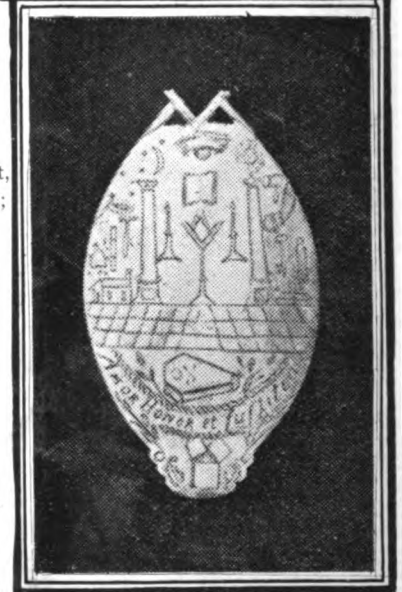
OLD BARN, BUILT BY CAPT. DANIEL BRAY, ON THE HOMESTEAD, KINGWOOD, N. J.



FLINT AND EPAULETS BELONGING  
TO GENL. DANIEL BRAY, 1776.



MASONIC MARK BELONGING TO  
GENL. BRAY, 1776



REVERSE SIDE OF MASONIC  
MARK.

### THE BALLAD OF DANIEL BRAY.

#### I.

The Delaware, with stately sweep,  
Flows seaward as when armies fought;  
But they who struck for freedom sleep  
Beneath the soil their valor bought.  
At Rosemont, inland, Daniel Bray.  
In lonely grave, with rest hard won,  
Waits for his country's voice to say:  
"He brought the boats to Washington."

#### II

At Trenton lay the Hessian host,  
Pluming their pride with gay parade;  
They thought the freeman's cause was lost,  
And hoped his last brave stand was made;  
But safe on Pennsylvania's shore,  
The master patriot aimed the blow  
Which thenceforth in the nation's lore  
Would mark oppression's overthrow.

#### III.

To Captain Bray on Kingwood height  
A horseman sped by field and brake,  
Till on his door, at dead of night,  
He knocked, and bade the soldier wake.  
A hasty mount, a quick farewell,  
And then miles down the frozen track,  
Like musket shots the hoof-beats fell,  
While Mary slept and dreamed him back.

#### IV.

Down Stony Batter Hill they sped,  
Across Duck's Flat; then up the slopes  
To Rittenhouse (where sleep the dead)  
Their coursers climbed with steadier lopes;  
The ten-mile creek is left behind,  
Gilboa's slant is swiftly run;  
At Coryell's the inn they find,  
And, waiting them, great Washington.

#### V.

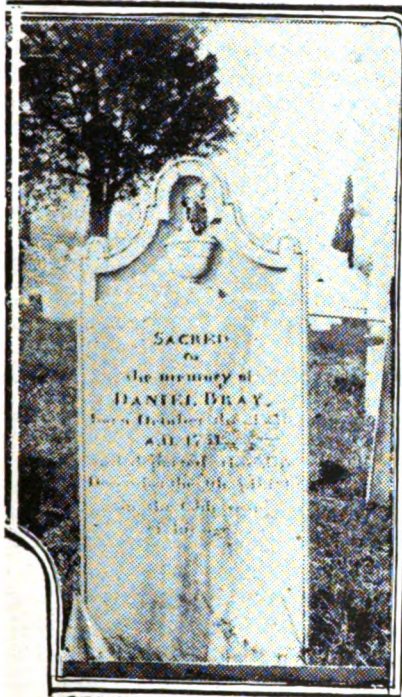
That hour Bray heard his general say:  
"Seize all the boats from Easton down,

And guard them safe, by night and day,  
Until we cross to take the town."  
The echoes of a noble voice  
Hied with him from that meeting place;  
Praise made the soldier's heart rejoice,  
And spurred his zeal to quicker pace.

#### VI.

Ere gray dawn paled o'er Hunterdon,  
He ranged a circuit twelve miles wide,  
For brave Gearheart of Flemington,  
And Johnes of Amwell countryside.





GRAVE OF GENERAL BRAY  
AT ROSEMOUNT

HUNTERDON COUNTY, N. J.



MARY BRAY WIFE OF GENL  
DANIEL BRAY

To shun the Tory's crookedness,  
With squads in hunter's garb uncouth,  
They pierced the Jersey wilderness,  
From Ringoes to the Lehigh's mouth.

VII.

Thence downward on the broader stream,  
They drove by night their project bold,  
With but the planet's wintry gleam  
To cheer them in the bitter cold.  
December's slashing wind cut keen  
O'er ice-cakes massed with frosty grip;  
And longside, in the dusky sheen,  
They watched the chill black waters slip.

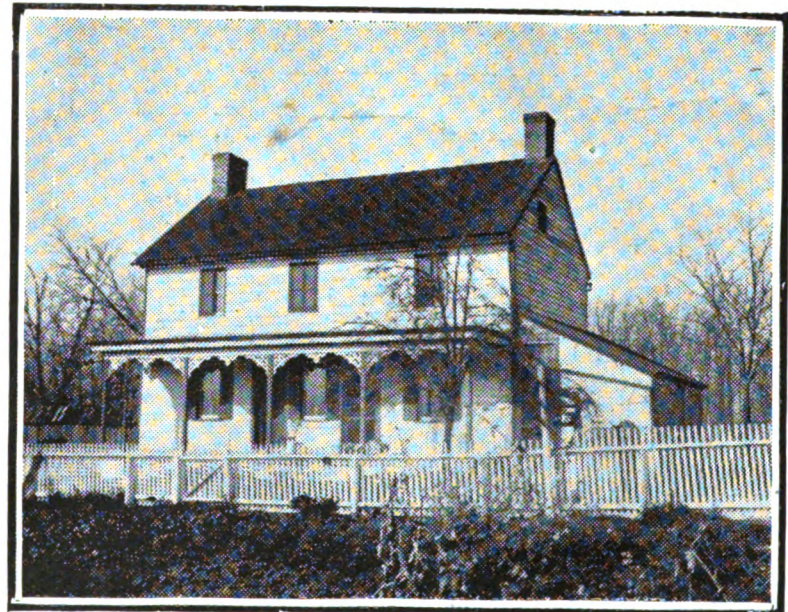
VIII.

Beneath the river's gloomy banks,  
And where the friendly ferry plied,  
They seized the craft with scanty thanks,  
And launched them on the swirling tide:

Through eddies deep, and rapids swift,  
They guided sure their precious fleet;  
Minding the rock and treacherous rift,  
And creeks where angry currents meet.

IX.

No hostile shot disturbed the verge,  
Where ghostly woods loomed drear and dark;  
No voice, except the hound's sad dirge,  
Or, far away, the wolf's gruff bark;  
But sometimes 'cross the distant slope,  
A farmhouse shed its candle ray,  
And warmed the wand'rer's heart with hope  
Of fireside joys, and freedom's day.



BRAY'S HOUSE BUILT ABOUT 1800.

KINGWOOD, N. J.

X.

The river's speech is low and weird,  
It bears no tales of deeds long past;  
But Bray, ere morning light appeared,  
His boats, by Malta Isle made fast;  
And on that famous Christmas night,  
They bore the heroes o'er the tide,  
Who broke the spell of Britain's might,  
And flung the Hessian mob aside.

XI.

The Delaware shall ever flow  
Through sacred soil, forever free,  
And every free-born child shall know  
The tale of Trenton's victory:  
And till the stars shall cease to shed  
Their light o'er hilly Hunterdon,  
Of Daniel Bray it shall be said:  
"He brought the boats to Washington."

JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM.



MRS. BRAY'S GIRLHOOD HOME.

KINGWOOD, N. J.



## THE NEWPORT MONUMENT.

"The Guild of the Golden Link."

A Chain of Friendship and Appreciation that Shall Forever  
Unite France and America.

On July 4, 1902, the City Council of Newport, R. I., having given, by special vote, the plot of ground on Newport Harbor at which the "Auxiliary Army" conveyed by the fleet of Chevalier d'Esclapart le Chevalier de Ternay landed, a special committee of the Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américain of New York, to whom the grant had been made, laid the cornerstone for this monument. The stone was contributed by Lorillard Spencer, Esq., from an old quarry on his property, back of the old landing wharf, and where many interesting relics have been found. It having been decided to erect this monument, thus cementing in stone and bronze the friendship, ancient and actual, of the two sister republics—France and America—the matter passed out of the hands of the C. L. F.-A., and rested in the following committee: Dr. H. H. Kane, president of the Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américain of New York, chairman; Hon. Lucius C. Garvin, Governor of Rhode Island; Hon. Charles Dean Kimball, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.; Hon. Elisha Dyer, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, ex-Deputy Governor-general of the Society of Colonial Wars, vice-president of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, etc.; Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice Supreme Court, New York, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Hon. Patrick Boyle, Mayor of Newport, R. I.; Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., Esq., president of the Alliance Française, Comité de New York; Col. John C. Calhoun, ex-vice-president Southern Society, ex-vice-president Sons of the American Revolution, chairman of the Committee Rochambeau Monument, Washington, D. C., ambassador from the Sons of the American Revolution to Paris in the matter of the banquet on the anniversary of the signing of the alliance between France and America; Walter Seth Logan, Esq., president of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Gen. Geo. O. Eaton, U. S. A., New York, vice-president of the Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américain; Miss Violette E. Scharff, president of the Alliance Française of Brooklyn; William De H. Washington, Esq., ex-consul, and descendant from a brother and from a sister of George Washington; Hon. Edwin Warfield, Baltimore, Md., president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution; Robert T. Hoguet, Esq., treasurer of the Alliance Française of New York; Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, New Haven, Conn., vice-president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution; Gen. R. W. Woodbury, Denver, Col.; Gen. Francis Henry Appleton, Peabody, Mass., president Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution; Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., LL.H.D., New York, president of Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution, and president of the Order of the Cincinnati in Rhode Island, in which President Loubet has just accepted an honorary membership; Hon. C. A. Pugsley, Peekskill, N. Y., treasurer-general of the Sons of the American Revolution; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Boston, Mass.; Hon. Miles M. O'Brien, ex-president Board of Education of New York, president National Broadway Bank, treasurer; Hon. M. F. Anderson, president of the Ohio Sons of the American Revolution; Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York, president-general of the American-Irish Historical Society; Geo. C. Nightingale, Esq., Providence, R. I.; Frank M. Wheeler, of the Newport Herald, Newport, R. I.; Thomas Hamilton Murray, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts, secretary-general American-Irish Historical Society; Mrs. Donald McLean, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution; ex-Congressman Joseph J. Hart, secretary. A call was sent out to sculptors of all nations to compete, particularly those of France and America, and as a result "maquettes" (or plaster designs) were received from the following: MM. P. Marean-Vauthier et M. Berard, of Paris; M. Hama, who designed the Rochambeau monument recently placed at Washington; P. Martiny, M. Tonetti, who designed the fountain before the Library of Congress at Washington; M. Rapetti, J. Pierret, J. J. Boyle, L. Montellie and several others. A jury consisting of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Daniel Chester French, W. Couper and H. Adams, all men of eminence, was appointed, and the result was the unanimous choice by these gentlemen of the sketch by Philip Martiny, a cut of which is here given. Subscriptions are earnestly requested from every loyal American, every lover of France and her beautiful language, and every Frenchman both here and at home. All subscriptions should be addressed to the treasurer of the fund, Hon. Miles M. O'Brien, former president of the New York Board of Education, and president of the National Broadway Bank, Broadway and Park place.

## D. A. R. CONGRESS

Whether or not the American race is going to the wall, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is prospering—as the attendance and proceedings at the congress of the order at Washington abundantly prove. The membership of this distinguished body of American women, in the veins of every one of whom runs the blood of the Revolution, is about 35,000. Five hundred chapters of it exist in forty-five States and Territories. Every chapter commemorates a great Revolutionary name or event. Every member of the 35,000 must be descended from an ancestor who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot.

Thirty-five thousand chosen women, scattered over the whole United States, constitute a magnificent leaven for the lump of American citizenship that is to be. The names of many women prominent in the councils of this order tell an eloquent story of what is some time to be in this country. Some of these names are Irish, some are German, some are French, some even are Spanish and Italian. The women descendants of Revolutionary ancestors prove particularly attractive to the more recent comers or their sons. And while many of the younger members of the society are the daughters on one side of mothers or fathers of Revolutionary stock, they have received from the other side a current from the river of good red blood which set into the country through Castle Garden. All this blood is some time to be absorbed completely in the American stream.

Membership in these patriotic societies is extremely popular among the women of the country. There are, for instance, more than three times as many organized Daughters of the American Revolution as there are Sons, though the male descendants must be equally numerous with the daughters. Women of the present day possess the virtues of patriotism and of legitimate pride of blood in at least as large a measure as men possess them. Moreover, women often have more time than men have for cultivating the relation which should exist among those who have common objects and sentiments.

The country will wish still more members and still greater success to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It has great work to do in keeping very much alive the spirit of '76.—Mail and Express, New York.

Owing to Mrs. Donald McLean's generosity, the congress was more harmonious than in preceding years. Mrs. Fairbanks is a just, a tactful and a popular presiding officer. The cost of the congress was over \$6,000. There were 1,000 delegates and alternates present, and, making the very low estimate of \$100 as the average expenses, the amount is \$100,000 for their attendance. The total result of this great expenditure was raising a flag, receiving contributions for Continental Hall, electing officers, passing four amendments and attending twenty receptions.

The running expenses of the organization, according to the headquarters report, are about \$29,000 per annum. The expenses of the magazine above receipts are over \$4,000. The total number of members admitted during the twelve years is given as 42,643. About 5,000 are reported as in arrears and 2,720 as having resigned. The whole number of whom dues can be expected in 1903 is placed at 28,389. The society contains a greater proportion of wealth and social prestige than any other, and there never was any society of women which had such a political hold. This is partly because it contains so many wives and daughters of legislators, but principally because of its patriotic character, and because its members are doing what really is the work of the men of the country and is approved by them.

The especial achievement of this body has been the raising of funds for building a Continental Hall in Washington, to preserve Revolutionary relics, hold meetings in, etc. Between \$60,000 and \$70,000 has been paid for a site, and there is about

that amount on hand toward the building. It will be a splendid monument to the patriotism, persistence and zealotness of women. With such an illustration of these, a great deal might be forgiven these annual congresses which do so much to lower the ideals of womanhood that the endless toll and sacrifice of other women have developed.

The Twelfth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, adjourned finally at 12.40 o'clock. Just before the final motion to adjourn was made, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the society, appointed a committee of five, to which will be referred all questions of importance, including disputes between chapters, which will act as a final board of arbitration. This has been sought by the congress for the past few years. At the morning session the date of meeting of the congress was changed, after considerable opposition, from the week of February 22 to the week in which the 19th of April falls.

The appointment of the committee, which is composed of Mrs. Holcombe, of Connecticut, chairman; Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia; Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois; Mrs. Fox, of Michigan, and Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, to act as an arbiter of disputes, was brought about at the suggestion of Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, chairman of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Committee, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in her report to the Continental Congress of the society, in progress in Washington, asked for a contribution of one dollar for every member of the D. A. R. There are 36,986 Daughters, all told, so that this would make a handsome addition to the sum already collected for the monument. Large sized contributions have been received lately from many sources, including one from James R. Howe, and another from John Gibb, both of Brooklyn. The Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, have contributed \$1,000. Stewart L. Woodford, who is much interested, recently wrote to Mrs. White, congratulating her on the fact that her faith has not been in vain, and that the project for which she has been earnestly working since 1895, will now certainly be consummated. Altogether, the way matters have progressed with the work of Mrs. White's committee during the past year is very encouraging.

"What we want now," said Mrs. White, "is contributions from all creation till we have enough."

The fifth annual meeting of the Silver Bow Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. C. H. Moore on Friday afternoon, December 19. During the year ten regular meetings were held, and we listened to several excellent papers on colonial history. After the business and literary part of the meetings, refreshments and a social time followed.

In order to foster the spirit of patriotism and encourage historical study, an historical contest has been arranged to take place on Friday afternoon, February 20. The contest is open to all the pupils of the Butte High School and a prize of five dollars, or its equivalent, is to be given to each of two classes, the boys constituting one class and the girls the other. The subjects assigned are (1) "Nathaniel Greene," (2) "Influence of the American Revolution on Universal Freedom," (3) a story, the title to be of the pupil's own selection, but one that shall bring out some incident or event that occurred in the colonies previous to 1776.

We have had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Robert W. Carroll of the Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati; Mrs. Caspar of the D. R.'s, of Denver; and Mrs. Charles E. Putnam, of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Ia. The ladies gave very refreshing and enthralling talks on the work of their respective chapters. We wish we might have many such guests. They certainly bring us into closer relation with the other chapters of the Society and help us to put forth more effort to keep to the standards affixed by us.

In the name of the D. A. R. of Montana, Mrs. Weed, our Vice State Regent, presented the spade with which the ground for the Memorial Continental Hall was broken. Silver Bow Chapter, as the only organized chapter in the State at that time, will furnish the handle. A committee of three, appointed by the Regent, will design the same.

Through the untiring efforts of our beloved Regent, Mrs. Emil H. Kemisch, much interest has been manifested in our chapter, and eleven new names have been added, making a total membership of thirty-three.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Regent, Mrs. Emil H. Kemisch; vice regent, Mrs. Robert G. Young; secretary, Mrs. Charles Kellogg; treasurer, Mrs. Frank S. Mitchell; registrar, Mrs. Clinton H. Moore; historian, Mrs. Elmer L. Kern.

In looking back over the year, we cannot but feel that we have been benefited by the work we have done as individuals and by contact with each other, and we cannot but appreciate the fact that Silver Bow Chapter has become a shaping influence in conditions surrounding us.

To our sister chapters, Silver Bow Chapter sends cordial greetings, with best wishes for a happy and prosperous new year.

LUELLA SCHILLINGER KERN, Historian.

Butte, Mont.

At the birthday of Mrs. Mary R. Whitbeck, the 'Real Daughter' of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., who has completed ninety active years of life. The chapter gave a reception in Mrs. Whitbeck's honor. Ninety tapers shed fair light on the beautiful birthday cake, while flowers added their fragrance and bloom to the happy occasion.

Mrs. Whitbeck, who retains her powers of mind and all her faculties in an unusual degree, made a very interesting address, giving a resume of the history of the nation during these ninety years, and summing up the present situation with its strikes and trusts. Mrs. Whitbeck takes keen interest in all public affairs, and shows herself a true Daughter. She did not say all that she had in mind, but left some ideas for next year.

It is the sincerest hope of the Daughters that pleasant years and happy birthdays are yet in store for their 'Real Daughter.' Dainty refreshments were served and an enjoyable social occasion followed. Two ladies who were schoolmates of Mrs. Whitbeck, in the Albany Academy, when they were little girls, sat by her, and brought to mind pleasing reminiscences of those days, that seem so near and yet so far away; the days of the olden times which have given to memory a storehouse of treasures to cherish forever.

The reception closed with happy congratulations and best wishes that come from the heart like benedictions.

The annual banquet of the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, D. A. R., of Jefferson City, Mo., celebrating the sixth anniversary of their chapter, was given at the home of Mrs. L. C. Towles, on Main street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The reception hall and parlor were tastefully decorated in red, white and blue bunting and flags, both national and colonial. The dining room was designed to inspire patriotism even in the most faltering with its draperies of bunting in the national colors and the dear old flag in all sizes waving gloriously over all. The long table laid with covers for twenty-six was a striking picture. In the center was a tall cut glass vase filled with fragrant red carnations, banked at its base with green smilax and red carnations. Just beyond this were two massive colonial candlebras with red candles. Next were growing red tulips, and beyond these two other colonial candlebras burnished with gold.

The table china was all of old colonial blue, thus carrying out the color scheme of red, white and blue. The cakes were iced in white, crowned with bright red cherries. The plate cards consisted of a painting of the national and colonial flags. Mrs. Towles responded to the first toast, "Our Charter"; Mrs. Furgerson to the second, "Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter"; Miss Julia Epps, "Our Ancestors"; Mrs. Louise Bragg, "Mothers of the Revolution"; Miss Janet Williams, "Old Liberty Bell"; Miss Mary Gantt, "Revolutionary Heroes of the Navy"; Mrs. Caddie Albrittain, "Molly Pitcher, or the Heroine of the Battle of Monmouth."

Appropriate little souvenirs were given the guests in the shape of little paper drums with the national colors painted thereon filled with red, white and blue candy. Besides the regular chapter members there were present Misses Dalton and Mildred Stone and Mrs. Smith of Butte, Montana, all of whom are Daughters of the Revolution.

## THE DESIRE.\*

\*The Desire was the first Colonial vessel to cross the Atlantic; she was built at Marblehead in 1636, from which place she set sail for England in the month of May of the same year. The departure was made under protest of a number of the colonists, who predicted disaster. Nevertheless, she made the trip successfully, returning in the autumn.

In sixteen hundred thirty-six,  
 (The date is given but to fix  
 A milestone, that you may not mix  
 The great events of history.)  
 In 1636 I say,  
 A ne'er-to-be-forgotten day,  
 Brought out on Massachusetts Bay  
 A wonder and a mystery.

The day had scarce hung out his sign  
 Above the air and water line  
 To brighten up the shady brine  
 That sable night was hiding,  
 When lo! and laws! and my! There lay  
 A mystery, though plain as day;  
 For there on Massachusetts Bay  
 A brand new ship was riding.

No product that of Old John Bull!  
 The bowsprit, yard-arm, mast, and hull,  
 In fact this boat, this boat in full,  
 Was home-made, top and bottom.  
 'Twas made, as everybody knew,  
 Of pine trees and of oak which grew  
 The other side of Deep Bayou,  
 For that is where they got 'em.

But no one thought the ship was done,  
 Nor that 'twould be just such a one;  
 Some thought it wasn't yet begun  
 Up there, ten miles away.  
 But nevertheless upon the night  
 Before the day of which I write  
 This gallant, home-made water-sprite  
 Met Massachusetts Bay.

They didn't build her "long and deep,"  
 To cut the wave with "scimitar sweep,"  
 But made her rather to duck and leap  
 Whene'er a storm was brewing.  
 They built her low and short and wide  
 With bottom flat as a plate beside—  
 They didn't mean to stick when the tide  
 The waning moon was pursuing.

And there, as I said, at the early dawn,  
 Majestically frowning on  
 The fishers' boats, like a great proud swan  
 On a flock of devil-divers,  
 With gentle sway and stately dip  
 Lay the aforesaid wonderful ship  
 Built for the purpose of making a trip  
 Now made by twin screw drivers.

In every town there are women and men  
 Who think, what can be, must have been;  
 This statement's no truer now than when  
 Those colonists woke that day  
 To see the ship with towering mast,  
 A masterpiece from first to last.  
 Lie at the dock with anchor cast  
 In Massachusetts Bay

At first they cried, "A splendid ship!"  
 But later passed from lip to lip,  
 "She'll never stand to make the trip,  
 That much I know."  
 But still the captain vowed and swore,  
 "As I have crossed the main before,  
 I'll run this ship to England's shore  
 Or down we'll go."

"I long to see my native land,  
 To press again old Plymouth's strand,  
 To grasp once more my mother's hand,  
 Then sail away;  
 And with fond hopes return once more  
 With sweeter mem'ries than before,  
 And with my mother greet the shore  
 Of Massachusetts Bay."

"No jeers or fears shall aught avail.  
 In spite of tempest-sweeping gale,  
 I'll steer her out and hoist the sail  
 Once more for Wight."  
 The blessings and good-byes were said.  
 The ship was loosed, the sails were spread,  
 And 'yond the rocks of Marblehead  
 She passed from sight.

\* \* \* \* \*

And so the days and weeks passed on,  
 And higher rose the summer sun,  
 And daily some one muttered, "gone,"  
 And smote his breast.  
 But lo, three thousand miles away,  
 At dawning of a summer day,  
 Hove into sight on Plymouth Bay  
 A vessel from the west.

The Plymouth boys stood round in awe;  
 The Plymouth sailors wond'ring saw  
 With, "By my trade!" and "Zounds!" and "Law!"  
 "How mighty queer!"  
 But still they wonder; still they stand.  
 The captain leaps upon the land,  
 An old friend grasps him by the hand—  
 "What brought you here?"

"'Twas my desire—" "Your Desire!  
 Laws! Zounds! Let's step a little nigher,  
 For by my trade, you've got a flyer,  
 A speeder all the same!"  
 The captain smiled and bit his lip—  
 "No, Joe, I didn't mean the ship,  
 But ere she takes her homeward trip  
 Desire shall be her name."

"'Twas my desire to shake your hand  
 Again on dear old Plymouth's strand  
 That I have left my new found land  
 Across the sea;  
 And yet 'twas not for this alone,  
 But something better still I own—  
 My mother waits in Plymouth Town  
 To sail with me."

\* \* \* \* \*

The summer passed with all her train,  
 And autumn with her sleet and rain  
 And chilly winds had come again,  
 When lo, one day,  
 A stormy day when ocean's roar  
 Swelled loud upon his rugged shore,  
 The lost ship hove in sight once more  
 On Massachusetts Bay.

With bending mast and bellied sail,  
 With swell of water in her trail,  
 And reeling, veering in the gale  
 They saw her come,  
 No battered, shattered wreck, instead  
 With yard and main and topsail spread,  
 They saw her round old Marblehead  
 In sight of home.

The sails are furled, the voyage o'er.  
 The anchor dropped hard by the shore,  
 The captain reaches land once more  
 At close of day.  
 A welcome waits the long-lost ship;  
 The news is passed from lip to lip,  
 "Tis she! She's here! She's made the trip  
 From Massachusetts Bay."

FLOYD D. RAZE.

## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

February 27, 1903.

At the annual meeting held in Pittsburgh Monday, February 23, the following persons were elected officers of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, viz.: President, re-elected, William L. Jones, 315 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh; vice-presidents, re-elected, James Denton Hancock, Franklin, Pa.; Col. A. J. Logan, Pittsburgh; Henry A. Loughlin, Pittsburgh; Samuel E. Gill, Pittsburgh; Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D., president of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Hon. A. E. Patten, Courisville, Pa.; secretary, re-elected, Thos. Stephen Brown, Esq., 508 Diamond street, Pittsburgh; treasurer, re-elected, Harry W. Glaffen, Union Trust Co., Fourth avenue; registrar, re-elected, Henry D. Sellers, 237 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh; chaplain, re-elected, Rev. Richard S. Holmes, D. D.; historian, re-elected, Rev. W. A. Stanton, D. D.; managers, re-elected, Robert W. Guthrie, Col. John P. Penney, John Reed Scott, Esq., Frank G. Paulson, Wilson A. Shaw, president M. & M. Nat. Bank; H. B. Ourler, Owen S. Decker.

WILLIAM L. JONES, President.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The New Castle Chapter held an informal meeting at the residence of its president, Harry K. Gregory, on the evening of November 12. Nearly all the members of the local chapter were present.

A paper was read on "The Pennsylvania Battalion and Line in the Revolutionary War," which produced an interesting discussion.

At the annual Teachers' Institute of Lawrence County this chapter requested and was given a period of one-half hour in which to present to the teachers the general work of the society. A list of all the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the several cemeteries of the county, so far as known, was read and the teachers were requested to interest their pupils in caring for the graves located in the school district.

New Castle has the largest membership of any chapter in Pennsylvania.

### ILLINOIS SOCIETY.

Officers for 1903: Daniel Miner Lord, president; Charles K. Miller, first vice-president; Nelson A. McClary, second vice-president; John D. Vandercook, secretary; F. J. Cushing, treasurer; A. J. Fisher, historian; J. S. Sargent, registrar; Rev. R. F. Johannot, chaplain; S. G. Shepard, sergeant-at-arms.

Compatriot: The next quarterly meeting of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will take place at the Chicago Athletic Club House, 125 Michigan avenue, Friday evening, January 23, 1903.

A programme of interesting features has been arranged with a view of entertaining all who may attend.

The committee is pleased to announce that Professor Frederick Starr, head of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago, will deliver an address on "Modern Mexico," illustrated by stereopticon views.

For a number of years Professor Starr has spent his summer vacations in Mexico, a country rich in historical interest, and he will lay before his audience a wealth of instructive facts concerning this people and their country.

Professor Starr is a most entertaining lecturer, and our society feels honored in securing him for this occasion to speak about our neighbors across the Rio Grande.

Professor W. W. Carnes, the elocutionist, will give patriotic recitations and comic selections. Professor Carnes is at the head of his profession, and his recitations are always well received by the public.

A reception will be given to President Lord and the newly elected officers of the society from 7.30 to 8 o'clock P. M.

The new officers wish to make the personal acquaintance of every one belonging to the society, and it is hoped the members will make a special effort to be present.

Each member is entitled to invite a friend, who is not a member of this society, as a guest on this occasion.

Refreshments will be served.

C. K. MILLER, Chairman,  
N. A. McCLARY,  
A. L. THOMAS,  
H. B. FERRIS,  
MAJ. M. L. C. FUNKHOUSER,  
Entertainment Committee.  
Louisville, Ky., January 19, 1903.

## FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS.

The New York State Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America held its midwinter meeting at the Hotel Manhattan. The Governor of the society, Edward Payson Cone, presided. Resolutions of respect for the memory of Gen. F. P. Earle, secretary general, were adopted. A letter was read from Gen. Frederick D. Grant, ex-governor general, dated from the headquarters of the Department of Texas, at San Antonio, acknowledging the action of the society on the death of his mother. The Deputy Governor, Edward Hagaman Hall, delivered an illustrated historical address on "The World's Race for a Continent," describing the events leading up to the Louisiana purchase.

### EAST SIDE LECTURES.

The experimental lectures in Yiddish and Italian on the East Side have proved so successful that they are to be continued every Sunday afternoon until May 1 at least.

The interest in the Yiddish lecture last Sunday was so marked that Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the supervisor, has directed that Public School 109, in Ninety-ninth street between Second and Third avenues, be opened this afternoon. The lecture will be on "American Citizenship," and there is to be instrumental music.

This addition will give three Yiddish and three Italian lectures each Sunday on topics selected expressly to educate foreigners in civic duties.

Another innovation in the free lecture system will be the opening of a Sunday evening course in Brooklyn devoted to literature. A lecture will be given as a test in Public School 132 at Manhattan avenue and Conselyea street by Clara Connor.

## TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

To the Editor Spirit of '76.

Sir: In General Guide you refer under Kingsley to American ancestry, Vol. 6, page 207, but omit the Kingsley arms, there described.

Arms—Vert a cross engrailed ermine.

Crest—In a ducal coronet gules a goat's head argent.

Yours truly,

S. RUGGLES,

Box 5153,

Boston, Mass.

March 4, 1903.

110 West One Hundred and Ninth Street.

Editor Spirit of '76.

In the Peters genealogy at the Lenox Library there is a statement to the effect that Dr. Charles Peters' daughter married Lieutenant James Willis of the Revolutionary War, 1776, and that the author could find no trace of this pair. As I am a lineal descendant of Lieutenant James Willis and his wife, Mary Peters, and we have in our possession the old Bible holding records of them, I would be very glad to give any one information about them that the Bible contains who may desire it, or, if you care to make use of it, will send it to you. I was asked about a year ago to write it out for the Lenox Library, to be placed in the Peters genealogy (author Miss Flint). When I get the time I intend to do so.

SARAH CARPENTER WILLIS CAPE.

George Eliot Richardson, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (8612), son of Edward and Mercy (Owen) Richardson, grandson of Major-General Alford and Susanna (Barneville) Richardson (War of 1812), great-grandson of Asa Richardson, private Capt. Fox's Woburn Company at Lexington, later in Cols. Baldwin and Whitcomb's Regiments; great-great-grandson of Paul Wyman, private in Capt. Fox's Company at Lexington; great-grandson of Ebenezer Owen, private in Col. Mitchell's Regiment at Bagaduce, later in Col. Prime's Regiment.

Memo.—The above record applies also to my brother, Charles Edward Richardson, Cambridge (now of Brookline, Mass.) (12248). Paul Wyman was the father-in-law of Asa Richardson, who married Jane Wyman. Ebenezer Owen was from Falmouth, now Portland, Me.

GEORGE S. RICHARDSON.

Wellesley Hills, Mass., December 8, 1901.

The December number is uncommonly good. I can't understand why the S. R. and S. A. R. are so lax and limp in their interest in this very commendable work. If they could see the importance it will hold fifty years from now, they would all be rushing for the honor of having assisted to "shove it along, a good thing." I have changed my address. It is now 207 West One Hundred and Ninth street, City. Yours, etc.,

SARAH WILLIS CAPE.



## PRIDE OF BIRTH.

J. G. Saxe.

'Tis a curious fact as far as known,  
In human nature, but often shown  
Alike in castle and cottage,  
That pride, like pigs of a certain breed,  
Will manage to live and feed on "feed"  
As poor as a pauper's pottage!

Of all the notable things on earth,  
The queerest one is pride of birth,  
Among our "fierce Democracie"!  
A bridge across a hundred years,  
Without a prop to save it from sneers,—  
Not even a couple of rotten Peers,—  
A thing for laughter, flairs and jeers,  
Is American Aristocracy!

English and Irish, French and Spanish,  
German, Italian, Dutch and Danish,  
Crossing their veins until they vanish  
In one conglomeration!  
So subtle a tangle of blood, indeed,  
No modern Harvey will ever succeed  
In finding the circulation!

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,  
Your family thread you can't ascend,  
Without good reason to apprehend.  
You may find it waxed at the farther end  
By some plebeian vocation;  
Or, worse than that, your boasted line  
May end in a loop of stronger twine  
That plagued some worthy relation!

(The Muse must let a secret out—  
There isn't the faintest shadow of doubt  
That folks who oftenest sneer and flout  
At "the dirty, low mechanicals,"  
Are they whose sires, by pounding their knees,  
Or coiling their legs, or trades like these,  
Contrived to win their children ease  
From poverty's galling manacles.)

Alas, that people who've got their box  
Of cash beneath the best of locks,  
Secure from all financial shocks,  
Should stock their fancy with fancy stocks,  
And madly rush upon Wall street rocks,  
Without the least apology;  
Alas! that people whose money affairs  
Are sound beyond all need of repairs,  
Should ever tempt the bulls and bears  
Of mammon's fierce Zoology!

## MORAL.

Because you flourish in worldly affairs  
Don't be haughty, and put on airs,  
With insolent pride of station!  
Don't turn proud and turn up your nose  
At poorer people in plainer clo'es,  
But learn, for the sake of your soul's repose,  
That wealth's a bubble, that comes—and goes!  
And that all Proud Flesh, wherever it grows,  
Is subject to irritation!

"Of all the notable things on earth, the most foolish is the  
Pride of Birth."—J. G. Saxe.

"Of all the notable things on earth  
One you admit is pride of birth,"  
Allowing the prominence deserved by it  
Made notable by your lack o' (w)it.  
For we who by the guide of a tree  
Can trace our blood to ancestry,  
Of good men or bad, or human liars,  
Are sure of one thing, and that's our sires.

Another thing is an absolute surety  
That long our line there's blessed purity.  
And if, perchance, a "cross" there be,  
We can tell the precise degree,  
And not depend on a toss and a guess  
Or other mixed uncertain mess.  
For when 'tis written, we point with pride  
That ours is not a jackass' hide.

Again, my friend, come from your dream,  
Brush up your brain and change your theme,  
Or the rest of the world will have a laugh  
And say, "He's descended from a calf."  
Brace up and show there's still some pride  
In whose your father or your mother's side,  
For they may be proud of you some day,  
And without a pedigree, how can they?

WITHINGTON ROBINSON.

N. B.—Answer to a friend who sent by mail copy of Saxe's  
poem as his own—thinking it his production—I felt obliged to  
answer in verse. My first and last attempt at rhyme. (1893.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Chapman School, East Boston, November 21, 1902.

Mr. L. H. Cornish, New York:

My Dear Sir: Enclosed please find check for two dollars in  
payment of the National Register of the Sons American Revolution.

I am delighted with the book. I am proud to belong to such  
a society, not only on account of my lineage, which entitles  
me to membership, but from the fact that it can place before  
the public such a book and such a list. Most sincerely do I  
congratulate you. Sincerely yours,

F. A. MEAD.

New York, November 17, 1902.

Mr. Oliver S. Hart, Akron, Ohio:

My Dear Sir and Compatriot: We are shipping you to-day a  
copy of the National Register by Adams Express, express  
charges collect. Please send check for \$2 in payment of your  
contract, which we hold for that amount, and oblige, yours  
truly,

L. H. CORNISH.

Your register reflects credit upon both compilers and pub-  
lishers. Fraternally yours,

O. S. HART.

Gardiner, Me., November 22, 1902.

Mr. L. H. Cornish, New York:

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find check for two dollars in pay-  
ment of National Register received to-day. Very satisfactory.  
Thanks. Respectfully.

W. B. BERRY.

No. 3 Tibbitts Avenue, Bradiord, Pa., November 26, 1902.

L. H. Cornish:

Dear Sir and Bro.: National Register is at hand. Splendid!  
As you request, I endorse your check for two dollars payment  
for the same. Thank you. Fraternally,

C. E. MILLSPAUGH.

Milwaukee, October 11, 1902.

Mr. Lewis H. Cornish:

Dear Sir: Your favor of recent date to hand.

I received the subscription blanks but fear that lack of time  
will prevent me doing much in the way of obtaining subscrip-  
tions for your paper, but I will gladly help you all I can in the  
matter. I also received the copies of your paper and distrib-  
uted them at the last board meeting.

I will interview our historian regarding your request for a  
brief description of what the Society proposes to do the coming  
season, and you will probably hear from him.

Regarding your postscript asking if there are any friends of  
mine in New York who would be eligible to membership in  
your state society, would suggest that you see Mr. Daniel Wil-  
lard. He is the general manager of the Erie Railroad, with  
headquarters in New York. He is a relative of mine by mar-  
riage, and, when I saw him last, about a year ago, he seemed  
to be very much interested in the Society, and I gave him a  
little talk and sent him all the information and literature re-  
garding same that I could give him. You are at liberty to  
mention my name to him, and I think that you will have very  
little difficulty in securing him for a member. I think you will  
find him a desirable acquisition to your Society. Very truly  
yours,

FREDERIC B. BRADFORD,

Secretary Wisconsin Society Sons American Revolution.

P. S.—You might also interview Dr. Edward Holton Rogers,  
a cousin of mine. I have forgotten his address. Look in di-  
rectory.

New Orleans, La., November 5, 1902.

Mr. L. H. Cornish, New York City:

Dear Sir and Compatriot: Your several kind and appreciated  
favors came duly to hand. I have been unable to give the sub-  
ject matter of your various letters the attention it deserves and  
will, I hope, secure at the proper time. I called a meeting of  
the Louisiana Society the latter part of October, but I am sorry

to say did not have a quorum. I had your sample copies of Spirit of '76 on hand, but on account of the slimness of the attendance could do nothing with them. Canvassing is uphill work in New Orleans, and I am afraid I am too easily discouraged. Please accept my sincere best wishes. We next meet in December. Truly yours,

T. D. DIMITRY.

Concord, N. H., October 15, 1902.

L. H. Cornish, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Cornish: Have you some of the Register left? I have a friend who wants to supply fourteen public libraries in New Hampshire. Let me know if you can furnish them. Yours truly,

OTIS G. HAMMOND.

Portland, Ore., July 22, 1902.

Mr. Louis Cornish, New York City, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I have just examined for the first time the National Year Book of the Sons of the American Revolution. The publication committee of the Oregon society now desire to complete the work of preparing such a year book, and I write to inquire once more as to the price at which you can furnish us two hundred and fifty copies of that portion of the National Year Book which contains the genealogy of the Oregon Society.

Please give me your figures without estimating the cost of the paper. We shall probably decide to have the book printed on fine paper and the cost can be added to your figures for printing.

Awaiting a reply at your earliest convenience, I remain, yours very truly,

JOHN K. KOLLOCK.

San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1902.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., Editor Spirit of '76, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: That was a splendid number containing report of convention of the Sons American Revolution in May of this year, and I wish you would send me a couple of extra copies to pass on—one for Honolulu, the other for Manila. Yours, with best wishes,

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

#### THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

St. Paul, Minn., October 18, 1902.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish.

Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for your donation to this society's library, National Register, Sons of the American Revolution, 1902, 1,035 pages, with many portraits.

This admirable volume, of your compilation, was sent here in accordance with the request of Hon. Henry H. Noble, of Albany, N. Y., to whom I also write our acknowledgment.

WARREN UPHAM, Secretary.

East Orange, February 17, 1903.

Compatriot: This, my mite, has long been owing to you, I regret to say, and it does not liquidate my debt by any means.

The Spirit is informing and entertaining, and should have the earnest support of every S. A. R. and every D. A. R. as well.

Pray accept my cordial appreciation and sympathy with the indefatigable work you are doing for our society.

I am, very truly yours,

C. W. FISK.

December 20, 1902.

L. H. Cornish, Esq.

I enclose renewal for the Spirit of '76 for thirteen months, so as to make it run out with the year.

I am well pleased with the Spirit, but think you cut us short sometimes on the Genealogical Register. We ought to have at least eight pages a month, and, at that, I am going to be a very old man before it will be done. Further, less than two sheets are impracticable to bind. Yours very truly,

JAS. K. BLISH.

New Castle, Pa., December 19, 1902.

Mr. L. H. Cornish, New York.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for \$3.40 for Vol. 1, National Register S. A. R., and expressage.

This volume is ordered by New Castle Chapter, S. A. R., to be presented to Y. M. C. A. Library.

Truly yours,

H. K. GREGORY.

Ferguson, B. C., November 7, 1902.

The Editor, Spirit of '76, 18-20 Rose St., New York.

Dear Sir: While traveling in the Western States this summer I came across a copy of your magazine and noting that it was devoted to the origin of American independence, the several societies that sprung therefrom, and the propagation of the spirit that won that independence, I was led to take note of your address for a reason that I will now explain.

First, I may say that I am thoroughly British, but with a warm friendly feeling for the United States, and only keen admiration for the fine manhood that won her liberty.

I have always been a collector of curios of all kinds, in an amateur way, and have in my possession now a curio that played an important part in American history.

It is a piece of tea that was thrown into Boston harbor in 1773 by the taxed Bostonians, an almost unique relic of the Boston Tea Party.

I will not take up your valuable time by a lengthy explanation of how it came into my possession. Suffice it to say that it was for years in one of the first families of Massachusetts.

While satisfied myself as to its authenticity, I would be obliged if you could furnish me with any information (either by letter or through your journal) regarding the situation of vessels in the harbor at the time and form in which the tea was brought into the colonies.

Being absolutely out of touch with your paper, I would feel obliged if you would send me a copy—that is, if you answer inquiries in that way—and let me know your subscription charges.

Trusting that you may find the object of my letter of interest, and apologizing for my encroachment on your valuable time,

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

J. R. TWEEDDALE,

Ferguson, British Columbia, Canada.

St. Louis, Mo., January 30, 1903.

L. H. Cornish, Esq., Publisher of the "Spirit of '76," 239 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir: I have been a subscriber to your excellent paper for quite a number of years, but owing to the fact that your paper has for several years seemed to have been devoted to one particular society I had made up my mind to discontinue my subscription. But when I read your undoubtedly truthful statement in your issue for December, which I have just now received, I made up my mind that you needed some genuine Western encouragement. I therefore enclose my check for \$2 for the next year, 1903, subscription. If I were not, as you appear to be, a poor man, I would gladly make my subscription \$20 instead of \$2. Your article should certainly appeal to the hearts of all descendants of Revolutionary fathers.

Yours truly,

C. H. CAMPFIELD.

Shady Side Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 3, 1902.

Publisher National Sons American Revolution, 239 Broadway, New York:

Dear Sir: I enclose my check on M. & M. National Bank for \$2. I acknowledge my error and will by no means repudiate the obligation.

I cannot understand how I ever signed an order for so useless a thing as this lumbering book is.

Not being able to read your signature in your letter, I make check payable to publisher, etc. Yours very truly,

RICHARD S. HOLMES.

December 10, 1902.

Dear Sir: It was my privilege to serve in a humble capacity on our finance committee which made possible the S. A. R. Congress which was held here last May, as so beautifully written up in the Spirit of '76 for June. I regret that I did not meet you, although I recognize Mr. Squier as one of the visitors who was of much assistance to our various committees. May I ask of you the favor of giving space to the little notice below? The president of our family society has requested me to publish notices of this character in a few of the leading periodicals where they would be likely to meet the eyes of those who should be interested in our Union. I presume you will hardly care to exchange regularly with our leaflet of the size herein, but beginning next month we shall enlarge and, on the whole, we expect to turn out a creditable little paper—so if you care to put me on the your X list I shall be honored. Cordially yours,

N. L. COLLAMER.

My Dear Sir and Compatriot: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters in regard to the National Register, S. A. R., and I had hoped that I would be spared the unpleasant duty of declining the same. You will recall the fact that last summer, just before my departure for my summer trip, I wrote you and asked that you hold the book until you heard from me further. Some weeks since I received a letter from you saying that it had been sent C. O. D., and I was unable to notify you not to send it, as it was here almost as soon as your letter. After writing you in the summer I had the opportunity of examining the Register in the hands of a friend of mine, and found it full of typographical errors, and in the list of the Kentucky Society several names left out; of old members, who were and always had been in good standing, names misspelled, etc. And there was no index to the book, so that if it was desired to find any name it would be a matter of chance if it were found in a day's search. If there were an index to the book the other defects might be overlooked, but, as it is, it has little or no value to me, so I decline to take it. I am sorry this is so, for I had anticipated much pleasure in owning the book. Hoping that in the future these mistakes may not occur, I am, very respectfully yours,

T. P. G.

#### THE WILMINGTON INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY.

Wilmington, Del., December 30, 1902.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor Spirit of '76, 239 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Mr. Howard De Haven Ross, of this city, has forwarded to me your letter of December 29, in which you write him that you have placed the name of this library on the free list of your publication so that we shall receive the Spirit of '76 during 1903. I am sure the magazine will be very much appreciated by our readers. Please accept our thanks for your courtesy.

Very truly yours,  
GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, Librarian.

#### BOOK REVIEWS.

The Record of My Ancestry. By Charles L. Newhall, Southbridge, Mass., 1899. 8vo, pp. 222. Illustrated. Price, \$2.

The ancestral names contained in this useful work are, besides that of the author, Fosdick, Shapleigh, Bimis, Whiting, Thurman, Johnson, Wiswall, Gardner, Wood, Lamb, Upham, Taylor, Goble, Dana, Wood, Fleming, Harrington, Merriam, Goldstone, George, Monsall, Hooker, Packer, Pierce, Stone, Bass, Walker, Knight, Munroe and Cutler.

Mr. Newhall should be congratulated on having produced a book attaining the purpose he had in view, that of inducing others to undertake research, assisted by his efforts as here exemplified. The book displays good letter press and illustrations, and has a copious index.

The Genealogical History of Walker's and Allied Families of Virginia, begun some ten years ago, is now in press and it is desired to ascertain as soon as possible how many copies are wanted, as only a limited number will be printed.

The work contains records and biographical sketches of prominent members of the following collateral families:

Abernathy, Bates, Bernard, Bryan, Campbell, Clayton, Coalter, Crawford, Hays, Houston, Inman, Logan, Moore, Morrison, McPheeters, Patterson, Polk, Smith, Stuart, Scott, Still, Taylor, and many others.

This book will contain about one thousand pages, nearly sixty illustrations, and will be well indexed.

MRS. J. B. WHITE,  
616 East Thirty-sixth Street,  
Kansas City, Mo.

"Wild Roses of California," by Grace Hibbard. A. M. Robertson, publisher, San Francisco.

A dainty little book of verse which receives its title from the initial poem. It is full of sweet thoughts which are as pleasing as the fragrance of roses. Throughout the book the author's love of California is noted. We quote the prelude:

Sweet roses crown this "sunset land,"  
At Christmas-tide they grow;  
Pink rose-leaves are its summer clouds,  
White petals are its snow.

Tastefully bound, cloth, uncut edges. Price, \$1 net.

"The Pine Tree Flag," by Willis Boyd Allen. The Pilgrim Press, Boston.

A stirring story of Revolutionary times full of patriotic inspiration and founded on history. A good book for the boys and girls, for it will not only hold their interest, but be of educational value as well. Those who enjoyed "A Son of Liberty" and "Called to the Front," by the same author, will welcome this story. Cloth bound, decorated cover, illustrated. Price, \$1.25 net.

#### LITERARY NOTE.

A good, serviceable handbook on "A Woman's Hardy Garden," by Helena Rutherford Ely, is published this week by the Macmillan Company. Such a book has long been needed. It is full of information about hardy perennials, biennials, shrubs and bulbs. The author has realized from personal experience that a simple description of the best hardy plants, with directions for raising them, will be useful to many people who want gardens but who are tired of, or cannot afford, the expense of bedding out plants. She tells how and when to sow, plant and transplant, and the conditions best suited to each variety; also how a small garden can be prepared and planted with bulbs and perennials at small expense so that one may have flowers in blossom continually from mid-April until well into November. She gives plans of gardens large and small, with full directions for preparing the soil and grouping the plants. Lists are given of perennials, shrubs, lilies, roses and spring flowering bulbs with heights, color and period of bloom. In short, gathered in this handy book are the result of many years of hardy gardening. There are fifty illustrations beautifully reproduced from photographs taken in the author's garden.

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Miss Faxon, the author, is known to the public as editor, reader, teacher of elocution, and writer and director of all branches pertaining to the entertainment field. She holds membership in the Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the New York Woman's Press Club, and the Professional Woman's League.

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## TESTIMONIALS.

*Below are a few endorsements of the lecture.*

### SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York, May 23, 1900.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,  
DEAR SIR:—

At the regular meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, held at Delmonico's last evening, it was "RESOLVED that the thanks of the members be extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, for the interesting Illustrated lecture with which he had entertained them."

Yours respectfully,

JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Secretary.

Louis H. Cornish of New York, Editor of "The Spirit of '76" lectured twice in Unity Hall, yesterday, afternoon and evening on "Colonial Life among the Puritans" under the auspices of the Ruth Wylly's Chapter, D. A. R. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, which were especially good. A quaint idea which took very well was that, several times, when a view of an old church was shown, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light so as to cast a shadow on the white church, and then the phonograph behind the scenes produced the singing of the congregation accompanied by an organ. It was very realstic.

Mr. Cornish was introduced by Principal Gordy who said that the citizens of Hartford ought to be very proud of their City. He thanked the Ruth Wylly's Chapter for beautifying the old cemetery, and also for the bringing to Hartford of such an interesting speaker as Mr. Cornish.

The lights were turned up, two flags went down over the screens, and after loud applaise the people went out pleased with the evenings entertainment.

HARTFORD DAILY COURANT.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Management, held on the evening of the 6th inst.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Board of Management of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., be and are hereby extended to Compatriot Louis H. Cornish for his most entertaining and instructive lecture delivered before the Society, at its meeting held on the evening of March 27th, 1900, and that the industry and zeal of our Compatriot in gathering so much interesting information concerning the Connecticut Ancestry of many of our Compatriots, demands particur commendation, recognition and encouragement, and that the lecture be commended to all societies interested in the ancestry of their members.

Yours very truly,

EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM, Sec'y-Treas.

FROM REV. ARTHUR C. KIMBER, S. T. D.  
Vicar, St. Augustines, Trinity Parish,  
New York.

Since seeing you I have heard very many praises for your lecture from people there.

### NEW YORK SOCIETY ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, it was unanimously "VOTED: That the hearty thanks of this Society are hereby extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the Spirit of '76, for his very instructive, original and entertaining lecture delivered before the Society on the evening of March 30th, 1900, and that we most cordially recommend the lecture to the historical and patriotic Societies of the Country."

Yours very truly,

EDWARD HAGEMAN HALL, Secretary.

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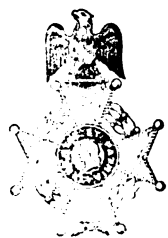
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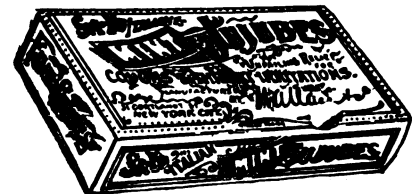
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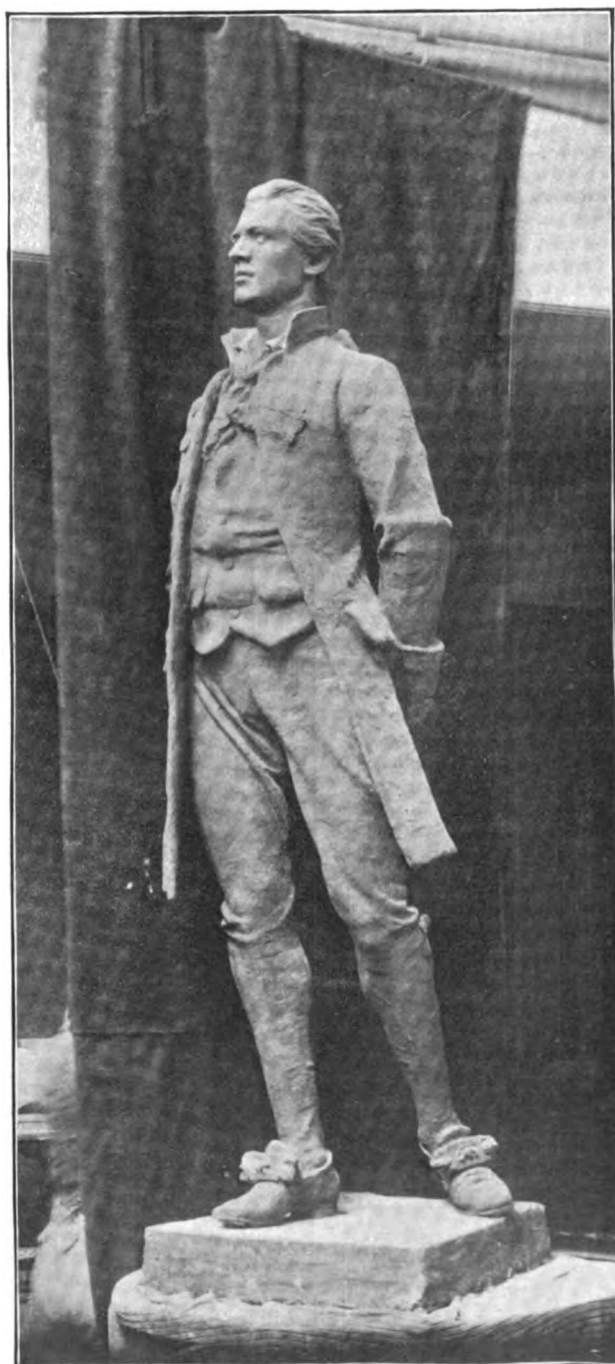
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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THE honor of the presence of The Editor of The Spirit of '76 is requested at the celebration of the ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory, to be commemorated by the dedication of the LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, St. Louis, April 30th and May 1st and 2d, 1903.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, President,  
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

THOS. H. CARTER, President

Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission.

This invitation was naturally declined from the fact that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution hold their annual congress at New Haven on the same date as the above. Would it not be the proper thing for the National Society to meet in St. Louis next year at the opening of this grand exhibition?

We understand a change of the inauguration day from March to the 30th of April is about to be consummated.

A RECEPTION held by the Regent of the Washington Height's Chapter of the D. A. R. to which were invited the regents of the chapters of New York City, was a graceful act, inasmuch as it was an opening to heal the friction that has been evident in the various chapters of our city. Individual dislikes have injured the cause of patriotism. An undertaking of one chapter is made light of by another, with the result that very little is accomplished by any of them. If we would forget our differences and "pull" together we could do much.

The same thing may be said of the Sons; each State society has its own little place of interest and cares nothing for the great things that could be done, if their efforts were combined. The D. A. R. at the Capitol (while they may not always be in harmony), certainly have something to show for their efforts. They are building and paying for a home in the Capitol. It was not so many years ago that the Sons did not care to have them members of their society. Now, some of the Sons are asking the Daughters to give them house-room when their temple is dedicated.

I wrote a letter to J. Pierpont Morgan, enclosing a stamped envelope for a reply. As he kept the stamp, I was about to write him that his act might cause a coolness between us in the hereafter, when it occurred to me that the coolness might be of advantage to him at that time.

THE annual banquet of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held at Delmonico's, Saturday evening, April 18th, to commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, and also to awaken interest in the movement for the erection of the martyrs' monument. A large attendance is expected, as the Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends have been invited to attend on the same basis as the members of the Empire State Society.

THE secretary of a society of the Sons of the American Revolution is a slave that does the bidding of his superiors. He is the working force—the man that must be depended upon to keep things moving. Such a man should be elected by the State societies, and should be upheld by them, if he shows proper interest in his work. The other officers should be chosen and committees appointed from those who do something, and not from names. If it is necessary to coax a man to hold an office he doesn't like or want to fill, you can depend upon it, that very little credit will come to the society from his connection with it. The same way on committees; a man should not be appointed unless he is willing to serve, and if he accepts he should do his work. We have heard of a treasurer who protested against receiving the money from a fund for a patriotic purpose because it would entail too much work in his office. He has probably not had the experience that we have had, in trying to get the money from members of a patriotic society, or he would not have feared the over-taxing of his office for this fund.

WHAT has the National Society of the "Sons of the American Revolution" accomplished in the last ten years? The National Register was published by an individual and is credited to the National Society, while many of that society have repudiated it. The attempt to do something for the society has been but a thankless task.

On account of the many errors and omissions which occurred in the first volume, the publisher has undertaken to make these corrections good by issuing a second book, containing a list of the additional members for the year 1902. This book will also contain the proceedings of the last National Congress held at Washington, D. C., and also many illustrations. Those who desire to have a biographical sketch of themselves and their ancestors will have the opportunity of using this book for that purpose. It will probably be the last op-

portunity given the members for the purpose, certainly by the present publisher, and no one else will be foolish enough to ever undertake it. Comments have been made about having sketches in the original volume. Even with the sketches that were paid for in the first book, it was published at a heavy loss to both the President-General and the publisher. Such a book as was given for \$2.00 should never have been sold for less than \$5.00. Many members who have subscribed for the work have had their books sent them and have refused to accept the same, the publisher paying the expressage both ways, which amounted to a large sum.

Those of you who think yourself great enough to be illustrated after your death, will probably be disappointed in a great many instances. It is for you, when you are in your prime, to leave to history for the benefit of your descendants, a picture of your features that will be hailed with joy by your descendants who knew you not.

1. What is the difference between the "Sons of the Revolution" and the "Sons of the American Revolution?" 2. Why are there two separate orders? 3. Are there any, or many, persons who belong to both orders?

M. F. S.

1. We do not know. The S. A. R. is said to be more careful in accepting members, requiring descent from a Revolutionary soldier in a narrower line than the S. R. Or else it's the other way. The S. A. R., founded in 1889, has about 3,000 more members than the S. R., founded in 1883. 2. We do not know. 3. Probably none.

"THE SUN," SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1903.

"If you see it in the Sun, it's so!"

The above motto has stood at the head of this paper for quite a number of years, and these inquiries are hardly answered to fit the above legend.

The reply to the first question, "What is the difference between the 'Sons of the Revolution' and the 'Sons of the American Revolution,'" should be that the "Sons of the Revolution" were originally a close corporation who wouldn't allow any representation from other States excepting as auxiliaries to the New York Society. On this account the "Sons of the American Revolution" were formed. The "Sons of the American Revolution" never allowed any one to join their society who was not a lineal descendant of an ancestor who fought in the Revolution, or performed other patriotic service for the

Colonies. The "Sons of the Revolution" at one time admitted members by collateral descent, but do not do so now. Charles A. Dana, the editor of the "Sun," was one of the original members of the "Sons of the American Revolution."

The second question, "Why are there two separate orders?" is because the "Sons of the Revolution" will not meet the "Sons of the American Revolution" half way in an adjustment of their differences.

The third question, "Are there any or many persons who belong to both orders?" should be answered that there are quite a number who belong to both orders. Edwin Warfield, President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and numerous other incidents might be mentioned.

A UNIQUE feature of the present congress will be the uniformed minute men from Washington, D. C., who will act as guard of honor to the President-General during the congress.

The following officers have signified their intention of accepting assignment on the detail guard of honor to him:

Col. M. A. Winter, acting commander-in-chief, colonel 1st Regiment Minute Men.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. McKee, retired, commander-in-chief 1st Regiment Minute Men.

Lieut.-Col. E. R. Campbell, 1st Regiment Minute Men.

Capt. L. M. Sanders, judge advocate 1st Regiment Minute Men.

Capt. Thomas W. Sweeny, quartermaster 1st Regiment Minute Men.

Capt. John E. Smith, Surgeon 1st Regiment Minute Men.

Capt. Charles Diedel, D. D. S. 1st Regiment Minute Men.

1st Lieut. E. T. Paull, inspector 1st battalion, 1st Regiment Minute Men.

Capt. E. T. Pettengill, Company B, 1st battalion, 1st Regiment Minute Men.

Capt. F. C. Philbrick, Company H, 2d battalion, 1st Regiment Minute Men.

Capt. Atwood Wilshire, Company M, 3d battalion, 1st Regiment Minute Men.

2d Lieut. Marshal H. Montrose, Company A, 1st battalion, 1st Regiment Minute Men.



OSBORN HALL, YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AND THE PURPOSE OF ITS EXISTENCE.

A paper read by George W. Bates, Historian-General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, before the Empire State Society, S. A. R., at a meeting held at the National Arts Club, New York City, Tuesday, December 16th, 1902:

**T**HE origin and growth of a national patriotic society is an event of great interest. It is the result of the political growth of the country, and represents a national spirit. Its purposes embrace the whole range of American institutions, as sustained by such a spirit, to create which is the great object of its existence. Its primary object is to forestall those disintegrating influences, which may be at work undermining the foundations of American liberty.

American politics to-day has to deal with social questions, which threatens the peace of the nation. Such an organization as this society, is a public necessity, as the only available means whereby a national spirit can be created, which shall be able to deal with such questions for the best interests of the people. For it is based on a full expression of a deep seated American sentiment, which is an irresistible force in the United States. It crushes everything that stands in the way, it goes direct to the very root, and entering into the ranks and files of the opposition, carries the day in the very household of the enemy.

### ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.

The inception of this society may be said to be one of the outgrowths of the spirit of patriotism that was "set aflame by a long series of centennial celebrations" a few years ago in this country. The great celebration of Massachusetts, of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was the first in line. Then followed the centenaries of the adoption of the Constitution, the surrender at Yorktown, the evacuation of New York, and the great demonstration of New York, April 30th, 1889, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington, as the first President of the United States. These celebrations revived the memories of the Revolution, and impressed upon the people the lessons of that great struggle, which can only be jealously guarded and made prominent by organizations of this character. This wave of patriotism created this organization, as a stimulant to public thought and the means of fostering the patriotic sentiment of the country.

The real cause, however, was more deep seated and philosophic than this apparent origin of the society.

It has been said that the evolution, which developed a Republic, on the Western Hemisphere, may be traced to the earliest settlers. Liberty, as we understand and see to-day, has been secured through a series of events, each step bringing the people nearer and nearer toward the erection of our government. Our ancestors fled to the wilderness for civil and religious liberty. When it was attacked and hampered by the English crown and nobility, they determined that it should not pass from their hands. The John Peter Zenger libel suit in New York was the immediate cause, which afterwards developed the organization known as the Sons of Liberty. Their object then was the preservation of civil liberty. The main aim and purpose back of this organization was a desire for the establishment of a permanent liberty and freedom for every one under a wise and just administra-

tion. When the Revolution was over and the government established, their work was done and they passed out of sight. Other organizations now came in their place, and they were essential for the preservation of the institutions that were then established under the name of the United States of America. The government had no sooner been established, than various influences came forward with a purpose to destroy it, and it was necessary that some power be exercised toward its maintenance and support. These influences have come one after the other in various ways and forms, and all the time since the inauguration of Washington, down to the present, it has been requisite to have a present active force to prevent the overthrow of the nation.

Various patriotic orders followed one after another, whose objects were the protection and preservation of American institutions and which have resulted in keeping alive a patriotic spirit. It was soon found that a new and more powerful influence was needed that should be especially national, and from this came the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, whose mission is to preserve American institutions by creating a true national spirit. Its origin may thus be traced to the first conception of civil liberty on this continent, and its growth is contemporaneous with the development of liberty in America.

### ITS OBJECT AND PURPOSE.

Its declared object is to maintain the institutions of American freedom, by keeping alive the principles of the Revolution, which stand for personal liberty under a wise and just administration of the law. For it is liberty combined with government, which alone guarantees to the citizen his individual freedom. Anything short of this will only result in tumult and confusion, but when united, the perpetuity of our institutions is secured.

The first duty of this society is to safeguard the historical associations of the Revolution and stands for history. In its highest significance it applies the best elements of history to modern citizenship. It has to deal with the growth of democracy in this country, as one of the most complicated problems of the age. The general opinion is that to unite the incongruous mass of people, which comes to this country under one government, and which shall be controlled by public sentiment, is an impossibility, but the growth of American democracy under the guidance of American institutions, has demonstrated its possibility. Europe has solved these problems by safeguarding to the community all these objects in the direction of history and the records of the past. In America we are only working out on a large scale the same problem by applying these lessons of the past as a means of education to the people. The question which is now before us is not what these various nationalities played in the development of their own individual countries, but how they be made to understand the spirit of our institutions, when they become a part of the American people, possessed of all the rights and privileges of American citizens.

The answer is to create a true national spirit, which will so identify our foreign population with American institutions, as to induce them to feel that they are a part of them. This work naturally falls to this society from the very nature of its organization, based as it is on purely patriotic and national grounds, free from the charge of being sectional, political or personal. The fact that it has no class opposition, marks a growth in public sentiment as to that character of such an organization. Fifty years ago the foreigner would have considered it "hostile to his rights." But to-day it is recog-



nized as strictly national and patriotic in its objects and purposes. The President of the United States is one of its members, while Cardinal Gibbons, one of the chief dignitaries of the Catholic Church in America, commends it as worthy of the support of every American citizen.

Besides, it seeks to perpetuate the memories of the Revolution, as representative of the principles, on which the institutions of American freedom are founded. This is done by publishing the results of that great struggle and thereby creating an enlightened public sentiment, which secures to all such advantages, as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

But how does it make these principles a matter of personal concern?

This most important event in American history is studied, historic sites and the graves of Revolutionary worthies are marked, and in that way the lessons of the past brought home to individual as a matter of personal interest.

Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, in his address on the "Preservation and Restoration of Historic Sites and Buildings in Europe," in speaking on this subject, says:

Our liberties are founded on the great facts of our history, on the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, the Magna Charta; and that our public schools are converting immigrant children into budding citizens, by opening to them the pages of English and American history, and portraying the life and character of Alfred the Great and Cromwell, of Washington and Lincoln, but back of the great men and minds, who safeguarded the rights of men, was ever the indomitable spirit of the common people, of the unknown and everyday citizen, the Hellenic spirit behind Leonidas and Themistocles, and the Anglo-Saxon temper, which the Norman could not extinguish at Hastings, behind those, who in the Middle Ages made modern England possible.

The part played by sentiment, as a moving power of human action, is one of the most important facts in history, and always leans on material symbols; and it is the association of visual impressions with persons and events that constitute the most effective of all appeals to the imagination. "The Preservation of Historic Monuments," continues Prof. Hamlin, "is as truly a duty, as the preservation of our forests as a protection for the sources of our water supply; or the erection of libraries to stimulate and administer to the appetite for knowledge. The monument or tablet is the most effective means of arousing a patriotic sentiment, and is an unceasing teacher of history, and of all that history teaches. To affix to a building, occupying an historic site, a conspicuous tablet, recording a glorious name or deed, is open to a perennial fountain of inspiration, to establish a silent but effective preacher of virtue."

In this country, the preservation or making of historic sites falls to the efforts of private enterprise. In France, England, Italy and Greece, it is done by the government. To this society is laid the duty of properly preserving those historic sites which are connected with the Revolution, as illustrative of the deeds and men whereby American independence was achieved. It is thus a matter of the highest importance to revive the memories of the Revolutionary heroes and recall their valiant deeds, as a means of education of the people, and thereby create that true national spirit which is so essential to the permanency of our institutions.

This involves both the military and political history of the events of the Revolution. Some think this society a military organization, as alone devoted to cele-

brations of a military character, but in fact, it is political in the broadest acceptance of that word. It is true, that the success of the Revolution was achieved by the force of the military, but it was the part played by the principles that gave a motive to that great struggle. The contest made by Samuel Adams on behalf of American freedom in the Massachusetts Assembly, or the speech of John Adams, in the Continental Congress, on the Declaration of Independence, or the celebrated speech of Patrick Henry in favor of the Virginia resolutions—all these aroused public sentiment and gave to American arms a cause for which it could do battle. Without these influences, there would have been no Lexington, Saratoga or Yorktown, but with them the Revolution was made a living issue.

Samuel Adams, John Adams, Joseph Hawley, Elbridge Gerry, James Sullivan, and James Warren, of Massachusetts; Matthew Thorrington, of New Hampshire; Nathaniel Green and Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island; Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Thomas McKean, of Delaware; Samuel Chase, of Maryland; Richard Henry Lee, George Wythe, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, of Virginia; Cornelius Harnett, of North Carolina, and Christopher Gadsen, of South Carolina, will always be revered as fathers of the Revolution, and as the trusted counsellors of the people. Before the first gun was fired at Lexington, Samuel Adams had prepared the necessary resolutions, which formed the cornerstone of the policy of the Revolution. He had already fought out in the Massachusetts Assembly the principles of the Revolution. He was the great statesman of the period, led Franklin and all other leaders, and forced Great Britain either to subdue or relinquish control of the continent.

#### POLITICAL CHARACTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

As a political event, the Revolution is without a parallel in the history of the race. James Otis, in speaking of the outbreak of it, said, "that the world was on the highest scene of earthly power and grandeur, that has ever been displayed." Lord Brougham claimed, "that this Revolution was the most important event in the history of our species." Voltaire declared that "a shot fired in America may mean the signal of a conflagration in Europe."

Bancroft says, that it declared the equality of all men, and secured personal freedom and its complete individuality, while common consent was recognized as the only just origin of fundamental laws, and insured to each successive generation the right to better its Constitution according to the increasing intelligence of the living people.

These thirteen colonies, continues Bancroft, in whom were involved the futurity of our race, were feeble settlements in the wilderness, scattered along the coast of the continent, little connected with each other, little heeded by their metropolis, almost unknown to the world; they were bound together only as British America, that of the Western hemisphere, which the English mind had appropriated. England was the mother of its language, the home of its traditions, the source of its laws, and the land on which its affection centered. And yet, it was an offset from England, rather than an integral part of it. An empire of itself, free from nobility and prelacy. Not only Protestant, but a vast majority, dissenters from the Church of England; attracting the commoners and the plebeian sects of the parent country, and rendered cosmopolitan by recruits from the nations

of the European continent. By the benignity of the law, the natives of other lands were received as citizens, and political liberty as a birthright, was the talisman that harmoniously blended all differences, and inspired a new public life, dearer than their native tongues, their memories and their kindred. Dutch, French, Swede and German renounced their nationality to claim the rights of Englishmen.

### THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Independence was a growth from the political conditions that existed from the earliest settlements in America. Each step in the history of the country marks an evolution of the idea of personal liberty, until it resolved itself into a plan of national union. This conception of personal liberty was no new institution to the colonies, as something imported from a foreign soil; but as embodied in the Declaration, it showed the signs of presenting a people, to whom liberty had long been familiar as a living law, as an organized institution to which they had always been accustomed. Thus the American idea of liberty is an historical development which originated in the simplest form of associations, and while it grew, it did not dwindle into a barren opinion, and this passionate opinion to issue in anarchy, which is said to be, "despotism disorganized, and as tyrannical under its thousand wills as under its one." These hostile elements which make up the complex historical facts of liberty, are always at work in human affairs, but as society advances, the baser elements give way by degrees to the nobler, and liberty ever attends to realize itself in law.

De Toqueville considered the free institutions as planted here at the original settlement of this country, as founded on principles as far in advance of the wisest political science of Europe of that day; and this our Revolution began in defense of rights which were customs, of ideas which were facts, of liberties which were laws. And these rights, ideas and liberties embodying common life and experience of the people, were in fact considered as so much property and absolute inheritance of freedom, which the English crown threatened to confiscate. Parliament therefore appeared in America as a spoiler, making war on the people which it assumed to govern, and thus stimulated and combined the opposition of all classes. The colonies thus started upon the defense of the freedom they really possessed; and as the struggle progressed, it was not long before they wrought out into actual form the startling novelty of Constitutional liberty. It was this exercise of their rights that gave the colonies the heart to brave and the ability to successfully defy the great power of England.

Mr. Whipple speaks of American liberty in its sentiment and idea, as no passion, but a creative and beneficent energy organizing itself into law, professions, trades, arts and institutions, which are but "the body of which liberty is the soul," the preservation of which depends upon their being continually inspired by the light and heart of the sentiment from which they sprung.

The great patriotic society of the revolution that was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American freedom, was the Sons of Liberty. It was the first to feel aggrieved at contemplated aggression on the custom of self-taxation, as guaranteed by the British Constitution. Barré, in his great speech on the subject of the Stamp Act, referred to the colonists as Sons of Liberty. At once this name was assumed by the associated patriots. His speech gave great prominence to that society. Soon they entered into correspondence with associations of a

similar character, organized all over the country to resist the execution of the Stamp Act. Public demonstrations followed. These associations took a more advanced position as leaders of public thought on the subject of American freedom. They urged through their committees of correspondence, a Continental Union, pledged their mutual support in case of danger, offered the services of armed men upon whom the colonies could rely, and thus created a common determination to resist the execution of the Stamp Act. Such a sentiment was largely brought about by the influence of the Sons of Liberty. It was only when the Stamp Act was repealed that they had accomplished the purpose of their organization, when they were dissolved. It is to their great glory that it can be said, that they were the principal agency by which a public sentiment was aroused and a national spirit created against the aggression of the British Crown as affecting the rights of American freedom.

This shows what a patriotic society thoroughly imbued with a true national spirit can do to create a public sentiment in favor of a national policy. It is true that the situation to-day is in some respects different from what it was when the Sons of Liberty existed; still, the necessity of such a spirit is as great now as it was then. What the sons of Liberty did was to arouse public sentiment against the execution of the Stamp Act, which meant resistance to the general policy of Great Britain in dealing with the colonists. It was only one agency set on foot to work out the problem of American independence, and in that respect the example of the Sons of Liberty applies with special force as to what shall be the policy of this society in creating a like national spirit. The existence of such a force or influence is in the highest degree necessary at this time, in view of the rapidly increasing foreign population, which is imbued with a spirit hostile to our institutions. Many of these foreigners bring with them the idea that government is a public evil and should be suppressed, as an institution opposed to their welfare. They at once join organizations, whose aim and object are to paralyze the arm of the government by taking the lives of those who administer it. They do not understand that these institutions exist for their protection, and that personal liberty cannot exist without government. When they come to understand the meaning of American freedom, its origin, and how it was achieved, they will begin to appreciate such institutions, as wisely ordered and beneficently administered. They will then see that these so-called socialistic organizations, which they think are their only protections from the impositions of the government, are no longer necessary. Their existence is a menace to the peace and security of the American people. The attitude of the labor unions to the independent laborer and employer is equally destructive of personal freedom.

The moment one can no longer determine for whom he shall work, that moment he is a slave to his fellow laborers, who seek to control his actions according to their ideas. They have substituted violence for the law. When viewed in the lights of the principles of the Revolution, their practices are destructive of every right for which the Revolutionary fathers fought. Liberty and government can no longer exist under such circumstances, which, as Burke says, are essential to republican institutions. This means the spirit of obedience with the spirit of free action. If either is wanting, individual freedom cannot exist. It is this condition of things that now confronts us. Although these dangers are from within, they are as momentous to the peace

and security of the American people as the encroachments of the English crowns were to our Revolutionary fathers.

#### THE DUTY OF THE SOCIETY.

If it is true to its principles, its duty is plain. A true national spirit must be created and thereby a public sentiment formed, which will deal with these social disorders. If not so, wherefore does it exist? The time was when it largely existed for social purposes, induced by the pride of ancestry. But it cannot longer maintain its existence, unless it exerts a positive influence. The society is now in the crisis of its history.

The charge is made by an English writer in the *Contemporary Review*, that the whole tendency of patriotic societies as now constituted, was to foster and build up an aristocratic class, whose only claim to distinction is that its members are connected with some Revolutionary or Colonial hero by the accident of birth. Whether this is so or not as to other patriotic societies, at least it is not true as to this society. There is no basis for the charge that it believes in, or encourages any such tendency. This society has a more noble mission. In dealing with public sentiment, the aim should be to educate the people, not by force of arms, but through the agency of public discussion, and thus create an opinion that should be favorable to our institutions.

The history of the past is full of encouragement in this respect. The Revolution was not fought in vain, and its lessons are as important to-day as ever. We must meet the crisis of the hour in that spirit of patriotic endeavor which marked the Revolutionary efforts of our forefathers; that spirit which believes in the perpetuity of our institutions as essential to our national existence.

Mr. George William Curtis eloquently expressed the idea in his address at Saratoga on the "Achievements of the Revolutionary Arms," when he said:

It is by Joseph Warren, not by Benjamin Church, by John Jay, not by Sir John Johnson, by George Washington, not by Benedict Arnold, that we test the quality of the Revolutionary character. The voice of Patrick Henry from the mountains answered that of James Otis by the sea. Paul Revere's lantern shone through the valley of the Hudson, and flashed along the cliffs of the Blue Ridge. The scattered volley of Lexington green swelled to the triumphant thunder of Saratoga, and the reverberations of Burgoyne's falling arms in New York shook those of Cornwallis in Virginia from his hands. Doubts, jealousies, prejudices, were merged in one common devotion, the union of the colonies, to secure liberty, foretold the union of the States to maintain it, and whenever we stand on Revolutionary fields, or inhale the sweetness of Revolutionary memories, we tread the ground and breathe the air of invincible national union.



TABLET AT BEACON HILL, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

# NATIONAL CONGRESS SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

TO BE HELD AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

APRIL 30TH AND MAY 1ST, 1903.



NEW HAVEN HOUSE, HEADQUARTERS S. A. R.

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

Will Hold Its Fourteenth Annual Congress, April 30 and May 1, 1903, at New Haven, Conn.

The business headquarters of the Association will be in the New Haven House. All delegates are requested to register there as soon as possible after their arrival. General information may also be obtained there regarding transportation, objects of local interest, etc., and the certificates entitling holders to a reduced rate on return trip will there be countersigned by the proper officer.

Street car lines run from the depot to the New Haven House, and within two blocks of the Davenport Hotel, passing, en route, the Hotel Garde and the Oneco Hotel.

### TRANSPORTATION.

Excursion rates (two-thirds of regular fare) have been secured from the railroads of the New England, Trunk Line and Central Associations, under the certificate plan. To secure this reduction the following instructions must be carefully observed:

Purchase at your starting point a through ticket to New Haven, paying full fare for it. Ask for and obtain from the ticket agent of whom you purchase this ticket a certificate that you have purchased such ticket. These certificates, which all ticket agents at offices where you can buy through tickets to New Haven will have on hand for this purpose, when duly countersigned at New

Haven by the Secretary of the Local Committee and the representative of the railroad organizations, will entitle you to purchase in New Haven, a return ticket from New Haven to your starting point, at one-third regular limited fare, good for continuous passage by the route traveled in going to New Haven. Such tickets must be bought and used within three days (or a reasonable time) of the opening of the meeting; the return ticket must be countersigned at New Haven on either Thursday or Friday, April 30th or May 1st.

### HOTELS.

New Haven House, Chapel and College streets, American plan, \$4.00 per day, one and two in a room, and \$5.00 per day, with bath.

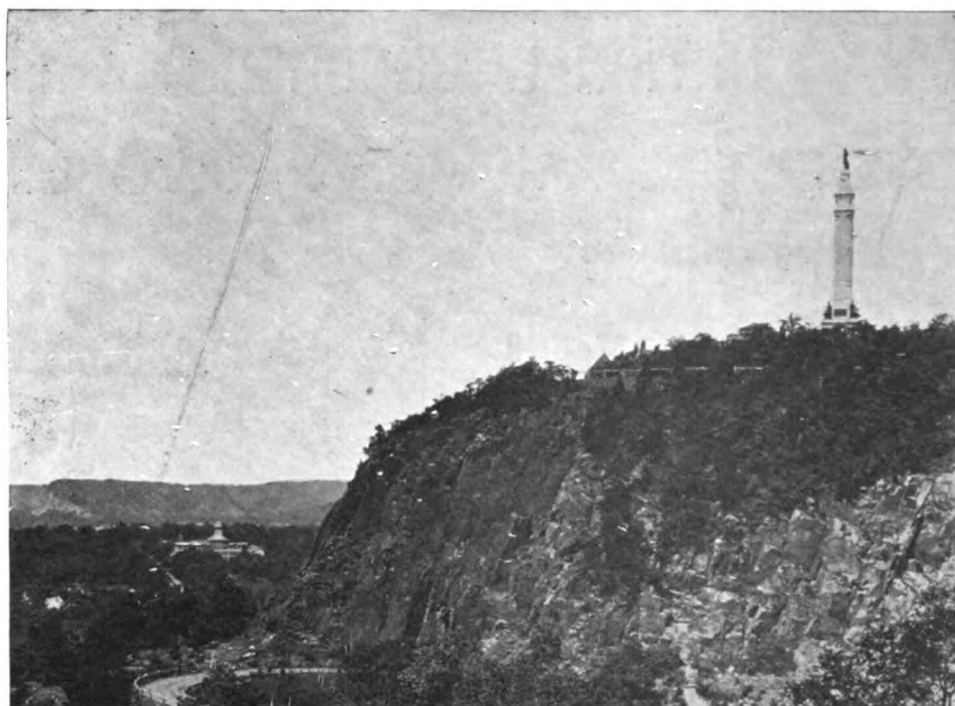
Hotel Garde, 36 to 46 Meadow street, American plan, \$2.50 per day and upwards.

Oneco Hotel, 14 and 16 Church street, European plan, rooms \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day; \$1.50 and \$2.00 with bath.

Hotel Davenport, Orange and Court streets, European plan, rooms \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day; American plan, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

Tontine Hotel, Church and Court streets, European plan, rooms \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

Further information regarding hotels and boarding houses may be obtained of William E. Chandler, Treasurer, P. O. Box 785, New Haven, Conn.



EAST ROCK PARK, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## SOME LOCAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

New Haven, first called Quinnipiack by the Indians, and later named Rodenburgh by the Dutch travelers on account of the red rocks in its neighborhood, was founded in 1638. A granite tablet in the wall of the brick building on the corner of College and George streets, is placed near the site of the oak under which John Davenport preached his first sermon upon the day of the landing. On the stump of this tree stood, at a later period, the anvil of the father of Lyman Beecher and grandfather of Henry Ward Beecher. Newman's barn, in which the fundamental Agreement, or Constitution of the Colony, was adopted June 4th, 1639, is supposed to have been not far from the site of the building of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

## NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING.

The New Haven Colony Historical Society was chartered by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, May, 1863.

Its building on Grove street, fronting Hillhouse avenue, was erected and presented to the society in commemoration of James Edward English and of his wife, Caroline Fowler English, by their son, Henry Fowler English, 1893.

The rare collection of antiquities in the building will undoubtedly interest many, if not all, visitors.

The Noah Webster House. The house in which Noah Webster worked and died, now occupied by Mrs. Henry Trowbridge, stands on the southwest corner of Grove and Temple streets, directly east of the Historical Society's building. During an interval of his college career he served in a company of militia, raised to oppose General Burgoyne. At one time his company acted as the escort to General Washington, and Webster has recorded that, "It fell to my humble lot to lead this company with music."

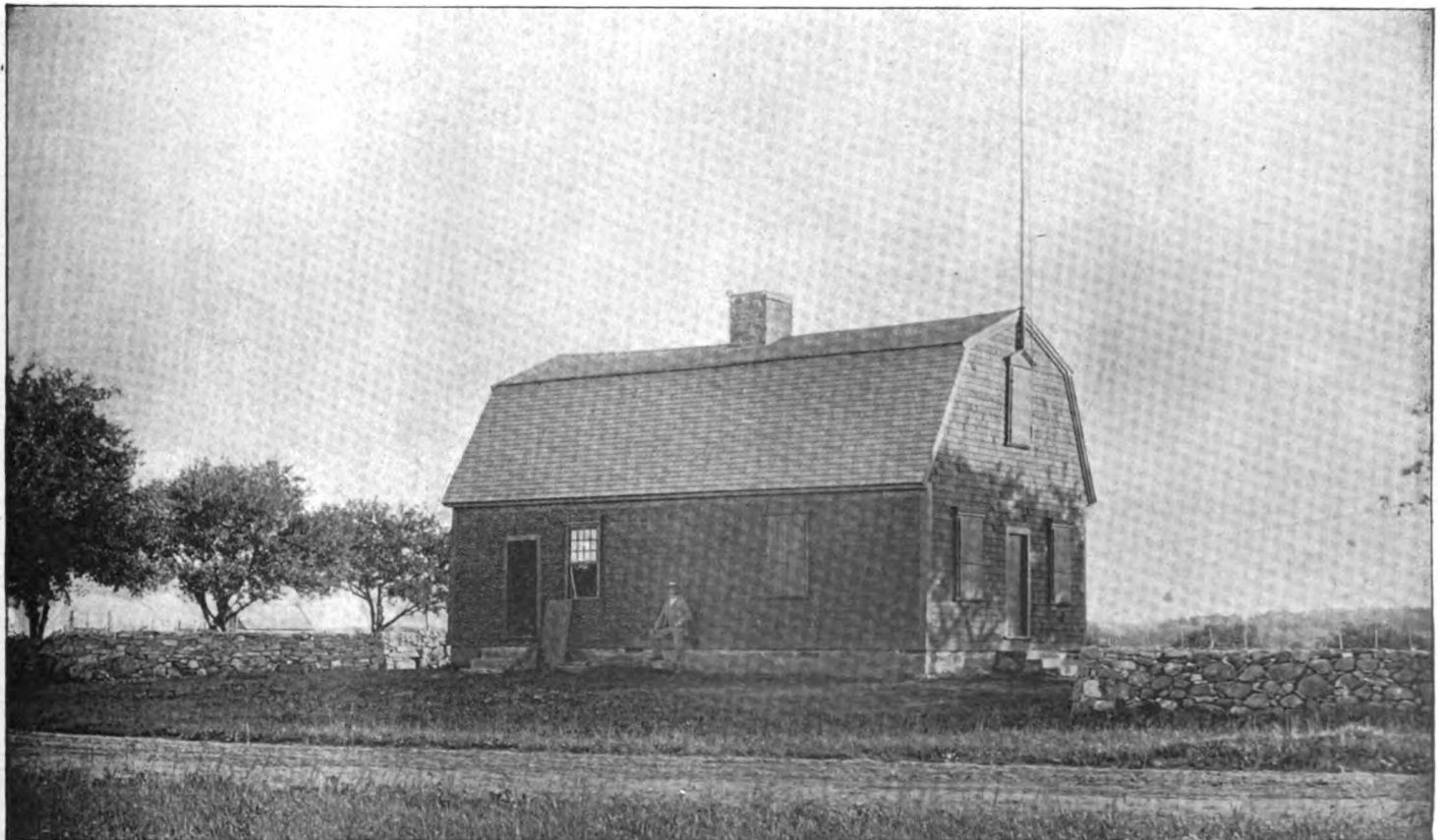


NEW HAVEN COLONY, HISTORICAL SOCIETY BLDG.





**WASHINGTON ELM, HARTFORD, CONN.**  
Marked by a Bronze Tablet, by Connecticut Society, S. A. R.



**THE OLD WAR OFFICE OF GOVERNOR JONATHAN TRUMBULL, AT LEBANON, CONN.**  
Preserved by Connecticut Society, S. A. R.



Hon. ISAAC W. BROOKS.



Hon. MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY.



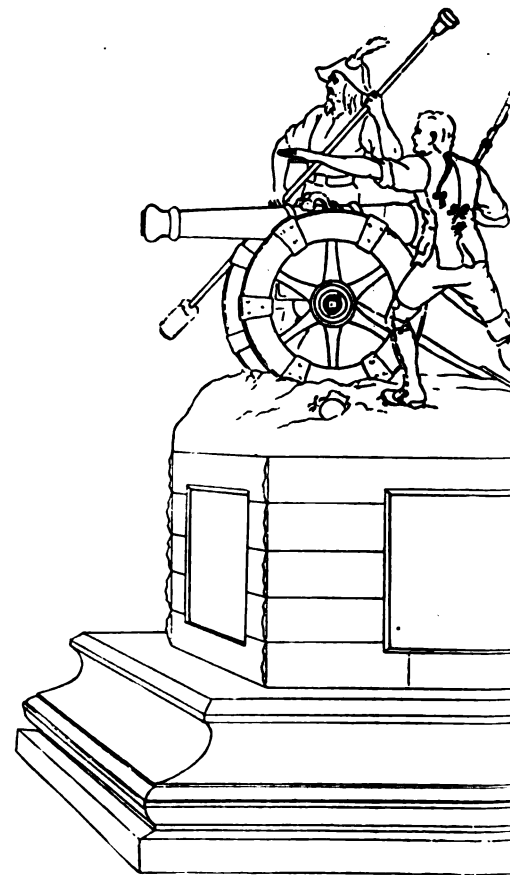
General EDWIN S. GREELEY.



WILSON H. LEE.



Gen. GEORGE H. FORD.



Proposed Monument to be Erected in New Haven  
Bridge Against the British T

SOME MEMBER  
CONNECTICUT  
SONS OF THE AMERI  
WHO WILL WELCOME D  
NATIONAL CONGRESS, at  
Supplement to the SPIRIT



ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE.



HON. CHARLES G. STONE.



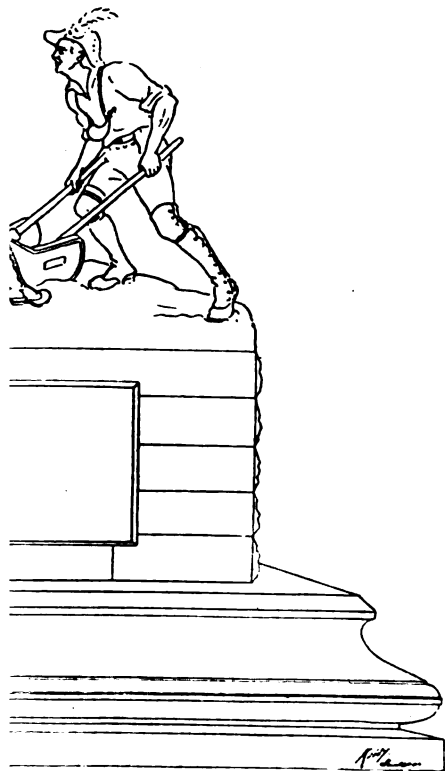
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.



JOSEPH G. WOODWARD.



RUFUS E. HOLMES.



to Commemorate the Defense of West  
Haven, July 5, 1779.

OF THE  
SOCIETY,  
CAN REVOLUTION.  
LEGATES TO THE  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

1876, April 1903.



**NATHAN HALE SCHOOL-HOUSE AT NEW LONDON, CONN.**  
Preserved by Connecticut Society, S. A. R.

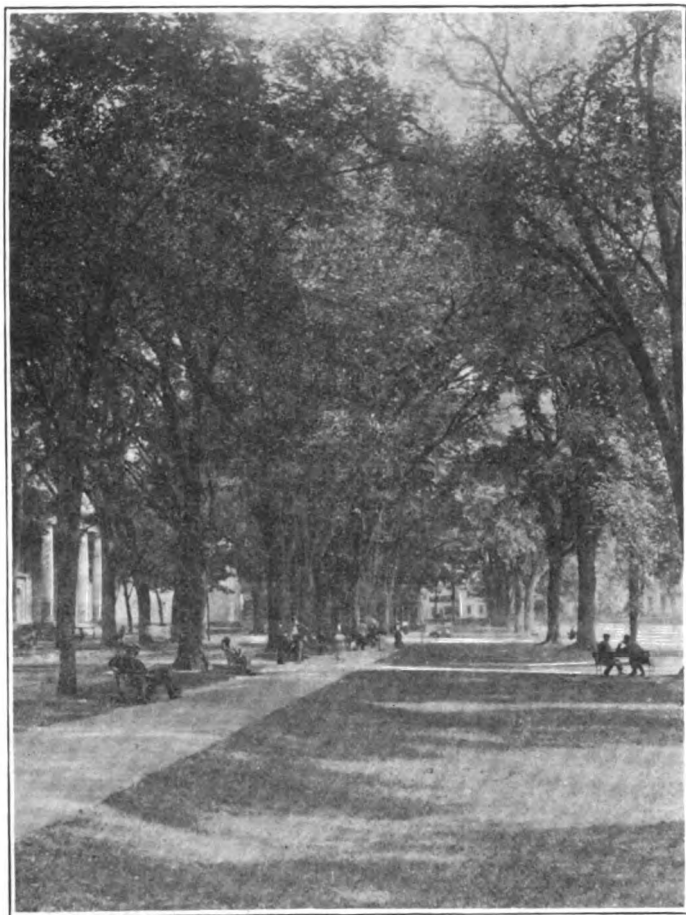


**NATHAN HALE SCHOOL-HOUSE.**  
Before its purchase by the Connecticut Society, S. A. R.



**RESIDENCE OF GENERAL EDWIN S. GREELEY,**  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.





NEW HAVEN'S FAMOUS ELMS ON THE GREEN.

The Benedict Arnold House, 155 Water street, built by Arnold about 1771. He left it in 1776. Bought by Noah Webster in 1798 and occupied by him from 1802 until 1812. The house is now used for the storage of lumber.

The Wooster House stood at 282 George street. This house was the property of Major-General David Wooster, who was born at Stratford, March 2, 1710, and was graduated at Yale in 1738. Was a lieutenant in the provincial army during the war between England and Spain. In 1745 he was a captain in the regiment of Colonel Burr, which participated in the capture of Louisburg, and was finally promoted to the rank of brigadier-general during the French war. He received his death wound in the engagement near Ridgefield between General Tryon's forces and the American troops, from the effects of which he died May 2, 1777. The house was taken down in 1895 to afford a site for the Zunder School.

The Roger Sherman House. The original house stood on the present site of the Union League Club, 1032 Chapel street. Subsequently Sherman built another house on the same home lot, a little westward, 1050 Chapel street, now occupied by stores, where he lived and died in 1793. Roger Sherman, a sterling patriot, was the only man whose privilege it was to take part in the making and signing of four great state papers: The Declaration of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States.

The Elbridge Gerry House was located on the southeast corner of Temple and Wall streets. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Vice-President of the United States in 1813.

The Hillhouse House, 83 Grove street. Here James Hillhouse spent the early years of his life. Built in 1762 by his uncle, James Abraham Hillhouse. James Hillhouse, as a member of the Governor's Foot Guard, marched for Cambridge on the Lexington Alarm, and at the time of General Tryon's invasion of New Haven, as captain of the same company, marched to West Bridge to repel the invaders. Was United States Senator for four terms.

The Eli Whitney House, on northwest corner of Elm and Orange streets. The inventor of the cotton-gin died here January 8, 1825.

John Trumbull, Patriot and Artist. Upon a tablet over his grave, under the Yale Art School, appears the following inscription:

Col. John Trumbull,  
Patriot and Artist,  
Friend and Aid,  
of  
Washington,  
Lies Beside His Wife  
Beneath This Gallery of Art.

Lebanon, 1756. New York, 1843.

The Tryon Invasion of New Haven. The old cannon captured from the British at the time of the invasion are planted as corner posts:

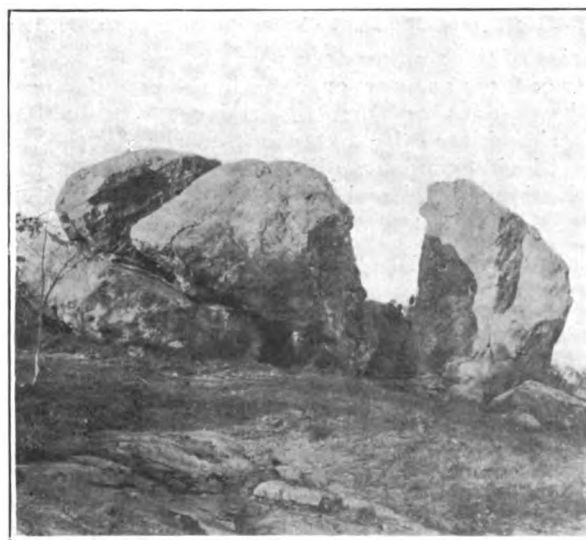
Corner of Temple and Center streets.

Corner of Union and Wooster streets.

Corner of Court and State streets.

The Franklin Elm, planted April 17, 1790, the day of Franklin's death, on the corner of Church and Chapel streets.

The New Haven City Burial Ground, on Grove street, between Prospect and Ashmun streets, was established in 1797 by James Hillhouse, to whom the city is also indebted for most of its trees, and was the first burying ground in the world to be laid out in family lots, having been opened seven years in advance of Père Lachaise. Many eminent men lie in this cemetery; among them Roger Sherman, Lyman Beecher, Eli Whitney, Charles Goodyear, Admiral Andrew H. Foote, Gen. Alfred H. Terry, and many presidents and professors of Yale University.



JUDGES CAVE, WEST ROCK PARK



In the Crypt of Center Church, on the Green, which will be open for delegates to the Congress, may be found many tombstones of historical interest. The grave of John Dixwell, the regicide, stands directly back of Center Church.

The Park System of New Haven includes East and West Rock Parks; Fort Hale and Fort Wooster Parks, on the east shore; Bay View Park on the west shore; Water Side and Edgewood Parks; and the Green, or Public Square, with several smaller parks in the central parts of the city.

**Fort Wooster Park Tablet.** Bronze tablet unveiled by the General Humphreys Branch, No. 1, of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, on July 5, 1895, the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Invasion of New Haven by the British. This location, known as Beacon Hill, was formerly an Indian burying ground, afterwards called Fort Wooster. Some years since it was purchased by the city and named Fort Wooster Park.

The buildings of Yale University, founded in 1700, have spread from the original college square on the west side of College street in different directions. The more important ones are indicated upon the accompanying map.

The Hopkins Grammar School, founded in 1660, stands on the northwest corner of High and Wall streets.

The New High School and Boardman Manual Training School stand on Broadway and York Square. They are models of their kind.

The Commercial and Industrial Interests of New Haven have been a prominent feature of its life from the beginning. Its Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1794. The Whitney Armory was founded by the inventor of the cotton-gin, and is now owned by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. It was here that firearms with interchangeable parts were first made. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company is located on Winchester avenue, and employs about 3,000 persons. J. B. Sargent & Co., manufacturers of shelf hardware, have extensive buildings on Water street. The first telephone exchange in the world was established in New Haven in January, 1877, and the general offices of the Southern New England Telephone Company are here. The carriage industry, established here by James Brewster in 1810, is still one of the leading industries of the southeastern part of the city. A large number of firms are now engaged in the manufacture or sale of carriages or parts of carriages. In the same neighborhood are the extensive works of the New Haven Clock Company, of the Candee Rubber Company, National Steel and Wire Company, New Haven Rolling Mill and numerous other large industries.

#### PROGRAMME.

##### THURSDAY

Reception of Delegates at New Haven House; Meeting of Congress at Historical Society Building, 10 a. m.  
Visit Yale University Buildings at 4 p. m.  
Reception at the Yale Art School in the evening.

##### FRIDAY

Meeting of Congress at 10 a. m.  
Carriage drive around the city and to East Rock Park and Fort Wooster and Beacon Hill, 2 p. m.  
Banquet, Music Hall, 117 Court street, 6:30 p. m.



YALE ART SCHOOL.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, chairman; William E. Chandler, treasurer; Isaac W. Birdseye; Hobart L. Hotchkiss, secretary to committee.

#### COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.

Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, chairman; Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D., Col. Rutherford Trowbridge.

#### COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

Jonathan Trumbull, chairman; L. Wheeler Beecher, Frank C. Bushnell, William H. Ely, Hon. James A. Howarth, Seymour C. Loomis, Gen. Phelps Montgomery, Col. Charles W. Pickett, Col. Rutherford Trowbridge, Hon. Rollin S. Woodruff, Col. Samuel Daskam, Henry C. Sherwood, Merrit Heminway, Hon. Isaac W. Brooks, Franklin Farrel, Asa C. Bushnell, Amos F. Barnes, James D. Dewell, Jr., Frederick J. Easterbrook, Nathan B. Fitch, Charles A. Ingersoll, William D. Scranton, Louis B. Curtis, George B. Martin, William H. Atwood, William E. Chandler, Hon. Charles Brooker, Hon. James D. Dewell, Col. Simeon J. Fox, Rev. E. S. Lines, D. D., Hon. Charles S. Mer-sick, Col. N. G. Osborn, Charles W. Scranton, Herbert C. Warren, Samuel A. York, Hon. Charles G. Stone, Hon. John P. Kellogg, Gen. Russell Frost, Col. Frank W. Cheney, Edward C. Beecher, Edward I. Atwater, George T. Bradley, Frederick T. Bradley, James E. English, Edward L. Fox, Franklin H. Mason, Edward Taylor, William H. Moseley, Robert W. Hill, N. W. Kendall, George F. Newcomb.

#### COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS.

Everett E. Lord, chairman; John N. Champion.

#### COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Frank A. Corbin, chairman; Frederick S. Ward.

#### COMMITTEE ON BANQUET.

Wilson H. Lee, chairman; George A. Alling, Benjamin R. English, John H. Platt.

#### COMMITTEE ON MARKING HISTORICAL PLACES.

Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., chairman; Edward C. Beecher.

#### COMMITTEE ON HOTELS.

Gen. George H. Ford, chairman; Wilson H. Lee, Benjamin R. English.

#### COMMITTEE ON CARRIAGES.

Benjamin R. English, chairman; Sherwood S. Thompson, William J. Atwater.

#### COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

William E. Chandler.

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Gen. E. S. Greeley, chairman; Hon. N. D. Sperry, Gen. Samuel E. Merwin, Hon. Asa W. Brooks, Hon. Morris W. Beardsley, Major Lewis R. Cheney, John W. Coe, Gen. William A. Aiken, William E. Chandler, Gen. George H. Ford, Hon. L. i Whitney, Dr. G. F. C. Williams, Hon. Charles Hopkins Clark, Nathaniel L. Bradley, Hon. Hobart L. Hotchkiss, Franklin H. Hart, E. P. Root, Hon. H. Wales Lines.

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

**I**N a previous issue of *The Spirit of '76* I insuated that I would rather be President than be right, as I had been right for so long a time without any tangible results; but to be both right and President would be glorious, and this is what will happen to Mrs. Donald McLean, who well deserves both.

I am not apparently religious. I was brought up a hard-shell Baptist, and when I desired to enter the Church, I was told that I had not enough change of heart to be admitted. I afterwards attended a Bible class of a Congregational minister who was too honest to preach the tenets of the Church that he did not believe in, and so he gave up the ministry for the law. Since then I have taken my own method of worshipping my God.

I attended the meeting of the N. Y. C. Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in old Trinity, and listened to an intoned service which was very effective. Before this immense audience which crowded the isles of old Trinity, a man of God eulogized a woman in as strong language as he could have done a saint. He said in part:

Part of a sermon delivered at Old Trinity Church, New York, April 19th, by the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, Vicar:

His text was: The Lord shall give strength unto His people. The Lord shall give His people the blessing of peace. Psalms 29: 10.

1—We are still in the Easter-tide. To-day is Low Sunday.

2—To-day, the 19th of April, is the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, Mass.

3—To-day is the anniversary of the birthday of the New York City Chapter, of the D. A. R.

1—Then, as Christians, rejoice in the Resurrection of the Lord.

2—As Americans, we rejoice in the recollection of the first battle and the first victory of American arms.

3—And now, dear Daughters, we come to our own anniversary, which to some may seem a small thing indeed as compared with what has gone before. But is it small or unimportant? Is anything small or unimportant that makes in any way for righteousness? I think not. And I think the 10th day of April, 1891, which saw this Chapter organized, is, in its way, a great day. It is not my custom to say things for rhetorical effect or to create a purely sentimental enthusiasm. I believe the D. A. R. are doing, under God, a great work for the betterment of our nation and its people. No work can be called small or unimportant that enlists the sympathy, self-sacrifice and personal work of thousands of our noble and intelligent women. Everything done has its effect, whether it be the holding of a social gathering, a patriotic meeting, the erection of a memorial tablet, the founding and endowment of a scholarship, or works of mercy of any kind. Its influence is felt far and wide. And, too, all these things tend now that the Revolution is so long past, to sink all personality, and elevate and emphasize principles, and those the fundamental principles of our national life, we shall never lose the love and veneration we have for our great men and heroes—God help us if we do. Their character and sterling integrity are our models; but it is their achievements which form the basis of our inspiration, and make us long to foster and develop those principles for which they lived and fought and died. So you, dear Daughters, may God give you grace to keep on in your noble work. Count it not small, nor insignificant. It is done for God's glory and man's good.

Keep ever before this people and the world by your own chosen methods, the religion of God, the faith of your forefathers, the love of country and of mankind. In so doing you are helping to strengthen God's people and are handing on the blessing of peace.

Your past year has been a very remarkable one in this very particular, that you have set the example of making efforts for peace in the most magnificent way; and it must be gratifying

to you to know that already the influence of that example is being felt and followed in other organizations like your own.

The splendid work done by your Regent, and I know we all say, "God bless her!" and also by your delegation in Washington the past winter, is an example to the world of the victory and conquest of peace. Would that I could picture to you that scene in Washington as it should be drawn! But those of you who were there, and those of us who read of the proceedings of your National Congress are filled with delight and enthusiasm by the noble action of your Regent. A woman strong in the strength which right imparts, backed by a force ready and eager and powerful enough to do her bidding, overcomes all opposition, dispels the hovering clouds of the bitter conflict, and lasting irritation, and plants deep the eternal principle of a lasting peace, not by show of arms and power, not by the battle of intellect with its arguments and strife of tongues, not by these! But, I say it reverently, by a close imitation of the virtues which characterize Him whose Resurrection we celebrate, and Whom we love by the power of a dignified humility and a loving self-sacrifice. With the olive branch of peace, she gained that victory which has endeared her more than ever to her friends, and has awakened in the hearts of all a reverent and wholesome esteem; and, more than all, has secured to the D. A. R. the blessing of peace forever.

"Peace, greatness best becomes. Calm power doth guide

With a far more imperious stateliness

Than all the swords of violence can do;

And easier gains those ends she tends unto." —Daniel.

Dear Daughters, let the teachings of this day sink deep into your hearts, and live in your memories, and so by God's grace, you will be able in your own sphere to strengthen God's people and dispense the blessings of peace.

N. Y. C. C. D. A. R.

The Annual Church Service will be held in Old Trinity, Sunday, April 19th, 1903, 3:30 p. m. The Rev. J. Nevett Steele, Vicar of Old Trinity and Chaplain N. Y. C. C. D. A. R., will officiate. As the 19th of April is the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington (first battle of the Revolution), and is the birthday of the New York City Chapter D. A. R., the Church service will be imbued with especial solemnity and patriotic interest. The Regent urges the attendance of every member of the Chapter. She will meet the members at foot of Church at 3:20 p. m., and the Chapter will proceed, in a body, to the Church proper. Guests may be invited.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN, Regent.

MISS MARY E. SPRINGER, Secretary.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY.

New York, March 30, 1903.

Compatriot:—It is with deep regret that the Secretary-General announces the sudden death of Compatriot Noble Danforth Larner, Vice-President-General, from heart failure, on March 20, 1903.

Mr. Larner was elected to the office of Vice-President-General at the annual congress held at Washington, D. C., last spring. He had been a constant attendant of the national congresses for a number of years, and was President of the District of Columbia Society at the time of the last congress.

By order of

EDWIN WARFIELD, President-General.

EDWARD PAYSON CONE, Secretary-General.

At the conference of Federated Women's Clubs of Pennsylvania, held recently in Pittsburg, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon received an ovation. Her plucky fight in the interest of the Block House has won her hosts of friends throughout the State and the out-of-town women present were as enthusiastic in their welcome of her as those in Pittsburg and Allegheny. Mrs. Ammon referred to her formidable antagonist, Mr. Grady, the father of the Grady bill, in a happy way. Mrs. Ammon will return to Harrisburg on Monday to witness the reception of the amended bill in the House. It was through her efforts that Mr. Grady and the Pennsylvania railroad authorities agreed to an amendment that if passed by the House will assure protection to historical sites and buildings.

## SONS AND DAUGHTERS, NOW ARISE!

(To the tune, Hail Columbia.)

Sons and daughters, now arise;  
Raise your voices to the skies;  
Sing praises to your noble sires,  
Who fought for freedom and their fires.

Swell the chorus while you sing;  
Let the heavenly arches ring;  
From mountain top, o'er hill and plain,  
Let us join the glad refrain.

From Bunker Hill to Valley Forge,  
They fought and fought against King George;  
They fought and fought for many years,  
And bathed the earth with blood and tears.

Kind Providence the war did stay,  
From gloomy night wrought glorious day.  
Sons and daughters now arise,  
Raise your voices to the skies;  
Sing praises which their valor won,  
From Yorktown up to Lexington.

CALVIN L. ELY.

144 Dwight St., New Haven, Conn.

My grandfather, Jacob Ely, was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was one of six brothers in the War of the Revolution.

James Ely, John Ely, Aaron Ely, Gad Ely, Andrew Ely, was killed at Kingsbridge, New York, in a skirmish with the British.

Calvin L. Ely, grandson of Jacob Ely, was captain of Company B, 27th Reg., C. V. Infantry, in the Civil War.

## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY S. A. R.

Report of a Society With a Model President and a Modest Secretary.

During the past year five regular meetings of the society have been held. On March 18th, 1902, the annual election of officers took place at the annual meeting and was followed by a collation.

At this annual meeting, the sum of \$250 was appropriated by the society toward the expenses to be incurred in the erection of a tablet to the soldiers and sailors of Onondaga County by the Syracuse Chapter, whose secretary, Charles W. Wood, was present, and extended a most cordial invitation to every one of our members to attend the unveiling of the memorial, which invitation was unanimously accepted. Notices of the proposed unveiling and entertainment were sent out to all the members by your secretary. About forty compatriots from various parts of the State were present at the ceremonies which took place on June 17th, 1902, and were delighted with the royal welcome given them by the Syracuse Chapter. On the night of the arrival in Syracuse, our President placed a wreath upon the site of the soldiers' monument. Breakfast was served at the Yates House and a tally-ho ride about the city was much enjoyed. In the afternoon the dedication and unveiling of the monument was witnessed by a large gathering. In the evening dinner was served at the Century Club, followed by a reception at the home of Compatriot Newell B. Woodworth.

President-General Edwin Warfield, Treasurer-General Nathan Warren, Vice-President-General Cornelius A. Pugsley and Secretary-General Charles Waldo Haskins were present from the National Society, and our President of the Empire State Society, Walter S. Logan, Vice-President Edward Payson Cone, and a number of others from our society.

During the course of the dinner a silk flag of the society was presented to the Syracuse Chapter for being the most progressive chapter of the State during the year 1901. This banner or flag is known as the Chapter Banner, and is to be held by the Chapter making the largest percentage increase in membership during each year, and was received by the Syracuse Chapter with many expressions of pleasure.

At this meeting a committee was appointed with power to have the proceedings of the Fort Washington celebration published in pamphlet form for distribution among the members. At a later meeting it was voted to have 250 of these bound in cloth for distribution to libraries. Five hundred of the paper covered pamphlets were presented to the American and Scenic Historic Preservation Society, and 100 paper covers and 10 cloth covered pamphlets were presented to the Holyrood Church, of which Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton is a member, he having written a description of the battle.

The banquet of the society was held at the Hotel Savoy and was a very pleasant affair, although not as well attended as we would wish for, was enjoyed by quite a number of our compatriots and their friends.

The May meeting of the society was held at Staten Island and was well attended. At this meeting the following resolution was introduced:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to send to President Palma the congratulations of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the birth of the new Republic of Cuba."

Which resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Through the kindness of Compatriot Withington Robinson, illuminated resolutions were drawn up and signed by the officers and committee, handsomely framed and sent to President Palma at Havana with the compliments of the society.

As the society had been requested to co-operate with the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society at the celebration of the opening of the State Park at Stony Point, an appropriation of \$350 was made by the society for that purpose. The celebration at that place was held on July 16th, and in every way was a grand success, over 13,000 people being present. An official steamboat was hired and took the invited guests to the scene of the celebration. There was present Governor Odell and his staff, the West Point Cadets under Commandant A. L. Mills, the local fire companies and militia, which all added to the enthusiasm of those present.

Compatriot Col. Ralph E. Prime, Chairman of the Committee appointed and charged with the duty of marking the grave of Governor George Clinton in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington, reported substantially as follows:

"The committee appointed by this society to join with a similar committee of the District of Columbia Society in marking the grave of Governor Clinton, the first Governor of the State of New York, a Brigadier-General in the Continental Army, and a patriot who was active in the defense of the Hudson, which we so much love, who died while he was Vice-President of the United States, has to report that it has discharged at last the duty committed to its care.

Three different dates were appointed by the District of Columbia Society on which to perform this ceremony, but the occasion was postponed from time to time, until a meeting of the National Society should take place in Washington, in order that there might be representatives from all over the country in attendance.

On April 20th, 1902, the committee was present in Washington. The marker was decorated with a wreath of flowers sent by the President of the United States, who is also a member of our society and committee. Your President-General made an eloquent and impressive speech and to him was assigned the distinguished duty of placing a marker at the grave of that patriot, Governor Clinton."

"We beg to report that we have discharged the duties assigned to us and desire to be released from our position."

The colors of the society were displayed at the grave of Governor Clinton at the time of the placing of the marker.

The National Congress was well attended and the Empire State Society well represented. At the banquet there was present as speakers, the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Judge John Good, President-General Edwin Warfield, President Walter Seth Logan and Hon. James T. Dubois. Assistant Secretary of State, David Hill, acted as toastmaster.

The success of the congress, which was by far the most attractive ever held, was due principally to the generosity of the President of the Empire State Society.

Compatriot Ralph E. Prime then presented his report of the Flag Committee of which he is chairman.

The October meeting of the society was postponed from its regular date, October 21st, to that of October 28th, and was held at the Park Hill Country Club at Yonkers, being in celebration of the Battle of White Plains. This meeting differed somewhat from the usual meetings of the society, inasmuch as a promenade concert and dancing followed the dinner, which was served at 7:30.

A communication was read which was received from the Rev. C. Morton Murray, Rector of the Holyrood Church, inviting our members to be present at the memorial services to be held at that church on November 16th. During the services, the bell towards which our society had given a subscription of \$25, would be blessed. Delegates were reported by the Chair as was requested by Dr. Murray to attend the services.

The meeting of the society in December was held at the National Arts Club on the 16th, the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party.

The Nominating Committee named at the October meeting was elected, your secretary being empowered to cast one ballot for the candidates named.

The Budget of Estimated Expenditures for the next fiscal year, as prepared by the Finance Committee, was presented to the society for their consideration, which upon vote was unanimously adopted.

We had present as guests of the society at this meeting some of the members of the National Board who were holding a meeting upon that date in this city.

President-General Edwin Warfield presented an engrossed copy of resolutions, which had been granted to our President by the National Board, which read as follows:

"At the Annual Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held at Washington, D. C., April 30th and May 1st and 2d, 1902, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is the sense of this Congress that our retiring President-General, Walter Seth Logan, has contributed so much to the success of the society and to the success of this Congress, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be extended to our retiring President-General, Walter Seth Logan, for the able and impartial manner in which he has administered the duties of his office and the liberality he has shown, and for the work he has done for the good of our society.

(Signed)

EDWIN WARFIELD, Pres.-Gen.  
C. W. HASKINS, Secy.-Gen.

Engrossed resolutions were also presented to Compatriot Major William H. Corbusier, who was about to leave us, being ordered from his old post to a new station in the West, and were as follows:

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY,  
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,  
New York City, December 5, 1902.

"Whereas, The exigencies of the service to which our compatriot,

MAJOR WILLIAM HENRY CORBUSIER,

has dedicated the years of his life require his removal from this to another field of usefulness and labor, and

Whereas, His genial manner, his wise and conservative counsel, his interest in our society, his faithfulness in all that pertains to its interests, as well as his sterling qualities as a citizen and patriot, have strongly endeared him to us, therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the necessity that compels the severance of our associations with him while we congratulate the community in the distant west whose good fortune it may be to receive so valuable an accession, and we cherish the hope that in the near future another turn of the wheel of fortune may bring him, of whom we shall entertain the kindest of remembrances, back to us again.

Resolved, That these expressions be entered upon the minutes and that a copy of them suitably engrossed and signed by the members of the Board, be presented to Compatriot Corbusier.

(Signed)

BOARD OF MANAGERS,  
Walter Seth Logan, President."

Compatriot George William Bates, of Detroit, Mich., Historian-General of the National Society, read a paper on "This Society and the Purpose of its Existence."

The meeting in February was held at the Hotel St. Denis, at which dinner was served to 253 people, the largest attendance we have ever had at any of our meetings.

At this meeting Compatriot Louis Annin Ames very kindly delivered his lecture entitled, "Congress of Flags," which was very interesting and instructive and enjoyed by all present.

Resolutions were adopted on the deaths of our late Compatriots, General Ferdinand Pinney Earle and Charles Waldo Haskins; a copy of the same ordered engrossed and forwarded to the families of our deceased compatriots.

The funerals of these compatriots were well attended by delegations of the society, and wreaths of galex leaves displaying the colors of the society were presented.

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated towards the Martyrs' Monument Fund, and the prospects are that the amount necessary will be speedily raised and the erection of the monument take effect.

During the past year the Board of Management has held eleven special and regular meetings, all of which have been well attended.

A petition for the formation of a local chapter in Binghamton, N. Y., was received and charter granted by the board. With the addition of this chapter we now have nine local chapters.

On October 14th your secretary and compatriot, Albert J. Squier, attended the funeral services of Compatriot Major Charles H. Bonesteel, at Bridgeport, Conn. His death was a

particularly sad one, as he was on his way home to take a well merited rest and died on the way. The committee took a wreath displaying the colors of the society, and also interested a committee from the Connecticut State Chapter, who accompanied them and took part in the services.

A committee also attended the funeral services of Compatriot Christopher K. Forbes, who had raised the flag on the Battery for so many years. A wreath showing the colors of the society was also sent by this committee.

A special meeting of the board was called in August for the purpose of making arrangements in regard to the proposed pilgrimage to Saratoga on September 19th. While not numerously attended by members of the society, it was the means of arousing enthusiasm among the eligible people, and the starting of a chapter, and awakened much interest in the Saratoga Battlefield, which is an undertaking the society has under way, and hopes for success.

During the present year the members of the society have appeared before the officials of the new Administration regarding the preservation of the Morris Mansion, and the matter has been voted upon by the local committee and signed by President Cantor, of the Borough of Manhattan. It is now in the hands of the City Engineer, and we hope that at the 250th celebration of the Anniversary of the City of New York, this will be one of the measures passed upon by the Mayor and the historic mansion secured for the purpose of a museum to contain Revolutionary and Colonial exhibits, under the care of the Patriotic Societies of the City.

An appropriation of \$50 was given in behalf of the Stars and Stripes Fund in response to an appeal sent out by that committee.

The following gifts were received by the society from our compatriots and others:

A Colonial clock presented by Seth E. Thomas.

Genealogy of Royal Dennison Belden, presented by Mrs. Jesse Belden.

Genealogy by Dr. Homer Wakefield.

Genealogy by Richard C. Jackson.

Pictures have been received from Compatriots Bliven, Martin and Griffin, and a number of other works and pamphlets from the secretary of the society, forming a nucleus of a reference library. It is hoped that compatriots having works of this kind that they may feel like donating, will send them to the secretary, where a book plate especially designed will be inserted with their names upon it.

A bust of George Washington was also presented to the Newburg High School, of which our esteemed compatriot, William H. Kelly, is principal, our president and compatriot, Edward Hagaman Hall, visiting Newburg on October 14th, and presenting the same to the school.

In closing this report your secretary wishes to thank our President and the Board of Management for the universally kind consideration shown by them for his arduous duties, and feel that the coming year will show a greater increase in the growth of the society.

SECRETARY.

The Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will take part in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the municipality and the 100th anniversary of the City Hall. The following committee was elected to represent the society: Walter Seth Logan, chairman; Theodore Fitch, Louis A. Ames, Edward Hagaman Hall, Robert B. Roosevelt, Charles H. Wight, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Louis R. Cornish.

The Sons of the American Revolution are making preparations for the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River. The committee appointed for this purpose comprises Robert B. Roosevelt, Gen. Horatio C. King, Edward Hagaman Hall, Edward Payson Cone, James de la Montanye, Theodore Fitch and Louis H. Cornish.

It will be pleasing to the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city to learn that the Sons of the Revolution, at their annual dinner to commemorate the battle of Lexington, to be held at Delmonico's on April 18, are making an effort to have a larger representation of women present than have ever before attended any of the society's functions of this sort. Heretofore the balconies overlooking the banquet room have been thrown open to the women, so that they might listen to the addresses. Last year a limited number of women participated in the banquet, and the innovation proved so popular that it has been decided to encourage a large attendance of the fair contingent this year. This is done to promote a better understanding and cement the bonds of interest between the societies with a view to their future co-operation in all matters affecting the historical and patriotic aims of each.

## "OLD GLORY."

We were in a foreign country,  
'Round about us everywhere,  
We could see the colored bunting  
Flying in the balmy air;  
Bunting there of ev'ry color,  
Flags of ev'ry hue and size,  
But we missed one, O, that loved one!  
Did not greet our homesick eyes.

Gazing far out o'er the waters—  
Waters of the deepest blue—  
We saw a ship with white sails gleaming,  
Sailing fast into our view;  
And we stood with heads uncovered,  
While we gave a mighty cheer,  
For flying from the very topmast,  
Waved the flag to us so dear.

Then I turned to my companions,  
While happy tears fell thick and fast,  
And I said, "That is Old Glory  
Over there on yonder mast."  
Nearer came that proud ship sailing,  
Seemed as though we were home again,  
For we heard the sailors singing  
Snatches of a sweet refrain.  
And we joined the sailors singing—  
Sweetest song I ever heard—  
And with trembling lips we sang it,  
Sang it through, yes, ev'ry word:  
'Twas "The Star Spangled Banner; oh! long may it wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Like magic left all homesick feeling,  
For over there—right in our view—  
Towering high above the others  
Waved the red, the white and blue.  
And we dried our eyes from weeping,  
Gone the tears that fell like rain,  
As with lightened hearts we gladly  
Sang again that sweet refrain:—  
"The Star Spangled Banner forever shall wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

JENNIE ALEXANDER SMITH.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 9, 1903.

Mr. L. H. Cornish, New York City.

My Dear Sir and Compatriot:—I desire to compliment you on your March number of the Spirit of '76. It was very interesting indeed and entertaining, and that you had the business sense to omit geological matter, which interests very few persons. All that the S. A. R. should want to know is that their ancestors were Revolutionary Patriots. If any one wants to go farther back than that, let him hire an expert to make the necessary research. With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN W. HARPER.

## SOUTH DAKOTA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Deadwood, S. D., April 5, 1903.

L. H. Cornish, Esq.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:—The S. D. Society has appropriated a small sum for putting some copies of the National Register in some of the public libraries of the State. A letter from you dated January 9th states that there are some fourteen public librarians in South Dakota. Can you give me the names of these so as to save me time in looking them up?

Yours truly,

A. D. WILSON, Secretary.

## TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Kempton, Ephraim, of Scituate, married January, 1645, died October, 1655.

October 28, 1644, Menassah Kempton and Ephraim, Jr., were appointed to administer estate of Ephraim, of whom the record is somewhat faulty, but probably son of Menassah, who at this time was an old man.

Kempton, Menassah, in 1627 married Juliana Carpenter, widow of George Morton, not Martin. She was a sister of the wife of Gov. Bradford.

In 1627 they (Menassah and Juliana) were in lot No. 11 in the division of "Cattell" and to them fell "An heifer cow that was brought over in the Ann, and two shee goats."

Very truly yours,

J. MINGAY.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

"Poems of Peace and Poems of War." By Floyd D. Raze, Montague, Mich.

This little volume of verse by the author of "A Book of Verse" is well deserving of a wide circle of readers. The poems abound in humor and pathos and are graceful in style and pleasing. Mr. Raze has that happy faculty of making the reader see as he sees—and in the poems of "Youth" and "School" the reader lives over those happy days. The poems of "War" and "Patriotism" in this little volume make it of special interest to the patriotic societies—and a book to be added to their libraries. Bound in red buckram, price \$1.00. Can be had by addressing the author, Floyd D. Raze, Montague, Mich.

"Over the Dead Line, or Tracked by Bloodhounds." By S. M. Dufur, Company B, First Vermont Cavalry, Richford, Vt.

This volume portrays the life and suffering of the author as a captive in Andersonville and Florence. The story is full of horrors and is a gruesome one. It is strongly written and vigorously presented and leaves its impress on the mind of the reader. War and imprisonment with its hardships and constant sufferings is never a cheerful subject. As one reads "Over the Dead Lines" one can but wish for universal peace. Copies of the book can be had by addressing the author, S. M. Dufur, Richford, Franklin Co., Vt. One thousand copies were sold in less than six weeks after it was issued. Price, cloth bound, gilt lettering, \$1.00 per copy; black lettering, 85 cents.

"Soltaire." By George Franklyn Willey, New Hampshire Publishing Corp'n., Manchester, N. H.

"Soltaire," a romance of the Willey Slide in the White Mountains, is founded on fact, and is thrilling and dramatic. It is a tale that will bring vividly to the readers who have visited the White Mountains visions of happy summer days spent in their beautiful scenery. The story of the landslide of the Crawford Notch as told by the hermit Soltaire and the one child saved by him, makes this book of especial interest to the people of New Hampshire. The style is simple, direct and pleasing. The volume is attractively bound and illustrated. Price \$1.25.

"Eglee." By W. R. H. Trowbridge. A Wessels Company, Publishers, New York.

"Eglee," by the author of "The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth," is different from the usual story which combines history and fiction. It is a well written and interesting tale of the French Revolution. In writing the story the author has surmounted the obstacles which have foiled others and has added to the gallery of the women of that time a daring portrait of the least known and most picturesque of them all. Tastefully bound in cloth. Price \$1.00 net.

"In Merry Mood." By Nixon Waterman. Forbes & Co., Publishers, Boston.

This "book of cheerful rhymes" is one that appeals to all lovers of verse that helps to make the world better and brighter for its having been written. The dainty touch and the humanity in every poem makes the reader feel that he, too, would be an optimist and that the world is a pretty good place after all. The poems speak their cheer direct to the heart and will be read and re-read with interest. Cloth bound, with attractive cover, gilt top, and excellent type. Price \$1.25.

April 9, 1903.

Mr. Cornish.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed is the dollar. I could not well get along without the Spirit. Yours truly,

HENRY L. SHELDON.

Miss Beaconstreet—Our family dates from when the Pilgrim Fathers came over.

Miss Wallstreet—Yes? Ours dates from when the Blank Brothers went under.—New York Sun.



"Citizen Dan." By Ida F. Thurston. A. I. Bradley & Co., Boston.

"Citizen Dan of the Junior Republic" is a story that is sure to please the active boy. His attention will be held from cover to cover, for the young people portrayed are thoroughly alive and interesting. The book is cloth bound, with an attractive cover design and is fully illustrated by full page half-tones. Price \$1.25.

"The Western Slope." By Celia Parker Woolley. William S. Lord, Publisher, Evanston, Ill.

The title of this small volume of essays designates the afternoon period of life with its maturer judgment and reflection, its enlarged sympathies and softened beliefs. The author in a pleasing style reviews the general progress of ideas in matters of education, religion and social activity. The essays are helpful and optimistic in tone and show a cheery belief in the worth of common things. Mrs. Woolley as a writer, preacher and lecturer has been actively identified with many of the reform and culture movements of the day, and is qualified to speak on her chosen themes. The volume is excellent in style of printing, and artistically bound. Price ????

"Loyal Traitors." A Story of Friendship for the Filipinos. By Raymond L. Bridgman. James H. West Company, Boston.

This intensely interesting historical novel is both eloquent and convincing. It presents the Filipinos' subject in a strong light and is well written. It is full of exalted patriotism. It deals with the question of to-day and presents the arguments for and against clearly and with great force. Whether one agrees with the author's views or not the reader will find the story interesting from the first to last page. The volume is cloth bound and printed in clear type. Price by mail \$1.12.

"John Paul Jones," of Naval Fame. By Charles Walter Brown. M. A. Donohue & Co., Chicago.

American history gleams with the brilliant achievements of her adopted sons. This is one of the most patriotic books, both from a literary and artistic standpoint, ever issued. It is printed on a superior quality of paper with a dozen or more half-tone portraits of the principal actors who participated in our struggle for independence, together with a chart and view of Jones' most daring exploits on the coasts of England and on the Black Sea, with his portrait in the full uniform of Admiral of the United States Navy, of which he was the founder. Cover stamped in red, white and gold on a navy blue silk cloth, showing in beautiful colors the Colonial flags and American shield with its thirteen stars and stripes, with Jones' sword in gold as ornamental back stamp. Price \$1.00; postage 7 cents extra.

"Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys." By Charles Walter Brown. M. A. Donohue & Co., Chicago.

The hero of Ticonderoga and leader of the Green Mountain Boys is best known for his characteristic demand upon the British garrison at Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, to surrender "in the name of the Continental Congress and the Great Jehovah." This book not only gives a full account of the exploits of Colonel Allen, but contains also a brief history of Vermont, formerly called the New Hampshire Grants, in her contention with the New York authorities, who opposed Vermont's admission into the Union, but which was finally accomplished by Ethan Allen. Price \$1.00. Postage 7 cents extra.

"How to Attract and Hold an Audience." By Dr. J. Berg Esenwein. Hinds & Nobles, publishers, New York.

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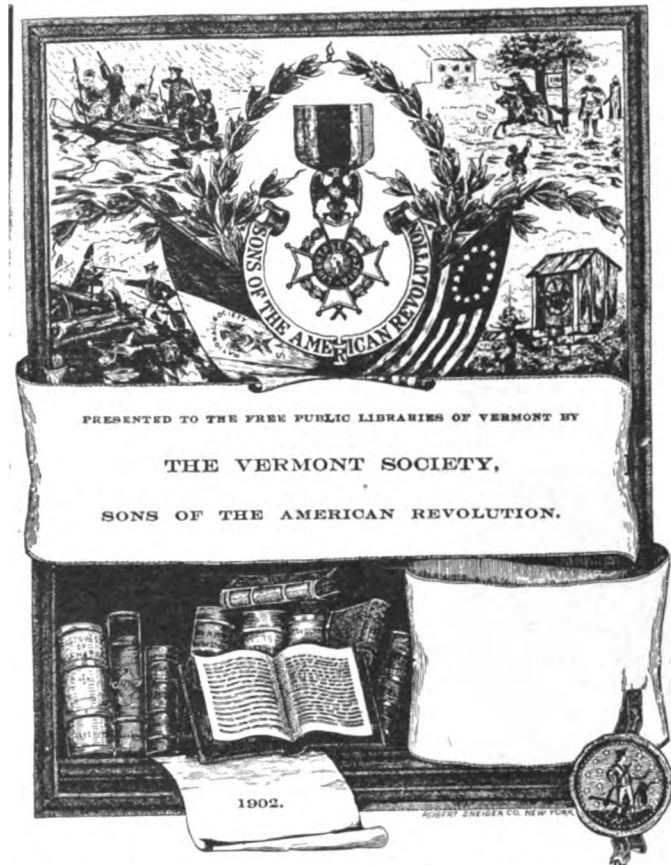
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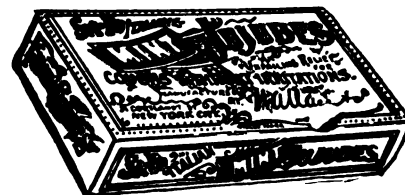
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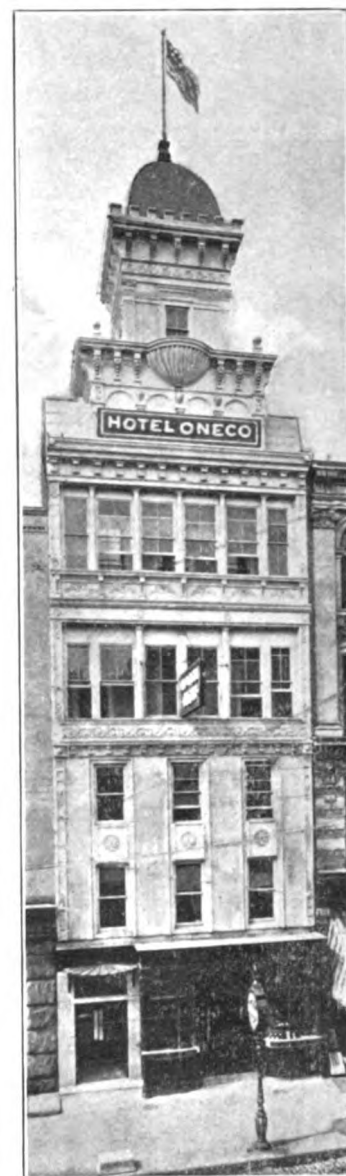
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FEBRUARY 6 1903

#### ASSETS

|                                       |                       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Loans and Discounts                   | \$ 947,717.19         |
| Overdrafts                            | 31.03                 |
| U. S. Bonds                           | 120,000.00            |
| Stocks and Securities                 | 388,695.45            |
| Banking House                         | 80,000.00             |
| Due from Reserve Ag'ts                | 144,219.26            |
| Due from National Bks.<br>and Bankers | 42,917.17             |
| Exchanges for Clearing<br>House       | 22,715.52             |
| Cash and Cash Items                   | 164,588.90            |
| Redemption Fund                       | 8,700.60              |
|                                       | <b>\$1,919,584.52</b> |

#### LIABILITIES

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Capital Stock                               | \$ 500,000.00         |
| Surplus                                     | 150,000.00            |
| Undivided Profits                           | 72,994.74             |
| Circulation                                 | 120,000.00            |
| Due to National and<br>State B'ks and Bkrs. | 31,754.01             |
| Deposits                                    | 1,044,835.77          |
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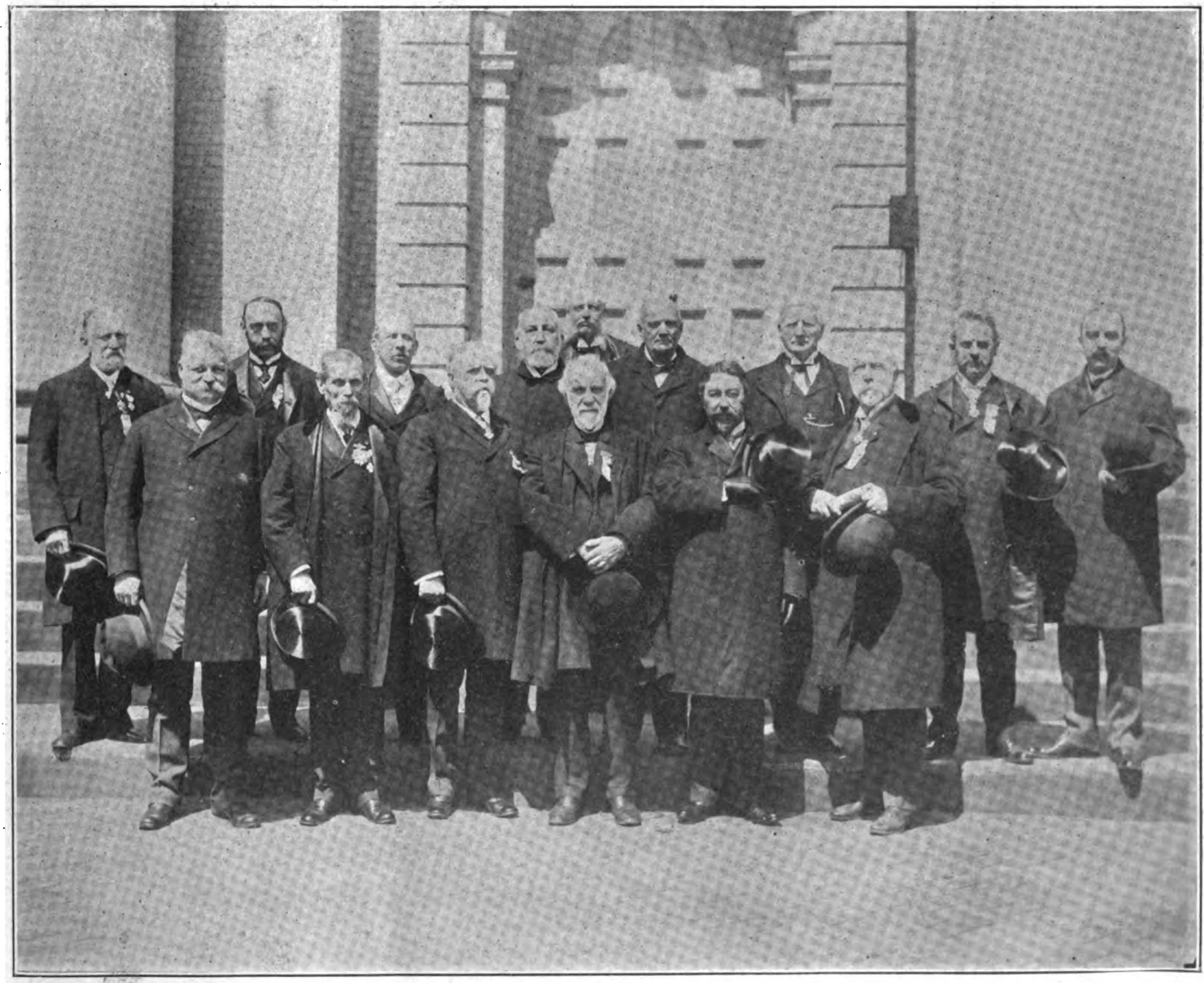
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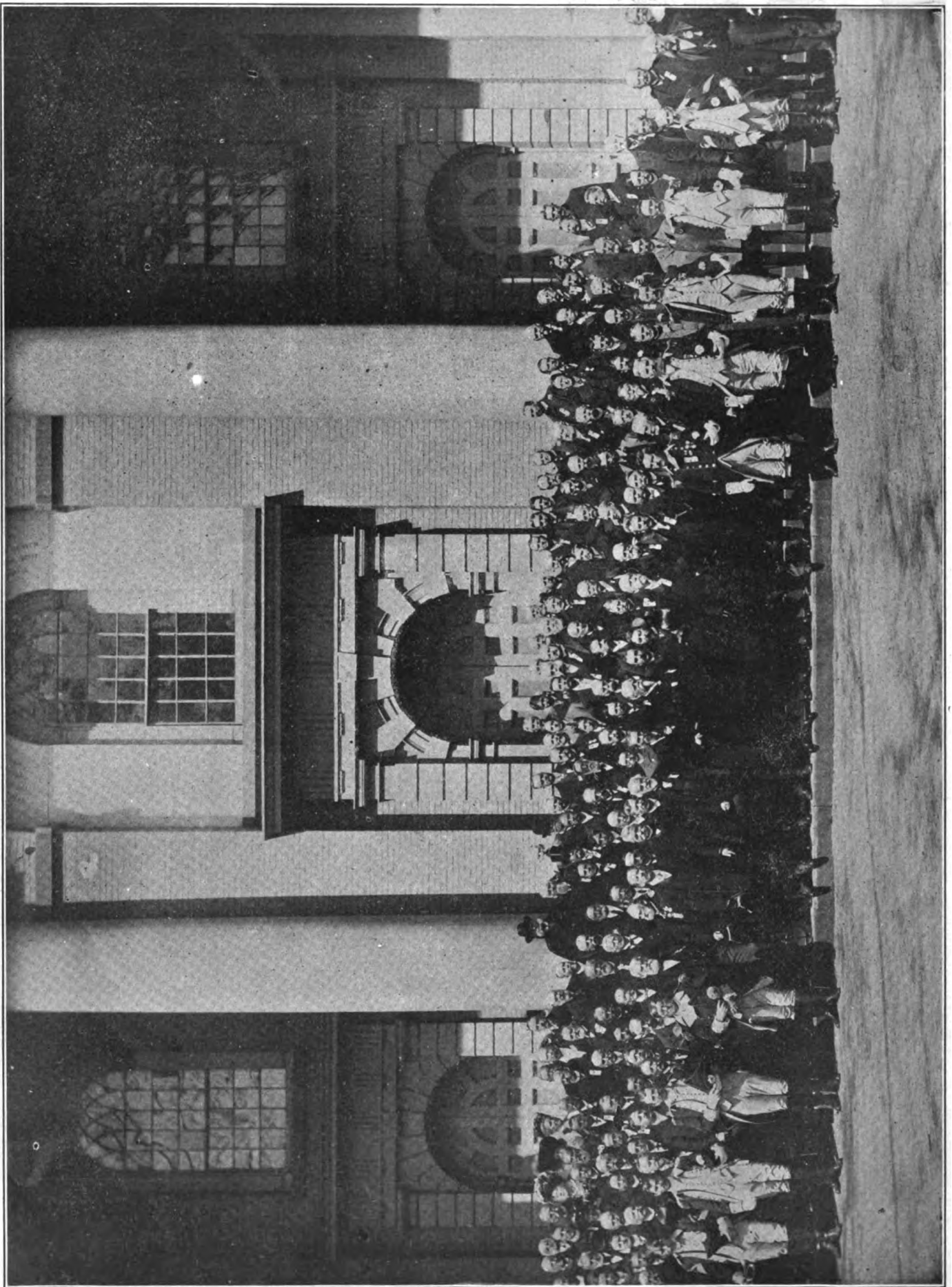
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PROMINENT MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY  
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AT NEW HAVEN, CONN., MAY 1, 1903.

- |   |   |   |   |  |   |
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| Walter Seth Logan,<br>Ex-President-General. | Gen. Edwin S. Greeley,<br>President-General.                | Hon. Edwin Warfield,<br>Ex.-President-General.                  | Judge John Whitehead,<br>Ex-Vice-President-General.                               | Gov. Franklin Murphy,<br>Ex-President-General.                   | Maj.-Gen. Jos. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.<br>Ex-President-General. |





DELEGATES TO THE 14TH ANNUAL CONGRESS NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,  
 Held at New Haven, Conn, April 30, and May 1, 1903. On Old Center Church Steps.

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## VOLUME IX.

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THE Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City passed an ordinance to purchase Washington's headquarters at Edgecombe avenue and 160th street. This is one thing that the city administration may be proud of, and rounds out the week of the 250th anniversary of the city's birth in a glorious manner. For several years the Spirit of '76 has worked for this object and with the assistance of numerous friends (members of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution), has accomplished this work. The Washington Heights Chapter of the D. A. R. desire to have the old house for their headquarters, and we know of no better hands for it to fall into than these patriotic women. The park will no doubt be laid out in good old colonial fashion, but what we want is to have erected on the lot at the rear of the house a modern fireproof building to be used as a museum for holding revolutionary and colonial relics. A building 160 ft. by 50 ft. can be erected at the 162d street side without any injury to the park. This building could be filled with exhibits by the patriotic societies in New York City. Within the past year the original commission given to General Washington was presented to the headquarters at Morristown, N. J., because New York had no such headquarters where it could be kept. Several interesting collections of revolutionary times have been given to various State institutions that would have been given to New York City had there been a depository for them.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art was a small affair when it started. The Museum of Natural History was contained within very unpretentious walls when it first appeared. Look at them at the present time. Look at the priceless collections they contain. Look at the thousands of persons who visit them daily who come to New York for no other purpose. They leave with us large sums of money while on their visit to these shrines.

If we have a museum devoted to these old time relics think of the crowds who would be attracted to this spot! Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, is the shrine visited by thousands of good Americans yearly. This old Morris House, situated as it is, in the metropolis of the world, easy of access from both North and South, will be the shrine of many a patriot's pilgrimage and is needed for the purpose of teaching American history and for preserving relics that will gladly be donated by their present possessors.

If you want to help the good work along, write to the Mayor your endorsement of this appeal.

THE Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, which was held at New Haven, Conn., April 30 and May 1, was very well attended and was in every way an enjoyable occasion. The compatriots of New Haven covered themselves with glory by the reception given the delegates and the entertaining features which they had arranged to please their guests. This old City of New Haven was worthy a visit and its inhabitants certainly were charming as hosts. The various clubs of the town were opened to the delegates; Yale College opened up her Art Gallery for a reception that was given by the D. A. R.—the only occasion known where the Yale corporation has allowed any but Yale functions to take place within its buildings. The new buildings of Yale were thrown open to the visitors and were much admired. The reception at the Art Gallery given by the Daughters was one of the most enjoyable occasions that New Haven has ever witnessed. The Old Colony Historical Society rooms where the Congress was held was both appropriate and convenient.

General George H. Ford, president of the Quinpiack Club, covered himself with glory by his generous hospitality and courteous manner to all who visited this particularly attractive club house. The banquet which terminated the enjoyment was conducted in a very enthusiastic manner and thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present.

THERE is no society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the following Southern States: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and the present administration are trying to awaken interest in these localities for the formation of state societies. Will any one interested in this subject who has friends in these various states, send their names to the Secretary-General, Edward Payson Cone, 100 Broadway, New York City. The South is a good field for our societies, for to this day the South remains the one part of the Union in which the white population is almost wholly unaffected by foreign immigration. Its percentage of foreign blood is only trifling. In the whole eleven States of the old Southern Confederacy there are only about one-quarter as many foreign-born as there are in the City of New York alone, and the single State of Texas contains more than one-half of them.



GENERAL EDWIN SENECA GREELEY,  
New Haven, Conn.

President of Yale National Bank.

Elected President-General of the National Society Sons of the  
American Revolution, May 1st, 1903.

### HEROES.

There are multitudes of heroes  
Who are numbered with the dead,  
Unknown heroes, unsung heroes  
Lying where no tear is shed—  
Lying in the shallow trenches,  
Buried in a martial shroud,  
While their requiems were echoed  
From the cannon-mouthings loud.

There are heroes, unknown heroes,  
In their long and silent sleep,  
Lying 'neath th' roaring billows  
Of the dark unfathomed deep—  
Lying in the gloomy caverns  
Of the silent, nether sea,  
Through the months, the years, the ages  
Leading to Eternity.

All unknown and all unknowing,  
Still, as worthy as the known;  
Tho' their names were never graven  
Upon monuments of stone,  
Tho' unsung, unknown, forgotten,  
Every spirit still shall be  
Abroad where armies battle  
And abroad upon the sea.

For 'tis little, little matter  
Where they died or where they sleep,  
Whether wreathed with twining laurel  
Or with coral of the deep;  
Whether any heart doth miss them,  
Whether any tears are shed,  
Somewhere there are crowns emblazoned  
With the glory of the dead.

FLOYD D. RAZE.

THE new administration of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution propose to call themselves a "business administration" and to show the state societies that something will be done for them during their term of office. The National Society really has never done much of anything as a National Society for lack of funds. This administration proposes to show that the National Society can do something for the various states and hopes to make a report at its next congress that will have the endorsement of the various states. There is no reason why certain arrangements cannot be made whereby the headquarters of the National Society can be made of great assistance to the members at large.

THE annual banquet given by the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held at Delmonico's, Saturday evening, April 18, 1903, was very numerous attended by an enthusiastic assemblage of Sons and Daughters. The menu card was a particularly attractive one from a design by Compatriot Withington Robinson, 384 participating. The Board of Managers of the National Society attended as the guests of the State Society, and the following interesting addresses were made:—

Hon. Walter S. Logan, "What We Have Done."

Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, "Dutch Influence on the Republic."

Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., "The Prospect of Universal Peace."

Hon. Edward Warfield, "The Ladies and What They Have Done for the Cause of Patriotism."

Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, "New York in the Revolution."

Capt. W. H. Slayton, "The Sea Power of the Republic."

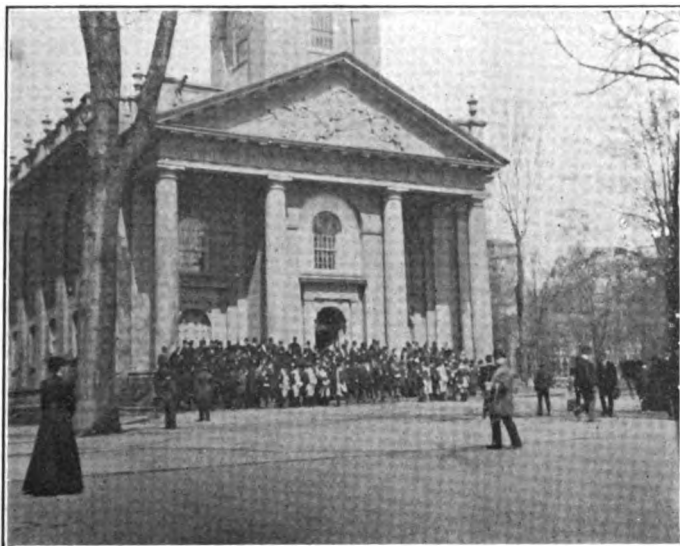
Col. John J. Murphy, "Irishmen in the Revolution."

Prof. William K. Wickes, "The Spirit of the Buff and Blue."

### ON THE ALERT.

There was an aspiring citizen in Mississippi who used to quote grandiloquently the familiar saying, "The office should seek the man, not the man the office." On one occasion he was observed electioneering for himself in the old-fashioned style, with whiskey, cigars, etc. Being reminded of his recent lofty utterances, he answered: "I still maintain my position. The office should seek the man; but, by gad! sah, the man should be around when the office is looking for him."—Argonaut.

This little squib is very pertinent at the present time. There are too many men in our society who work for unselfish patriotism as they call it. They have no desire, according to their stories, but to be of use to the Cause. When you hear men talking this way they will bear watching; there are none of us but what are working for some object either in the way of money or honors. When we get money we can more readily buy honors with it. If we have no money we work and give our time for the same purpose. In politics a man must be made prominent by being brought before the public before he can hope for political preferment. Any honor that our society can give a man in the way of an office is bringing him that much more into the public eye, and placing him where political honors are apt to overtake him. Our society is a national body, it contains most of our prominent national men, and the fact that we are national officers is brought constantly before these 11,000 prominent Americans and any honor conferred by such a society is the strongest kind of endorsement that a man is fit to fill most any position of honor that his countrymen may give him.



"OLD CENTER CHURCH"

On the Green, New Haven, Conn.

**FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS, SONS OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION,  
HELD AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.,  
APRIL 30th to MAY 1st, 1903.**

THE Fourteenth Annual Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held at New Haven April 30 to May 1, 1903. The Congress was opened by President-General Edwin Warfield being escorted to the chair with the colors by a detail of Minute Men from Washington, D. C. Chaplain-General Rufus W. Clark, D. D., opened the Congress with prayer. The President-General then introduced General Merwin, of New Haven, who, in the absence of Mayor Studley, welcomed the congress to the city. President-General Warfield replied in a happy manner. A Credential Committee consisting of Messrs. J. Noble Stockett, of Maryland; Louis H. Cornish of New York; Herbert W. Kimball, of Massachusetts; Wallace Donald McLean, of District of Columbia, and Thomas Pitts, of Michigan, were appointed. A recess of ten minutes was then taken, during which Ex-Presidents Logan and Breckinridge addressed the congress. Governor Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, was then presented and made a brief address. A motion was made that the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States be adopted as the rules to govern the congress during its deliberations. Judge Whitehead offered resolutions of thanks to the minute men of Washington, D. C., for their attendance at the congress. Various reports of the general officers were then read. An appropriation of \$800 was made to further the work of the Educational Committee, of which General Thomas M. Anderson is chairman. Col. Wm. Ridgley Griffith, of Maryland, made an appeal for contributions to the fund for the erection of a monument to the martyrs who died in the prison ships at Wallabout Basin. About \$2,000 was realized from the appeal. The Registrar-General reported that 988 new members had been admitted to membership during the past year. The Empire State Society leads with a total of 154 new members; Massachusetts second with 140, and District of Columbia third with eighty-five. A new society that of the Society of the Orient, was formed during the past year. A motion to strike off 100 more medals for patriots who served in the Spanish War was made by General J. C. Breckinridge and carried. George W. Bates, historian-general, read an interesting and exhaustive report in relation to the society at large. In the afternoon a visit was made to the buildings of Yale College. In the evening a reception was given to the visiting delegates by the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter of New Haven, and the Regent, Mrs. Wm. Moseley, and the State Regent, Miss Sarah T. Kinney, and other prominent D. A. R. received in a very successful manner. The guests were entertained by the beautiful pictures which adorned the walls and especially by a picture of George Washington by the artist Jonathan Trumbull. Refreshments were served and in every respect a delightful evening was spent.

Before the opening of the morning session of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution the delegates to the Fourteenth Congress were photographed on the steps of Center church. The crypt was opened and the sons visited the historic spot under Center Church.

There was submitted for adoption a new marker for graves of Revolutionary patriots. The marker in general design is the same as the old, save that it includes a block of granite at the end of the rod that serves as an anchor and prevents the theft of the stone.

Hon. John Goode, of Washington, D. C., called attention to a movement inaugurated in Virginia to celebrate on May 13, 1907, at Jamestown, to commemorate the first permanent settlement in America by the English speaking people. A company has been organized with General Fitzhugh Lee as president. Mr. Goode said the movement deserved the co-operation of the people throughout the country. Jamestown should be held in everlasting remembrance. It was there the first legislative assembly met in America.

The congress passed a resolution approving of the celebration and recommending its support. The regular order of business was then followed with the reports from the various States.

A pro rata tax was laid upon the various State societies for the fund as the S. A. R. contribution to the prison ship martyrs' memorial at Fort Greene, New York. Colonel Griffith, of Maryland, the chairman of the Monument Committee, received subscriptions amounting to \$2,000 for the fund. About \$3,000 more remains to be raised.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was a subject for discussion this morning. James T. DuBois, of Washington, D. C., an official in the diplomatic service, offered a resolution on the subject.

Mr. DuBois in his resolution said that inasmuch as a great many people of the United States were not familiar with the words of the "Star Spangled Banner," he moved that the society recommend that all societies during the exercises in which the American flag is unfurled that the "Star Spangled Banner" be sung. There was some opposition made to the national society going on record as admitting that the American people were ignorant of the words of their national anthem.

Mr. DuBois' resolution was passed with the striking out of the word "great."

Judge Morris B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, nominated for president-general of the national society, General Edwin S. Greeley, of New Haven. W. W. J. Warren, of New York, seconded the nomination of General Greeley.

Pennsylvania had a candidate for the president-general's chair in Judge Hancock, of Franklin, Pa., but his name was not brought before the convention. Governor Franklin Murphy spoke in favor of General Greeley.

Major Ira H. Evans, of Austin, Tex., president of the Texas society, endorsed General Greeley for the presidency.

Major Evans said that Connecticut had contributed to the State of Texas many of her citizens who had distinguished themselves in that State. Texas, because of that fact, found pleasure in endorsing General Greeley.

Upon motion of John Whitehead, president of the New Jersey Society, the secretary-general cast the ballot for General Greeley for the office of president-general. Major General Breckinridge, U. S. A., moved that the declaration of the vote be made by a rising vote of the congress, and this was done.

General Greeley was escorted before the congress by Judge Whitehead, of New Jersey, Judge Goode, of Virginia, and Judge Hancock, of Pennsylvania, with the minute men.

General Greeley made a brief address.

Vice-presidents-general, Ira H. Evans, Austin, Tex.: Dr. John W. Bayne, Washington, D. C.; Arthur W. Dennis, Rhode Island; Daniel M. Lord, Chicago, Ill.; John J. Hubbell, Newark, N. J.

Secretary-general, Edward Payson Cone, New York.

Treasurer-general, Nathan Warren, Boston.

Registrar-general, A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.

Historian-general, George Williams Bates, Detroit, Mich.

Chaplain-general, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Detroit, Mich.





SOME ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE CONGRESS.

### Banquet Given to the Delegates by the Connecticut Society S. A. R.

The banquet in Music Hall of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was one of the most brilliant events of the season. The hall was decorated with hundreds of American flags that formed a canopy over the tables below, at which the Sons were seated. In the galleries were many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

When the delegates had been assigned to their seats the "Minute Men" escorted the speakers to their seats. The guests were seated as follows: Edwin Warfield, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Rev. R. W. Clark, Jonathan Trumbull, President A. T. Hadley, General Curtiss Guild, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts; Hon. John Goode, Rev. W. L. Phillips, D. D., Prof. H. W. Rogers, Gen. S. E. Merwin, Col. N. G. Osborn, Gen. E. S. Greeley, Hon. W. S. Logan, E. P. Cone, H. D. Ross, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Hon. L. P. Deming.

Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of Detroit, Mich., the chaplain-general, invoked divine blessing and the Sons and their guests then proceeded with the banquet. The delegates sang the "Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie" and other patriotic songs. Yale men who were numerous in the gathering just to break the chord of patriotic tunes, sang old and familiar Yale songs, ending with a Yale cheer. It turned out that a great portion of the delegates were Yale alumni.

Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Society, made a few introductory remarks in reference to the history of Connecticut. He then introduced in a few well chosen words the toastmaster of the evening, Colonel N. G. Osborn. The first speaker of the evening was Hon. Edwin Warfield, former president-general of the national society, from Maryland. General Warfield spoke in part as follows on "The Sons of the American Revolution:"

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great honor to be a native of a State like 'Old Maryland.' You have paid my State a great honor, and I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart for this most hospitable reception. This is a magnificent banquet, one of the most magnificent ones I have ever had the pleasure of appearing before. This is greatly so because it is attended by so many beautiful women from this State and neighboring ones. Your State has done a great deal for our order, giving us over 1,000 members. We have here with us to-night the man who presides over one of the greatest institutions of learning in the world, and an institution which has greatly assisted in making our country's history. I think that Yale ought to have the history of our organization in its library, and when the student reads it he will see what our ancestors have done in making the nation's history. I do not know as I can be called an alumnus of Yale, but all the early education I had was acquired in an old log hut which was presided over and taught by a Yale graduate. One thing I have noticed and greatly admired in your beautiful city, and that is the manly character of the young men. I am of an inquisitive turn of mind, and I have made it a point to observe them while in this city. Those whom I have been brought in contact with have impressed me as being the highest type of manhood. I think of those boys at Yale as an old negro once said to me: 'I'm rize right.' I want to say in closing that I have been greatly benefited by being president of your organization. It has made

a better man and citizen of me, and I love that glorious American flag more than I ever did before. I thank you, gentlemen." The speaker was loudly applauded.

Past President-General Logan, of New York, then took the floor, and in a splendid speech presented Past President Warfield with a magnificent large framed picture of the officers of the organization for last year.

The next speaker of the evening was President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, who received an ovation of applause. He spoke on "The Yale Spirit of '76 and 1903." He extended his most hearty thanks for the welcome given him, and said: "I believe that the Yale spirit of '76 and the spirit which you represent is the same, one of loyalty and patriotism. Every good university tries to make every student who enters it feel that he is a part of a universal spirit of action and a physical and mental inspiration of that spirit. There is another thing which Yale has in common with the Sons of the American Revolution, and that is patriotism. The Sons of the American Revolution represent the interests and powers of our country's most influential citizens. We are glad to have you here and we are glad that you have honored one of our citizens by electing him your president, and we pledge ourselves to become better citizens by the influences which you have left with us."

Hon. John Goode, of Washington, spoke on "Virginia and the Revolution," giving a very interesting historical address and not omitting some handsome compliments for the fair ladies present.

The next speaker of the evening was General Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts was asked to respond to the toast, "George Washington." He said:

"If the exaggerated worship of George Washington the demigod has passed it has been replaced with the infinitely healthier respect and veneration for George Washington the man. We have passed alike through the period that merely magnified him, and the reaction that produced the flaw-picker and the iconoclast. Both have given way to the wholesome admiration that does not expect in the perfect patriot the impossible, flawless man."

"Washington and Lincoln stand so incomparably above other great Americans that it may well be doubted if history will ever add a third to the two men whose noble lives are an illustration that patriotism knows not the limitation of class or caste. The affection of the people is to-day more truly Lincoln's, but it is a moot question whether in actual achievement the defeat of the Rebellion was of more importance than the victory of the Revolution. It is a question that I hope we shall not try to solve. The best thought, it seems to me, that comes from the comparison of these two great patriots is that the cause of the people was as safe in the hands of the Virginian land owner as it was in those of the rail splitter from Illinois, that resistance to the passing clamor of the mob was as much a part of the nature of the rugged boy from the squatter's cabin as it was of that of the polished descendant of the Colonial aristocracy."

Both men were great because the character of each compelled support alike against open hostility and secret envy.

It is the habit of Americans to paint Washington as the great unselfish leader of a patriotic and united people, winning battles with a half-equipped army against the trained veterans of Europe. It is a pleasant picture but not a perfect one.

Washington did not escape the usual fate of public men in all ages. He had to face, and did face, and face down, opposition and abuse to the day of his death. Spurious letters were published and attributed to him. Benjamin Franklin's grandson, the bitter and unhappy Mr. Bache, wrote in his newspaper: "If ever a nation has been debauched by a man the American nation has been debauched by Washington;" and the great political party which rose from the ranks of his opponents actually opposed at the outset the celebration of Washington's birthday as a step in the direction of a monarchy.

Moreover, the men that fought Washington in Congress again and again were by no means personally corrupt or toad-eaters to the contemptible Gates.

Roger Sherman, John Adams, Richard Henry Lee, men that we have learned to revere as sincere lovers of their country, and they were, actually fought Washington in Congress at one time or another and hindered the progress of American freedom by conscientious obstinacy, just as men equally sincere to-day postpone the solution of inevitable and difficult problems by insisting that they must not be solved at all.

His bitterest trial was in leading the armies of thirteen colonies highly jealous of each other, and, though in main of the same blood, of different manners and traditions.

The whole American people did not rise and shout for war. The fervor for freedom in certain quarters was very faint indeed. Of the 231,771 men in the Continental Army, Massa-



chusetts furnished 67,907, and Connecticut 31,939, but in some colonies the contingent nearly touched the vanishing point.

The army, too, was curiously like other armies. All its individual members were not exactly heroes nor gentle, perfect knights.

The frank confession of Colonel Higginson's discovery, one Henry Tufts, gives an interesting sidelight on some of the rank and file of the Continental army. Tufts, who was a ne'er-do-well private, described, among other things, how certain patriots in the army at the siege of Boston swindled the commissary and bought New England rum with the stolen money. He even testified that to get rum the Continental soldier at times would sell the hardly won powder out of his powder horn. Washington himself grieves at the marauders in his army that robbed the New York farmers and carried a curse upon the whole American cause.

There was a time when the whole Pennsylvania line mutinied, and if we New Englanders are tempted to jeer at the behavior of the Seventy-first New York at Santiago, a memory of the behavior of the New England troops in some of Washington's operations about New York may possibly remind us that there were other battles than Bunker Hill and Bennington and Yorktown.

The character of those who provided such supplies as were furnished, too, was not absolutely beyond reproach, and Private Jesse Lukens, writing to his friend in Philadelphia from the trenches about Boston, calls them frankly "a cursed set of sharpers who cannot be matched," more than hints at fraudulent accounts and complains of the falsehoods in the newspapers. The same lively narrator relates how, when one patriot was put in the guard house for theft, the whole company mutinied, and this under the very guns of the enemy. Washington himself wrote despairingly of the utter lack of discipline and the fear of the elected officers of offending their men. It sounds odd to read of Washington breaking one colonel and two captains for cowardice at Bunker Hill. He did.

Yet he bore it, bore it, and won in spite of it. The man who in the French and Indian war had twice thrown down his commission in disgust, the passionate, fiery, virile nature that stemmed defeat at Monmouth as Sheridan stemmed it at Cedar Creek, that flung a bare brigade of starving scarecrows across a freezing river, and riding in the front of the line, not behind it, dared and achieved the impossible at Trenton and Princeton, curbed himself to silence in the face of bitterest slights from his own government than any other American commander has ever had to bear, and triumphed in the end, the first great soldier of his country.

Later biographers may belittle the purely military side of Washington's career, but at least against the flippant judgment of a Paul Leicester Ford may be set the judgment of Frederick the Great, that Washington's campaign of Trenton and Princeton was the most wonderful military achievement in a century that had known Rossbach and Blenheim.

It is Guizot who says of Washington:

"He did the two greatest things that in politics it is given to man to attempt; he maintained in peace the independence of his country that he had won in war; he founded a free government in the name of law and order and established their control."

It is Guizot again, Guizot the royalist who was to be driven into exile by the revolution against Louis Philippe, who says of the great republican, "No policy other than his could have accomplished what Washington accomplished. He had this pure glory that he was victorious as long as he governed and rendered it possible that after him his adversaries should triumph without any upheaval of the state."

Further, if George Washington, without an arsenal or a powder mill or a factory of any sort worthy of the name, with no credit and no system of finance and thirteen squabbling provinces pulling thirteen unlucky ways, could yet do his work so well and leave so noble and inspiring an example that even his royalist critics call him "the purest and most fortunate of great men," can we who follow with infinite greater material blessings, yet, oh, so far below the heights trod by that lonely, lofty soul, shirk any sacrifice that his country and ours may enjoy in fuller measure what he praised as the greatest good even on the day of his farewell, "The benign influences of good laws under a free government."

Rev. Watson L. Phillips spoke on "Patriotism and Public Servants." Dr. Phillips said: "We are coming to take pride in our ancestry and to sacredly cherish those great names, deeds and places that have illuminated our history. It is commendable to keep fragrant the memory of the makers of history, for the people which does not revere its heroes will soon cease

producing heroes. To-day your public servants are our rulers. And are they not our patriots? We can insist that public men are public servants, that public office is not a private cinch, and that patriotism is essential to the best service. Intelligent and self-sacrificing love of country is patriotism. We want the patriotism that gives. We have produced and shall continue to produce such patriots, for there is that in the air and the traditions of the republic which makes men."

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, of the Yale Law School, spoke on the subject, "Connecticut in the Revolution." The speaker alluded to the fact that from the beginning to the end of the revolution the men of Connecticut were united, faithful and fearless in their defense of the patriots' cause. The early trials to which the people of the thirteen colonies were subjected were, interestingly discussed, and the part that Connecticut took in alleviating these trials was most heartily endorsed. The work of Connecticut men in the councils and assemblies and their great and glorious achievements on the field of battle were chronicled by the speaker in a manner that drew forth hearty outbursts of enthusiasm. The expenses of the revolution and the part that Connecticut took in paying her share of the debt were interestingly portrayed. The first aggressive blow struck at British power was accredited to Connecticut, this State conceiving the measure which resulted in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga.

A very attractive menu card was given to each guest, and that the delegates might not overstay their time, a watch was given each one. One of the diners said that the menu card contained everything but cordial. His companion suggested that everything so far had been so cordial that it would not be missed from the menu card. Another member approached one of the Connecticut delegation and said he hoped that the dignity of the Connecticut Society was not being disturbed. The prominent Connecticut member said "D—m the dignity as long as you are having a good time."

On Decoration Day the Washington Continental Guard will raise a flag for the first time at Cypress Hills Cemetery plot, called Mount Victory, in which are buried thirty-five members of this organization who served in the War of 1812, among whom are General Abraham Dally.

#### HINTS FROM NEW HAVEN.

A Mrs. Bartholomew, of New Haven, made 200 self-satisfied clubwomen "sit up and stare" when she appeared at one of the club breakfasts this week. Mrs. Bartholomew is a Daughter of the American Revolution and is a regent of the local chapter. But her gown and hat were the interesting features of her presence. "I had no idea they made such lovely clothes in New Haven," said one clubwoman as she wiggled the jet pendants on her \$40 hat. "She does look like a New Yorker," condescended another. Mrs. Bartholomew is a beautiful woman with snow-white hair, a youthful complexion and a lithe and girlish figure. Her gown was white Japanese silk, richly embroidered in the same color, and her Leghorn hat was of chip straw with a white plume. She carried a stole of chiffon. This profusion of whiteness harmonized with her soft beauty, and in every way she was the striking feature of this club breakfast.

A trolley ride, planned by the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century will have the historic places on Long Island as objective points of the excursion. Several guests have been invited. The party will stop at King Manor, Jamaica, where refreshments will be served, and will go thence to the Quaker meeting house in Flushing.

A prominent member of the Daughters of the Revolution, a general officer, says of the National S. A. R. Register:

"I sat me down to look over my new treasures. So interesting did I find them and so absorbed was I in glimpsing them through, that I forgot all about my letters to be written and sat up very late over the volumes, etc.

"What a great work it is to prepare books like the registers. To print to preserve and to print so luxuriously is to do honor indeed to the ancestors.

"Thanking you for a very great pleasure as well as for a very great aid rendered."



CHARLES WALTER BROWN,  
AUTHOR OF MANY HISTORICAL WORKS.

William Vincent Byars, the well known author and critic, writes entertainingly in the *St. Louis Star*, of Charles Walter Brown's contributions to patriotic literature and the place he occupies as a biographer. The following sketch of Mr. Brown is taken mainly from the *Star* and the *St. Louis Republic*:

Charles Walter Brown is a native of this city (St. Louis). He was educated in the St. Louis public schools and the State University at Columbia, where his father, the late Professor Isaac Hinton Brown, was superintendent of the city schools. Mr. Brown began his literary career on the *St. Louis Republic* when the late lamented Clarence H. Howell was its managing editor. In 1889 he embarked in the publishing business under the firm name of I. H. Brown & Co., named in honor of his father, then recently deceased. His publishing venture was for a time fairly successful and doubtless would have continued so but for the panic of 1893. In the fall of 1890 he established the *Inland Journal of Education*, of which he was both editor and publisher. While conducting this paper Mr. Brown made more than one hundred addresses before educational assemblies in every State bordering the Mississippi and South to the Rio Grande. His articles in the *Republic* written during his visits to the Southwest, in which he advocated statehood for our Spanish speaking territories, emigration from the populous centers of the East, and closer social and commercial relations with our sister republics of the South, won for him a wide reputation as a forceful writer and advanced thinker on economic questions. His semi-humorous lecture on "Mexico, Past, Present and Future," as first published in the *Republic*, has been republished either in part or in its entirety in half the papers of the Southwest. The same may be said of his lectures on "Mexico, the Egypt of the New World," "Santa Fe, Old and New," "Across the Rio Grande," "Among the Rockies," and others with scenes laid toward the Montezumas. His numerous addresses on educational subjects delivered before teachers' associations, were scholarly and timely and showed him possessed of a knowledge of the needs of our educational system not generally found in one of his years.

In the spring of 1893 he closed out his publishing interests owing to the financial depression then effecting the entire country, and after dividing the plates of his books among several publishing houses in New York and Chicago, retired to

his farm in the Ozark Hills of Southeast Missouri, absolutely free from commercial liabilities, or in fact debts of any kind. In liquidating all obligations, however, it left him impoverished with only the royalties from his and his father's books, amounting to less than \$1,000 annually.

In 1897 Mr. Brown was made editor of the several Western State editions of the *Teacher's Institute*, a well-known educational paper, published by E. L. Kellogg & Company, New York, of which A. Flanagan, the publisher, was the Chicago manager. During this period of activity and until the fall of 1900, Mr. Brown gave considerable attention to the study of commercial advertising, including all lines of trade, and the many booklets and folders produced by him shows a knowledge of the commercial side of life possessed by few literary men. In addition to more than a score of these pamphlets, he found time to write, edit or compile many books, perhaps fifty in all, and all of an educational character.

In 1900 he became literary editor for the old established house of Donohue & Henneberry, Chicago, now M. A. Donohue & Company, which position he still holds. His time is chiefly employed in reading and editing the many manuscripts submitted to his firm for publication, while his evenings are spent at the Press Club, where he is both librarian and a director of that large and influential organization of literary men.

Some of Mr. Brown's books have enjoyed immense sales. "Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy," published in 1898, passed its hundredth thousand some years ago. "Common School Elocution," "Rational Elocution," "Common School Question Book," and "Brown's Speakers," some thirty books in all, and in which Mr. Brown's name appears as editor, have sold in the aggregate upwards of a million copies, while "John Paul Jones," "Ethan Allen" and others commemorating the lives and deeds of American heroes, are extremely popular with the youth of our country, and are well worthy a place in every library. The same may be said of the lives of Washington, Sherman, Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt, in which Mr. Brown's name appears as joint author with such able scholars as Hon. Joseph H. Barrett and Benson J. Lossing. In these picturesque American biographies which have commended him to popular favor, Mr. Brown has shown himself able to deal with them as historical persons without detracting anything from the romantic qualities of their individuality. His exceptional talent for narrative causes what are in reality painstaking and accurate biographies to possess the fascination of romance. He competes with historical fiction by developing the superior interests of the facts as they grew out of the lives of his heroes and the life of their times. Few biographies intended for popular reading and the widest general circulation illustrates the same faculty of measuring statement and giving its governing value to fact while developing the picturesque and the romantic as it lies latent in history.

Among the volumes announced to follow those already published are the lives of Paul Revere, Lafayette, Putnam, Gates, Greene, Pulaski, Kosciuszko, Montgomery and Sergeant Jasper, whom Mr. Brown has selected as illustrating their meaning and the meaning of their time as men of action. Mr. Brown is rapidly forging his way to the front rank as a biographer and historian—a field in which he has many competitors but few peers.

Throughout all of his writings the spirit of patriotism and love of country is manifested to a marked degree, yet it is not singular that his thoughts and literary efforts should lie in that direction; he is simply following in the footsteps of those who have gone before him. Mr. Brown traces his ancestry in America to the Mayflower, which brought to these then cheerless shores the hopeful though unfortunate Peter Brown, who is best known to history through having his feet so badly frost bitten during the winter of 1620 and 1621 that he became a permanent cripple.

In 1890 Mr. Brown established the Brown Oratorical Contest at McKendree University, Lebanon, Illinois, in honor of his father who was a student at that institution in 1861, but left to enter the Navy when President Lincoln called for volunteers to maintain the bond of union established at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. In recognition of his interest in the college and the place he has achieved in literature, McKendree University has conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Brown is now in his thirty-sixth year—the very prime of mental and physical activity, thus giving promise of still greater literary achievements. He is unmarried and gives little time to social functions, preferring the exclusiveness of the club, where he is an honored member among a coterie of brilliant minds such as Opie Read, Stanley Waterloo, John McGovern, Emerson Hough, George Ade, William Lightfoot Visscher, Paul Carns, H. S. Canfield, George B. McCutcheon, Nixon Waterman, Charles Eugene Banks and many others equally as well known throughout the West.

# BATTLE OF LEXINGTON DESCRIBED IN AN ANCIENT BOOK.

The Sons of the Revolution recently selected the 19th day of April as the time of their annual meeting hereafter. This is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, in 1775, the initial conflict of the revolution which brought about American freedom. In a quaint old book this is recorded of the battle thus commemorated:

"1. And it came to pass that Thomas, captain of the King of Britain privately sent a chosen band of men, about the eleventh hour of the night, to a place called in the Italian tongue Concordia, to destroy the storehouses of the people and the implements of war.

"2. Yet, notwithstanding it was the night season when the soldiers set out, and the governor kept a strict watch, the people of the province had notice thereof.

"3. And there assembled together of the people of the province, three score and ten persons, and the soldiers of the King of Britain were eight hundred valiant men.

"4. And when the soldiers saw that the people of the province were collected together they shouted with a great shout, and as they shouted they shot at the people of the province, and it was said that some of the people were slain.

"5. And it came to pass that John, captain of a company of the province, when he heard the shouting of the men of war, that he armed himself and ran, and about four hundred men followed after him to the battle.

"6. And they overtook the soldiers of the King of Britain at a place called in the vernacular tongue Lexington, and they fought with them there; and the soldiers fled by the highway of the country; and John and the men who were with him followed hard after them, warring as they went, until thou comest to a mountain that looketh toward the town.

"7. And the men of Britain were very weary and chafed in their minds; and it was about the going down of the sun when they ascended the mountain, and they rested them that night.

"8. And on the morrow they passed over the river and went into the town; and the number of the slain of the men of Britain were three score and five persons; and there fell of the people of the provinces two score and ten men.

"9. And it came to pass when it was known throughout the land of Columbia that some of the people of the provinces were slain by the soldiers of the King of Britain

"10. That the leaders of the people cried out, saying: 'What part have we in George, or what inheritance in the house of Brunswick? Lo, he hath cast us off as aliens to his house and dealeth with us as his enemies.'

"11. Then the people strengthened themselves greatly, and encouraged one another to fight manfully for their country, their wives and their little ones.

"12. And the people accustomed themselves to the exercises of war; and instead of the voice of melody and the songs of gladness, the sound of the trumpet and the shouting of the warriors were heard."

## TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE

Concord, N. H., April 28, 1903.

Editor Spirit of '76,

18 and 20 Rose street, New York City.

Dear Sir—Please insert the following wants in the column "To perfect the Family Tree:"

SILSBY-BLISS.—I hear of a marriage prior to 1800 in Connecticut between Silsby and Bliss and I have reason to think that this marriage was between the parents of John Silsby, of Norwich and New London, Conn., born Scotland, Conn., August 30, 1782. His parents' names are unknown to me, but the use of Bliss as a middle name by Captain Zachariah Bliss Silsby, born 1779, a brother of John Silsby, and among the descendants of both these brothers down to the present day would indicate a connection of some kind with the Bliss family. Will some one who has the record of that family furnish dates and names?

SILSBY-TRUEDELL.—Wanted the address of some descendant of Erminda, dau. John and Mary (Gable) Silsby, born 1835, married 1861 Josiah Bennett Truesdell, who in 1875 was a farmer near Big Flat, N. Y. I would like the ancestry of John Silsby.

SILSBEE.—Wanted the address of some descendant of Mrs. Rachel Silsbee, who died at Parma, Mich., Mar. 9, 1895, aged 80. She went to Michigan in 1843, probably from New York. I would also like the ancestry of Rachel.

SILSBEE-ALLEN.—Wanted the ancestry of Emma Silsbee who married at Ypsilanti, Mich., about 1860, Arthur F. Allen, son of Dr. Joseph C. and Lucy Tilden (Champion) Allen, born 1839.

SILSBY-ALLEN.—Lydia Allen married March 1, 1715 at Windham, Conn., Jonathan Silsby. I want dates and places

of birth and death of Lydia, with names of her parents, including maiden name of her mother.

In the Transcript of September 24, 1902, No. 5743, "J. L. W." mentioned "John Allen, of Barnstable, Mass., who married Mary Howard and had John, b. 1674; Isaac, b. 1679; removed from Barnstable prior to 1683, it is said to Conn." Cannot J. L. W. find this Lydia among the children of John?

SILSBY-WALLACE.—Wanted the ancestry of Samuel Silsbee, of Bangor, N. Y., born at Hoosick, N. Y., married Mary Wallace and had Louisa, Sally, Alfred and Pike. Samuel died before 1812 and Mary married second James Adams, of Bangor, in 1814. He was the son of Samuel and Deborah (Bishop) Adams. During the war of 1812 Mary kept a public house in Herkimer, N. Y. I would also like the address of any descendant of Samuel.

SILSBY-TOWER-BAKER.—Wanted the ancestry of Enos Silsby and his two wives. He was born in Vermont in 1777; married first December 20, 1805, Rebecca Tower; second, January 17, 1821, Frances Baker, and had John, Alfred, Wilson, Benjamin Franklin, Rebecca, besides three (3) sons who died young, names unknown. Any dates or names on this family or address of any descendant of Enos will be of value.

SILSBY-ABBOTT-TICE.—Will some one who is familiar with the records of the Abbott and Tice families aid me with some data on the marriage of Roxy Silsby, of Windham or Scotland, Conn., to first Samuel Abbott, second Peter Tice; both husbands were of New York City. I think the date of the Abbott marriage was about 1800. By first marriage there was a son, Samuel, Jr. The address of any descendant of either Abbott or Tice will be of service.

Yours truly,

GEORGE H. SILSBY,  
Concord, N. H.

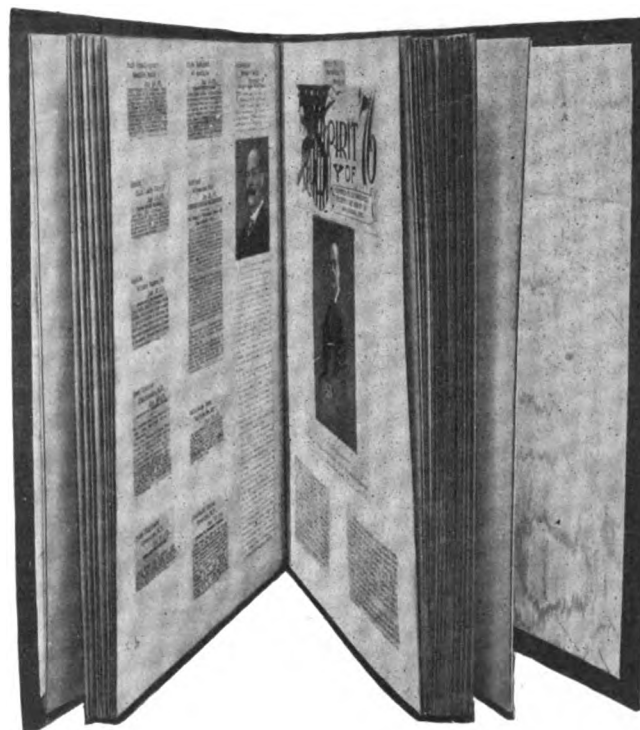
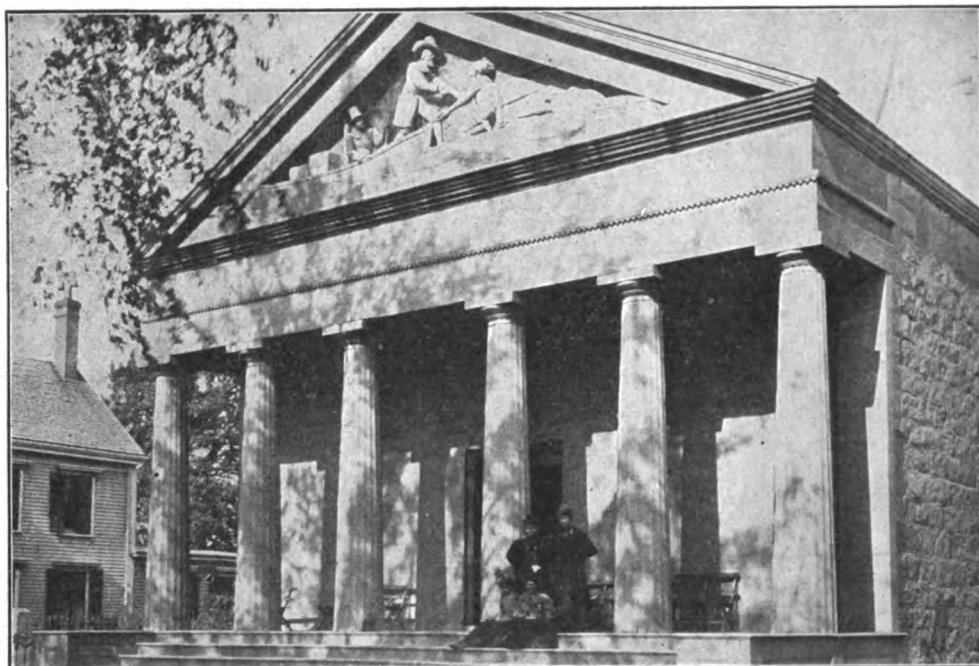


PHOTO OF ALBUM CREATED BY THE  
ARGUS PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, NEW YORK CITY.

This illustrates an album which was compiled for press clippings in relation to the death of the late Charles Waldo Haskins, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. The firm, Haskins & Sells, appreciating the comments made of the late Charles Waldo Haskins, a member of the firm, ordered two sets of a scrap book containing all the newspaper articles and obituaries about him. The album, of which we show a picture herewith, was gotten up in very handsome style. The cover is in full black seal, and the inside lined with white watered silk. The work of the Argus Press Clipping Bureau, under the direction of its able manager, Otto Spengler, has turned out a very handsome book, and this album contains sentiments not only from the daily press, but also from numerous periodicals and magazines and special publications along the lines in which Charles Waldo Haskins took a prominent part.



From "The Century Book of the American Colonies."

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PILGRIM HALL, PLYMOUTH.

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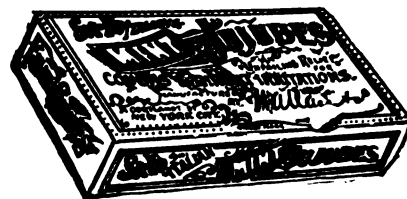
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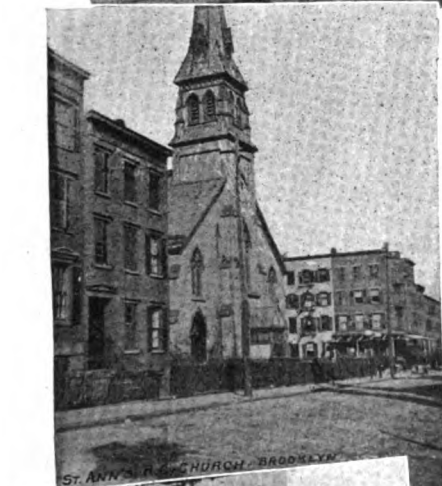
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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

Vol. IX. No. 10. Published Monthly by L. H. CORNISH, 239 Broadway cor Park Place. JUNE 1903. Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter, Sept., 1894. Per Copy, 10 Cents.



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## FIVE COLONIAL FAMILIES.

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The English history of the Tremaine, Board and Ayres families is given for several hundred years prior to the emigration to America. There are extended genealogical notices of many other families and their descendants. It is a history as well as genealogy of Colonial Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey; a military history of the various wars of our country, and its political history from the beginning down to the present day. It embraces among its subjects the story of the prosecution of the Puritans in England, hardships of the pioneers, the early Indian wars, the story of Major Andre and Nathan Hale.

It also contains a list of all of the Colonial and Revolutionary soldiers in all of the five named families, proving eligibility to membership in hereditary patriotic societies.

Illustrations: Tremayne and Board coats-of-arms engraved in colors. Dey, Ayer and Schuyler coat-of-arms. Two steel engraved portraits and 110 of the finest half-tone portraits and views, among others being portraits of John Paulding, Col. Richard Varick, Gen. Simeon DeWitt, James K. Paulding, Vice-president William P. Frye, Senators Nelson W. Aldrich and Francis E. Warren, Joseph and Hyrum Smith, President Joseph Fielding Smith of the Mormon Church, President Joseph Smith of the re-organized Mormon Church, Bishop Cameron Mann of the P. E. Church, Rev. Dr. William Elliot Griffis, Lyman Tremaine, Washington's headquarters at Preakness, N. J., Eyre Manor House and interior of Rampton Church, England, Captor's medal and John Paulding's monument.

Size and extent of work: This work in two volumes constitutes one of the largest genealogical works ever published, including, as it does, all branches of five large Colonial families. It is a monumental work. It is accurate and complete. It is a perfect cyclopedia of genealogy and a mine of information. It is the result of many years of painstaking labor. It contains five hundred more pages than Webster's latest Unabridged Dictionary, and three hundred more pages than Webster's International Dictionary, besides one hundred and fifteen pages of illustrations. It contains more than four times as many illustrations as any other genealogical work. It represents a large expenditure of money, but the price has been placed at the actual cost of the work. Invaluable to the families enumerated, and to college and public libraries, historical and genealogical societies, and professional genealogists.

A general index of contents. Five complete indexes of names, one for each family, containing all names in American families in the work. Two volumes, 16mo., in buckram, 2,300 pages, 115 illustrations. Price for the set, \$20. Now ready for delivery. Address all orders to Murray E. Poole, Ithaca, N. Y. N. B.—Make all checks and drafts payable to E. M. Treman.

Through the efforts of Marion H. Brazier, regent and founder of Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston, the next school-house erected there will bear the name of the founder of the American Navy, Paul Jones. This announcement was made at the fifth anniversary of the chapter—Flag Day. This is the first instance where the memory of this naval hero has been honored publicly, the United States Government being singularly remiss in this respect. Miss Brazier will conduct the exercises incident to the dedication under the auspices of the City of Boston, and her chapter will present the flag pole and flag on that occasion.

## AMERICA'S DEFENDERS.

America's Defenders is the title of one of the latest patriotic songs published, and it is modestly making its way into popular favor. It differs, however, from all other compositions of the kind in this one particular, its sentiment is directed against the foreign invader.

The author has happily chosen for his theme the sentiment dear to the hearts of every true and loyal American. From Maine to California, from Alaska to Florida, there is not one dissenting voice. That there is in the Monroe Doctrine, and all which it implies, a sentiment upon which the whole country is united and determined to sustain, admits of no argument.

It matters not to us now what rights we have in the premises, the interpretation of a violation of any of its tenets by a foreign power, when translated, means war. And that is the sentiment which the author has woven into words and set to music of a marshal character, stirring and inspiring, as a national melody should be.

There are some who tell us that, in order to write a real national song, some great struggle or some stirring event is necessary in order to inspire the author. Well, the stirring event has passed, the enemy has reconnoitered and retired, waiting, perhaps, for a more favorable opportunity to begin operations.

It was during the exciting times in Venezuela, South America, when our country was on the verge of war with Germany, that America's Defenders made its appearance. Had the song been popular at that time, had the melody been played and its echoes heard in the halls of the foreign rulers, it is a question whether even Germany would have gone as far as she did.

We have dwelt considerably on this subject for the reason we believe that this country should have at least one characteristic air or melody that will convey to all foreign powers the universal sentiment of the whole people: in fact, it would not be a bad idea if both Americas would unite in singing "America's Defenders."

The song and chorus is published in the popular style, price twenty-five cents, and may be ordered from Ernest W. Strack, publisher, 964 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the music being composed by Vivian Polk Lowe, and the words, which are printed below, by John M. Hughes.

## AMERICA'S DEFENDERS.

(Copyright.)

When Freedom waved the Stars and Stripes,  
O'er fair Columbia's shore,  
She signaled to her sons: "Ye braves,  
Now guard me evermore;  
And let the treasure of your sires  
Be sacred in your care;  
So tell the nations of the earth,  
And challenge who goes there."

## CHORUS.

Long years ago, by James Monroe,  
A line was drawn with care,  
With magic pen, know ye all men,  
Around that treasure rare,  
'Tis our defense, we guard it hence,  
And challenge who goes there.  
'Tis our defense, we guard it hence,  
And challenge who goes there.

An age has passed, yet, in the while,  
Columbia has been free;  
The gates of Freedom, open wide;  
Her navy, swept the sea.  
In legions too, her sons have fought,  
And won their laurels fair;  
Nor ceased, to guard their treasure well,  
And challenge who goes there.—Chorus.

Now in our might, God and the right,  
Our battle-cry shall be;  
Yet to the world, our flag unfurled,  
Means peace, and harmony.  
But if we must, defend our trust—  
The treasure in our care—  
Americans, to arms! to arms!  
And challenge who goes there.—Chorus.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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## THE PRISON SHIP MARTYRS' MONUMENT FUND.

THE HON. S. V. WHITE has told the editor of The Spirit of '76 that the required amount to acquire the funds from the nation, State and municipality has been raised if the different sums promised by patriotic societies and individuals is sent in before the Fourth of July. The Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution to date have contributed \$1,455.50; Massachusetts State Society, S. A. R., \$200; the Society of Tammany \$1,000, and we hope that those State societies of the S. A. R. who promised to contribute to this fund will do so before Independence Day, so that the announcement may be made at that time that this grand monument to the heroes of the Revolution will be consummated.

THE flag on the front page of this issue of The Spirit of '76 is the original Stars and Stripes which brought forth the beautiful song, "The Star Spangled Banner." This song we print in full, so that members of patriotic societies may be able to make use of it in their gatherings.

An innovation in Memorial Day has been inaugurated by the Gen. Silliman Branch, Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, which will, no doubt, be followed by members of patriotic societies throughout the country. It is to hold services over the graves of Revolutionary soldiers on the Sunday nearest to June 17, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and instead of using the present Stars and Stripes which are used over the remains of Civil War veterans, the flag under which the Revolutionary soldiers fought is placed over their graves and then the grave is strewn with flowers, as is done by the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. H. F. Norcross is responsible for this innovation, which we think a good one.

The work that should receive the serious consideration of the officers of the various State societies is that of chapter building—that is where a community of fifteen members can be gathered together it is policy to form a local chapter to excite local interest. A caller at our office a short time ago said that all he had received from his State society in the three years that he had been a member was an annual bill for his dues. Other State societies have not even held an annual meeting, and the Secretary-General in asking for a report of the

officers elected has never received even an answer. This condition of things does not mean a rapid growth, and the National Society should be in a position where it can excite interest where it is now waning and also act as an adviser and help to the weaker societies, and instill enthusiasm in them. Efforts are being made by the Secretary-General to form State societies in the Southern States, and encouragement has been received from Alabama and South Carolina.

THE Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution sent a message to the president of the Cuban Republic upon its inauguration as an independent nation.

It was handsomely engrossed by Compatriot Withington Robinson, and forwarded to Cuba in a large oak frame.

The following reply has been received from the President of the Republic:

### REPUBLICA DE CUBA PRESIDENCIA.

Havana, May 20, 1903.

Mr. Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, New York.

Dear Sir: It is a great honor for me to express to you, in the name of the Cuban people, the warm feeling of sincere gratitude which they have experienced by receiving, on this day of happiness and national rejoicing, the cordial greetings sent to us by the Sons of the American Revolution of New York State.

We are proud of their message because the lineal descendants of the founders of the first American Republic are the best judges to appreciate the bloody sacrifices, at the cost of which the Cubans have conquered, with the help of the American people, their independence and freedom.

The allusive picture accompanying the message is a most satisfactory emblem devised to represent the eldest and youngest Republics of the New World closely united by the strong and sympathetic ties of sisterhood.

I, interpreting the sentiments of the people of Cuba, thank with full heart the noble Sons of the American Revolution, and assure them that the suggestive picture containing their message of welcome on the glorious anniversary of the birth of our Republic, will be cheerfully preserved as the most honorable testimony of their esteem and affection. I am, sir, with my best regards,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) T. ESTRADA PALMA.

## THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

The Star Spangled Banner was written by Francis Scott Key, a resident of Georgetown, the morning after the bombardment of Fort McHenry near Baltimore, in 1814. He was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1779, and died in Washington in 1843. At the time Key was in doubt as to the fate of the fort whose bombardment he had watched throughout the night. The following copy of the poem, published in 1857 by the author's brother-in-law, Chief Justice Taney, is free from the mistakes which have crept in during many years of reprinting this famous piece.

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
 What so proudly we trailed, at the twilight's last gleaming?  
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,  
 O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming;  
 And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there:  
 O say, does the Star Spangled Banner yet wave  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On that shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,  
 Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
 What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
 As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?  
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
 In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:  
 'Tis the Star Spangled Banner: O long may it wave  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where are the foes who so vauntingly swore  
 That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,  
 A home and a country should leave us no more:  
 Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution;  
 No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
 From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;  
 And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand  
 Between their loved homes and the war's desolation:  
 Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land  
 Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation!  
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
 And this be our motto "In God is our trust";  
 And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

THE SPIRIT OF '76 has confined itself too much to one patriotic society. It proposes to reach out and publish items of interest concerning early history that will be interesting to readers and members of any of the patriotic societies. Its scope will be to instill patriotism in the minds, especially of the young, and for this purpose (for the summer months) a liberal commission to scholars who will solicit subscriptions will be given.

A colossal bust of Washington, with pedestal six feet high, such as has been presented to each of the schools of New York City, will be given the school having sent in the largest number of subscriptions before Washington's Birthday, 1904. Subscription blanks and contracts will be sent to any school teacher applying for them.

For the second largest number of subscriptions received a life size bust of Washington will be given in addition to the liberal commissions.

The third prize will be an all wool bunting flag ten feet long.

Five additional prizes of bunting flags 6x8 feet will also be given.

If the teachers in the schools will take this matter up they can soon have their schools decorated with patriotic subjects.

For a club of ten subscriptions a large facsimile of a steel engraving of Stewart's Washington will be given or a fine large illustration of the capitol at Washington in addition to the commission.

We hope to get a large addition to our subscription list from these liberal offers.

THE one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth will take place at Freehold, N. J., Saturday, June 27, 1903. A committee from the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will attend through the kind invitation of Samuel Craig Cowart, chairman of the general committee.

The ceremonies of the day will include a military parade at 11 o'clock, to be reviewed by Gov. Franklin Murphy, commemorative exercises at Monmouth Park in the afternoon, and luncheon in the armory at 2 o'clock p. m.

## THE BETSY ROSS FLAG.

On Sunday, June 14, the patriots of the Revolutionary War will be remembered and honored as the patriots of the Civil War were Memorial Day. It is the custom of the patriotic Revolutionary societies, such as the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, to see that the grave of every Revolutionary patriot is designated by a flag on the Sunday nearest the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and it is also customary to hold services at one of the cemeteries where there are a number of such soldiers buried.

Henry F. Norcross of the General Silliman branch of the S. A. R. of Bridgenort, Conn., is responsible this year for a change in the custom, which promises to spread throughout the country. It is the change from the use of the modern United States flag in decorating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers to that of the colonial days, known as the Betsy Ross flag. The arguments in favor of this flag are that it is the flag the soldier fought under, and it makes a distinction between the soldiers of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.



The flag was first made by Betsy Ross of Philadelphia, from a design by General Washington. It bore the stripes of red and white and the field of blue as at present, but there being but thirteen colonies or States, the white stars were arranged in a circle on the field of blue, and it is among the prettiest flags of the world to-day. It was made by Betsy Ross for Washington in May, 1776, but it was not adopted by Congress until June 14, 1777. By a peculiar coincidence the date on which it will be first used to decorate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers will be June 14, 1903, just one hundred and twenty-six years after its adoption by Congress.

Mr. Norcross had the Betsy Ross flags made to order by Annin & Co. of New York, as there were none on the market, and since he received his order he has interested Ned London, Norwich and Meriden Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters in Southport and all these will use the flag this year. A member of the Sons purchased a number of the flags for use in his home town in Massachusetts, and it is probable the sentiment will grow until it becomes the general custom to use Betsy Ross flags for Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

In this city and vicinity there are about one hundred and fifty graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and these will be decorated and services will be held at the Stratford cemetery on June 14.—Bridgeport Daily Standard.

### COLONIAL LIFE LECTURES.

**T**HIS course of lectures on Colonial Life has been compiled from many volumes of history and fiction. The quaint and ancient happenings of early days have been gathered together, and are told in an interesting manner. The compiler has visited the scenes with his camera and taken the views which have been made into attractively colored slides. The local color of the sections visited has been given and the lecturer takes you with him to the scenes he depicts. This series is entirely unlike any other from the fact that it takes the hitherto unfamiliar subjects and brings them out in an entertaining manner. The author admits that he has heard more entertaining talkers—Henry Ward Beecher, A. Bourke Cochran, Senator Beverage, Senator Hanna and Senator ————. I was going to say Senator Depew, but this lecture course has some original features, especially the phonograph. The phonograph reproduces by special made records the music and songs of Colonial times that fit in harmoniously with the views presented.

This series of lectures was compiled with the object of entertainment rather than instruction, and yet nothing but historical facts are given, but in our youth we knew of nothing so dismal as a stereopticon lecture as given by the usual talent. It was, no doubt, very instructive, but usually very tiresome, and to obviate this music and wit and humor have been instilled in these discourses.

The first of the series "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," deals with the ancient town of Windsor, Conn., which was the first settlement outside of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in Connecticut. This town was settled in 1635, and it was from this place the views of Puritan life and customs were taken. This lecture has been given upwards of fifty times.

"Colonial Life Among the Dutch Around Manhattan" deals with the home life and the thrifty manners of the early Dutch, showing very old farmhouses, the mills and churches, and relics that are still to be seen around Manhattan at the present time.

"Colonial Life Among the Cavaliers of Virginia" has its scenes laid in Williamsburg, Va., which was the capitol of the Southern colonies during that period. Here to-day may be seen the relics of the first capitol, the first theater, the palace of Lord Dunwiddie, the old powder horn, and the court house which was designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren. The views are centered around the old Bruton parish church where George Washington was married, and where are the graves of many Southern families of note. Instilled in this talk are views of darkeyland as it is to-day, and music appropriate to Southern life accompanies it. For dates for any of these entertainments apply now to

LOUIS H. CORNISH,

Editor Spirit of '76,  
239 Broadway, New York City.

### THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Historical precedent is back of the newsboys, who are appealing to Mayor Collins against their banishment from the Common, and whatever may be the facts behind their grievances, there is bound to be a pretty heavy force of public opinion to support them in their petition for the restoration of lost privileges. "Why, there is freedom in the very air they breathe," sighed a certain British general over one hundred years ago, when a delegation of Boston boys protested against interruption of their coasting on School street, and the old elms of the Common seem to be diffusing the same ozone yet.

One patriotic anniversary has just passed, and with the combustible Fourth approaching in the distance and Bunker Hill day at hand, the boys of Boston will be "in earnest, they will not equivocate, they will not retreat a single inch, and they will be heard."—Boston Advertiser.

### FLAG DAY—1903.

#### THE AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.

An association of individuals and of members of Flag Committees from patriotic societies in the United States, formed in 1897, to promote reverence for and prevent the desecration of the Flag of our Country.

New York City, N. Y., May 15, 1903.

To the Mayor of each American City,

To the American Press,

To the Officers and Members of all American Patriotic Societies,

To all School Officers and School Teachers,

To all our Fellow Citizens,

The American Flag Association again calls your attention to the approach of Flag Day, 1903, which this year falls on Sunday, and will hence be celebrated on Monday, June 15, as in case of all anniversaries falling on Sunday. We earnestly desire and request your co-operation in securing the widest possible recognition of the day. Let us have a general and patriotic celebration.

On the 14th day of June, 1777, Congress enacted: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The number of the stripes having been increased by the admission of new States, our sure to be expanded future dawned upon our fathers and the original thirteen stripes were unchangeably restored by act of Congress on April 4, 1818, when it was enacted: "That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white in a blue field, and that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and such addition take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission." Since 1818 twenty-five stars or sovereign States have been added to the Union, making forty-five in all.

The Civil War gave new meaning to our flag. It had reverence before, for the sake of revolutionary memories. Since the struggle of 1861-1865 it has become the symbol of a mighty nation. Later yet, the Spanish-American war carried it to the uttermost parts of the earth, the herald of a civilization not belonging to the dark ages, or to centuries that tolerated cruelty and oppression, but carrying liberty wherever it has been thrown to the breeze. Americans cannot fail of a feeling of pride and satisfaction, nor restrain the swelling of patriotism in the breast when we contrast the meaning, in far distant lands, of ours and other flags displayed together.

The Stars and Stripes within the recent past has come to possess new beauty for friendly eyes and new terror for the foes of liberty.

We earnestly exhort our citizens to join in making Flag Day an event, and its celebration in 1903 a great event. May we not see from one end of our land to the other the Stars and Stripes on June 15, 1903, greet the rising and salute the setting sun, and float all day long from every church edifice, school and building, public and private and however humble, throughout the entire land.

In many of the public schools, as required by law, and also in private schools, exercises will be conducted in celebration of Flag Day. We urge the extension of this practice. Teach the story of the flag, what it represents, and have the young people pledge their fealty and loyalty to it.

We appeal to all to whom this letter shall come to aid in setting forth this cause. To each mayor of a city to invite his fellow citizens; to every editor and publisher of our influential public press; to the officers and members of our patriotic societies; to all school officers and school teachers; yes and to all our patriotic citizens; we appeal to you; we appeal to each one, in the way he can best serve, to have a part in celebrating Flag Day, 1903, by patriotic exercises and observances on Monday, June 15.

RALPH E. PRIME, President.

THEODORE FITCH, Secretary.

#### SCHOOL CHILDREN'S PLEDGE.

God hath made of one blood all nations of men. We are his children, brothers and sisters all.

We are citizens of these United States, and we believe that our flag stands for self-sacrifice for the good of all the people.

We want, therefore, to be true citizens of our great country, and to show our love for her by our works.

America, at times, asks us to die for her welfare; she also asks us to live for her; so to live and so to act that her government may be pure, her officers honest, and every corner of her territory shall be a place which may bring forth the best men and women to rule over her.

Flag of our great Republic; inspirer in battle; guardian of our homes; whose stars and stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth and Union—

#### WE SALUTE THEE!

We, the children of many lands—who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our lives, our hearts, and our sacred honor, to love and protect thee, our Country, and the liberty of the American people forever!

Organized February 17, 1898.

#### THE AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.

This association is composed of individual members and also the members of Flag Committees of all patriotic societies united for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the Flag of our Country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to co-ordinate the efforts of all Flag Committees in the common cause. All patriotic societies not now represented in this organization are invited to appoint Flag Committees of thirteen members each and accredit them to the association.

#### OFFICERS.

President, Col. Ralph Earl Prime, 25 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Rutland, Vermont; Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Washington; Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, San Antonio, Texas; Rear Admiral B. Gheradi, Stratford, Conn.; Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Washington; Hon. Franklin Murphy, Trenton, N. J.; Major J. Langdon Ward, New York; Edward Hagaman Hall, New York; Mrs. Stephen V. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt, Providence, R. I.; Miss Mary V. B. Vanderpoel, New York.

Secretaries, Theodore Fitch, 120 Broadway, New York; Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, 251 West 87th street, New York.

Treasurer, Edward Payson Cone, 314 West 90th street, New York.

Executive Committee, The officers and Gen. F. A. Appleton, Boston, Mass.; Gen. Geo. H. Shields, St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. Geary, Fargo, North Dakota; Paymaster A. N. Blakeman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Gen. Henry S. Peck, New Haven, Conn.; Howard De Haven Ross, Wilmington, Del.; Capt. Henry E. Palmer, Omaha, Neb.; James H. Hoyt, Cleveland, Ohio; Maj. J. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kan.; Hon. Hiram R. Steele, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maj. W. H. Corbusier, Fort Crook, Neb.; Mrs. William G. Slade, New York; Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, New York; Miss Katherine Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; Col. A. C. Bakewell, New York; Gen. Nicholas Day, New York; William G. Davies, New York; Mrs. Samuel Kramer, New York; Mrs. Nathaniel McKay, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale.—Address Mrs. Wm. L. Mason, 1626 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C. Essex Antiquarian, vol. I.; American Ancestry, vols. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10; Lane's History of Wallingford, Conn.; Medway Man, Biographies and Genealogies, by Jameson; History of Medford, Mass.; Genealogical Notes of the Hall Families of Wm. Lyman Hall; Remarkable Antiquities of City of Exeter from the year 1049 to 1677, published in London 1724; Burke's Peerage, 1875; Mayflower Compact, parts I. and II.

#### THOMAS JEFFERSON, FARMER.

Like Washington, Jefferson delighted in farming. "The hope of a nation," he wrote in his youth, "lies in the tillers of the soil." In his final retirement at Monticello a guest addressed him ceremoniously as "President Jefferson."

"Farmer Jefferson," the distinguished statesman interposed; "I would rather be Farmer Jefferson than to have all the titles of Europe."

His garden book, covering a period of half a century, shows the precision with which he farmed at Monticello. Here, for example, is an excerpt from his memoranda for July of one year:

July 15—Cucumbers came to table; planted out celery; sowed patch of peas for fall; planted snap beans.

July 22—Had the last dish of our spring peas.

July 31—Had Irish potatoes from the Garden.—From "Our Farmer Presidents," in Leslie's Monthly.

#### LOST PARISH REGISTER SHOWS SIXTY EARLY HARTFORD FAMILY NAMES.

A parish register of St. Mary's Church, Bocking, Essex, England, 1561 to 1628, which it was supposed had been lost, has been found in a search instituted by James J. Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., while tracing up the genealogy of the Goodwin family. Mr. Goodwin has had the register reprinted and fifty copies have been published, one of which has been deposited in the library of the Connecticut Historical Society as a gift from Mr. Goodwin. The interesting part of this register to Hartford people is in the fact that in the years which it covers from 1561 to 1628 it contains sixty family names known in Hartford in 1639, when there were but one hundred and thirty-six families there, all told. The fact shows how large a proportion of Hartford settlers were from Bocking families. Those named are Adams, Allyn, Andrews, Bacon, Barnard, Barnes, Baysey, Beale, Betts, Billings, Blumfield, Butler, Chaplin, Clark, Cole, Cornwell, Crow, Davis, Davy, Field, Gardner, Garrett, Goodwin, Grant, Graul, Greene, Greenhill, Hale, Hall, Hart, Hills, Holloway, Holton, Hubbard, Jennings, Kellogg, Lay, Lord, Marsh, Morris, Porter, Olmsted, Parker, Pratt, Scott, Skinner, Smith, Spencer, Stebbins, Wood, Warner, Watts, Webb, Welles, Westwood, White, Whitehead, Whiting, Wylls.

The splendid gift of a \$10,000 club house for enlisted men at Manila, which the D. A. R. of Pennsylvania have presented to the United States Army, is to be paralleled in England. There, as here, the idea originated with a woman. Miss Ethel McCaul went out to the front in the South African war as an assistant to Sir Frederick Treves, and the sympathy she learned to feel for the rank and file of the army inspired her with the idea of providing for them a club house in London. The Union Jack Club, which was the name that instantly suggested itself to her, is to be a club for soldiers and sailors passing through or remaining in London, where they may be at home, sleep, read, and have their meals. The idea gained favor in army circles, and \$50,000 has been subscribed towards it already. The entire amount necessary is said to be in the neighborhood of \$300,000. This provides for a maintenance fund. There will be no membership dues, although regiments and ships will be expected to give regular subscriptions.

## FATHER KNICKERBOCKER'S LAMENT.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days  
Without these noisy trains,  
When all these busy streets and ways  
Were simply country lanes,  
And where all these skyscrapers stand  
Were taverns of all types  
Before whose humble doors we'd sit  
And smoke our long-stemmed pipes.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days,  
Without electric lights,  
When only lanterns swung outdoors  
All through the lonesome nights,  
And we had no steam-heated flats  
In those Colonial days,  
But in the big and massive hearths  
Old hick'ry logs would blaze.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days  
And let me hear the knock  
And rattle of the spinning wheel,  
The tick of grandpa's clock;  
And let me see the family prints  
That hung about each wall,  
The curtained bed, the bellows, tongs—  
Oh, let me see them all.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days  
And let me hear again  
The voice of old Pete Stuyvesant  
And all the other men;  
And let me taste the old preserves.  
And drink the old, old wine.  
New York is cosmopolitan:  
In those days it was mine.

—F. P. Pitzer, in New York Sun.

There are various inducements for subscribing to the fund to erect a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers.

It will be placed on High Pole Hill, at the extreme end of Cape Cod.

Each contributor becomes a life member in the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association, and his name will be entered in a Doomsday Book to be put into the monument.

High Pole Hill is 100 feet high, and the people of Provincetown have given several acres for the monument plot.

The monument, over 200 feet high, will be a valuable landmark, visible more than thirty miles at sea.

The Massachusetts Legislature has voted \$25,000 on condition that the Association raise an equal amount. Money is needed for that purpose.

The bill appropriating \$40,000 was reported favorably in Congress last winter, and there is hope that it will be passed next winter.

There should be a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers of the importance described, regardless of the attitude of the Massachusetts Legislature or the National Congress. Contributions should be sent to Miss Sarah W. Lee, 53 State street, Boston, Mass.

## CHEAP TRIP TO MOROCCO.

"Were you speaking of Tetuan in Morocco?" asked a young man with a cigarette of a little old dark complexioned man who was smoking a large cigar, as the two stood in the main entrance of the Produce Exchange last Friday noon.

"Yes. Do you know anything about it?"

"I should say that I did," replied the young man. "Do you remember the road from Tangier, with the green fields and pink oleanders along it, and that view you get over the mountains when the Mediterranean appears in the background?"

"I was born on that road," exclaimed the dark man, and his hand grasped that of his questioner. "I left there twenty years ago, and have been here, in the fruit business, ever since. Then you have seen it?"

"All of it. Do you remember the market, with the square towered buildings around, and the little sheds where the women, wearing big straw hats, sit cross legged?"

"Yes, yes, yes. I have played there a thousand times."

"It seems," continued the young man, "as though I could now see those flat white roofs and the women on them in the cool of the evening enjoying themselves."

"How well you remember it," said the little man, again shaking the other's hand. "When did you see it?"

"Last night, in a stereopticon lecture given by the Board of Education at a public school in New York."

He was gone, and the little old dark man dropped his cigar to the pavement.

Three hundred members of the lecturers' corps of the Board of Education met at their thirteenth annual dinner at the Aldine Association to listen to a history of the free lecture movement by Dr. H. M. Leipziger.

John Lloyd Thomas presided. Dr. Leipziger said that during the past year there had been given 116 public lecture courses in the city to a total audience of 1,203,000 persons. Three lecture centers were started last March for the Yiddish and Italian population to teach them Americanism and the difference between license and liberty. Dr. Leipziger concluded by reading extracts from letters he had received in praise of the movement.

Mayor Low, after alluding to the fact that he had twice been enrolled in the free lecturing corps, showed how in the city administration, as in school, the multiplication table is the root of all evil. "A man who has only himself to think of," he complained, "solves his water supply problem by digging a well."

He went on to say that the rewards of a teacher were the "finest that could come to any man." The true function of the lecturer, he pointed out, is not only to give enjoyment and information to his audience, but inspiration also.

## WARNING IN A CANNON BALL.

An old rusty cannon ball, fired from a British field piece at the attack on Bladensburg by the English force under Gen. Ross and Lieut. Wainwright during the war of 1812, rolled down hill and hit a laborer working outside of that town and broke his leg.

The ball, when examined, was found to inclose a roll of parchment addressed to "the commanding officer of the American force defending Washington," and contained a detailed account of the plans of Admiral Cockburn, the commander-in-chief of the British naval force then in the Potomac, and of which the land expedition was part, for his march on Washington and the destruction of the national capital.

The communication was signed "Timson Howard, mate of the American merchantman General Stone, and victim of the British press gang."

John Key, the man injured by the cannon ball fired ninety years ago, was one of a gang of colored laborers engaged in cutting through a road near Bladensburg.

Curiosity impelled the foreman of the laborers to dig into the interior of the relic with a knife to see, as he explained later, how the powder in the shell had withstood the ravages of ninety years.

After he had cut away the dirt from the two inch hole in the ball, his knife brought out a roll of parchment, yellow and discolored with age, but which when unfolded proved to be the communication referred to.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, as the wife of the Hoosier Senator now styles herself, has returned to Washington and is presiding at the last board meeting for the present year of the National Society D. A. R., at which mighty matters are being discussed behind closed doors. Some of the associates of the President-General are seeking her support in requesting the return of the portrait of the late Mrs. Harrison, which was presented by the Society to the White House and now hangs in the basement with a punctured background and a gash two inches long over the left eye. As Mrs. Roosevelt will not permit any of her predecessors, except Mrs. Washington, to appear above stairs, the Daughters indignantly declare they "want their picture back, and until the completion of Continental Hall, desire to give their discredited first President-General a resting place in the Corcoran Gallery. Mrs. Roosevelt, having removed Watts's masterpiece, "Love and Life," from the public gallery and placed it in a private apartment of the White House, would hardly take offense at a polite request for Mrs. Harrison's portrait. In fact, if the Daughters will take the pains to inquire, they will learn that "the first lady" is quite willing to part with all the canvas beauties now stored in the basement. Another question discussed by the D. A. R. is the project of sending a member of the board, who is not otherwise provided for in the way of a livelihood, on a special mission to collect funds for Continental Hall. This proposed missionary, the sister-in-law of a Kentuckian who achieved both fame and notoriety at the Capital a decade or so ago, is to receive a salary of \$50 a month and expenses. The minority of the board oppose the plan for the trivial reason that with salary and expenses deducted there would be no surplus for Continental Hall. Their opposition will carry little weight, though, as the candidate for the work is in close touch with the controlling powers.

## FLAG DAY EXERCISES.

Flag Day exercises arranged to be held at the East High School under the patronage of Irondequoit chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are to be of a public character. Usually the meetings of the chapter are for members alone, but this special exercise, on account of its character, and the address to be delivered by Mrs. Ralph Trautman of New York, will be open to all who care to attend.

Mayor Rodenbeck had expected to deliver the address of welcome, but he was out of town.

Mrs. Trautman, who is to make the principal address, has long been interested in the sanitation of cities, and has devoted much time to reform along these lines. She was associated with the late Colonel George W. Waring, who made Havana a habitable place, and who was for many years superintendent of public works in New York City.

Flaghouse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formally constituted at Media, Pa., recently at a meeting held at the residence of Representative Thomas K. Cooper.

The chapter is constituted exclusively of descendants of Betsy Ross, the designer of the Stars and Stripes.

The officers installed were: Regent, Mrs. William E. Nickerson, Media; vice-president, Mrs. Stephen T. Beale, Germantown; historian, Mrs. T. Worcester Worrall, Frankford; secretary, Miss Edna Randolph Worrall, Germantown; treasurer, Miss Louise Beale, Germantown. The chapter has but thirteen members and all were present.

The first business of the newly constituted chapter will be the making of silk flags for the flaghouse and Betsy Ross pew in old Christ Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

The United States American Rifle Team sail June 13 to compete with the different rifle teams of the various nations at the international contest, and the handsome silk American flag carried by the American riflemen was manufactured by Annin & Company.

It is hoped that the same luck which Annin & Company's flags have had on the seas will be duplicated on land, and that this year we will not only win the international yacht race, but also the international rifle match and the Palma trophy.

General David Humphreys Branch, Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, assisted by the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, organized March 2, 1775, will decorate the graves of the one hundred and twenty-three Revolutionary soldiers and patriots in Grove Street Cemetery on Sunday, June 14, 1903, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Chairs will be provided for the members of Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, D. A. R., and for all ladies who may be present at the exercises attending the decoration of these patriot graves.

As this is our annual Memorial Day, it is the earnest wish of the officers that every member of the branch will make it convenient to be present and do honor to the memory of the patriots who gave their lives for liberty and fatherland.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

## PROGRAMME.

The bugler will sound the Assembly at 4 p. m. Compatriots and guests of the branch will assemble at the grave of Naphtali Daggett, Cypress avenue.

## EXERCISES.

Invocation by the Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D., chaplain of the Connecticut Society, and of General David Humphreys Branch. Remarks by the president of the General David Humphreys Branch, General George H. Ford. Decoration of the grave of Naphtali Daggett by the chairman of the standing committee, Mr. Nathan Easterbrook, Jr. Detail of the various members of the standing committee: Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., members of the Branch and of the Foot Guard to the following Hon. Hobart L. Hotchkiss, Everett E. Lord, George F. Burgess, William D. Scranton. Decoration of graves, compatriots will proceed through the districts assigned the several members of the standing committee and decorate the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, in accordance with printed roster. Assembly. At the expiration of twenty minutes the bugle will sound for Assembly at the grave of General David Humphreys on Cedar avenue. The following formation will be observed: Members of the Sons of the American Revolution on the east, facing west. The Daughters of the American Revolution on the north, facing south. The Second Company Governor's Foot Guard on the west, facing east. The Amos Morris Society, Children of the American Revolution, on the south, facing north, under the direction of the following marshals: George B. Martin, Seymour C. Loomis, Phelps Montgomery, Nathan B. Fitch.

## EXERCISES AT THE GRAVE OF GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS.

Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D. Decoration of the grave of General David Humphreys (by the president) in the name of the General David Humphreys Branch, Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution. Address by compatriot Hon. Walter Seth Logan, president of the Empire State Society, New York City. Remarks by the Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., chaplain of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard. National hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," by all present. Benediction. "Lights Out."

The Daughters of the Revolution began the twelfth annual convention of the general society by attending a service in St. Paul's Chapel. Scarcely a nook or corner of the interior of the chapel was there which did not gleam resplendently with the Stars and Stripes, with here and there a bit of buff and blue.

In the processional there was an innovation in the service, for the Daughters of the Revolution, two by two, followed the clergy into the chapel at the opening of the service, Miss Adeline W. Sterling, the president, entering first with Miss Sarah Hunt, the first vice-president; then the members of the executive committee, the regents, and then the members. The Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington led the chants.

The Rev. Robert Morris Kemp of St. Paul's, who preached the sermon, said in part:

"Here rests all that remains on earth of some of those who shed their blood for their country's sake. Beneath our altar lie the ashes of the patriot and martyr, Montgomery, to whose memory the Government has set the monument which sets against yonder wall. The very ground around us is sacred, as it holds those of illustrious name and heroism. Theirs was the doing, ours but the commemoration; theirs was the teaching, ours but the learning of the lesson taught.

"Patriotic societies such as ours have, I take it, no more part, as they have no reason without past honorable traditions and heritages, for establishing an aristocracy of birth in this land dedicated by our forefathers as one of equal rights and privileges to all, than they do and have in condoning that far more reprehensible aristocracy of wealth, which often appears to be showing its hideous mien among us, and which seems often emphasized in the marriage of our fair young womanhood to the titles of impecunious—often mis-called noble—men. Is this not disloyal to the blood our founders shed?

"Indulgences and luxuries and waste mystify the beholder of a decade's increase. The flood gates of immigration, which empty upon our shores an unrestrained horde of humanity, seem ever open. The newcomers, many of them, are bred with the lowest instincts and have but the crudest education. All this is fast separating our citizenship into classes, which soon it must be found, unless checked, can neither be allowed to have the same rights nor equal privileges.

"There is, I believe, no room here for a pessimism which fears; but there is truly a need for an awakening, ere it be too late, of those with the patriotic blood coursing through their veins, who shall be as a balance wheel of the engine, the governors, with influence and by deeds, who shall in mighty array arise against loose customs and evil habits which assail the land from within or without, and with trumpet tones proclaim, 'It must not be so done in this, our country.'

"Let there be no yielding to the European sentiment of a debasing of the day of God to meet the pace of the foreign born for the self-indulgent pleasure of a holiday for man.

"It bodes naught but ill when we must needs read and know of societies of honorable reputation and lineage yielding in public place to man's self-indulgent cravings, even against the protests of refined and cultivated women, so as to permit in manners and customs what would have shocked our ancestors of good breeding and learning. We cannot escape, in our contact with our fellows, their ignorant presumption and carelessness of their ill breeding, but we need never humor and encourage them."

## SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The annual meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution was held at Rauscher's. Among other business transacted was the election of officers, with the following result: President, Dr. J. W. Bayne; first vice-president, James T. Dubois; second vice-president, E. B. Moore; third vice-president, William L. Marsh; recording secretary, Wallace D. McLean; corresponding secretary, William H. Pearce; registrar, Edwin A. Hill; assistant registrar, Ralph C. Peale, and Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Childs, chaplain. The meeting then adjourned to Chase's Theater, where the Daughters of the American Revolution are holding their annual session, and the District of Columbia chapter presented to the Daughters a storm flag to be erected on the site of their new building. Addresses were made by Dr.

Bayne, Edwin Warfield, John Goode and Gen. Breckenridge.

The Colonial Dames had a thoroughly enjoyable time (as also did their guests) at the reception at Van Cortlandt mansion in celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the City of New York. The true patriotic spirit was well displayed, and incidentally a window of the old sugar house used as a prison during the War of the Revolution was unveiled. Most representative members of most representative old families were present, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy "being with their own kind," as one of the older members of the society expressed it, and the love of country and the pride of birth were most graciously mingled in the members of the society's reception of their favored guest. An original entertainment of this kind in the prosaic rush of society life of to-day is always welcomed with enthusiasm by old New Yorkers, and certainly this meeting was the most unique event that the society has ever carried out.

#### BRONZE MARKERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

Members of Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, conducted memorial exercises at Forest Lawn yesterday afternoon in connection with the placing of markers upon the graves of Zenas Barker, Capt. Samuel Pratt and Capt. Frederick Miller, soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

The regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, presented the markers to their descendants, using the following form for all:

"In memory of the honored and heroic dead, whose remains here find shelter and repose, the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presents this Revolutionary marker to his descendants."

Frank B. Steele accepted the marker for his ancestor, Zenas Barker.

The marker for the grave of Capt. Samuel Pratt, ancestor of the regent, Mrs. Horton, was accepted for Mrs. Horton's branch of the family with similar ceremony by Mrs. Charles Sumner Jones and her son, Pascal Pratt Jones. Mrs. Frederick C. Humburch, whose mother was a daughter of Hiram Pratt, accepted the marker in behalf of her branch of the family.

The marker for Capt. Frederick Miller, grandfather of Mrs. David R. Morse and great-grandfather of Mrs. Samuel Ames, was accepted by Miss Elizabeth Ames.

This begins a new department of work by the chapter, the first graves being marked yesterday. It was stated last January, at the suggestion of Mrs. Charles J. North, who told what was being done, especially in the New England States, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and kindred patriotic societies. In Massachusetts alone 3,500 markers have been placed on the graves of Revolutionary heroes. A record is kept of all graves marked in this manner.

Buffalo Chapter has adopted a style of marker similar to that used in Massachusetts, a bronze shaft crowned with a Maltese cross, surrounded with a wreath and with a minute man in bas relief in the center. The marker is four feet high and back of the cross is a socket, to permit of surmounting the marker with the American flag.

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General,  
1800 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.  
March 27, 1903.

Hon. William O. McDowell,  
President Cuban-American League.

My Dear Sir:

Your communications and photograph presented to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have been duly received. Owing to my absence from the city, I have been unable to write you sooner.

I was much interested in reading the details which you wrote in regard to the origin of our society, and I have a firm belief in the maxim, "Honor to whom honor is due." I think you deserve great appreciation from the Daughters of the American Revolution for the splendid and successful effort which you made to organize the women of the country into this great patriotic society. Miss Mary Desha has always said, if there be any "Founder" in the true acceptance of the word, it is Mr. McDowell.

I will have the genealogical slip which you enclose pasted upon the back of your picture, and it will give me pleasure to have your photograph framed and hung in the Headquarters of the Society.

Allow me to thank you for your kind words of congratulation upon my re-election.

Most cordially yours,

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE N. Y. C. C. D. A. R.

During the week May 24-30 the City of New York will celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the municipal charter.

The Hon. Seth Low, Mayor of the city, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to make the week a "gala" one.

In response to this call and endeavoring to assist in honoring the city of its birth and name, the New York City Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, will hold a social meeting on Wednesday, May 27, from 3.30 o'clock to 6.30 o'clock p. m. at Claremont, One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Riverside Drive.

The "Colonial pavilions" will be reserved for the exclusive use of the chapter and its guests.

These plans were suggested by the regent and approved by the safety committee on May 12. Should it rain as late as three o'clock on Wednesday, the 27th, the meeting will be postponed until Friday, the 29th, rain or shine.

The Mayor asks all citizens to fly their flags during anniversary week. Your regent begs every member of the N. Y. C. C. D. A. R. to remember and to act upon this request. She also urges a large attendance at Claremont, thus assuring a gala day in a gala week.

(MISS) MARY E. SPRINGER, Secretary.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN, Regent.

#### CONCERNING PROCTOR'S ATTRACTIONS.

The summer plans for the F. F. Proctor circuit of theaters have been practically completed, and unless all present signs fail, the outlook is a brilliant one promising success for the management, steady employment for the large band of actors in Mr. Proctor's employ, and—best of all—a gay season of highly entertaining shows for the public at large. Later on, there will be a revival of several of last season's biggest hits, and then there will be produced in quick succession half a dozen gay pieces never before seen in New York. All those productions will be as carefully made as though the season were at its height, for it is never Mr. Proctor's idea to curtail expenses, be the season early or late. At his Twenty-third Street Theater the plan of presenting all vaudeville shows will be continued throughout the summer, the bills being made up with especial reference to the warm weather. At his One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house the favorite stock company will continue its excellent work, strengthened immeasurably by the reappearance of Miss Adelaide Keim, who resumes her stage work after a much needed period of rest.

About a year ago, Mr. F. F. Proctor issued in a very handsome pamphlet form a souvenir of the Proctor stock companies at his various houses. The first edition of 20,000 copies was very quickly exhausted, and a second one of 10,000 copies was then rushed through the presses. It is gratifying proof of the popularity of the Proctor players that this second edition has since been so largely in demand that only about 500 copies remain. These will be sent upon application to any reader of this paper who will enclose a two cent stamp with his letter. The brochure is elegantly and uniquely designed, and, as a theatrical souvenir, it is likely to be highly prized by collectors of such material. Send to the advertising department of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theater for one.

Mr. F. F. Proctor last week returned from a two months' outing, enjoyed mainly in Lakewood, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, etc., and is now automobiling in the vicinity of Westchester County. Late this month, Mr. Proctor will go from his city residence to his beautiful villa at Larchmont Manor, where he will remain for about six weeks, prior to another extended automobile tour—this time through New England as far as the Maine coast.

Mr. Proctor's theater at Albany has recently undergone extensive alterations, and the old playhouse which has put forward only the best dramatic and vaudeville stars for the past thirty years, now ranks up to date in decorations and comfort. It is one of those houses wherein each and every employee feels that the prosperity of the theater rests upon his shoulders. For this reason every branch of each man's respective duties, be he manager or call boy, is carried out to the most minute detail. No wonder business at Albany is always good when it is done on this scale.

Down among the shoppers of Twenty-third street, where the name "Proctor's" is as refreshing to the tired pedestrians as water to a dying man, the summer schedule has been laid out to satisfy the wants of Mr. Proctor's patrons. The theater is now being fitted with cold storage pipes, which will insure cool temperature even on the hottest days. The show bills have been booked well ahead, and only the newest and best novelties will be shown this season.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.  
New York, January 5, 1903.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, 239 Broadway, City.

Dear Mr. Cornish—Since I subscribed to the "Spirit of '76" last spring I have received only two copies, those for June and September. As I value the paper very highly, I wish you would look me up in some way and see if my name hasn't been inadvertently overlooked.

In regard to some criticisms on the National Register which I noted in the September issue, I would like to say, from my experience in college publications that I consider it a most creditable work, in view of the vast amount of detail involved. There will always, of course, be "knockers." There is only one suggestion I would like to make in case a second edition is published (to which you may count me a subscriber), and that is that I think it would greatly embellish the work if there were fine half-tones of President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, the late President McKinley, and the host of other distinguished soldiers, lawyers, politicians and public men for which the membership of the American Society is noted.

With best regards, and trusting to receive the "Spirit of '76" in the future, I am,

George Clinton. Some of his Colonial, Revolutionary and Post Revolutionary Services.

Yours very truly,  
WILLIAM STANTON ROOT.

361 Madison avenue.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY,  
Publishers, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., 239 Fifth Avenue, City.

Dear Sir—Thank you very much for the handsome volume of The National Register of the S. A. R., which has safely arrived. We are delighted with it.

Very truly yours,  
For THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.  
W. S. Booth.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF  
NEW YORK.

Founded A. D. 1768.  
New York, June 18, 1903.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,

Secretary Empire State Society,

Sons of the American Revolution, New York City.

Sir—I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to express to you the thanks of the chamber for the following donation to its library:

Fort Washington. An account of the identification, etc., with a History of the Defence and Reduction of Mount Washington.

Very respectfully,  
GEO. WILTON, Secretary.

New York City, November 19, 1902.

Mr. L. Cornish, Editor Spirit '76:

Dear Sir—In this November number of the "Spirit" there is a small notice of the editor's difficulties; also a suggestion inviting criticism and a frank avowal that the "Spirit" has some friends who intend to stand by him and it to a finish. I propose that we do not admit of any finish, either to the paper or the spirit that has forever animated the patriots of America. From the burning of the Peggy Stewart at Annapolis to the march up San Juan Hill, the meaning has been one and the same, viz., Liberty, Freedom for humanity, and this little newspaper, "The Spirit of '76," has done an invaluable work in bringing to notice memorable places, deeds and people that otherwise would have been lost and forgotten. The paper will also be an invaluable genealogical reference. It will be a means whereby we shall have correct United States history, which is a rarity among the nations. Napoleon has said that "history is fiction agreed upon." The thing that puzzles me is, How is it that this paper seems to have a struggle to exist? How is it that the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution are not every one of them subscribers. If they were the paper would be on a basis that would make it very much more valuable. This matter is worth consideration right now while the "Spirit" has a competent editor and one who takes a live interest in his work. Is there not something, Mr. Editor, that can set the S. R., S. A. R., D. R. and D. A. R. to thinking? I am sure their ancestors have made good history. Propose to them that they subscribe to the "Spirit," then send to the "Spirit" how many ancestors they had who did Colonial service. How many who did Revolutionary service. I think this might bring out many deeds of valor that otherwise would be lost; also it might wake up their dormant

interest in the "Spirit." I have been a subscriber myself since its second year.

Yours truly,

SARAH CARPENTER WILLIS COPE.

P. S.—I have twenty-five Colonial ancestors who did service and three Revolutionary ancestors in the service S. C. W. C.

Poughkeepsie.

Mr. L. H. Cornish:

Dear Sir—I do not know the exact time I subscribed for the "Spirit of '76." Perhaps I am behind. I do not want to be, for I have learned more about Revolutionary times since taking the paper than I ever knew before.

Enclosed you will find one dollar for the paper another year.

With respects,

HIRAM MacNAMEE.

139 Pine street, Poughkeepsie.

FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER D. A. R.

Norwich, Conn., April 18, 1903.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, editor "Spirit of '76."

Dear Sir—I enclose check for \$1, renewal for the "Spirit of '76." Kindly send to my address, Baltic, Conn.

I am glad the editor of the "Spirit of '76" still continues to endorse Mrs. McLean for President-General of the D. A. R.

Yours very truly,

MRS. T. B. BARBER.

P. O., Baltic, Conn.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 19, 1903.

Louis H. Cornish, editor "Spirit of '76."

Dear Sir—I send you by this mail a "Betsy Ross flag" such as the Gen. Silliman Branch C. S. S. A. R. has placed on the graves of patriots of the American Revolution in this vicinity, and it has also been used for that purpose in other cities of the State, and from its popularity the use of this special pattern (thirteen stars in a circle in the blue) of U. S. flag for this purpose is likely to grow and extend, it being the first United States flag, made by Betsy Ross in May, 1776, according to Gen. Washington's design and adopted later by Congress, June 14, 1777, though carried for over a year previous and to the end of that memorable struggle by the Continental Army.

Yours truly,

H. F. NORCROSS.

L. H. Cornish, Esq.

Dear Sir: Many thanks for the two numbers, March and April, just received, to take the place of those I thought had not been received, as I was mistaken in the matter. I enclose you twenty cents for same. I have long admired your untiring efforts for the good of our great society and regretted the poor financial support rendered you.

The register is a great work. Put me down for any supplement that you may issue.

The last issue of "Spirit of '76" should be mailed to every member of our organization. It would be business, but you should not bear the expense.

Our chapter here in Kansas City is small in numbers. The S. R. Chapter is so much larger that it is uphill work to increase our membership. As we cannot consolidate the two societies, wouldn't it help the "cause" to have the national societies authorize the admission of members of the opposite society as "honorary members?"

Have you any duplicate back numbers of the "Spirit of '76?" We have some and are short several numbers.

Respectfully yours,

WM. N. H. TAINTER,

P. O. Box 746.

P. S.—I like the way the D. A. R. have of admitting members of their national organization for a nominal fee, leaving the member to join a local society or not.

T.

## ORGANIZED THE ARMY NURSE CORPS.

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee was appointed an army officer in August, 1898, at the expiration of the able work which the Daughters of the American Revolution accomplished in the selection and equipment of a corps of trained nurses for field and hospital during the Spanish-American war. Her appointment as acting assistant surgeon conferred upon her the relative rank of first lieutenant, with the right to wear the shoulder straps and uniform of that grade of officers, but she never availed herself of the privilege. She was in charge of and organized the army nurse corps, and tendered her resignation in December, 1900, when Congress recognized that corps as a permanent part of the army. Dr. McGee is a daughter of the well-known astronomer and scientist, Simon Newcomb. Her husband is W. J. McGee, the anthropologist. She has always taken an active part in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and held a high office in the national society.

### SONS OF REVOLUTION MEET.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution held their annual meeting at the Historical Society headquarters, Thirteenth and Locust streets. After the reading of the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer, showing the society to be in a flourishing condition, the following officers were elected: President, Richard M. Cadwallader; first vice-president, Samuel W. Pennypacker; second vice-president, General John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; secretary, E. A. Weaver; treasurer, Charles H. Jones; registrar, John Wolf Jordan; historian, J. Granville Leach, and chaplain, Rev. George Wesley Hodge.

The report of the treasurer showed that about \$7,500 had been accumulated in the General Wayne monument fund. It was decided to erect on June 19 next a tablet in Independence Hall commemorating the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the British army's evacuation of this city. The meeting was followed by a reception at the Hotel Stenton.

### MAY LIMIT MEMBERSHIP.

A movement is on foot to limit the membership of the Sons of the Revolution society in Indiana and make it strictly invitational. The board of managers held a meeting lately, at which the subject was discussed in connection with other matters of moment to the members.

The year book fund is almost completed and work will be begun on the book in a short time. The membership has been increasing at a rapid rate recently.

A memorial monument to negro slaves and their descendants, in recognition of domestic and patriotic services before and during the Revolutionary War, was dedicated at Barrington, R. I., the first town in the United States to erect such a monument. The memorial stone is a white quartz boulder. A bronze tablet bearing the inscription, "In memory of negro slaves and their descendants, who faithfully served Barrington families," is attached to the face of the boulder.

### DAUGHTERS OF 1812 HOLD OUTING ON STATEN ISLAND.

The annual outing of the Daughters of 1812, of Manhattan, was held on Staten Island. The party, numbering fifty, went to the Hotel Castleton for dinner. Speaking and musical selections were indulged in and at 2 o'clock the party boarded trolley cars and made a tour of both the east and north shores of the island.

General Fitz Hugh Lee has accepted the invitation of the Daughters of the Revolution of Jersey City to deliver an oration at the unveiling of the Paulus Hook battle monument, at Washington and Grand streets, Jersey City, on October 24. General Lee is a descendant of Light Horse Harry Lee, who commanded the Americans in the Paulus Hook fight, August 19, 1779.

A copy of the statue of Nathan Hale, which is in the City Hall Park of New York, was presented by the New York Branch at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Former Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford made the speech of acceptance.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### ELECTED APRIL 6, 1903.

To the Holland Society of New York:

The Committee on Nominations appointed to make nominations for the offices to be filled the ensuing year, make the following report:

For president—Theodore M. Banta.

For Vice-Presidents—

New York—John L. Riker.

Kings County—Peter Wyckoff.

Queens County—Henry A. Bogert.

Westchester County—Peter J. Elting.

Orange County—Hiram Lozier.

Dutchess County—Edward Elsworth.

Ulster County—Jesse Elting.

Greene County—Phillip V. Van Orden.

Albany County—Thomas J. Van Alstine.

Rensselaer County—Charles E. Dusenberry.

Schenectady County—James R. Truax.

Montgomery County—John D. Wendell.

Onondaga County—John Van Duyn.

Hudson County, N. J.—John J. Voorhees.

Bergen County, N. J.—Morse Burtis.

Passaic County, N. J.—Robert I. Hooper.

Essex County, N. J.—Benjamin G. Demarest.

Monmouth County, N. J.—Henry H. Longstreet.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Louis Y. Schermerhorn.

United States Army—Gen. Henry G. Hasbrouck.

United States Navy—Chaplain Roswell R. Hoes.

Secretary—Henry L. Bogert.

Treasurer—Arthur H. Van Brunt.

Trustees—Theodore M. Banta, Henry Van Dyke, George M. Van Hoesen, Warner Van Norden, John R. Van Wormer.

In place of Wm. L. Heermance, deceased—Garret J. Garretson.

Very respectfully,

TUNIS G. BERGEN,  
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,  
FRANK HASBROUCK,  
WM. L. BROUWER,  
J. R. VOORHIS.

Dated, March 19, 1903.

### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Chicago, February 9, 1903.

MEM.

My maternal grandfather, Robert Wilson, entered the army in 1776 from Northumberland county, Pa., first in the Third (I think, papers not before me), and in 1778 transferred to the Twelfth Pennsylvania Line, as I recall it.

In 1862, while a student away from home and contemplating enlisting in the army, my mother wrote me that her father, Robert Wilson, was a soldier in the Revolution and was with General Wayne at the storming of Stony Point.

The Pennsylvania Archives and Records at Pension Office, Washington, show that Robert Wilson was in the army four years and four months, and that he was in battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, etc., and at Valley Forge. Family tradition says he served under Wayne during the entire four years and four months, but apart from what my mother wrote in 1862, I have no record of his being at Stony Point.

Noticing the ceremonies held at Stony Point last year it occurred to me the Archives of New York or of your society, S. A. R., might disclose the presence of Robert Wilson at that engagement.

T. S. McCLELLAND.

161 Randolph street.



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Order of the Old Guard.  
Daughters of the Revolution.  
Sons of the Revolution.  
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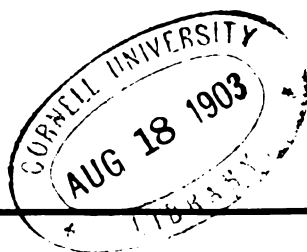
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THE second volume of the *National Register*, which is to be published early in the fall, was to have had the endorsement of the National Society. Encouragement was given the publisher by several of the executive officers, and with this encouragement the enterprise was begun. Afterwards, at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Society, it was thought to be unadvisable to issue such a work under the auspices of the Society, but to print as heretofore the National Year Book.

As the undertaking had been begun by the present publisher, and as what he undertakes he generally finishes, the book is being pushed by his energetic representative, Mr. Charles Whitcomb Shumway. The first volume was printed at a loss to those who undertook it, and the second volume will be printed at a loss if enough business is not received to pay for the book, but the publisher is taking that risk and the book will come out, and be worth the price asked. There will be no surplus copies of this edition, as the experience of the first has taught us to be cautious.

On account of the National Society not acting as the publisher of this work the second volume will be published as a private enterprise, with the hope that another year the National Society will see the advantage of acting as its own publisher, and continuing the good work of an annual *National Register*.

L. H. Cornish, Esq., 239 Broadway, New York.

My Dear Mr. Cornish—I am glad to know that you are at work on Volume 2 of the *National Register*. I do not think that anything ever has done the Sons of the American Revolution more good than the first volume of the *Register*. It has made an imperishable record of many thousand names and will become a part of American history, becoming more valuable in my judgment every year..

The book certainly ought to be kept up by the issuing of new volumes every year. I am glad you have the courage to attempt it. I am sure the Society throughout the whole country will recognize the work you are doing for them and respond with subscriptions. In the hurry of getting out the first volume some mistakes were unavoidably made which can be corrected and other mistakes avoided in the second volume. The only criticism I have to make on you as a business man is that you undertook in getting up the first volume to make a five-dollar book for two dollars and so you lost money on it. I hope you will be able, at least, to get out even on Volume Number Two.

Yours very truly,

WALTER S. LOGAN.

July 14, 1903.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., 239 Broadway, N. Y. City.

My Dear Cornish—I see by the circular just received that you propose to publish a second volume of the *National Register*, which will contain all the members who have joined during 1902, and also proceedings of the Washington Congress. I am pleased to know that you are going to print this book, not only because it is a very desirable publication, but because it will hasten the time when the National Society will print a *National Register* as one of its regular publications. I have sent postal card for one copy of the de luxe edition, and I think you might send me a cloth edition, as it will enable me to dispose of some copies of it. Wishing you every success in this new venture, I am,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE W. BATES,

Historian-General National Society, S. A. R.

President-General Edwin S. Greeley, in writing to the publisher of the *National Register*, says: "I am having inquiries from some of our compatriots, and have endorsed the enterprise as being worthy of patronage in all instances. I sincerely hope it will be a success in all respects."

"I wish now to congratulate you upon the great services you have done our Society by the publication of this *Register*. It is a patriotic work which will do much to promote good citizenship in this country. Thanking you very much for your courtesy to me, I remain,

"Yours very truly,

"EDWIN WARFIELD."

Les Combattants Francais de La Guerre Americaine, 1778-1783. This book contains the lists compiled from authenticated documents deposited in the National archives and in the office of the Minister-of-War in France of the names of French soldiers and sailors who assisted in the independence of America, and whose descendants are eligible to the Society "Sons of the American Revolution." Two hundred and seventy-five copies of this book have been presented to the Department of State, at Washington, through the efforts of our Ambassador to France, Gen. Horace Porter, ex-President-General of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution. Gen. Greeley wrote to the Secretary of State requesting that one copy be furnished to each of the National officers and each of the Registrars of the State societies, and if possible, the secretary of each State society. The Assistant Secretary of State answered that he would comply with Gen. Greeley's request as far as practical.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held their May meeting at Luna Park, Coney Island, where an elaborate dinner was served. The attendance was 387. The meeting was presided over by President Walter Seth Logan, and as the guest of honor present, Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, President-General of the National Society, made an address, as did also Miss Lee of Boston, and Edward Hagaman Hall, the latter on Manhattan, the dinner being given as the Sons' contribution to the 250th anniversary of the celebration of New York City as a Municipality. Souvenirs, consisting of a miniature silk flag of the City of New York, were presented to each one present. Instead of opening the meeting with grace, Winona Spring Water was used, and very much appreciated. The only embarrassing incident of the evening's entertainment was the presentation to the Secretary of the Society of a gold insignia, inscribed "Presented to Compatriot L. H. Cornish by his many friends of the Empire State Society S. A. R." Special fireworks, consisting of the insignia of the Society, and special musical features were enjoyed from the bands present, and an altogether enjoyable affair was had by those attending. The Yonkers contingent, on account of the distance they had to travel and the enormous appetites developed thereby, complained that the dinner was not a success; otherwise nothing but pleasant words were said of this unique outing, which was conceived of by the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Louis Annin Ames, and details carried out by his able and active assistants, Albert J. Squier and Wm. M. Crane.

#### PROGRESS.

From thirteen squabbling Colonies,  
Poor as poor could be,  
Affording none of the luxuries  
Not even a cup of tea,  
The tranquil, fortunate Forty-five  
Are rolling in gobs of gold  
And eating sweets from Hybla's hive  
As Cræsus as of old.

I say, from the puny Twelve plus One,  
These Forty-three plus Two  
Are pointing with pride to things they've done  
And boasting of things they'll do.  
From Bradford's days of water and fish,  
From Washington's yams and salt.  
We rattle the spoon in a savory dish  
And drink of the liquid malt.

From hungry statesmen as of yore,  
And weak and starving scout,  
Now Opulence sits at the door  
And paupers die of gout.  
From the old flint-lock with powder-pan  
That flashed when the day was dry,  
We've mastered the art of killing a man  
Tho' floods pour out of the sky.

Of the Richard that served one time so well  
We make but a merry jest,  
And point to the great, invulnerable,  
New Oregon, pride o' the West.  
What a measly voice the old bell had!  
Tho' in '76 I s'pose  
It wasn't counted so very bad,  
Tho' it couldn't compare with those

That rock in the higher belfries now  
For any common affair,  
From a rough and noisy Irish row,  
To a solemn call to prayer.  
And then how strange—from the Yorktown fight  
That the herald rode alone,  
Shouting the news at the dead of night,  
Not brawling it over the 'phone.

All these and a thousand things beside  
Admit of a passing glance  
Of a Nation swollen up with pride  
And viewing itself askance.  
It sees from far on the upward swing  
The gulf 'twixt the Now and Then,  
For truly 'tis lacking in but one thing—  
A few of the old-time men.

—FLOYD D. RAZE.

An endeavor is being made to erect a statue of George Washington in London by some enthusiastic and prominent Englishmen; I suppose it would be no more than polite to reciprocate by erecting a statue of George the Third on Bowling Green, to replace the one destroyed while we had lost our temper, and the project would have had our support only that the metal used in this statue was returned to our British cousins some time since.

Colonial Life Among the Puritans will be given at the Cuba Temperance Assembly Grounds, Cuba, New York, Tuesday evening, August 11, 1903, by the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Messrs. Annin & Company, the flag makers of Fulton street, New York, have been appointed the official flag, button and ribbon makers of the National Society S. A. R. All supplies may be ordered direct from them, at a much less cost than heretofore. This firm presented to the American Rifle Team, which has lately won the championship of the world at marksmanship, a stand of colors, with the wish that they would win the prize. This bodes good for America's cup, as Annin & Company have always supplied the winning yachts in the International Yacht Races with their colors.

#### MONMOUTH BATTLE DAY.

Freehold was in gala dress on Saturday, the occasion of the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the battle of Monmouth. The town was thronged with people and all the public buildings were masses of flags and bunting.

Governor Murphy and Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, the latter the orator of the day, arrived on a special train from Elberon about 10 o'clock. They were met by the local reception committee at the Pennsylvania station, and, escorted by the Second Cavalry Troop and the Second Regiment band, were taken in carriages to the home of Postmaster J. Wesley Danser, in West Main street, where they were entertained prior to the parade.

The parade formed in Broad street, at 11 o'clock. General Gillmore was in command of the troops. About fourteen hundred men were in line, including the entire Second Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard; the Long Branch and Asbury Park companies from the Third Regiment; the Red Bank Cavalry Troop; Battery B of Camden, the Second Regiment band, the Second Regiment field music, the cadets of the Freehold military schools, etc. The parade was reviewed by Governor

Murphy and staff from the stand built in front of the court house.

There were exercises at Monument Park directly after the parade. Theo. W. Morris, of Freehold, president of the Monmouth Battle Monument Commission, made the address of welcome. Bishop Scarborough, of Trenton, pronounced the invocation just previous to Mr. Morris' address. Governor Murphy addressed a few words to the crowd around the speakers' stand. "Will" Carleton then read an original poem composed for the day. The oration by Senator Fairbanks received great applause. Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, pronounced the benediction at the close of the exercises. The program was interspersed with singing by a chorus of school children and music by Voss' Band of Newark.

After the exercises the troops received refreshments on the lawn of the old Schenck homestead, while the invited guests had luncheon in the armory. An informal reception to the governor followed the luncheon. An effective part of the celebration was the salutes at sunrise and sunset by a detail from Battery B and the firing of the governor's salute at 10 o'clock, as the special train pulled into the station.

Many patriotic societies were represented there, among them being the Sons of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Society of Cincinnati, the Daughters of the Revolution and various historical societies. Mrs. A. R. Bedle, of Jersey City, Vice-President of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey, was among the guests, as was Mrs. Crossman, of New Rochelle, N. Y., Vice-President of the General Daughters of the American Revolution of New York. Representing the Empire State S. A. R. were Walter Seth Logan, President; Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Vice-President; Louis Annin Ames, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Mr. W. J. Warren, of National Board of Managers; Judge Morris B. Beardsley and Isaac C. Birdseye, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Louis H. Cornish, Secretary Empire State Society.

The speeches of Governor Murphy, Senator Fairbanks and the poem of Mr. Will Carleton were naturally the chief features of the program. Governor Murphy said in part:

"We have met on this historic field to refresh our memories of the eventful day, a century and a quarter ago, when a battle for liberty was fought on the very ground upon which we stand. The result of that battle perhaps no man may measure. The numbers engaged on each side are known. The individual acts of heroism displayed on that occasion have enriched the pages which tell the story of man's courage and patriotism, and the conduct of brave Molly Pitcher has gone into song and story to inspire and inflame the hearts of young and old with patriotic fervor.

"A powerful and resourceful nation on one side and a few weak and poor colonies on the other and the issue civil liberty. Eight years of what at times seemed a hopeless struggle, and then the surrender at Yorktown and final victory. In all that struggle the sons of New Jersey took an honorable part and on her soil were fought the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Red Bank and Springfield; these names with Morristown made New Jersey's share in the contest altogether creditable.

"To-day as we stand here upon this field, the grandsons and great-grandsons of those who here fought, our thoughts return with affectionate pride to the early times when our forefathers thought no sacrifice too great for the cause in which they had pledged 'their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.'" As from this distance

we consider the unlimited resources of Great Britain and the feebleness of the colonies, we see that few, if any, wars, in history have been waged by more unequal combatants. But there was something more than visible resources to be taken in account. It was a war of right against wrong, of principle against selfishness, of freedom against tyranny. The right, unhappily, does not always win. But right in this case, supported by unparalleled sacrifice and resolution, led by one of the grandest figures in history, did win. What was the result of that struggle?

"In the first place, liberty throughout the world received an uplift. The divine right of kings received a shock from which it will never recover, and the stability and prosperity of any government was seen to rest upon a consideration of the rights of the governed. In a broad and lasting way that principle was established by the success of the American Revolution as it never had been before and the history of the world since the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown shows that that principle in government has come to stay. The nations that rule the world to-day, whatever may be their nominal form of government, are those where the voice of the people is the voice of the ruler. This principle has made slow headway at times and its history is not an unbroken record of progress, but halting as that record has at times been, its march has been onward and upward, and so I say that the whole world is under obligation to the American Revolutionists for having established forever the principle of civil liberty.

"In the second place, and very briefly, the fact that a nation of widely varying interests and conditions may be successfully governed by a republican form of government has been established beyond cavil. A government that has lasted beyond a century has ceased to be an experiment. The doubts of those, who in the early days hoped but feared, have been set at rest never to be raised by those who come after them. It is true that our form of government does not always place our greatest citizen in the Presidential chair, but it does better—it gives us a ruler who is governed by the average voice of the people."

The Governor spoke at some length of the development of the American nation in commerce and as a world power. On the subject of immigration he said:

"The quality of the average immigrant has distinctly lowered the last few years. There was a time when those who came were intelligent and self-respecting and readily adjusted themselves to the spirit of our institutions. This is not so now on the average, and in my opinion we cannot afford to wait two or three generations for them to fit themselves to become law-abiding American citizens. That preparation should be made before they arrive. The danger to the country, if there is any danger, will come from ignorance. I do not mean ignorance of those things which are taught in schools altogether, but ignorance of the spirit of justice and freedom. With the ignorant, liberty is apt to become license and license is ruin. Immigration of an intelligent class when the nation was weak and needed strength, and immigration of an ignorant class when the nation is strong present two different conditions. I have no doubt of the ability of the country to meet successfully any condition that may arise; but we should not invite difficulties that may be avoided. I do not think I can say anything more important to you to-day than that. Let us welcome those who are in a condition to become useful and sympathetic citizens and let us exclude everyone else. \* \* \* May the inspiration of this day fill our hearts with still greater devotion to our State and our land."

## OUR OLD FOLKS.

A NEW departure has begun in this issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, which we hope will do some good in the world. We have tried for a number of years to care for those who were able to care for themselves, and they have done so instead of caring for us. There is, however, a field that has not been apparently of enough consequence for any other publication to devote its columns to, and that is the "Old" people.

We have had brought very forcibly to our mind lately several acts which have opened our eyes to the indifference and injustice shown our progenitors.

A case in point is of an old lady who for twenty-five years acted as housekeeper to her daughter, working for nothing, or a mere pittance of \$2 per month, bringing up her daughter's children and saving her at least \$6,000 in expense, for which, now that she has grown old and unable to care for herself, her daughter tells her that she is in the way in her home, and that if she stays with her she must pay board from a small pittance that the old lady receives in the way of a pension. The daughter and her family are independently wealthy, and it would be no burden to them to care for the mother who cared for them during her lifetime, but the daughter has religious mania, and wants the money to help build a church. Now I never have been much on religion, but am willing to stand my chance of hell hereafter with this woman who forswears her mother for the sake of being known as a liberal contributor to a place of worship. My reading of the Bible would teach me that God did not want his contributions from such a source.

Another case is that of an old gentleman who had accumulated enough to be comfortable on for the rest of his days, found some cousins who were his only known kin, and brought them East and purchased a fine estate and put these relatives in charge. These people are outspoken about hoping for the death of their benefactor. What a pleasant life it must have been for this old man knowing the sentiments of his relatives, during the short space of time he had to remain on earth.

Another old lady of our acquaintance was in the best of health but naturally had grown somewhat feeble, felt that she was in the way and went to bed and died. Now we feel that if we can be of any use in making pleasant the remaining days of these old people by running a department of this kind in THE SPIRIT OF '76, we will have accomplished something, and we invite correspondence from our readers along this line. Where they see injustice done to the old people, let us know of it that we may shame the perpetrators of any such contemptible actions.

How many times you go into a house and see the old people submissive and apologizing for being on earth. This is a wrong that should be rebuked, and if we can be a humble instrument in bettering matters we shall feel repaid.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale suggests that all old people above the age of 69 should be pensioned from a fund that could be raised by a poll tax in the different States, and this would do away with paupers. There certainly should be some means whereby the old people after they have become incapacitated and unable to care for themselves, should be taken care of by a fund that would not pauperize them.

We invite suggestions along this line.

## OVER THE HILLS TO THE POOR HOUSE.

What? no! can it be they've driven  
Their father, so helpless and old  
(Oh, God! may their crime be forgiven),  
To perish out here in the cold.  
Oh, heaven! I am saddened and weary,  
See the tears how they course down my cheeks.  
Oh, this world is lonely and dreary,  
And my heart for relief vainly seeks.

CHORUS.

For I'm old and I'm helpless and feeble,  
And the days of my youth have gone by,  
When over the hills to the poor house  
I wandered alone there to die.

Ah, me! on that old doorstep yonder  
I've sat with my babes on my knee,  
No father was happier or fonder  
Than I with my little ones three;  
The boys both so rosy and chubby,  
And Lillie with prattle so sweet!  
God knows how their father has loved them,  
But they've driven him out in the street.—*Chorus.*

It's long years since my Mary was taken,  
My faithful and affectionate wife.  
Since then I'm forlorn and forsaken,  
And the light has died out of my life.  
The boys grew up to manhood! I gave them  
A deed for the farm, aye, and more,  
I gave them the house they were born in,  
And now I am turned out from its door.—*Chorus.*

Oh! children, loved children, yet hear me,  
I have journeyed along on life's stage,  
With hope that you all would be with me  
To comfort and cheer my old age;  
My life-blood I'd gladly have given  
To shield and protect you! but hark!  
Though my heart breaks, I'll say it, you've driven  
Me out here to die in the dark.—*Chorus.*

But perhaps they'll live happier without me,  
Farewell, dear old home, ah! farewell!  
Each pathway and tree here about me  
Some memory precious can tell.  
Well, the flowers will bloom as bright as ever,  
And the birds will sing as sweet as morn,  
When over the hills to the poor house  
Next spring the old man shall be borne.—*Chorus.*

## PIE AND LONGEVITY.

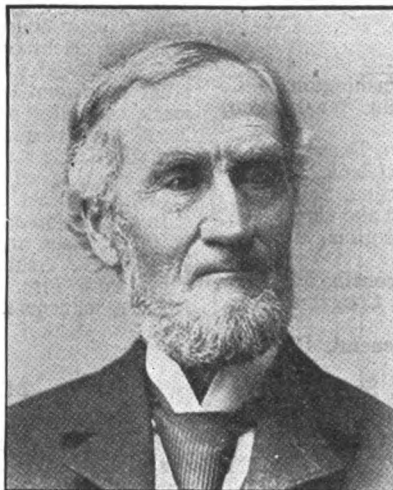
In the town of Bethel, Vt., the pride and boast of the people for the wonderful way she carries her 101 years is Mrs. Sarah Chapman.

Last year the citizens of the town gathered together in the Town Hall to do her honor on her one hundredth birthday, and the finest speech on the occasion was made by the dear old lady herself. She was also presented to President Roosevelt on his New England trip, Aug. 30, 1902, and made a short address of welcome.

Mrs. Sarah Chapman is a devotee of pie, apple pie. Twice, and often thrice, a day it tickles her century-old palate and renews her strength like the eagle's.



Secretary Frederick Bacon Philbrook.



PRESIDENT JOHN GARDINER GILMAN.

Vice President,  
Col. Henry Oakes Kent, A. M., LL.D., Lancaster.

## THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

### Fittingly Observes the 127th Anniversary of the Declaration and Its Own 120th Birthday.

The New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati last Saturday held its regular meeting in Exeter in celebration of Independence Day and the 120th anniversary of the institution of the order. The proceedings of the day were of marked interest.

A specially pleasing feature was the fraternization of New Hampshire and Georgia, the society in the latter State being represented by its treasurer, Francis Apthorp Foster, of Boston, and its assistant treasurer, Thomas Savage Clay, of New York. The insignia and flags of the two societies were conspicuous in the decorations.

The business meeting was held at the probate court room at 10:30 a. m., and was preceded by a pleasant social season. At the entrance to the building was stationed a guard of four marines, kindly sent from the Portsmouth navy-yard by its commandant, Rear Admiral John J. Read. It included a bugler and drummer. The courteous act of Admiral Read was fully appreciated by the society. In the corridor was stationed Hallinan's Orchestra, four pieces, which at intervals throughout the morning was heard in concert music. The court room was beautifully decorated with the national flag, the flags and insignia of the order and with potted plants.

The meeting was called to order by Secretary Frederick B. Philbrook, who appointed a committee of three to escort President John G. Gilman to the hall. His entrance with the committee, Capt. William L. Willey, in full uniform, bearing the society's standard, was dignified and impressive. The opening prayer was made by Rt. Rev. John H. White, D. D., bishop of Indiana, district of Michigan City. The usual routine business was transacted.

The list of officers follows:

President—Hon. John Gardiner Gilman, Exeter.

Vice-President—Col. Henry Oakes Kent, A. M., LL.D., Lancaster.

Secretary—Frederick Bacon Philbrook, Boston.

Treasurer—Franklin Senter Frisbie, LL. B., Peacock.

Assistant Treasurer—Lieut. Henry Dexter Warren, Boston.

Chaplain—Rt. Rev. John Hazen White, D. D., Michigan City, Ind.

Standing Executive Committee—Frederick Bacon Philbrook, chairman; Henry Dexter Warren, committee secretary; John Gardiner Gilman, John Harvey Treat, A. M., Lawrence, Mass.; Franklin Senter Frisbie, LL. B.; Francis Olcott Allen, Philadelphia; James William Sullivan, Boston; Capt. William Lithgow Willey, Sec. D., Boston.

Member of the Standing Committee of the General Society—Francis Olcott Allen.

Delegates to the General Society—John Gardiner Gilman, Rt. Rev. John Hazen White, D. D., Samuel Lord Morison, A. B., New York; Francis Olcott Allen, Frederick Bacon Philbrook. Alternates—Frederick Diodati Thompson, LL. B., New York; Col. John Murray Glidden, Newcastle, Me.; James William Sullivan, Franklin Senter Frisbie, LL. B., William Lithgow Willey. Colonel Kent accepted his election with eloquent and feeling remarks.

A pleasing feature was the presentation by Mr. Clay of a beautiful framed photograph of the insignia of the Georgia society, which bore the inscription: "The eagle from which this picture was made was presented to Major John Berrien, secretary Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia, by General George Washington." The gift was gratefully accepted by the society with a vote of thanks to the donor.

Several letters and telegrams regretting inability to attend were read by Secretary Philbrook. One came from a prominent member of the society, Gen. Stephen M. Crosby, of Boston, who on July 2d was bereaved by the death of his wife. On motion of Bishop White, a message of sympathy was forwarded him. Messages regretting inability to attend were also read from Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admirals Clark, Dyer and Read and others.

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Little Neck Clams.    |   |
| Sauterne.             | Consomme a la Royale.                     |
|                       | Penobscot Salmon, Petits Pois.            |
|                       | Olives. Breadsticks:                      |
| Hollandaise Potatoes. | Iced Cucumbers.                           |
| Champagne.            | Prime Ribs of Beef, Pan Gravy.            |
|                       | Roast Spring Lamb, Brown Gravy.           |
|                       | Potato Croquettes. Green Peas.            |
| Radishes.             | Braised Onions. Lettuce.                  |
|                       | Vol-au-Vents of Sweetbreads au Mushrooms. |
|                       | Peach Fritters. Glace au Cherry.          |
|                       | Cincinnati Punch.                         |
|                       | Boiled Philadelphia Squab.                |
|                       | Currant Jelly. Water-Cress.               |
|                       | Lobster Salad.                            |
| Patriot Ices.         | Cake. Harlequin Ice Cream.                |
|                       | Creme de Menthe. Strawberries and Cream.  |
| Fruit.                | Crackers. Cheese.                         |
|                       | Cigars. Coffee.                           |

At each seat was a card, bearing the occupant's name, with the Cincinnati insignia embossed in gilt; a large card with the Georgia's society's insignia in blue, and a menu card of marked beauty.

The New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America in Trenton elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, Newark; vice-president, Mrs. Frederick G. Burnham, Morristown; second vice-president, Mrs. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton; delegates to Washington, 1904, Mrs. Thomas J. Craven, Salem, and Mrs. R. Meredith Dickinson.



## OFFICERS AMERICAN FLAG PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

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 Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., Vice-President, Washington, D. C.  
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 Col. James I. Paul, Treasurer, Lock Haven, Pa.

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 Gen. Irving Hale, Denver, Colorado.  
 Col. William C. Church, New York City.  
 Major B. F. Dixon, Raleigh, N. C.  
 Major Frank W. Russell, Plymouth, N. H.  
 Myron T. Herrick, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., New York City.

### AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

According to *The New York Tribune*, the influence of the patriotic orders—the Sons and the Daughters and the Dames—upon the public at large is seen in the general awakening to the beauties of the arts of the eighteenth century and the dawn of Colonial art. The public is no longer satisfied with picking up odd pieces in junk shops and second-hand stores, but is showing individuality and discrimination in the selection and arrangement of furniture and bric-a-brac. Long-forgotten treasures are unearthed from the barns of one's country neighbor or are dragged out of retirement in the city garret; and because they are fitted into the home and not exhibited as curios they give at once a homelike and artistic feeling. The public seems to be slowly settling down to the conclusion that the Colonial style is more truly American for domestic architecture and furnishings than that of any other period. To see it become the acknowledged type in the American house of the future is the hope and wish of many cultured people.

The Daughters of 1812, of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of 332 West Eighty-seventh street, is president, held a social meeting at Delmonico's. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard gave a talk, illustrated with stereopticon views, on Jamestown and other historic towns of Virginia.

Members of the Pennsylvania branch of the Society of Colonial Dames are interested in the recent presentation to the New York Society, Colonial Dames, of a window from the Rhinelander sugar house. The window, which was taken from one of the most celebrated prisons during the Revolution, is the gift of Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and will be used in the Van Cortlandt Mansion, New York. Its presentation, on May 27th, will mark two interesting events, the landing of Peter Stuyvesant in New Amsterdam, on May 27th, 1647, and the opening of the Van Cortlandt Mansion as a museum May 27th, 1897. At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Society of Colonial Dames, held last week, officers were elected for the ensuing year, with the following result: Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, president; Mrs. C. C. Harrison and Mrs. James D. Winsor, vice-presidents; Mrs. Richard L. Ashhurst, Mrs. Horace Brock, Mrs. Charles M. Conyngam, Mrs. William Bacon Stevens and Mrs. James M. Rhodes, managers.

### BETSEY ROSS FLAG HOUSE.

After ten years of effort on the part of patriotic societies the plan to purchase the Betsey Ross house in Philadelphia, where the first flag of the thirteen States was designed and made, has reached a point where only a few thousand dollars are now needed to complete the purchase price. The directors of the American Flag House and the Betsey Ross Memorial Association have, by their plan of ten-cent subscriptions from the people, practically saved the house, and it is now their plan to reconstruct and isolate the structure. The little house is at present so closely surrounded by tall business houses that it is almost impossible for a stranger to find it. The societies desire to acquire and tear down the adjoining buildings, and turn the entire square in which the house stands into a public park. The same plan has been projected for Fraunces' Tavern in New York.

Another suggestion is that of planting around the house thirteen trees, each typical of the State from which it was transplanted. The United States Department of Agriculture has furnished a list of trees which might appropriately stand as emblems of the thirteen original States. They are as follows: New Hampshire, white birch; Massachusetts, American elm; Rhode Island, gray birch; Connecticut, shell bark hickory; New York, sugar maple; New Jersey, Jersey, or scrub pine; Pennsylvania, hemlock; Maryland, chestnut; Delaware, white oak; Virginia, Virginia, or Oldfield pine; North Carolina, short leaf pine; South Carolina, cypress (why not palmetto?); Georgia, long leaf or pitch pine.

The Betsey Ross Memorial Association has members enrolled in every State in the Union and in a number of foreign countries. There are said to be 600 names on the roll of persons living outside the United States.

### SARATOGANS GET TOGETHER.

#### SONS OF A HISTORIC COUNTY FORM A SOCIETY FOR SOCIABILITY IN TOWN.

The Saratoga County Society of New York was formed last evening at a meeting, at the Hotel Buckingham, of more than a score of men from that county. These officers were elected:

President, Jesse S. L'Amoreaux; first vice-president, C. C. Shayne; second vice-president, C. K. G. Billings; secretary, Clarence L. Kain; treasurer, Waldo E. Bullard; historian, William L. Stone; board of governors, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Sidney J. Cowan, the Hon. Edgar L. Fursman, Warren Curtis, R. M. S. Putnam, James M. Marvin, Dr. Myron Denton, W. D. McNulty and George Usher.

The annual meeting will be held on the anniversary of some day famous in Saratoga county history. The date will be selected by Historian Stone and a committee.

### DAUGHTERS OF MAINE.

Over 100 prominent club women of Greater Boston, all members of the Daughters of Maine, attended the annual luncheon of that organization at Hotel Lenox yesterday.

At the musical and literary entertainment which followed the luncheon, Mrs. Bertha Edlesford, of Winchester, sang, and Miss Vora Burpee, read. Mrs. M. D. Frazer, of Somerville, who has been president of the Daughters of Maine for the past three years, was presented with a diamond solitaire ring, the gift of the association. The presentation speech was made by Miss Hortense Bradford, of Somerville, and the presentation took place in rather a unique way. Mrs. Frazer was first presented with a huge bunch of American Beauty roses, and the ring was hidden among the roses.

## THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

THIS is a new department for the young people. We personally have seven of our own to care for, and where there is seven we find it doesn't make any more work if there should be 700, and we propose to make this department attractive for the young folks, by printing essays on historical subjects that have been compiled by them. We shall also offer prizes for bright contributions and ideas for patriotic entertainments.

For the best program for the unveiling of a bust of Washington in a Public School, we will present a life-size bust of Washington to the scholar making the best suggestions for an order of exercises.

For the second best we will give a large 5x8 bunting flag.

The third prize will be a small silk flag.

## CASABIANCA'S CELEBRATION.

*From the Chicago Tribune.*

The boy stood on the burning porch,  
Whence all had made a scoot;  
A Roman candle in his hand  
Was just about to shoot.

A frazzled pinwheel at his side  
Was all that stayed to tell  
How father, minus half his hide,  
Had fled with grievous yell.

A busted bomb upon the floor,  
Some remnants of a hat,  
Suspender buttons—three or four—  
That was where grandpa sat.

An isle of safety on the lawn,  
Where still the grass was green,  
Marked where his sister dear had gone  
To rub on vaseline.

Anon the smoke rose from the yard,  
And then, through one small rift,  
We saw where mother, scorched and scarred,  
A smelling bottle sniffed.

And at the gate stood Uncle Bill  
In fragments of his pants,  
Demanding in his accents shrill:  
"Send us an ambulance!"

The boy, as we remarked at first,  
A Roman candle held;  
He struck a match and lit the fuse;  
"This is the last!" he yelled.

The Roman candle fizzed and flared,  
The balls flew far and wide;  
His relatives, all badly scared,  
Once more essayed to hide.

Alas! ere shelter they could find,  
The direful deed was done;  
He whirled the candle all about,  
And pinked them every one.

In pain they limped up to the porch—  
They crept from bush and shrub—  
And each implored in husky tones:  
"Let me get at that cub!"

There came a burst of thunder sound.  
The boy—O where was he?  
By turns he was sent on a round  
That led from knee to knee.

## LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

## COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

## PRIZE ESSAY.

C. Edwin Morrell, of 53 Orchard street, is a mighty happy young man because of the success he has just achieved in a contest for prizes offered by the Connecticut Society of the Colonial Dames of America for essays by school pupils of the State. The young man has been awarded second prize in the contest open to High School pupils.

Young Morrell was one of a large number of contestants. There was given a choice of six or seven historical subjects on which to write. He chose "The Battle of Lexington and Concord." It was necessary to limit the essay to from 1,500 to 2,000 words.

The young man is about 18 years of age. He is the elder of two sons of Charles E. Morrell, and has just been graduated from the High School. Besides winning the Colonial Dames' prize, he also was awarded a scholarship for Lehigh University, open to the boy making the highest rank in the scientific course of the High School. His rank for four years was 78.56.

Morrell is a modest young fellow, and, although studious, he is exceedingly fond of athletics and out-door sports. This fondness has been kept subservient to a desire to attain a high rank in his studies, however.

"It was my desire to get as much as possible out of the High School course," he said, yesterday.

In the contest for the prize, Morrell was somewhat handicapped by the fact that he had to do all the work at home, and that there were other matters which claimed his attention. Since entering the school he has earned sufficient money by selling *The Daily Advocate* and the New York evening papers to pay practically all his expenses. During vacation he has added to his earnings by caddying on the golf links.

Morrell was born in Stamford. He prepared for the High School at the Henry street school.

Naturally his mother feels very proud of her son's achievement. Following is the composition which won for young Morrell the second prize:

*Stamford Daily Advocate.*

## BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

About the first of September, in 1774, General Gage, by means of spies, learned that there was a powderhouse near Quarry Hill, a place between Medford and Cambridge. Determined to seize the powder, he sent a detachment of 250 soldiers up the Mystic River. The soldiers found a large amount of powder and two fieldpieces. With these they returned to the city in high spirits over the success of their first expedition. The whole country was aroused by this act and the colonists began secretly to collect military stores at Concord.

At this time, the Continental Congress, which was in session, drew up a "Petition of Rights," which was sent to the English Parliament. Upon receiving this petition, early in March, 1775, the British Parliament passed an act known as "The New England Restraining Bill." By this measure, the privilege of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland was denied to all the colonies except New York, Delaware and North Carolina. These were exempted in the hope that they would desert the American cause, but, on the contrary, they remained loyal to the Continental Congress. The colonies were now ready to rebel against the mother country.

Matters of much importance to Massachusetts had reached a crisis, General Gage, becoming alarmed by the angry manner of the Americans, began to fortify Boston Neck, a narrow peninsula joining the city and the mainland. When the work was completed he stationed a regiment of infantry in these fortifications to prevent the people in the city from communicating with those outside. The news of this action spread rapidly.

On hearing of these demonstrations on the part of the colonists, Gage summoned a general court at Salem, thinking to reconcile the people; then, as he was afraid of the rising spirit of liberty, he countermanded the order. Nevertheless the members of the assembly met at the appointed place, on the fifth of October, 1774. Finding no one to organize the court, they adjourned to Concord, where they resolved themselves into a provincial congress. This congress protested loyalty to the king; at the same time they endeavored to induce Gage to desist from fortifying Boston Neck. He obstinately refused to comply with their demands and warned them to go no farther in their unlawful course. They proceeded to call out twelve thousand militia, who remained at home, upon the condition that they should be ready to march at a minute's notice, hence the name of "Minute Men." Two committees of safety were appointed, one to call out the men when their services were needed, the other to equip and arm them.

Artemus Ward and Seth Pomeroy were appointed to command the militia. Massachusetts began to prepare for the worst. By order of the provincial congress, arms and ammunition had been collected secretly at different towns, and the number of militia increased.

General Gage now took the decisive step. Learning, through spies, that the patriots had accumulated a large quantity of provisions and military stores at Concord, a small village eighteen miles from Boston, and supposing his three thousand troops enough to prevent the citizens from leaving the city, he thought he could secretly send a detachment of troops by night to seize these stores, and to arrest John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were staying with Rev. Mr. Clark in Lexington. His plans were, however, discovered by Dr. Warren, a leading patriot in Boston, who prepared to send messengers to alarm the people between Boston and Concord when further movements on the part of the British should be disclosed. He appointed Paul Revere to warn the two patriots at Lexington of their danger. Revere was rowed across the Charles River, right under the nose of the Somerset, a British man-of-war. Arriving safely on the shore of the mainland, he stood "booted and spurred, ready to ride," waiting for the signal-lights to be hung in the belfry of the Old North Church. The signal was "One if by land, and two if by sea." Shortly after midnight, two lights shone clear and bright from the church steeple. Paul Revere sprang on his faithful horse, and sped over the Medford road to Lexington, shouting the news at every house he passed. He reached the home of Mr. Clark a little after midnight, and found it guarded by eight men.

The sergeant in command of these men warned the messenger not to make any noise or disturb the inmates.

"Noise!" cried Revere. "You'll soon have noise enough; the regulars are coming."

Indeed, the British were close behind. A short distance past Lexington, Revere was captured by some British scouts, who had been sent out to intercept all messengers.

At the same time that Revere set out, another courier, William Dawes, started out over Boston Neck, waking up the people with the stirring news. Other messengers were sent out to alarm the country people.

About ten o'clock, April 18, 1775, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, with eight hundred British soldiers, who had been conveyed in boats and barges across the Charles River to a point in Cambridge, near Inman's farm, started on their march towards Concord. Dr. Samuel Prescott, with the help of a swift horse, reached the town of Concord and aroused the inhabitants with the cry, "The regulars are coming!" The people sent out posts, who immediately returned, confirming the account of the arrival of the troops at Lexington.

The Redcoats had not gone far before they heard, in front of them, the firing of signal-guns and the tolling of alarm-bells, and saw fires blazing on all the hilltops round about. Colonel Smith, realizing how serious his situation was becoming, sent Major Pitcairn forward with six companies of infantry to capture and hold the bridges at Concord. At the same time he sent back messengers to Boston for reinforcements. Pitcairn had orders to arrest every one he met or overtook along his line of march. A countryman, who escaped from the English soldiers, carried the news of the approach of the British to Lexington. When Major Pitcairn reached Lexington Meeting House, about half an hour before sunrise, he found seventy or eighty half-armed men assembled on the common. These men, under the command of Captain John Parker, were ignorant of the intention of the British. The leader of the Redcoats ordered his troops to halt and load their muskets. He shouted to the colonists:

"Disperse, ye villains; ye rebels, disperse; lay down your arms; why don't you lay down your arms and disperse?"

As the Americans stood motionless and silent, "witnesses against aggression; too few to resist; too brave to fly," the British officer, with an oath, ordered his men to fire. The troops hesitated to obey such a rash command. He then discharged his own elegant pistols and repeated the order. A deadly volley from the soldiers followed, killing eight and wounding ten of the minutemen. The patriots returned the fire. Then Captain Parker, seeing that the affair was going to be a massacre, and not a battle, ordered his men to disperse. The British gave three rousing cheers for this victory. Soon after Pitcairn was joined by the rest of the division, under Colonel Smith, who now took command of the whole body. The British marched rapidly toward Concord.

About seven o'clock, the news of the struggle at Lexington reached Concord, where a company of militia, Captain Minot in charge, was drawn up on the common near the church. The Americans, when they heard of the strength of the enemy, retreated across Charles River to the top of a nearby hill, to await the arrival of reinforcements. They had scarcely formed into two

battalions when they saw the English, about a quarter of a mile away, advancing rapidly toward the town. The British soon took possession of the village. A guard of one hundred soldiers was placed over the north and south bridges, while the rest began their search for provisions and military stores, most of which had been secreted. The soldiers found several gun-carriages, sixty barrels of flour, and five hundred pounds of shot. These were destroyed. The British took possession of the town house, rifled several houses, cut down the liberty-pole, and set fire to the court-house. Between nine and ten o'clock the Americans received more reinforcements from several towns. The anger of the militia was increased to the very highest pitch when they saw smoke ascending from the village. The Americans, with special orders not to fire unless fired upon, advanced toward the north bridge. At their approach, the guard began to retreat and to pull up the planks of the bridge to prevent the Americans from crossing and following them. The patriots, seeing the object of this act, hastened forward. They received three volleys from the British before their officers gave them the order to fire. The firing became general for a few minutes; then the regulars retreated to the main body of English troops. In this skirmishing each side had two killed and several wounded. After much advancing and countermarching for about half an hour, Colonel Smith, realizing how dangerous his situation was fast becoming, started about noon on his retreat toward Boston. His men were in no mood for fighting, since they had not eaten anything for fourteen hours. The road which they were obliged to follow had many bends, at each of which the British were exposed to a galling fire from bodies of infuriated farmers, who, hidden behind anything that would afford them shelter, poured a deadly volley upon the flanks of the tired British infantry. The militia harassed the enemy continually until the English column broke ranks and fled, leaving their dead and wounded along the road, together with many guns and knapsacks. They continued their mad flight past Lexington green, until they ran into a hollow square formed by the British soldiers under Lord Percy, who had just come with reinforcements. Percy kept back the Americans with two field pieces, thus allowing the weary men a half-hour in which to rest and eat.

In the meantime, the number of patriots had increased greatly, people coming from all directions to get a shot at the British. Before renewing their march the English set fire to several houses in Lexington. From all sides a constant fire was poured into the terrified mass of British soldiers. The Redcoats murdered even helpless women and old men, and set houses on fire, in order to give vent to their wrath. Just below West Cambridge the regulars broke into a run. The fight now started did not end until sunset, when the detachment succeeded in crossing Charlestown Neck, and were safe under the guns of the fleet. Had the men from Marblehead and Salem been more alert, the entire British force would have been obliged to surrender, since further retreat would have been cut off. The American losses were about 93 in killed, wounded and missing, while those of the English were 273. Among this number were many British officers, Colonel Smith being severely wounded. The expedition was an entire failure. Within ten days Boston was besieged by twenty thousand men, whose encampments extended a distance of ten miles. War had really begun.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Cincinnati, July 17, 1903.

*Louis H. Cornish, Esq., New York City.*

My Dear Sir and Compatriot—Enclosed find check to renew my subscription for THE SPIRIT OF '76. I have taken it for a number of years and expect to keep it up, but I must say in my humble opinion your "Genealogical Guide" detracts from its general interest and takes up too much of your valuable space.

Regarding the place to hold our next National Congress, I understand St. Louis has been mentioned. Might it not be better to hold it in Chicago, Indianapolis or Cincinnati? These cities are but one day's ride from St. Louis and there would be no difference in the expense, or at least a very slight difference. There would be such a multitude of visitors, hotels and halls crowded and so much to attract, that delegates naturally could not give the same attention to our society business as they would if held elsewhere. As the meeting lasts but two or three days, afterwards they could give the Exposition a full share of their time without hindrance. I make this suggestion, of course, without any authority, but you may publish it if you think proper.

Yours very truly,

JOHN W. HARPER.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
New York City.

419 W. GRACE, July 17, 1903.

Dear Sir and Compañero—Please send me a copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76 which contains the proceedings of the Annual Congress S. A. R., held in New Haven. I have not yet seen it.

Yours fraternally,

B. B. MINOR.

The Board of Managers in the interest of economy decided not to publish the proceedings of the National Congress in the official organ of the society.—Ed.

CASS AVENUE, DETROIT,

"ARMY OF SANTIAGO DAY," July 16, 1903.

L. H. Cornish, Esq., Publisher National Register, S. A. R.:

My Dear Mr. Cornish.—I have pleasure in informing you of my meeting with the Hon. Thomas Pitts, of this city, president of the Michigan Society, S. A. R., to whom I was presented by my friend here, the Hon. James E. Davis, president of the Detroit Club.

Mr. Pitts very gladly consented to add to his previous liberal contribution towards the publication of the *National Register* by giving a check for one hundred dollars to aid in getting out the second volume, and by a further check of one hundred dollars for the purchase of twenty-four copies for the public libraries of Michigan, and twenty copies for personal distribution, all to be forwarded as per instructions sent, together with checks, by registered mail.

It is proper for me to say to you that President Pitts fully agrees with ex-President-General Logan and President-General Edwin Warfield as to the high value of the *National Register*, and esteemed it a privilege to place copies in all the public libraries of his native State.

I have not met in the Order a more cultured and kindly-disposed gentleman than President Pitts. He appreciates the great labors of the Publication Committee, of the Registrar-General and of the publisher; and, as his checks attest, sturdily supports them.

The reunion of the Army of Santiago here, to-day, was marked by a grand military parade, in which I had the honor to take part as a veteran of the Civil War. As the Spanish War Veterans swept by us in review I observed that quite a number wore the Cross of the Order of the Sons of the American Revolution. The weather is superb.

With kind regards to yourself and staff, I remain,

Very truly yours,

HYLANDE MACGRATH.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

"LIFE OF CAPTAIN JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, MACHIAS, MAINE,"

By Rev. Andrew Sherman.

*The Jerseyman Press, Morristown, N. J.*

In this volume Mr. Sherman has given a clear, interesting and entertaining story of the life of Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, of Machias, Maine, who was commander of the first American naval flying squadron of the War of the Revolution. Biographical sketches of those who helped to build our Republic are always of interest and this one is especially so, combining as it does a history of one of the early towns of our Pine Tree State with the life of Captain O'Brien. Maps, numerous illustrations and the care exhibited in collecting facts makes the work valuable and a copy should be in the library of every society of the S. A. R. Cloth bound and will be sent to any address upon receipt of the price, \$2.00, net. Postage 16 cents.

"PHIL CARVER, A ROMANCE OF THE WAR OF 1812,"

By Andrew M. Sherman.

*The Jerseyman Press, Morristown, N. J.*

In this pretty little romance of the stirring times of our second war with Great Britain is woven interesting bits of history of our struggle as a country and of the part taken by the little town of Machias, Maine, in particular. The story is told in a pleasant style, and is well worth the reading. The troubles of the country and of the leading characters in the romance finally end in peace, and the town of Machias comes in for its share of honor in the help it gave. The volume is attractively bound in cloth, and is printed in clear type on good paper. It will be sent to any address on receipt of the price, \$1.35, net. Postage, 15 cents.

### NEW ENGLAND METHODISTS CELEBRATE WESLEY'S BIRTH.

A two days' celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Wesley, by the Methodists of the New England conference, was held June 29 and 30. In preparing for the observance of the bi-centennial of the great preacher, the conference committee planned to make the meetings significant by bringing together representatives of the three branches of the Methodist Episcopal church south and the Methodist church in Canada. The efforts of the committee were successful, and Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of Buffalo, from the north, Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, from the south, and Rev. A. Carman, of Canada, were among the leading speakers.

The general program of the two days' proceedings included tributes to Wesley from representatives of other denominations at the opening session and at other meetings addresses by Rev. Mr. Carman, of Canada; Bishop Hendrix, Rev. George Jackson, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Rev. W. F. Mallalieux, resident bishop of New England, and Bishop Fowler.

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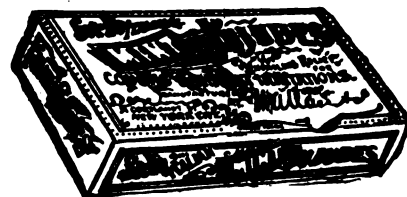
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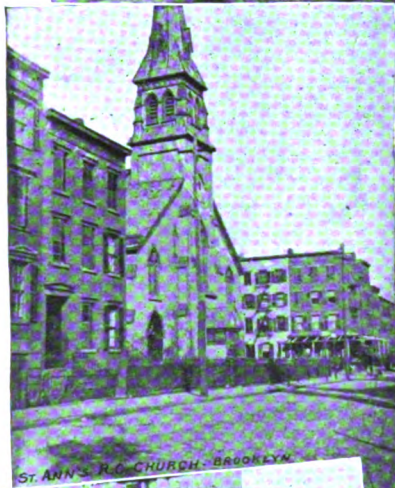
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## Publishers' Announcement.

WITH the present August number of *The Spirit of '76* the ninth volume of this magazine will be concluded.

Beginning with the September issue, a decided change will take place in the editorial and financial management of the paper.

Hitherto existing primarily as the official organ of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution and of several kindred societies, *The Spirit of '76* has enjoyed a limited circulation and an exclusive field.

It is the intention of the publishers to extend the scope and original aim of the magazine as to embrace *all* the patriotic societies, and to cater to their various interests; furthermore, to make it a magazine of recognized historical value, to devote its columns not only to the principles, incidents and men of '76, but the principles, incidents and men of *The United States*.

As "A Magazine of Historical America" it will encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution and the study of American history; it will endeavor to educate its readers, young and old, to a full realization of the noble principles of American patriotism, liberty, independence and good citizenship; it will extend its columns to all things pertaining to American history, American art and literature and good government.

The publishers desire that readers shall express their personal opinions and beliefs freely, that they shall give evidence of their interest by offering suggestions and criticisms, and by sending interesting data and documents for publication.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76" PUBLISHING COMPANY,

LOUIS H. CORNISH, *President*,  
ROBERT W. CHANDLER, *Editor*,  
EDWARD J. MANN, *Business Manager*.

AS our readers will see by the announcement on this page, a new policy is to be adopted beginning with the tenth volume of this magazine. The old features that were worthy will be continued, but new ideas and innovations will be made that will attract a more general circulation to the publication. The present editor and publisher will still retain supervision, but as his various other interests keep him from giving the necessary time and energy to developing this property, he has associated with him two bright young men who propose to make THE SPIRIT take a position with the leading magazines of the country. It can be said that for the nine years this paper has been published it has never yet missed a number. Sometimes it has been a little slow in coming out, but it has always managed to get to those who have paid for it. It has confined itself to a too narrow field—a field that has not appreciated the efforts of the publisher, and for this reason it has not been a financial success. With new blood, new ideas, the combination should make a publication worthy of your support.

THIS has been the month in which those sections who have inaugurated the "Old Home Week" idea, have been greatly benefited by the return of their various sons and daughters to the old homestead. Sentimentally the plan is a good one, but financially it has proved a success to those towns who have adopted the plan and have made arrangements of an interesting character to please those who have attended the home meeting.

We have suggested before that the Sons of the American Revolution should take hold of this idea and popularize it with the people; there certainly is no body of men who should be more interested in the development of the "Old Home Week" idea, than the members of the Sons of the American Revolution. One reason for the slow growth of the patriotic societies, where composed of men, is the lack of interest in the welfare of the various State societies.

As the Secretary of the Society which during the year of 1902 has added the largest number of new members to its rolls, I can speak from experience. Five years ago

it was hard work to get a quorum of twenty-one members to attend a regular meeting of the Society; the last meeting held at Luna Park had an attendance of 387. The Secretary of this Society has received no compensation for his services, but has an assistant to do the details of the work. The dues of this Society are greater annually than any other State society, but the members get more for their money than any other State society.

A member of a New England State society said that the only thing he had received in the three years he had been a member was a bill each year for his dues. Many State societies get into a rut of continuing the same officers who have lost interest in their respective organizations, or if they have not, have fallen into a rut that is anything but progressive. This should be changed; as there are too many progressive men who are willing to devote their time and energy to the building up of the Society, and they should have the chance to do so.

We have heard of a registrar who gets a small fee for

his yearly work, when the ticket is made up, standing up and saying that his business would not permit him to attend to his duties, and yet the Society would insist on electing him.

There are too many men in the Society without ambition who hold positions that they cannot fill properly; drop them! put in new blood, live energetically, and instead of crawling along with a membership of 10,000, the Society can have 100,000, and be a power in the management of the country's policy

### THE MARTYRS' MONUMENT.

The Martyrs' Monument has been completed; enough subscriptions have been promised to make the amount necessary, when they have sent them into the Treasurer.

Steps will be made for the laying of the corner-stone, it is hoped, this Fall.



### THE PRINCIPLES FOUGHT FOR IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

(By "VINDEK").

Essay written for the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Medal.

Robert Livingston Schuyler, son of Montgomery Schuyler and Katherine Beekman Livingston, was born in New York City. Was graduated from Columbia University with the Class of 1903, and was an honor man. He intends to devote himself to collegiate work.

It is a truism that the difficulty of writing history varies inversely with the length of time which has elapsed between the occurrence and the recording of events. Though a century and a quarter have now gone by since the classic year 1776, the task of writing the history of the American Revolution has not yet become an easy one; and two such dissimilar and conflicting stories as those of Mr. John Fiske and Mr. Sydney George Fisher may well confuse the seeker after truth. Differences of opinion exist not only as to the details and incidents in the struggle, but also as to the fundamental basis of the Revolution itself. To the American, Aristotle's dictum

that man is a political animal is especially applicable; and for him political philosophy has always had a great attraction. The underlying cause in the conflict which made America free must always have the deepest interest for us. What was it?

We are far enough from the Revolution to realize that it was something more than a mere patriotic outburst and achievement of independent nationality. It was a landmark in the history of the world. Writers have not been wanting who affirm that the Revolution was a purely English movement, similar to the Revolution of 1689. And again it has been held that the Americans justified their resistance to what they regarded as unjust taxation on the ground that their connection was with the British Crown and not with Parliament. But neither argument would be satisfactory as establishing the principle of "no taxation without representation;" which was not universally operative in England till after the reform of 1832. Whatever the Americans may have professed to think, it was at the very heart of the American Revolution. Of course, the patriots were influenced by their English belief in the rights of Englishmen; and of course independence was desired by them, at least in 1776. But it was something deeper than the rights of Englishmen or the desire for independence which played to the Revolution the part of causation.

In the course of the colonial period, the Americans had come to regard themselves as practically independent of the home government, though they gladly acknowledged the sovereignty of the king. They denied the right of Parliament to tax them internally and looked entirely to their own colonial legislatures as the source of authority. The legislatures, by controlling the governor's salary, held the whip-hand. Therefore, when Great Britain, after the successful termination of the Seven Years' War, turned her attention to remodelling the colonies and subjecting them to control by Parliament, she encountered all the difficulties incident to the subjugation of a foreign people.

The colonists, being essentially political in their nature, were naturally keenly alive to the Eighteenth Century theories of government and to the doctrine of the Rights of Man. The writings of John Locke produced an effect on the American analogous to that caused in France by the work of Rousseau. The Eighteenth Century theory was the contract theory; and when the contract was not fulfilled the sacred right of revolution was left as a last resort. The individual has, according to this theory as

our forefathers developed it, certain rights by virtue of his being a man which he does not lose by his voluntary entrance into society. Among these rights are the rights to one's person, property, family and liberty, the latter being defined as the freedom to do as one pleases, provided one does not thereby infringe upon the equal freedom of others.

Such a theory is strongly individualistic, perhaps anarchistic, but it and it alone was the real basis of the American Revolution. And there was reason in the assertion of South Carolina at the beginning of the late War of Secession, that Charleston was but following the example of Boston. For in 1775 and in 1860 a contract was being dissolved, the keeping of which was regarded by one of the contracting parties as injurious. In each case the sacred right of revolution was being invoked. The contract theory of Jefferson and Calhoun, from which the theory of States' Rights developed, has fallen into desuetude; and the organic theory of government, with Webster's conception of nationality, has come to prevail. But it was Webster, and not Calhoun, who deviated from the platform trod by the Revolutionary Fathers.

At the beginning of the Revolution, we hear much of the idea that the Americans were making a stand for those principles for which Englishmen had from time immemorial contended. William Pitt voiced it when he said: "America, if she falls, will fall like the strong man with his arms around the pillars of the Constitution." And the Whig Party in general looked upon America as championing the cause of English liberty. But, to be consistent, it must then call for a revolution at home, for it is notorious that hundreds of thousands of Englishmen were unrepresented in the House of Commons. The Tory Party was consistent: it denied the right of popular representation and saw no impropriety in England's governing her colonies as Spain governed hers. But the Americans themselves soon ceased talking of their rights by inheritance and began to proclaim their rights as men.

We may consider the revolutionary epoch as extending from 1761 to 1783. For it was in 1761, the year before Rousseau published the "Contrat Social," that James Otis, in his denunciation of the writs of assistance, based the claims of the Americans upon the inherent rights of man. During this period came the Stamp Act and its repeal, the Townshend Acts, the tax on tea, the Boston Tea Party, the Boston Port Bill, the Continental Congresses, and the Declaration of Independence—which placed before the world the real justification of the Americans: that their inherent and unalienable rights as men had been violated. It is universality that makes the American Declaration and the Declaration of the French Constituent Assembly of August, 1789, so grand. It must be obvious to everyone, even the greatest believer in the unity of the so-called Anglo-Saxon race, that there is a world of difference between the "old, undoubted rights of the English people" and the theory of rights formulated in 1776 and 1789. England is, as Tennyson says:

"A land of settled government,  
A land of just and old renown,  
Where freedom broadens slowly down  
From precedent to precedent."

Throughout all English history all constitutional progress is based on acts of Parliament. Against this system of parliamentary precedent and the exclusiveness of the British Constitution the American Revolution may be considered as a protest. The Englishman has privileges by virtue of the chance of birth, but the principles de-

veloped by our ancestors applied to all peoples and all times.

During the Revolution period the State constitutions with their bills of rights were drawn up and adopted. The spirit of the age is clearly reflected in them; in fact, it is to them rather than to the Declaration of July Fourth that Prof. Jellinek, of the University of Heidelberg, traces the French Declaration of August, 1789. They all contain elaborate statements of principle. Throughout the period and again during the era of the Jeffersonian Democracy, which followed the reactionary movement represented by the Federal Party, the theory of the Rights of Man was developed. During the controversy over the adoption of the Constitution, too, the vital interest felt in the theory is shown by the hostile attitude of the Anti-Federalists, which was caused largely by the lack of any specific Bill of Rights attached to the document. The real sincerity of the people and their belief in universal rights cannot be doubted. The aliens who came under our control by the terms of the Louisiana Purchase were welcomed and absorbed in our political system. The dim and distant foreshadowing of freedom for the negro are to be discerned in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which was the beginning of the end of slavery. In the hands of Jefferson the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" received its most logical development; he was in favor of applying the principle of the referendum to the Constitution. Each successive generation should have the right to say whether or not it would live under the same constitution that had served as an instrument of government for the preceding generation.

The cause, then, for which the Revolutionary Fathers fought was as broad as humanity itself; the Rights of Man was the principle fought for in 1776. Thirteen years later it was fought for again in France. Why was not the American Revolution followed by such a gigantic upheaval as was the French? There was no new regime introduced in America. The church was not attacked; the government retained much of the character it had before the Revolution.

The differences in the revolutions are to be traced to the differences between the two countries. The French were trying to establish what they considered to be an ideal form of government, but one of which they had had no experience. Our ancestors, on the other hand, were simply proclaiming as the right of every people those blessings which they themselves, as Englishmen, had, to a great extent, enjoyed before the Revolution. This is the reason why we had no Reign of Terror. Representation and local self-government were no novelties to the Americans. They were concrete facts of every-day life. To the French, trodden for ages under the heel of despotism, they were glorious ideals but almost abstractions. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were so incompatible with the Old Regime in France that all conservatism was abandoned and Liberty became License. The failure of the German Parliament of 1848 to provide a constitution for Germany on the basis of a system of Rights is another example of what is likely to happen when a nation tries to grapple with unfamiliar truths and remodel tyrannical institutions into an ideal state on the spur of the moment. France in 1789 and Germany in 1848 both desired a liberal and just government. But to expect them to get what they wanted at once would be as absurd as to throw a boy who wants to swim into the water with the expectation that his desire will be immediately gratified. The Americans in '76 did not take to the water till they mastered the strokes on dry land.



## OUR OLD FOLKS

MR. L. H. CORNISH:

*Dear Sir*—I hope you will excuse my long delay in writing, when I tell you that the fell destroyer death has invaded our household and taken the bright one of our household, Mrs. Emily Goodrich Smith, daughter of Samuel Griswold Goodrich, an author of the past. She had been an active member of Millicent Porter Chapter of the D. A. R., of Waterbury. Now, about the picture of the Declaration of Independence, it was painted by John Trumbull, and is 173-4 inches by 111-4, with margin—is that explicit enough?

Have not received the May number of '76.

Hope your patience will not fail in listening to the calls of the old.

Respectfully yours,

MISS R. A. THOMPSON,

885 North Main Street,

Waterbury, Conn.

Mrs. Emily Goodrich Smith, aged 73, is dead at Waterbury, Conn. She was born in the historic Hancock house, in Boston, in June, 1830. Her father was Samuel Griswold Goodrich, "Peter Parley," and her mother, Mary Booth Goodrich. Her father was once a publisher in Boston, and was United States Consul at Paris from 1850 to 1855. The family afterward lived in Southbury, Conn., in the famous "Peter Parley" place. Mrs. Smith became the wife of Nathaniel Smith, son of Judge Smith, of Woodbury, who died in 1877 from injuries received in the civil war. Her great-grandfather was James Ely, of Lyme, a Revolutionary officer. Thomas Welles, former Governor of Connecticut, was another ancestor. Mrs. Smith was a direct descendant of soldiers of the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the wife of an officer of the Civil War. She leaves one son, Dudleigh Smith, now in the Philippines, and a grandson, Wilbur Linsley, just graduated from Williams College.

### THE FARMER PATRIOT.

(A Veteran of Two Wars.)

By GILBERT PATTEN BROWN.

There in a modest village,  
In a quiet country town,  
Resides an aged farmer,  
He's a soldier of renown,  
Of kindly disposition;  
And his friends are not a few—  
He fought with Gen'ral Sherman  
To sustain the Union's blue.

He has no creed; is honest,  
To him that's as dear as life;  
He goes to church on Sunday,  
To please his sweet-mannered wife,  
In dress of generations  
Once worn by his father true,  
Who fought with great Washington,  
In those colors buff and blue.

The people of the village  
Love to have him come around;  
He has so much influence  
In that Anglo-Saxon town.

The romping little children—  
Well, and they are not a few,  
Each pays a sterling tribute  
To the farmer once in blue.

'Twas lately, yea, last summer,  
At a meeting of the lodge,  
They sent a covered carriage  
For good Adoniram Bodge.  
He wore a lambskin apron,  
As his father used to do;  
An heirloom of the family  
'Twas once worn in buff and blue.

As he approached the altar,  
Said the Master: "Brother Bodge,  
We'll photograph the apron,  
Which was worn at Valley Forge"  
He told his father's story,  
As the author tells to you,  
'Twas all about the apron  
That was worn in buff and blue.

Those sturdy Yankee farmers  
From the country had come down  
To that historic lodge room  
In the centre of the town.  
When up spoke Adoniram;  
"Friends, my age is ninety-two;  
I've fought on fields of battle  
For the red, white and blue."

When Brother Bodge was seated,  
And the craft became so still,  
Up spoke Nathaniel Patten,  
Who came from "Strawberry Hill,"  
Saying: 'Twas long years ago,  
And now living there's but few,  
Who fought at Buena Vista,  
For the old red, white and blue."

When they decorated the graves  
In the merry month of May,  
Down comes this farmer hero,  
And soon has a word to say:  
"My aged and youthful friends,  
Be ye Christian, be ye Jew,  
Listen to my narrative  
Anent the good Nation's blue."

He tells them of Gen'ral Scott,  
Of his old friend, Henry Clay,  
How Taylor the Spaniard fought  
At the siege of Monterey.  
At last he talks on Gettysburg,  
And how his own courage grew  
For "Liberty and Union,"  
And the old red, white and blue.

So on a summer morning,  
On an old New England farm,  
There sits an aged warrior,  
Gray of hair and long of arm.  
And now, my gentle reader,  
As this little tale is true,  
I pray you, be respectful,  
To the farmer once in blue.

Boston, Mass., August 4, 1903.



WILLIAM PORTER ADAMS

# Old Guard

## THE ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

THE Order of the Old Guard was incorporated January 31, 1896, and was organized October 15, 1896. It is a military and social order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots, who participated in the Wars of the Colonial, Revolutionary and 1812 periods, and are to wear uniforms similar to those worn by officers and soldiers of those times.

The main objects of the order are to further patriotism, to teach respect for the American flag, the Constitution of the United States and the proper observance of American National holidays.

It is expected that the order will in time be in active operation in every State in the Union, with the National Headquarters in Chicago.

Every new member receives, gratis, one year's subscription to the "Spirit of '76," the official organ of the Order.

## PREAMBLE.

Whereas, it has become apparent that National patriotism in our country has not been properly upheld during recent years, and that due respect has not been given to our country's flag, its Constitution and its National holidays, we, the descendants of those who served in the American Colonial wars, and the descendants of the patriots who fought or participated in the struggle for American Independence, during the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812, do hereby band together to commemorate the memories and victories of these eventful epochs, to collect and secure records, books and historical matter relating to the above periods, to instil in the community respect for the principles of American Independence, the American Flag, and the Constitution of the United States, to secure a more general observance of American National holidays, to promote among our members a feeling of comradeship and good-fellowship, and especially to inspire among them the patriotic and military spirit of their forefathers. This order shall comprise a civic and military organizations.

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.

#### NAME AND LOCATION OF THE ORDER.

This organization shall be known by the name and title of the National Order of the Old Guard. Its headquarters shall be located in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, U. S. A.

### ARTICLE II.

#### NATIONAL ORDER.

The National Order of the Old Guard shall consist of the National body and such branch orders as may be duly organized and authorized by the National Order. Every member of a branch order shall be a member of the National Order. The order shall have full jurisdiction in all territory within the borders of the United States of America, as well as over all branch orders that may be organized in foreign countries.

### ARTICLE III.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1.—Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, of good moral character and reputation, is eligible to membership in this order, if a lineal descendant in the male or female line from an ancestor:

(1) Who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman, under the authority of the colonies which afterward formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said colonies in any wars which the said colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13th, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; or

Who held office in any of the colonies during a period of warfare between the dates above mentioned, either as

(a) Director-General, Vice-Director-General, or member of the Council, or legislative body, in the Colony of New Netherlands;

(b) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, Lord Proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council, or legislative body, in the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

(c) Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of the Council, or legislative body, in Maryland and the Carolinas;

(d) Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's Assistant, or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New England,

or member of the Council, body of Assistants, or legislative body in any of the New England Colonies;

Provided, That in each case the official service shall have been rendered to a colony during a period in which such colony maintained an armed force in active military operation.

(2) Who, either as a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original colonies or States, or of the National Government representing or composed of those colonies or States, assisting in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution, between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease;

Provided: That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor in the "minute-men" or "militia," it must be satisfactorily shown that such ancestor was actually called into the service of the State or United States and performed garrison or field duty; and

Provided, further: That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as a "sailor" or "marine," it must in like manner be shown that such service was other than shore duty and regularly performed in the Continental Navy, or the navy of one of the thirteen original States, or in an armed vessel, other than a merchant ship, which sailed under letters of marque and reprisal, and that such ancestor of the applicant was duly enrolled in the ship's company, either as an officer, seaman, or otherwise than as a passenger; and

Provided, further: That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as an "official" such service must have been performed in the civil service of the United States, or of one of the thirteen original States, and must have been sufficiently important in character to have rendered the official specially liable to arrest and imprisonment, the same as a combatant, if captured by the enemy, as well as liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain:

(Service in the ordinary duties of a civil office, the performance of which did not particularly and effectively aid the American cause, shall not confer eligibility.)

(The civil officials and military officials of the State of Vermont, during the War of the Revolution, shall also be comprehended in the same manner as if they had belonged to one of the thirteen original States.)

(3) Who served during the War of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States.

Section 2.—No service of an ancestor shall be considered as conferring eligibility for membership in this order when such ancestor shall have subsequently gone over to the enemy or failed to make an honorable record during his term of service.

Section 3.—No person shall be admitted to this order unless he be eligible under one of the provisions of this article, and offer satisfactory proof of the same.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### BRANCH ORDERS.

Section 1.—Ten or more persons being eligible for membership in this order may apply for a charter, and upon granting of the same organize a branch order of the Old Guard in accordance with this Constitution, and the provisions of such charter.

Section 2.—Whenever a branch order has, for any reason, become inactive or inoperative, ten or more persons being eligible for membership in this order may petition for the right to organize a new branch order of the Old Guard, in accordance with this Constitution.

Section 3.—A branch order shall be recognized by the Board of Managers of the National Order, as the Order of the Old Guard in the.....of .....and shall thereafter have full jurisdiction in the State, territory, district, or country in which organized, subject to the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Order of the Old Guard.

Section 4.—A branch order may be formed in any foreign country, in conformity with the preceding sections, and such order shall bear the same relation to the National Order as any branch order within the territorial limits of the United States.

Section 5.—No branch order shall adopt any rule of eligibility which conflicts with the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Order.

Section 6.—No branch order shall elect to membership persons residing within the territory of another branch order, except on written consent previously given by the Board of Managers of the latter order, but members changing residence from one jurisdiction to another or coming within the jurisdiction of another branch order may at their option retain membership in the order in which they were originally admitted. An admission fee shall not be required twice.

Section 7.—Members of the order requesting to be transferred from one jurisdiction to that of another shall receive certificates showing that all dues are paid, and that they are in good and regular standing.

Section 8.—Each branch order shall transmit to the National Secretary on April first of each year, a full report giving the number of its members, its condition, and history for the past year and any suggestions for the good of the order. Each branch order shall pay to the National Treasurer an admission fee of twenty-five (25) dollars when admitted to the National Order.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### OFFICERS AND NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Section 1.—The organization of the National Order shall include both civic and military officers.

Section 3.—The Military Officers shall consist of:

The National President,  
A National Vice-President, from each branch order;  
The National Secretary,  
The National Treasurer,  
The National Registrar,  
The National Historian.

Section 3.—The Military Officers shall consist of:

The General,  
The Lieutenant-General,  
The Adjutant-General.

A Major-General, for each division of two or more brigades formed;

A Brigadier-General, for each brigade of two or more regiments formed;

The Surgeon-General,  
The Chaplain-General,  
The Quartermaster-General,  
The Commissary-General.

Section 4.—The National Board of Managers shall consist of the civic and military officers of the National Order. Its duties shall be to prepare and to carry out plans for the promotion of the objects of the order as hereinafter provided.

Section 5.—The above officers, with the exception of the Adjutant-General, who shall be appointed by the General, and the National Secretary, who shall be appointed by the President, shall be elected by a majority vote of the delegates at any annual meeting of the National Convention. The civic officers shall be elected annually and

serve until their successors are elected. The military officers shall hold their positions until removed for cause.

Section 6.—Each National Vice-President shall be elected only upon the nomination of the branch order which he shall represent.

Section 7.—The National President may, upon the recommendation of the officers concerned, appoint deputies to assist the National Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar or Historian. He may also at his discretion, for any specific case, appoint a Judge Advocate General.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### DUES.

Each branch order shall pay annually on or before April first to the National Treasurer, to defray the expenses of the National Order, twenty-five (25) cents per capita for each member, and this annual due may be increased at any time, not to exceed one (1) dollar, by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Managers, when deemed necessary for the good of the order.

Any branch order failing to pay its annual dues shall forfeit its right to representation at the annual convention.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The annual convention of the National Order shall be held on or about June 14th—the date of the adoption of our national flag. Special meetings may be held upon the order of the National President, or upon the request of two branch orders. Such conventions shall consist of the officers, both civic and military, of the National Order, and delegates chosen and sent to represent each branch order. Each branch order shall be entitled to three delegates, whose voting powers shall not exceed one vote for twenty-five members or fraction thereof.

A majority of the officers of the National Order, and a majority of the delegates of the branch orders shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Should any dispute arise between two or more branch orders, the Board of Managers of the National Order shall have full power to decide the questions involved.

All proceedings shall be in accordance with parliamentary law, and the regular order of business shall be:

1st. The calling of the national convention to order by the National President, or, in his absence, by the National Vice-President of the senior branch order represented.

2nd. Prayer by the Chaplain-General.

3rd. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the National Secretary.

4th. Report of the National Secretary.

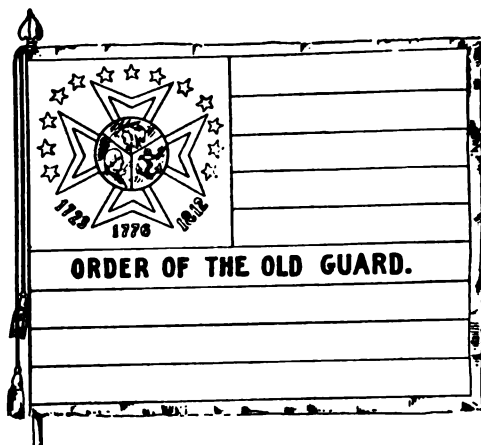
5th. Report of the National Treasurer.

6th. Reports from committees and officers.

7th. Unfinished business.







The rosette contains the following colors: Red, white, blue, buff, and black, each of which, excepting the black, appears twice in the center, the colors blending together in the border.

It shall not exceed one-half inch in diameter, and may be worn in the left lapel of the coat by all members, at their own discretion.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### FLAG.

The flag of the order of the Old Guard is composed of nine stripes from the top in the following colors: Red, white, blue, buff, black, buff, blue, white, and red, the colors representing the Colonial, Revolutionary and 1812 periods. In the upper left-hand corner is a dark blue field, with the cross of the insignia of the order encircled by thirteen stars and dates representing the three prominent periods of the foundation of the Republic. The flag shall be bordered with gold bullion fringe, with tassels of like material pendant from the same.

The words "Order of the Old Guard" shall be conspicuously shown on the buff stripe which appears next underneath the blue field.

#### ARTICLE XI.

##### UNIFORMS.

The uniforms of the order shall be made according to the following descriptions, and the quality of the material and place of purchase shall be determined by the Board of Managers.

##### Line and Staff.

The line and staff officers' uniform shall consist of a full-dress coat made of dark blue cloth, with red and white trimmings and gilt epaulets; white vest with gilt buttons; white breeches; high top boots; a three-cornered hat with a tri-color rosette on its left side, and a feather plume; and side arms, of special design.

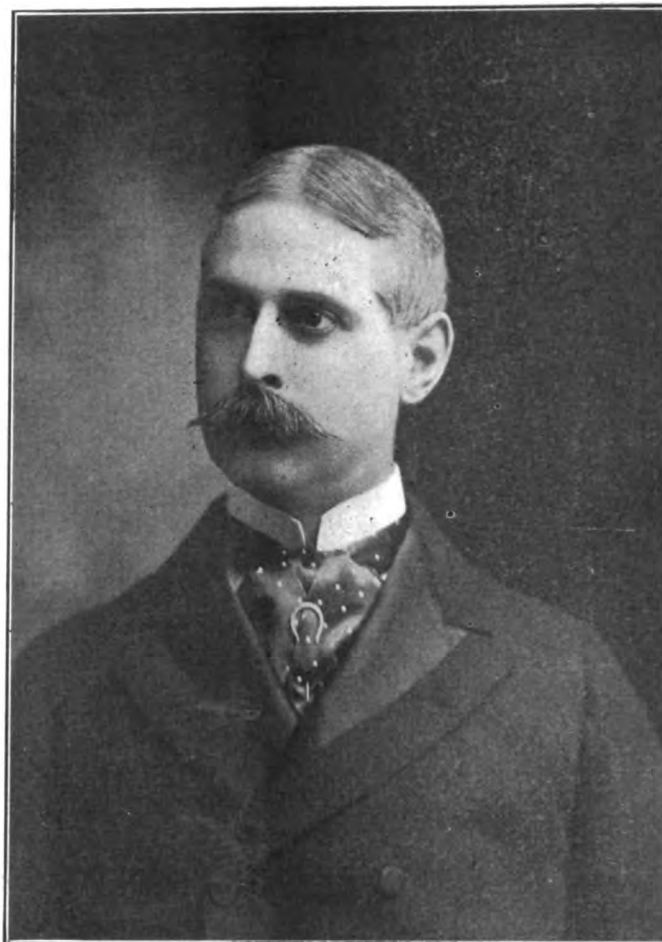
The colonial uniform shall consist of a dark scarlet full-dress, double-breasted coat, with gilt trimmings; scarlet vest; white doeskin breeches; top-boots; black bearskin hat, with chin guard; and side arms, of special design.

The revolutionary uniform shall consist of a dark blue double-breasted, full-dress coat, with gilt epaulets and gold trimmings; scarlet vest; white doeskin breeches; top boots; a three-cornered hat with heron plume; and side arms, of special design.

The 1812 uniform shall consist of a dark blue full-dress, double-breasted coat, with silver epaulets and trimmings; white doeskin vest and breeches; top boots; chapeau; and side arms, of special design.

#### ARTICLE XII.

This constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the National Convention of the order, provided that notice of the proposed alterations or amend-



CHARLES CROMWELL.

ments, recommended by any branch order, shall have been sent by the National Secretary to the Secretary of each branch order sixty days in advance of such meeting. A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to their adoption.

#### BY-LAWS.

#### ARTICLE I.

##### NOMINATIONS.

All nominations of officers shall be made from the floor and the elections shall be made by ballot. A majority shall elect.

#### ARTICLE II.

##### OFFICERS.

The duties of the civic and military officers shall be such as usually belong to their respective offices and they shall have such other duties as are hereinafter provided. They shall report at the annual meetings and upon the request of the Board of Managers..

#### ARTICLE III.

##### NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

Section 1.—The National President shall preside at all meetings, and in addition to his general duties shall be ex-officio chairman of the National Board of Managers.

Section 2.—At each annual meeting he shall appoint the following standing committees:

- On Credentials,
- On Organization,
- On Auditing,
- On Finance,

The duties of the above-named committees are such as ordinarily belong to committees of a similar character, and as may be hereafter defined by the Board of Managers.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

In the absence of the National President the National Vice-President of the Senior Order represented, shall preside at the annual meetings or special meetings of the Board of Managers.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### NATIONAL SECRETARY.

The National Secretary in addition to his general duties as Secretary shall have charge of the seal. He shall give due notice of all meetings of the National Order or of the National Board of Managers to each member of the same and to each branch order.

He shall give due notice to all National Officers and branch orders of all votes, orders and proceedings affecting or belonging to their duties. He shall distribute all pamphlets, circulars, rosettes, insignia and supplies as directed by the National Board of Managers.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### NATIONAL TREASURER.

Section 1.—The National Treasurer shall collect, receive and keep record of the funds and securities of the National Order, as directed by it or by the National Board of Managers, upon the order of the National President, countersigned by the National Secretary. His accounts shall be audited by a committee to be appointed at the annual meeting.

Section 2.—He shall, if so required by the National Board of Managers, give bonds for the safe custody of the funds in his possession.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### NATIONAL REGISTRAR.

The National Registrar shall keep a register of the names and dates of the election, resignation or death of all members of the several branch orders and shall have care and custody of all duplicate applications for membership. He shall issue upon the requisition of the secretaries and registrars of branch orders, certificates of membership to every member entitled thereto, through the branch secretary making application. It shall be his duty to submit to the National Board of Managers any application for membership which, in his opinion, does not fulfil the requirements of Article III. of the Constitution.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### NATIONAL HISTORIAN.

The National Historian shall have the custody of all the historical and biographical collections of which the National Order may become possessed, and shall index and preserve all records in a fire-proof repository.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### GENERAL.

The General shall have full control of all the military bodies connected with the order, and shall issue or cause to be issued from time to time such orders as he may deem necessary for the good of the order, these orders to be in conformity with the military rules and regulations which may hereafter be adopted by the National Order.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The Lieutenant-General shall assist the General, and in his absence assume the duties of that position.

#### ARTICLE XI.

##### ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The Adjutant-General shall be appointed by the General as his assistant and shall perform the duties usually appertaining to that office.

#### ARTICLE XII.

##### MAJOR-GENERALS.

Each Major-General shall take personal charge of the division under his command subject to orders from General Headquarters.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

##### BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

A Brigadier-General shall be in immediate command of a brigade, and shall report and be subject to the orders of the Major-General commanding the division to which his brigade is assigned, and perform all other duties appertaining to that office.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

##### SURGEON-GENERAL.

The Surgeon-General shall have charge of the surgical and medical work pertaining to the order, and shall be in direct control of all Assistant Surgeons in the various divisions and brigades that may hereafter be appointed.

#### ARTICLE XV.

##### CHAPLAIN-GENERAL.

The Chaplain-General shall be a regularly ordained Minister of a Christian Church. He shall open and close all annual and special meetings of the National Order with appropriate services, and perform any other duties pertaining to his office. All appointments of Chaplains by the National Board of Managers, or Generals, shall be subject to his approval.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

##### QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The Quartermaster-General shall see that all clothing, uniforms, supplies, arms, etc., are in conformity with orders issued by the National Board of Managers. All division Quartermasters shall render annual reports to the Quartermaster-General.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

##### COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

The Commissary-General shall have charge of all food supplies, etc., as occasion requires for the use of the order. All division Commissaries shall render annual reports to his office of all matters pertaining to their departments.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

##### BRANCH ORDERS.

Section 1.—Every branch order

(a) Shall notify the branch secretary of the election and appointment of all officers and delegates:

(b) Shall pay to the National Treasurer on or before the first day of April of each year the annual capitation tax of twenty-five (25) cents for every member thereof; (such tax may be increased by the National Board of Managers, not to exceed one (1) dollar.)

(c) Shall transmit to the National Registrar duplicate applications of all members and notify him of the resignation, removal, or death of any member;

(d) Shall make an annual report to the National Secretary as to its growth and prosperity, including all matters of interest to the National Order.

Section 2.—Each branch order shall have complete jurisdiction in the State, territory, district or country occupied by it; and complete freedom in all civic or military appointments in such region.

Section 3.—A branch order in any State, territory, district or country shall have the power of establishing subordinate local organizations within its territory, subject to all the provisions of this Constitution.

Section 4.—It shall be the duty of each branch order to hold a meeting commemorative of some historical event, and dine together at least once every year, if possible.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY OF THE CININNATI.

The annual meeting of the Society of The Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was held in Senate chamber of the old State House at Providence on the 4th of July, 1903.

The Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, L.L. D., L. H. D., president of the society, presided and on taking the chair recalled the interesting fact that the society was organized in this same historic chamber on the 4th of July, 1793—one hundred and twenty years ago—Major-General Nathaniel Greene then being president, presiding.

The secretary, George W. Olney, in his report mentioned the death during the past year of one member, Moses Danville Coburn, of Savannah, Ga., great-grandson of Lieutenant Pierre Danville, an original member of this State Society, who was a gallant officer of the Continental Navy under Commodore John Paul Jones. The death of Mr. Coburn left a surviving membership of fifty-seven. Allusion was made to the circumstance that in no State Society of The Cincinnati was the membership so scattered as this, seventeen members only being residents of Rhode Island, while twenty were residents of the city of New York and its suburbs, two of New York State outside the metropolis, eleven of other States, four of France and one each of Sweden, Canada, Cuba and Japan.

The report also made mention of the ceremonies attending the reinterment of the remains of Major-General Nathaniel Greene, the first president of this State Society, at Savannah, Ga., November 14, 1902, in which the Rhode Island Cincinnati participated, its president, Colonel Gardiner, delivering the oration; the receipt of a magnificent Sevres vase by the General Society from the French Government in token of remembrance of the dinner given by members of The Cincinnati in New York in May, 1902, to the French delegation to the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington; the decoration by the French Government of the vice-president of this State Society, General James M. Varnum, with the order of the Legion of Honor in recognition of the reunion of France and The Cincinnati on the occasion referred to, at which General Varnum presided, and the forthcoming publication by the Rhode Island Society of the history of the Society of The Cincinnati in France by Colonel Gardiner.

On recommendation of the Standing Committee, the following new hereditary members were elected: George Herbert Holden, of Providence, R. I., in right of his great-great-grandfather, Captain and Brevet Major William Allen, First Regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry; William Wheaton Benthall, of Vine-land, N. J., in right of his great-grandfather, Lieutenant Joseph Wheaton, First Regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry, and Pierre de Stael Olney, of San Francisco, Cal., in right of his great-great-grandfather, Captain Samuel Snow, First Regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

The Marshal of the Day, Oliver Hazard Perry, conducted the new members, Messrs. Holden and Benthall, into the meeting and they signed the Institution. Ex-Governor Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island, elected an honorary member at a previous meeting, being present, also signed the Institution.

The society adopted a declaratory resolution concerning the right of an hereditary member to formally introduce his eldest lineal male descendant at common law to the society at an annual meeting, said descendant thereafter being privileged to attend the meetings of the society, but without the right to vote. In conformity to this resolution a member, Mr. Augustus F. Arnold, presented to the society his son, Mr. Norman A. Arnold. Under the same rule Mrs. John Nicholas Brown presented her minor son, John Nicholas Brown, Jr., at the annual meeting of the society on the 4th of July, 1902.

Mr. William Watts Sherman, chairman of the special committee appointed at the annual meeting in 1901 to "select an appropriate air, or tune, to be used in singing the anthem, 'America' at the meeting of this society," reported that the committee shortly after its appointment issued a circular inviting composers to enter into a competition for a gold medal to be awarded by the society for the best composition for the purpose referred to, in response to which five hundred and seventeen contributions were received within the limit of time fixed upon and many others too late to be examined; that the compositions received within the time limit were examined by several gentlemen who consented to be the musical advisers of the committee, Messrs. Dudley Buck, Samuel P. Warren, G. Edward Stubbs and Albert R. Gallatin and Professor Horatio Parker, of Yale University, acting separately, who all expressed the opinion that none of the compositions offered seemed to possess all the qualities of an absolutely satisfactory setting; that most of these advisers, however, designated one or more of the compositions as being the best received, although no two advisers agreed on any one piece, and that at a meeting of the committee held June 25 the selections

of the musical advisers and a great number of others were tried and examined, with the result that it was unanimously resolved that, while no piece met the committee's complete approbation, yet the one composed by Mr. Arthur C. Johnstone, of New York, was the best offered and merited the award of the medal offered by the society.

The report of the committee was accepted and a motion adopted that the composer be invited to the commemorative celebration by the society in the afternoon and that the medal then be presented to him by the president.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting to urge upon the Rhode Island Legislature the making of an appropriation for the purchase or condemnation for a public park of Butt's Hill, the scene of the principal action in the Battle of Rhode Island, August 29, 1778, reported progress and was continued.

The vice-president, General Varnum, read the following letter from General Brugere, commander-in-chief of the Army of France, addressed to him under date of Paris, December 11, 1902:

"The members of the French Mission, of which I had the honor to be the head, were especially touched by the cordial reception extended to them in New York by the members of the Order of The Cincinnati.

"They will never forget the charming reunion of May 27, 1902, which showed how close and lasting are the bonds which have united the United States and France since their soldiers fought and shed their blood side by side under the leadership of the great Washington.

"I requested the French Government to do us the favor of sending to the Order of The Cincinnati some object of art as a testimonial of our warm sympathy and profound gratitude, and I am happy to be able to announce to you that my request was favorably received, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will soon transmit to you, through our Ambassador, a vase from the National Manufactory, at Sevres, which was selected by myself, and which I beg that you will have placed among the archives and valued possessions of your Order as a souvenir of our too brief sojourn with you."

The president presented a letter from M. Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, accepting the honorary membership in the society, to which he was elected at the annual meeting July 4, 1902, in which he said:

"I highly appreciate the sentiment that has prompted the society to confer upon me this honor. It is doubly agreeable to me to accept it, as recalling the glorious confraternity of arms which has united the two nations and as a new and especial token of the ties of friendship which since the establishment of the great American Republic have never ceased to exist between France and the United States."

An election of officers and delegates to the General Society resulted as follows: President, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, L.L. D., L. H. D.; Vice-President, Hon. James M. Varnum, A. M., LL. B.; Secretary, George W. Olney, LL. B.; Assistant Secretary, Thomas Arnold Peirce; Treasurer, William Dehon King, A. M.; Assistant Treasurer, William Blodgett, A. M. Delegates to the General Society of the Order—Hon. James M. Varnum, Dr. John Sullivan, Hon. Horatio Rogers, William Dehon King, Hon. William Paine Sheffield. Alternates—George W. Olney, Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt, Edward Aborn Greene, Henry Jackson Brightman, William Watts Sherman.

In accordance with the regulations of the society, the Principles of the General Institution were read by Mr. Addeman, after which the society adjourned sine die.

### THE CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The custom of the Rhode Island Society of The Cincinnati has always been to celebrate the Fourth of July in the old-fashioned way, with an oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence and other appropriate ceremonies.

The one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the day was commemorated by exercises in the Representatives' Hall of the Old State House, Providence, beginning at 3 o'clock p. m.

A large audience was assembled at the invitation of The Cincinnati to take part in the celebration, there being present the Rhode Island State Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Wars and Foreign Wars.

The president of the society occupied the chair, with the Hon. Horace F. Horton, of the State Senate, at his right. The program of exercises was as follows:

Prayer.....Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D.D., Chaplain  
Introduction.....Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, L.L. D., L. H. D.,  
president of the society.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence..Rev. Daniel Goodwin, A. M., Ph. D., a member of the society.

Song....."The Sword of Bunker Hill"  
Augustus Franklin Arnold, a member of the society.

Address....."The Patriotic Music of America"  
 Albert Ross Parsons, president of the American College  
 of Musicians, University of the State of New  
 York, a member of the society.

Hymn....."America"  
 By the assemblage.

Benediction... Rev. Alva E. Carpenter, a member of the society

The celebration was made especially interesting by the presentation of the medal awarded by the society to Mr. Arthur E. Johnstone, of New York, for the best musical setting to the words of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" ("America"), and the singing of the new air, which was led by a quartette from the choir of Grace Episcopal Church, of Providence, under the direction of the composer. The first stanza was followed by a spontaneous and enthusiastic outbreak of applause from the audience, and the success of the air was demonstrated by the ease with which the remaining verses were sung by all present.

While the new air will probably not supplant that of "God Save the King," in the estimation of the public, so familiar has the latter now become by habitual use for many years in the rendition of "America," the former will be accepted by many as a pleasing variation, and, at any rate, it will be substituted for the British music in the singing of our national hymn at the celebrations of the Rhode Island Society of The Cincinnati. The new air will be published, with explanatory text, in the October number of *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

The medal was presented to the composer, Mr. Johnstone, after some appropriate remarks by Mr. William Watts Sherman, chairman of the special committee, and Mr. Johnstone made a graceful response.

Among the guests of the society present on this interesting occasion was the Hon. Samuel F. Smith, of Iowa, son of the composer of "America." Mr. Smith had with him the original manuscript of the hymn, which is on a small piece of paper, about half the size of a sheet of notepaper.

Mr. Parsons' address was a scholarly and entertaining consideration of the various airs which have passed into common usage as representative of the patriotic emotions of the American people. The subject was treated both from the historic and critical points of view. Referring specifically to the origin of "God Save the King," which has been so long wedded to Mr. Smith's immortal hymn, Mr. Parsons said:

"Henry Carey, the popular and gifted composer of the once famous song, 'Sally in Our Alley,' first sang 'God Save the King,' amid great applause at a meeting convened in a tavern in Cornhill, London, in 1740, to celebrate the capture of Porto Bello, and upon that occasion Carey made the direct statement that both the words and the music of 'God Save the King,' were composed by himself. The fact that his claim was not disputed at the time would seem to settle the question of authorship in Carey's favor. This is the verdict of both the learned Chrysander in Germany and still more recently of Elson, of Boston."

#### THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The by-laws of the Rhode Island Society of The Cincinnati require the members to dine together on the Fourth of July, and this function has been observed since the foundation of the society in 1783 and annually when it has been in active existence. The annual commemorative dinner took place this year at the University Club in Providence in the evening. Among the guests were the Governor of the State, who sat at the right of the president; Senator Horace F. Horton, the Hon. Samuel F. Smith, of Iowa; George Parker Winship, curator of the John Carter Brown Library; Arthur E. Johnstone, the composer; Edward Field, the historian of Rhode Island; Dr. Charles Carroll Bombaugh, of Maryland; Dr. Elmer Lee, of New York, and John M. Varnum, of Boston.

The ancient custom of the thirteen toasts drunk at the dinners of the society was repeated, the following being the post-prandial program:

(The date printed with each toast was that when it was originally proposed at a dinner of The Cincinnati.)

I. "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784.) Response by His Excellency Governor Garvin.

II. "The Memory of His Excellency General Washington, Our First President General." (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1800.) Drunk standing and in silence.

III. "The Order of The Cincinnati. Instituted by the Officers of the War of the Revolution. Its Principles Are Immutable." (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 25th October, 1784.) Response by General James M. Varnum.

IV. "The Judiciary and Bar of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1798.) Response by Judge Horatio Rogers.

V. "The Day—May Every Return of It Bring to the People of the United States Increase of Wisdom, Strength and Virtue." (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1800.) Response by Hon. Samuel F. Smith.

VI. "The American Flag—The Emblem of Liberty Throughout the World." (Massachusetts Cincinnati, 4th July, 1796.) Response by Senator Horace F. Horton.

VII. "The Memory of Major-General Nathaniel Greene and All Who Have Fallen in Defense of America." (President General Washington's Toast in the South Carolina State Society of The Cincinnati, 4th May, 1791.) Drunk standing and in silence.

VIII. "Our Ancient and Brave Ally, the Nation of France." (Massachusetts Cincinnati, 4th July, 1796.) Response by Rev. Dr. Daniel Goodwin.

IX. "The Continental Line of the Revolution." (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784.) Response by Hon. Joshua M. Addeman.

X. "The Constitution of the United States." (Connecticut Cincinnati, 4th July, 1798.) Response by Gen. Hazard Stevens.

XI. "The Patriotic Societies of America." (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1793.) Response by Ex-Governor Elisha Dyer.

XII. "The Battle of Rhode Island, 29th August, 1778." (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1789.) Response by Edward Field.

XIII. "Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America." (President General Washington's Toast to the Continental Officers in the Cantonments, near Newburgh, N. Y., 19th April, 1783.) Response by Dr. Charles Carroll Bombaugh.

#### SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

(Extract from the Georgia Gazette, May 19th, 1791, referring to General Washington's visit to Savannah.)

Address of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia to General George Washington, President of the United States and President-General of the Society of the Cincinnati:

Sir—We, the members of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia, beg leave to offer our most sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this State.

It is more easy for you to imagine than for us to describe the mingled emotions of gratitude, of respect and affection your presence inspires, whether we look back to the interesting scenes of the late war, when three millions of people committed their dearest treasure, their liberties, to your protection, or to the present time, when the same people became an independent empire, have called on you with one voice to be the guardian of their government and laws. In either view we shall find equal motives of admiration for the wisdom of your conduct and of reverence for your virtues. In these sentiments we are conscious that we do but express the feeling of every American citizen; yet we flatter ourselves we may justly be supposed to have a little more lively degree of sensibility of our affection from the relation in which we stand, as officers who had the honor to serve under you during the late war, and as President-General of our society—a relation in which it is our highest pride to be considered.

This is, perhaps, the last opportunity we may have of tendering to you in person the sincere professions of our attachment. Be pleased to accept them, sir, as the genuine effusion of our hearts, and suffer us at the same time, to assure you, that it shall be our constant endeavor to pursue the same conduct towards our country that formerly procured us the honor of your esteem and regard.

That you may long—very long—live to enjoy the grateful applause of mankind, the noblest reward of virtue, and make your fellow-citizens happy, is our ardent wish, and shall be our constant prayer.

By order

ANTHONY WAYNE, President.

#### PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S REPLY.

To the Members of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia:

Gentlemen—Your congratulations on my safe arrival in this State are received with grateful sensibility. Your esteem and attachment are replied to with truth and affection. Could the praise of an individual confer distinction on men whose merits are recorded in the independence and sovereignty of their country, I would add, with grateful pride, the tribute of my testimony to the public acknowledgment. I would say how much you had achieved, how much you had endured in the cause of freedom. Nor should my applause be confined to the military virtues of your character. With the endearing epithet of gallant brother soldiers your civic worth has connected the respectable title of deserving fellow-citizens.

Your conduct in war commanded my esteem, your behavior in peace my approbation.

My opinion will ever do justice to your merits. My heart will reciprocate your affection, and my best wishes implore your happiness.

G. WASHINGTON.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

ACROSTIC TO COL. RALPH E. PRIME, PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL FLAG ASSOCIATION, U. S.

June, blue-robed vestal of the gods' own queen,  
Our nation's hearth glows with thy opal light;  
Her heroes—marching and on parade unseen—  
Now hail this day, new-coined so bright.

Wake rolling timbrels 'neath the altar oak  
Adoring patriarchs consecrating, laid  
Down off rings on stone—like truths to smoke.  
Elate, as angel guests, who sought its shade,

Keep watch o'er Man's Morning lands.  
Evening's last smile, there reluctant leaves  
Yearful Columbia, who Ruth-like stands  
Eager to garner the wasting sheaves.  
Sott glances Orient Boaz at the gleaner young,

Clad in sunset simarre, wove in Glory's loom,  
Harvesting heavy grain, brown reapers flung  
At her dainty feet, like twin flags abloom.

Proud "Daughters" of a patriot race,  
The vista widens with successive suns,  
Each view reveals our County's place,  
Reached only by her star-led sons.

Diviner task is yours, than tribute paid,  
A garment regal, for Priam's Queen  
Right royal Hecuba made.

From fibre finer than the purple skein,  
Last wrought by Sidon women's skill,  
A taleful tapestry weave of strong  
God-like thoughts, and sublimer still—

Deeds, whose benisons to the world belong.

Above the flower-zone of our radiant sphere  
Your starry purpose run, oh flag fore'er!

—Athens, Ala., June 14, 1902.

## KNICKERBOCKER CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

In addition to the usual patriotic work, the various individual members of the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are giving this season a series of private receptions.

Mrs. J. Morris Brown has already entertained the Chapter at her beautiful new home at Summit, New Jersey, and the next of these receptions will be given by Mrs. L. Curtis Brackett, at her residence, No. 604 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, on January 17th, the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, the reception taking the form of an anniversary tea. By request of the National Board at Washington, contributions for the National Memorial Fund will be received on this occasion.

The following reception will be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles Dod Ward, No. 702 St. Nicholas avenue, in February. At the entertainment given at the Nevada, Mrs. Jabez Backus, in a lecture upon "High Days and Holidays," gave a most interesting and instructive glimpse of old New England life, and the musical program which followed was especially fine.

There are a number of fine voices in the chapter, and the Regent is planning the formation of a Glee Club to assist at the various functions of the organization.

Since the next chapter birthday, January 25th, falls upon Sunday, the Regent, Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck, will entertain the members on January 22d at her residence, No. 237 Central Park, West.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF MOHEGAN CHAPTER, D. A. R.

On Thursday afternoon, May 28, Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its annual celebration of "Chapter Day" at the Ossining School. A special car was chartered to bring the guests from New York, and they returned in it to the city in the evening.

Miss Fuller received in the drawing room and was assisted by Mrs. William S. Little, of Rochester, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, of New York, Honorary Regent Mohe-

gan Chapter; Mrs. Mary Nicoll Putnam, of Elizabeth, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, Regent of New York City Chapter; Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, of Kingston, ex-State Regent of New York.

When all of the guests had arrived, the party proceeded into the spacious gymnasium, where a platform had been placed. Seated here with the ladies of the receiving party were Rev. Dr. Steele, rector of old Trinity and Chaplain of New York City Chapter; Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, of Peekskill, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Rev. George W. Ferguson, Chaplain of Mohegan Chapter. Van Baar's Orchestra played the opening strains of "America," in which everybody heartily joined. Miss Fuller made an address of welcome in her gracious and winning manner. She spoke of the regret that everyone felt that they could not on this day enjoy the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Cockcroft, who had expected to be the host and hostess of this gathering, and suggested that a vote of sympathy be extended to them and their family on the illness of Mrs. James M. Cockcroft.

The Honorary Regent, Mrs. Bowron, who presided, then made a motion that a rising vote of sympathy be given by the members of Mohegan Chapter and their guests, which was done.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter, responded to Miss Fuller's address in a most happy and entertaining little speech. She said that it gave her especial pleasure to see so many of the fair young graduates, who were seated in the rear of the gymnasium. She adjured them, as well as all those present, to have as their constant aim and their highest aspiration, to make themselves worthy of their spotless national banner, the Stars and Stripes.

At the close of Mrs. McLean's address Miss Helen Allyn sang most delightfully two beautiful songs, Schubert's "Serenade," with violin obligato, and "Obstination," by de Fentailles. Everybody was charmed with her exquisite voice and sweet manners.

Mrs. Mary Nicoll Putnam, State Regent of New Jersey, spoke a few words, telling of the pleasure afforded her to be with Mohegan Chapter again.

The orchestra then gave some inspiring music, and after this Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, ex-State Regent of New York, made a few patriotic remarks.

Miss Katharine Moran then sang two solos, Tosti's "Ninon" and "My Marguerite," an old French song.

Mrs. William T. Little, State Regent of New York, gave a very interesting address. She told of the growth of the society and of the good work it was doing in cherishing and promoting patriotism.

The orchestra again gave some music, and then Miss Fuller called upon several of the guests to make a few remarks. Mrs. Henry S. Bowron was urged to make a little speech, which she did under great protest, but she succeeded in entertaining the audience admirably. She regretted the very prevalent practise among American parents of teaching their children that all good Americans were dead. She told a funny little story well illustrating this fact: "A little boy, the son of a friend of hers, had been told by his father about the greatness and goodness of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, McKinley and many others, but all of them dead. His father had a game cock who rejoiced in the name of "Dewey." One day young Robert, with a playmate, thought he would like to play war, so they decided to bombard Dewey, the two boys being the Spaniards. They surrounded "Dewey's" coop with a formidable array of dirt and stones, in which they stuck cannon crackers and other explosives. At the close of their bombardment, when the smoke of battle had lifted, they found poor "Dewey" in a sadly dilapidated condition, and breathing his last. Young Robert was rather aghast, but he knew he had to tell his father, so in he went. He said, "Papa, Washington was a good American, wasn't he?" "Yes, my boy." "Well, he's dead, ain't he?" "Yes," his father answered. The youngster asked a long list of similar questions, finding that all the "good Americans" are dead. "Well," said he at last, "Dewey's a good American now, for he's just been deaded."

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, the distinguished and talented authoress of "Old-Fashioned Gardens" and other delightful books, was asked by Miss Fuller "to pluck a rose from her old-fashioned garden," which she did by making some very entertaining remarks and reading a most interesting letter, which she had received in 1896, or thereabout, from an old lady of 103 years, a Mrs. Bradford, who told in this remarkable letter many facts about the childhood and youth of Ralph Waldo Emerson, in whose family she (Mrs. Bradford) had lived when a girl.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of the United States Daughters of 1812, told of the work of her society; this war, though of a period over thirty years later than the Revolution, still had much to do with the final freedom of the United States, and which gave to the country the foundation of its great navy.

Mrs. Philip Carpenter, of New York, President of the New



England Society and First Vice-President of Sorosis, had hoped that she would escape recognition by hiding behind the ladies' large hats, but she was espied by Miss Fuller, and she responded to the request for a speech by saying that she felt like the Indian who went along selling baskets, and crying in a loud voice, "Baskets! baskets!" and who was followed by a smaller Indian selling more baskets, who piped up in a small voice, "I, too; I, too." She said she felt like "I, too," because of the youth and smallness of the New England Society compared to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of 1812, but which, nevertheless, has just as much depth and largeness of patriotism as the older societies.

The Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley gave a most felicitous and entertaining speech, in which he said that he hoped the audience would not do as the members of the House of Representatives do in Congress—that is, when one member gets up to make a speech, all the other members get up and do likewise, until each man is making a speech with his desk as an audience. Mr. Pugsley told some interesting stories, and then the Rev. Dr. Steele, Chaplain of the New York City Chapter, charmed everyone with his remarks, which were mainly of a humorous nature.

As a close to this exceedingly interesting entertainment, the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," all joining in the beautiful words, and then the guests were taken into the reception room and out on the spacious verandas, where a delicious collation was served by Maresi, which was made doubly enjoyable by the music of the orchestra, which now played in the drawing-room.

Mrs. Edwin L. Todd and Mrs. J. Herbert Carpenter were the committee in charge of the catering, and they engineered their part to perfection. Mrs. Abm. S. Underhill was the reception committee; Mrs. T. Henry Calam had charge of the entertainment, and both of these ladies showed great capabilities in their results.

Expressions of admiration were heard on all sides for the really exquisite floral decorations. Mrs. Frederick Potter had entire charge of this part, and in mentioning her name it is hardly necessary to say anything further, for whatever she does is done with a will and is always synonymous with perfection, as is herself.

The mantels in all the apartments were masses of beautiful red and white geraniums with green foliage; nothing more artistic could have been selected. The tea table had as a center-piece a huge bowl of white daisies and blue corn flowers. Red, white and blue ribbons over a Renaissance tablecloth completed the decoration. American flags were festooned in every available place, and in the gymnasium the stage was banked with palms and greenery. The big stone fireplace was made brilliant by masses of scarlet geraniums, making a beautiful picture. Mrs. Potter is to be congratulated upon her artistic abilities.

About 6 o'clock the guests began to bid good-bye to their charming hostess, regretting to leave this delightful place, where they had spent such a pleasant afternoon.

The day will be, indeed, a memorable one in the history of Mohegan Chapter.

#### WHERE JOHN ADAMS TAUGHT SCHOOL.

The unveiling of the tablet by Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, marking the site of the first schoolhouse in Worcester, where President John Adams taught, took place in this city. The speakers were Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University; Senator Hoar and Chas. Francis Adams, great-grandson of President John Adams. Mrs. Charles H. Masury, State regent Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Greenleaf Wadleigh Simpson, vice-president general of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, were among the guests. Mrs. Charles Francis Marble, chairman of the committee on establishing local historical sites, unveiled the tablet.

#### D. A. R. PRIZES AWARDED.

The prizes in the annual historical contest under the auspices of the York Town Chapter of the D. A. R. were awarded as follows: First, Clarence Arnold; second, William Stair; third, Albert Bell; fourth, Eckert Wanner. The subject of all the essays was "Robert Morris and What He Did for Washington." The contestants were all High School seniors. The prizes were \$10, \$5, \$2.50 and a book. Addresses were made by Rev. H. M. J. Kleib and Superintendent A. Wanner. The judges were Prof. George W. Powell, Hay Kain and Rev. Harry Antadt.

The prizes in declamation offered by the Chester county branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution were contested for by pupils of the Phoenixville School. Miss Minnie Widdecomb, class of '03, and George Norcross, '06, were the winners. The prize in each case was \$5 in gold. There were twelve contestants, and the judges were Rev. C. E. Wehler, Dr. Ida Z. Anderson and Harry Sloyer, president of the School Board.

#### D. A. R. MEDAL PRESENTATION.

Great Bridge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Norfolk, has for some years observed the custom of annually offering a handsome gold medal to the pupils of the public schools of this city for the best essay on some patriotic theme, the object of the Daughters being to stimulate the children to a greater interest in the study of the history of Revolutionary times. The medal is offered one year to the pupils of the high school and the succeeding year a similar medal to the grammar schools, 1903 being the grammar schools' turn. The subject of this prize essay is selected by Great Bridge Chapter and the essay chosen for the contest this year was "Williamsburg and Its Part in the Revolution." Seven pupils contested for the prize and handed in their essays. The following judges were selected to render a decision upon the merits of the essays: Mr. R. M. Hughes, Rev. R. D. Smart, D. D., Colonel William Lamb, Dr. H. M. Nash, Rev. Dr. B. D. Tucker, Mr. L. W. Tazewell and Mr. W. T. Shannonhouse.

#### A PRESENTATION TO THE REAL DAUGHTERS.

At the last general meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution it was decided that it would be a fitting and pleasant act if the chapter should pay some delicate attention to the two real daughters who reside in Harrisburg. In accordance with this resolution two committees took large bouquets of roses and presented them to the two old ladies who are daughters of a Revolutionary hero. Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, Miss Pearson and Miss Martha O. Alricks took the flowers to Mrs. Hannah Hess, and Miss Jennings, Mrs. Peay and Miss McCulloch to Mrs. Nancy McComber Hawkins. These two old ladies, who are sisters, are daughters of Lieutenant McCumber, who fought in the Revolutionary war. They were both extremely pleased with their gifts of flowers, and expressed their gratification at the kind thought of them repeatedly.

Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is agitating the creation of a national park at Valley Forge, Pa., to include the lands occupied by the American Army, and making the anniversary of Washington's evacuation of Valley Forge a national holiday.

#### DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley has been elected regent of Mary Silliman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the annual meeting held in the chapel of the South Congregational Church. The other officers elected are as follows: First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Elmer Beardsley; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. E. Halligan; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank T. Staples; Recording Secretary, Miss Martha E. Beach; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles M. Cole; Historian, Mrs. John T. Sterling; Registrar, Mrs. Philip L. Holzer; Advisory Board, Mrs. William E. Seeley, Mrs. Orange Merwin, Mrs. James Moore, Mrs. Charles A. Hotchkiss, Mrs. John R. Woodhull. Music was furnished by the double quartette, who received hearty applause after each selection. It is comprised of the following ladies: Mrs. Lillian Warner Patchen, Mrs. H. B. Drew, Mrs. Martin Sturtevant, Mrs. H. H. Scribner, Mrs. Robert Hard, Mrs. William E. Seeley, Miss Edith J. Stickle, Mrs. William B. Spencer and Mrs. Elmer Beardsley, accompanist. Miss Jennie A. Baldwin, treasurer, reported a balance in the general fund of \$204.25, and in the cemetery fund \$128.94. The report of the secretary, Mrs. John T. Sterling, was listened to with great pleasure and the appreciation of the entire chapter was shown by prolonged applause. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Charles A. Hotchkiss for sixteen volumes given to the D. A. R. collection at the public library. It was announced that the chapter would entertain all the visiting Sons and Daughters at the Masonic Temple three afternoons during Old Home Week. The retiring regent gave very hearty thanks to all the Daughters who had assisted her in the past two years.

The Pennsylvania D. A. R. has offered a prize of \$50 for the best essay forwarded to the State Committee on the subject "Pennsylvania Under William Penn, 1681-1778." The competitors are to be members of the senior classes of nine Pennsylvania colleges for women. The name of the successful competitor will be announced at the Continental Congress April 19, 1904. All over the country local chapters are offering small prizes to school children for essays upon some historical theme.

The prize of \$65 offered by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the best short story founded upon facts of Revolutionary times was won by Mrs. Helen Kane, a former resident of Brooklyn. Mrs. Kane is the daughter of the late Naval Constructor Samuel Pook and granddaughter of the late Commodore Pook, both of whom were for many years connected with the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mrs. Kane's charming

story bore the title of "The Lovers of Mistress Ruth," and appeared in three installments in a monthly magazine. The competition was open to all members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are erecting a flagpole 150 feet high at Fountain Square, Evanston, Ill.

Members of the John Hancock Chapter, D. A. R., have called attention to the neglect of placing the bronze statue of Lafayette in the Place de la Concorde, Paris. Patriotic societies in the United States were most generous in their subscriptions to this statue several years ago, and it was dedicated with enthusiasm. Since then nothing has been done towards substituting the bronze statue for the plaster cast, which is now in an advanced stage of dilapidation. Much adverse criticism has been expressed in France.

The Annual State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Brockton on Wednesday, October 14, by invitation of the Deborah Simpson Chapter, of that city. This will precede the visit to Boston of the national vice-presidents and the State regents of New England, the date of that convention being fixed for Wednesday and Thursday, October 21 and 22. The Massachusetts D. A. R. are arranging to have headquarters in Boston for the State society, the matter having been fully discussed recently at a luncheon given to the State officers by Mrs. G. W. Simpson, national vice-president for Massachusetts, at her residence in Brookline. Some important work has recently been accomplished in this society. The Lucy Knox Chapter of Gloucester has purchased a number of bronze markers, to be placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Martha's Vineyard Chapter has marked by a boulder the "Place by the Wayside," where the Rev. Thomas Mayhew, first missionary to the Indians of New England, took leave of them in 1657 for the voyage to England, from which he never returned. Mrs. Frederick Warren, of Boston, regent of this chapter, has given \$1,000 to the public library at Edgartown for a room to be devoted to D. A. R. relics. She has previously given ground for library buildings.

#### PITTSBURG CHAPTER.

The officers for 1903-1904 of the local chapter Daughters of the American Revolution elected at the annual meeting are: Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon (elected unanimously to her third term); Vice-Regent, Miss Julia Morgan Harding; Recording Secretary, Miss Pauletta Guffey; Treasurer, Mrs. William S. Foster; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edwin F. Earl; Registrar, Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh; Historian, Mrs. Edward B. Scull; Board of Management—Miss M. W. Denny, Mrs. Park Painter, Mrs. Dexter J. Thayer, Mrs. Persifor F. Smith, Miss Kate C. McKnight. Board of Directors in charge of the Block House and Real Estate—Miss M. W. Denny, Miss Mary E. McCandless, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Mrs. James B. Oliver, Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Mrs. Albert Horne, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. Halsey Williams, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon. The society begins the new year with a membership of 448 active members, the following members having been admitted at the last meeting: Mrs. Edward G. Kennedy, Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. C. G. Paul, Mrs. Harvey McKinney (life member), Mrs. J. Merrill Wright, Mrs. William R. Crabbe, Mrs. W. A. Stanton, Mrs. John Cowley, Miss Elizabeth Cowley, Mrs. Craig Smith and Mrs. G. C. Kimball. One of the most interesting features of the meeting was the presentation of a silver loving cup to Mrs. Ammon as a tribute from the chanter of their appreciation for her earnest efforts in behalf of the Block House. Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., made the presentation in an eloquent little address. The cup, which is lined with gold, stands 12 inches high on an ebony pedestal. It bears the inscription: "Presented to Edith Darlington Ammon by the Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Recognition of Her Zealous and Untiring Services for the Preservation of the Block House, a Redoubt of Ft. Pitt, Built A. D. 1764. April 24, 1903," a picture of the Block House and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

#### 103 YEARS OLD AND LIVELY.

Lively despite her 103 years, Mrs. Sylvia L. Dunham, who is a Daughter of the American Revolution, celebrated the anniversary of her birth in the home of her daughter. She was a charming and active hostess at a reception. Many members of her chapters, the Meriden and Southington, were guests. Mrs. Dunham has excellent health, and walks about the neighborhood with only the support of a cane. Her one fear is that blindness will come upon her, although she easily distinguishes faces at a distance of 100 yards without glasses. Her home is in the old turnpike, where

as a girl she saw the stage coach on its daily trips between Plainville and Southington. Now the electric cars clang by her door, and one day last year an automobile stopped there and she was taken out for a spin. Since 1837 she has been a great worker in the Congregational Church. At home she insists on performing light housework duties, but passes much of her time reading the Bible and the daily newspapers.

#### SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The following verses were read at the meeting of the Nebraska Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in Omaha December 20, on the anniversary of transfer of Louisiana. They were composed by Mr. Henry S. Jaynes, in response to his paper on "Sinews of War in the Southwest."

We've met a day to celebrate  
That made our infant nation great;  
A day that widened our domain  
To where the Rockies rear their chain,  
And gave our realm a chance to be  
Extended thence to Western sea.  
Long live the name of every sire  
Who helped our Country to acquire  
The Louisiana province vast;  
Rome's greatest conquest it surpassed,  
If picture we were to devise  
That grand event to symbolize  
Our Uncle Sam, then young, we'd draw  
Standing, where now spreads Omaha,  
Exultant o'er his recent gain,  
While from the gulf and oceans twain  
Fair mermaids sporting on the sands  
Waft kisses to him with their hands.  
What better emblem could we choose  
For exposition folks to use  
Than this, a very fitting one:  
A gorgeous peacock, 'neath the sun,  
Strutting with self-complacent tread  
With iridescent plumage spread?  
Its radiant disks of feathered sheen,  
An arch of Province States should mean;  
A coat of arms each shining ring,  
Like rich heraldic blazing.  
Let us indulge in retrospect  
And on past hist'ry now reflect,  
A few bold outlines we but need,  
Details at leisure we may read.  
Ere we rebelled at British yoke  
And from our mother country broke,  
One neighbor only had we here.  
That one was Spain, whom did she fear?  
The Mississippi's rolling tide  
Their grand possessions did divide.  
West of that stream and owned by Spain  
Was Louisiana's broad domain.  
East of that river to the sea,  
England, the owner claimed to be.  
Twelve years before, at war's great cost  
France all dominions here had lost.  
Our strife for Independence waged,  
At first along the sea coast raged,  
At last to Western wilds it spread  
Far from supplies of guns and bread.  
New Orleans, then a Spanish town,  
Had, as a port, world-wide renown—  
It had resources limitless;  
Thither we turned in our distress.  
Sinews of war, so we were told,  
Comprise munitions, men and gold.  
Cash only forms sinews enough  
When it can buy the other stuff.  
If Spain had loved Great Britain well,  
What would have happened, none can tell.  
Hating England, Spain cheered us on,  
Her sway might spread with England gone.  
Now in New Orleans lived a friend,  
And great assistance he did lend.  
Oliver Pollock was his name,  
To him our Captain Willing came,  
Whose boats returned with all they'd hold,  
Powder and stores of Spanish gold.  
Galvez, the Spanish Governor,  
Gave Pollock help he pleaded for.  
At close of war, for compliment,  
Grateful Pollock to Congress sent

Portrait of Galvez, "Our old friend"—  
 To whom the States thanks did extend.  
 Thanks weren't enough, Spain wanted more,  
 And so to settle up our score,  
 From spoils of war we had to spare  
 Fair Florida, as Spain's full share.  
 Thus were we from the gulf shut out,  
 Which pleased intriguing Spain, no doubt.  
 Soon it became her proudest boast  
 Mistress was she of Southern coast;  
 The mouth of Mississippi's drain  
 Was now controlled by haughty Spain.  
 Soon France gained Louisiana back.  
 But Uncle Sam had business knack;  
 He bought that Province, then did try  
 Fair Florida from Spain to buy.  
 Of course he had again his way,  
 Though gold galore he had to pay.  
 We've seen how Pollock helped us well—  
 Now of his rival we will tell.  
 And Francis Vigo was his name,  
 Soldier of Fortune and of Fame.  
 From river points he aided Clark  
 When from Vincennes he did embark;  
 Nor spared he cost, nor shirked he toil  
 Gath'ring sinews on Spanish soil,  
 To send our men, whose loyal zest  
 Won from our foe the Middle West.  
 Pollock and Vigo, gen'rous twain;  
 Never worked they for selfish gain;  
 Their wealth, we know, at first was vast,  
 Each died in penury at last.  
 How may our thanks to them be shown—  
 By epitaph on shaft of stone?  
 Let's give them more substantial fame—  
 Each bore a very pleasing name;  
 Perchance some day we may enjoy  
 The right to christen some fair boy.  
 Pollock or Vigo, let's choose them,  
 For first or middle cognomen.  
 Those names might soon engrafted be  
 On ev'ry thrifty family tree,  
 And honor two who once did wrest  
 Sinews of war from far Southwest.

#### REVOLUTIONARY HEROES DISCOVERED AT LYNN.

Markers for the graves of 112 Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Western Cemetery were placed by old Essex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, after the annual meeting had been held in the Old Tunnel Meeting House. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge presided at the meeting. Officers were chosen as follows: President, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge; Vice-Presidents, Captain John L. Parker, Edward F. Batchelder; Treasurer, Fred I. Hopkins; Secretary and Historian, Postmaster Howard K. Sanderson; Registrar, Richard H. Nichols. The society decided to hold exercises at the raising of headstones on the afternoon of July 4, with an oration by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The stones were furnished by the United States Government and markers by the society itself from an appropriation made by the City Council. The grave of Major David Parker, who was captain of the first Lynn company at the battle of Lexington, was discovered this week in the old ground at Malden. The histories of Lynn, which have hitherto been accepted as authority on this subject, give less than a hundred as Lynn's quota in the Revolutionary War, but a research conducted by Postmaster Howard K. Sanderson has resulted in locating 179, with a prospect of at least 150 more being added to the list, as the search of the records is continued, for Lynn's quota was over 350. Essex Chapter has jurisdiction over Lynn, Saugus, Swampscott and Nahant.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

In all international contests, where Annin & Company's flags have been used, the holders of flags made by Annin & Company have been the winners. Such has been the record of all international yacht races, and is now true of the international rifle contest, the Palma trophy having been won by the American team which carried an American standard made by Annin & Company.

BOSTON, MASS., August 18, 1903.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, ESQUIRE, NEW YORK CITY:

My Dear Sir—You will please find enclosed my subscription for THE SPIRIT OF '76, the one thing of the XVIII century most needed by the XX century. Sincerely,

ISAAC B. CHOATE.

NEW YORK, August 11, 1903.

American Flag Association, Care Louis H. Cornish, Esq., 239 Broadway, City:

My Dear Sir—I beg to call your attention to a misuse of the American flag in Sullivan street, near Broome, where it is stretched across the street with a placard attached, to which my attention has been frequently called, and I know of no better person to advise than yourself. Respectfully,

E. F. MERWIN,  
 465 Canal street.

(We have communicated with Colonel Ralph E. Prime, who will stop any disrespect to our national emblem.—Ed.)

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, May 4, 1903.

MR. L. H. CORNISH, NEW YORK CITY:

Dear Sir—Have been a subscriber to your SPIRIT OF '76 for five years at least, mainly on account of the "Genealogical Register" you have been in the habit of publishing, but now have cut it out in part or altogether. I for one do not intend to renew my subscription at expiration of present year if the register is not reinstated, regardless of Mr. John W. Harper's opinion, who I am loth to think expresses the sentiment of the majority.

Yours very truly,

MRS. A. HENKING.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,  
 August 18, 1903.

MR. CORNISH:

Dear Sir—I do not agree with your subscriber that the "Genealogical Record" should be omitted. On the contrary, I find them very valuable and have endeavored to preserve a complete set. I find, however, the following pages missing: Pages 1 to 48, 57 to 80, 233 to 240, 245 to 252, 321 to 324. Can you supply them? I shall be glad to remit therefor.

Yours truly,

THEODORE M. BANTA.

#### "ELMINGTON MANOR"

Virginians say that Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, home, "Elmington Manor," at Dixondale, Va., on the shores of the Chesapeake bay, is one of the most beautiful estates in the State. He has a mile and more of beach on his own place, and it is a drive of two miles from his front gate to his house. There are 300 large shade trees on his lawn. Although his house has thirty-five rooms, he built a log cabin down near the water that he might have an isolated place to write in. Mr. Dixon is one of those fortunate authors who has a large income from his novels, and his new novel of the evils of divorce and Socialism, called "The One Woman," though only published a few days ago, promises to be his most successful book in a financial way.—*Doubleday, Page & Co.*

#### DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

The Attorney-General's Department holds that the law passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the desecration of the American flag applies to all advertisements or trademarks where the flag or insignia used to represent it is employed. The law, which goes into operation on September 1, makes several important exemptions, including the use of the flag in newspapers.

#### OLD HOME WEEK AT SANDWICH, MASS.

With fine weather and with the Governor of the Commonwealth as its particular guest, the town gave itself up to the celebration of Old Home Week. There was great disappointment that ex-President Cleveland, a summer resident of Sandwich, was prevented from accepting an invitation to participate in the exercises. Joseph Jefferson, also a summer resident, was among the speakers at a dinner. About six hundred attended the dinner.

#### THE VANDERVEER HOMESTEAD.

The Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century have addressed a petition to the municipal authorities of New York for the preservation of the Vanderveer homestead, in Brooklyn. They represent that the homestead is a fine example of Dutch Colonial architecture, in a good state of preservation, and ask that an appropriation be made for its purchase and maintenance.

The Fifth General Court of the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, was held in Washington, D. C., May the 13th. Three new Councillors-General were elected. The President-General is Mrs. John J. Myers, of Washington; Recording Secretary-General, Helen Mason Boynton, and the Corresponding Secretary-General, Mrs. George G. Martin, 1312 L street, Washington, D. C.

## FAMILY TREE COLUMN.

We have received from General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., a family chart which we think may probably interest our readers as a curiosity, on account of the numbers on it who fought in the War of Independence and of descendants who have fought in nearly all of our wars since. All the fighters have been marked in blue. Their names and their respective ranks in the service are:

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, Third Virginia Continentals.
2. Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Clark, Eighth Virginia Continentals.
3. Lieutenant Edmund Clark, Sixth Virginia Continentals.
4. General George Rogers Clark, Virginia State.
5. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition.
6. Colonel Thomas Marshall, Third Virginia State.
7. Captain John Marshall, Chief Justice, Seventh Virginia Continentals.
8. Captain William Croghn, Fourth Virginia.
9. Captain George Anderson, Privateer.

The following fought as officers in subsequent wars:

1. Brigadier-General Duncan McArthur, War of '12.
2. Major Croghn, hero of Fort Stevenson, War of '12.
3. Commodore Stephen Johnson, U. S. N., Mexican War.
4. General Robert Anderson, U. S. A., Mexican War, War of Rebellion.
5. General Phil. Kearny, U. S. A., Mexican War, War of Rebellion.
6. Governor Charles Anderson, Col., Ninety-third Ohio, War of Rebellion.
7. General Henry Atkinson, U. S. A., War of '12.
8. Latham Anderson, Col. Eighth Cavalry, War of Rebellion. Brevet Brigadier-General.
9. Colonel Nicholas Anderson, Sixth O. V. I., War of Rebellion. Brevet Brigadier-General.
10. Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, Major-General U. S. V., War of Rebellion, Spanish-American.
11. Major William P. Anderson, A. A. G. Volunteers, War of Rebellion.
12. Major H. R. Anderson, Artillery Corps, War of Rebellion, Spanish-American.
13. Captain Edward L. Anderson, A. D. C., U. S. V., War of Rebellion.
14. Captain Fred T. Anderson, A. D. C., U. S. V., War of Rebellion.
15. Captain John Logan, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., War of Rebellion.
16. Captain John Simpson — Reg't. Indiana Volunteers, War of Rebellion.
17. Captain R. H. Allen, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Spanish-American.
18. Captain T. M. Anderson, Jr., Seventh Infantry, Spanish-American.
19. Lieutenant W. T. Patten, Thirteenth Infantry, Spanish-American.
20. First Lieutenant Davis C. Anderson, Sixth Infantry, Spanish-American.
21. Assistant Surgeon Charles Anderson, U. S. V., Spanish-American.
22. Lieutenant Homer Ferguson, U. S. N., Spanish-American.
23. William Marshall A. Olds, First Ohio Cavalry, Sergeant, Spanish-American.
24. Joseph Olds, private, Spanish-American.

Several of these names are not on the chart. Thirty-five in all.

**LEONARD, SOLOMON.**—Earliest settler in America bearing the name of whom we have record, the ancestor of "Bridgewater Branch," Duxbury, 1637, a proprietor of Bridgewater, 1645, and one of the earliest settlers there; had Samuel, John, Jacob, Isaac, Solomon, Mary. He died before May 1, 1671. His wife, Mary, not living October 27, 1675.

**REFERENCE:**—Solomon Leonard and his descendants (1896), 1-33 by Adelnor.

**LEONARD.**—See pp. 322-323 "Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America."

I will not attempt to correct Henry, James, John, Philip and Rice Leonard because there are other genealogists who have written them up, but of Solomon Leonard.

"The descendants of Solomon, of Duxbury, 1637; John, of Springfield, 1639; James, of Taunton, and Henry, of New Jersey, are very numerous and are scattered all through this country. The evidences are very cogent, if not entirely conclusive,

that all of them were related and from the same not very remote ancestor." (Solomon Leonard and His Descendants, page 11.)

Solomon Leonard, the earliest settler in this country bearing the family name of whom we have record, and the ancestor of what has long been known as the "Bridgewater Branch of the Leonard Family," must have been born about 1610 in Monmouthshire or vicinity, in the southwesterly part of England. He seems to have emigrated first to Leyden, in Holland, probably with his father, whose name it is believed was Samuel. There is some probability that they came to this country together—if so, the father must have died soon after. The exact period that Solomon emigrated to this country and the place from which he embarked it has been impossible to ascertain. It has been stated that he came with Roger Chandler and perhaps Edmund Chandler, who were probably brothers. They were both taxed in Plymouth and admitted freemen in 1633, and soon after were in Duxbury, where both had grants of land. Solomon Leonard was engaged in the service of the Colony Company in Plymouth for a time, but became one of the early settlers of Duxbury (p. 13). The exact date of his settlement in Duxbury cannot be fixed; the records show he was there when the town was incorporated, 1637 (p. 14). Solomon Leonard became one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, and one of the earliest settlers there—Mr. Savage says as early as 1645, but it must have been some years later. The grant of the plantation by the court was not until 1645, and the Indian title to the territory was made by deed of "the good old Massasoit" dated March 23, 1649. The town was not incorporated as a distinct township until 1656 (p. 16). After a faithful and indefatigable search of many years it is hard obliged to say no record can be given of the family name of his wife, the date of their marriage or the births of their children. We only know she bore the excellent name of Mary. They were undoubtedly married before 1640 and had a large family of children, most of them probably born in Duxbury and several dying while young (p. 17). It has been impossible to ascertain when his death occurred. He was probably buried in the ancient graveyard at West Bridgewater, "but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day," and, strange as it may seem, the same is true of all the members of his family. Judge Mitchell, in his "History of Bridgewater," says he died in 1686, and this error has been repeated by Mr. Savage and by innumerable followers. This seems very strange, for both these gentlemen were familiar with the court records of Plymouth, the records of deeds there and the Proprietors' records of Bridgewater, either one of which would have shown that he must have died many years before the period named. Judge Mitchell also says: "His estate was settled by his son Samuel, and was the first settlement recorded in Plymouth Probate Court." Mr. Savage notices this statement and seems to take exceptions to it, but makes no explanation. I fail to find any record of the settlement of the estate. But few papers relating to transactions during that period (King Philip's War) can be found (p. 23). In the records of deeds of Plymouth Colony, book 3, page 199, a confirmatory deed from Samuel Leonard to his brother John is recorded, which states: "Forasmuch as my father, Sollomon Leonard, of Bridgewater, while he was living, did with his mother fully and firmly bestow on my brother John Leonard" "—and not having made deed of gift unto my brother, John Leonard, being prevented by death, I, Samuel Leonard, confirm my hand and seal this first of the third month, May, 1671." Also book 4, page 5, "Whereas Nicholas Byram and Sollomon Leonard did exchange land and possess them several years before the death of Sollomon Leonard and Samuel Leonard, his son, doe ratify and confirm the said exchange," &c. "Acknowledged by Nicholas Byram and Samuel Leonard before Constant Southworth, assistant, June 2d, 1674." And Plymouth Colony records, court orders, vol. 5, page 179, October 27, 1675. "In reference unto the dispose of Sollomon Leonardson, of Bridgewater, deceased, the court have ordered that such pticulars as belong to Samuel Leonardson, the eldest son of said," &c. "Sealed and given this 27 of October, 1675." (p. 26.) Why legal steps were not sooner taken to settle the estate we can only conjecture. Perhaps efforts to do this by agreement were made and failed. Possibly it may have been arranged to defer it until the death of the widow, which had doubtless now occurred, as no mention is made of her and no provision granted in the order of the court. In the administrator's bond Solomon Leonard is called "weaver." This is the only instance that has been found where he has been so called. In all legal instruments of that day it was the custom to name the employment of the parties. It is possible that he may have served an apprenticeship at weaving in his early years and followed it to some extent through life, but more probable that he had become unable to perform the hard work of the farm and the last work he did was weaving." (p. 27.)

Having taken the time to write this, the enclosed ought to be used in correction of data, &c.

De Pere, Wisconsin, Aug. 17, 1903.

ADELNOR.

## MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS TO HAVE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP AT CELEBRATION.

It is announced that the Secretary of the Navy has written to Richard Henry Greene, Secretary-General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, that the United States steamship Mayflower will be ordered to Plymouth, Mass., for the week beginning September 1, at which time the congress of the society will be held. Efforts will be made to have a large New York delegation present.

General Miles has accepted the office of president of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association for the remainder of its existence.

## WORK OF MAINE DAUGHTERS.

The Maine Daughters of the American Revolution are providing every house in the State with a copy of the Declaration of Independence.

The old farmhouse owned by the Misses Ellen and Mary Hawes, three and one-half miles north of Barre Centre, Mass., was burned. The loss is \$1,500, with \$800 insurance. The farm was at the highest elevation of any building in Massachusetts this side of the Berkshires, except the Summit House, Mount Wachusett, and was full of antique furniture. For one piece, an old bedstead, \$100 had been refused. A collection of 339 pitchers was saved. The house was more than a hundred years old.

## BROADSIDE DATED 1676.

In rummaging through old papers at the Salem Courthouse Secretary George Francis Dow has found an old broadside, or print, dated May 3, 1676, issued by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It is the twelfth in point of date in this country, and is a printed copy of the General Court levying ten single country rates, "for defraying the charges already expended upon the warre and other charges arising on the further prosecution thereof." Seventeenth century broadsides are among the rarest products of the New England press, and but eleven American broadsides bearing an earlier date are known to be in existence.

Louisa Bellamy Colver died on August 11 in Denver of heart failure. She was a well known artist and an exhibitor at the National Academy for many years. She was a great-grandniece of Roger Sherman, who wrote the Declaration of Independence with Thomas Jefferson. She was also a great-granddaughter of the Reverend Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College during the Revolution, and also a great-granddaughter of the Reverend Joseph Bellamy, at whose divinity school in Richfield, Ct., Henry Ward Beecher's father, and Aaron Burr were educated for the ministry. She was a member of the Association of New England Women and the Emma Willard Society.

Dr. Thomas M. Rochester, who had practiced in Brooklyn for twenty-five years, died on Sunday of consumption in the home of his mother, in Rochester, N. Y. His great-great-grandfather, Colonel Nathan Rochester, was the founder of that city and some of his descendants have lived there ever since. Dr. Rochester settled in Brooklyn soon after his graduation from the Buffalo Medical College, and remained in practice there until the breaking down of his health, three years ago. He was prominent in the various medical organizations in Kings county and a member of the Oxford, Marine and Field and Reform clubs. He is survived by a widow and five children.

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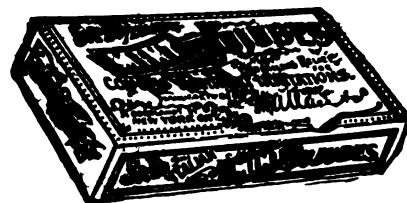
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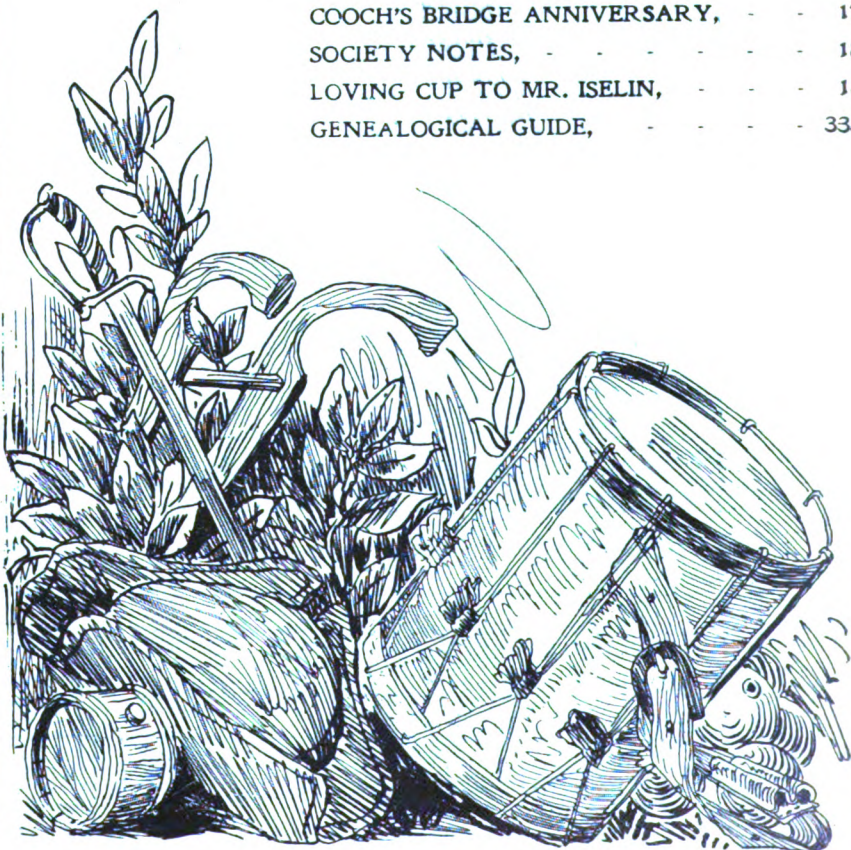
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No. 1.

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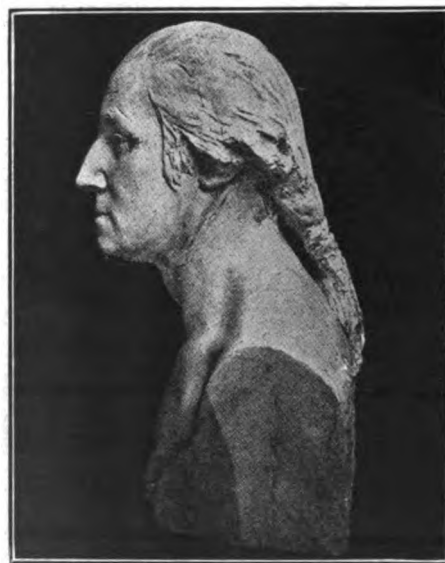
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. X.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

No. 1.

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The historical student soon notices a marked difference between the spirit of '76 and the spirit of '61. The documents, speeches, pamphlets, sermons and letters in which the first is expressed, refer almost entirely to general principles; the rights of man in the abstract, the fundamental ideas of liberty which justify a revolt from constituted authority, and the like. Concrete illustrations of oppression and illegal taxation are, of course, referred to, for few men care for abstract principles unless they have been violated, but in the main the movement was a rebellion not dissimilar in motive from that which cost Charles I. his head. There was of course no such thing as a country, a United States in the modern sense, only disconnected settlements of Englishmen from Maine to Georgia, in which it is true the same language was spoken and the same fundamental common law recognized, but which were made up of quite different social elements and were animated by quite different ideals. In all there was the same tenacity of local rights and the jealousy of interference by the central authority which has characterized the English political unit—parish, borough, hundred or county, from the earliest time. The Revolutionary war was in reality part of the long contest between the idea of royalty and centralization on the one hand, and local independence in local matters on the other, which has always been going on in England, and is going on to-day.

Washington, then, and his soldiers were not fighting for their country, for there was no country till it had been made. The Declaration of Independence did not make the country or nation, for a nation is an idea existing in the minds of a body of men inhabiting a contiguous area fitted by nature to constitute the seat of one of the great political units. Such an idea is a growth, a tradition. It must be recognized and be part of the

original mental postulates of its citizens. It is doubtful if a nation in this sense begins to exist till a generation has passed away, the idea must be handed down from the fathers.

The Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic had just begun to be nations when they forfeited their rights to exist, for a nation is subject to the moral law as much as an individual is, and can forfeit its rights to independent existence, but the United States did not become a nation much before Daniel Webster notified the world that it was not a partnership. The war of 1812 and the Mexican war did something to create the sentiment or consciousness on which a nation's life rests, but in our judgment Daniel Webster's "Reply to Hayne" did more. The South took the ground that there was really no United States as a nation; that is, that enough people did not believe in it to constitute a national spirit. They were mistaken, for, though many soldiers joined the army from a spirit of adventure or because their neighbors were going, or from motives of personal ambition, the central animating spirit, without which the army would have gone to pieces under stress, was love of country. We say this knowing well how many soldiers, and, more particularly, officers, there were incapable of the sentiment of patriotism, but to the great body the idea, "The Union must and shall be preserved" was an impelling motive. To many it was a conscious, inspiring thought; with others it existed in the region of subconsciousness, where, indeed, the contracting elements of character are found.

It would be useless to ask the question, which of these, love of country or inborn loyalty to the principles of local self-government or democracy, are the highest in nature, or which leads to the most devoted self-sacrifice, for a man will lay down his life in either cause.

None of our Union generals had so many exasperating annoyances to contend with as Washington had: no body of men underwent in 1861, voluntarily, the suffering of the army at Valley Forge. Perhaps Grant might have shown the sublime patience of Washington, and very likely there was a saving remnant in the army of the Potomac that would have gone through what the fathers did and made the best of it, but it never was tried. But it is well to remember occasionally how much democracy cost, in these days when we allow politicians to snatch our birthright from us without complaining. If we have saved the Union and lost the fundamental rights of the citizen, the "latter end of our commonwealth forgets the beginning," and we shall need another Revolutionary war.

Ideas are born of the gods. They are cherished, nurtured and developed by mortals.

Ten years ago THE SPIRIT OF '76 was conceived. It was the tangible creation of an idea—an idea inspired by the goddess of Liberty and Patriotism. It lived and passed through many stormy seasons, but was always a sickly child. The gods looked on with favor. Mortals wearied of the struggle and despaired of ever seeing it successfully survive the uncertain stages of infancy. One

by one they lost heart and fell by the wayside, till only a solitary survivor remained. Unaided and unassisted the One sought to develop the Idea. Still struggling, the Idea existed. It did not live; it merely existed. So said the gods.

Inspired by them two other mortals, believing implicitly in the Idea, united their efforts with the One.

All this savors of the heroic. To quit the clouds and get down to earth—we believe in this magazine thoroughly. We believe it has a healthful existence before it. We believe that it has a *future*, a future that may prove elusive, yet one that is not unattainable.

A magazine that devotes its columns to the history of this country, to the men that made this country what it is, to the lofty principles of conduct that inspired such noble lives—a magazine that seeks to instill in the minds of its readers, old and young alike, the sublime privilege of living "For God and for country"—a magazine that affords an opportunity for solid and instructive reading, that encourages individual study and research—a magazine that is a valuable reference, historically and genealogically—a magazine that is up to modern methods of thought and of action—such a magazine, we contend, has a future ahead of it.

We are not infallible nor are we egotistical. We may succeed where others failed. We may fail ever as they.

We do know, however, that there is great need for just such a magazine. Its success will depend in a large measure on the support it receives. We need the active help of every patriotic, historical and hereditary society *as a society* and of their members *as individuals*. Moreover, we intend to get it.

Gov. Lucius F. C. Garvin of Rhode Island is a man after our own heart. His opinions are deserving of the utmost respect and consideration. Had he been living the time, he would have been an ardent Revolutionist. A short time ago Gov. Garvin, responding to a toast, "The State of Rhode Island," before an august body, said in part:

"Gentlemen, it is a great source of gratification for us to see this organization gathered here to-night. It is as if Rhode Island had a great flock of chickens and had called them together here. It is a reproduction of

the spirit of '76. Has there been any loss of that spirit in the time that has elapsed? I think there is evidence of some loss of the spirit of '76. It is said that in some sections of our country there are tyrants. New York City, it is said, has a tyrant."

At last we see ourselves as others see us. Such truthful words, mortal man ne'er uttered before. With all their poetic genius and gift of metaphor, Homer and Vergil could scarce have composed such brilliant but homely figures of speech.

An organization of chickens—a "flock," to quote correctly—gathered from the State of Rhode Island modestly assert that they are a living reproduction of the "Spirit of '76." That the "Spirit of '76" is not what it used to be, is stoutly maintained. The chickens, fortunately for them, were hatched before the uncertain custom of throwing bad eggs was in vogue.

In self-defense "The Spirit of '76" pleads ignorance to all charges of tyranny. Could our inferences lead us to any other conclusion? Evidently we are "it."

Mr. Walter Seth Logan is a profound thinker. More than that—he is a man who does things.

Elsewhere will be found his address on "The Right of the Laborer to His Job," and the report submitted by him as chairman of the Committee on Commercial Law before the American Bar Association at its recent meeting.

In commenting editorially we do not take issue with the privileges of modern commercial combinations nor with the problematic solution of the so-called trust evil.

As the exponent of the spirit of '76, the sturdy spirit of independence, the spirit of liberty and of individual right, we merely call your attention to these two articles for your careful reading.

Your attention is called to our "Prize Announcement" elsewhere in this issue.

We hope to interest all our readers, especially the boys and girls, not only in this magazine, but in the possibilities of "doing" something themselves. The new management has great hopes in this magazine, and we need your assistance in every way.

### COMMERCIAL LAW AND MODERN COMMERCIAL COMBINATIONS.\*

The important question now before the bar of the United States seems to be the effect of the modern gigantic commercial or industrial combinations upon the commercial jurisprudence of the country. These combinations are rapidly driving out of business the small trader and the small producer, and substituting in their place industrial combinations of gigantic magnitude. These combinations are changing the commercial methods of our people and having drastic effects upon our commercial law. The modern combination is entirely industrial and largely commercial. It deals principally with trade and commerce. Its primary object is to control trade and commerce in certain articles of production and substitute a more or less perfect monopoly in the place of a more or less free competition. It changes entirely the basic principle of commercial relations between man and

man, and if they are to continue to grow and develop in the future as in the past will render necessary most important changes in the principles of our commercial law. The law has simply compelled each man to respect the vested rights of his competitor and then said to each in effect, "Let the best man win, and the devil take the hindmost."

Competition has been the cornerstone of our civilization. To get the best of everything it needs, the community has relied upon competing producers. Our great cities have depended for their daily food upon competition between producers and carriers. It has been competition all along the line. Our whole civilization is based upon it. Take competition away and you destroy the structure of that civilization, and must substitute something equally effective in its place, or the whole structure falls.

But competition is coming to an end. The cornerstone is crumbling and the structure is in danger. Combination as an economic force is fast coming to take the place of competition. The producers are combining; transportation companies are combining; tradesmen are

\*This, in substance, is a report submitted by Mr. Logan as chairman of the Committee on Commercial Law before the American Bar Association at Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 27, 1903. The report excited wide comment especially in the New York press, and subjected Mr. Logan to a great deal of criticism, both favorable and unfavorable. Much has been eliminated from the report as being unnecessary.—Ed.



combining; workmen as well as employers are combining; everything seems to be coming into some form of combination, and everybody seems to be a combiner. The competition that still remains is fast disappearing. Workmen are refusing to compete for jobs. Labor unions are enlarging the spheres of their activity and extending their operations. Instead of competing individually with one another for the job they both want, they put themselves in the hands of their unions, and the walking delegate represents them all.

We are now having combinations of combinations. The United States Steel Corporation is a combination of a dozen theretofore competing producers who were themselves combinations of still other producers, and these in turn often combinations of still others. The property which the Amalgamated Copper Company now controls was once, perhaps, a thousand mining claims, each one very likely owned in common by half a dozen miners. The Department Store Trust has combined the business of hundreds of merchants. It is estimated that the Standard Oil Company has taken, by contract or by force, the business of ten thousand corporations and merchants in all parts of the Union. The few present great railroad lines of



MR. WALTER S. LOGAN.

the country have been made up by the combination of hundreds of smaller lines, some extensions of one another and others competing lines. The ambition of the Shipping Trust, perhaps the pet project of the great American combiner, has been to control all the ships that sail the ocean.

The process of this combination of combinations is still going on. No one can tell where the end will be or when it will come. No one knows but that within the next ten years a greater than J. Pierpont Morgan will arise who, will combine into one organization all the industries of the land, so that the workman who works for wages can find but one possible employer and the purchaser of wares but one possible seller.

The most astounding revelation is that all this proves to be economically righteous. Production is cheapened when carried on on a large scale. A business is more profitable when there is no competition.

We cannot, therefore, rely upon natural forces—upon the laws of supply and demand or upon economic considerations—to limit the growth of modern combina-

tions. If they are undesirable, if the people of the American nation would be better off without them or with limitations put upon them, they must put those limitations on by the action of their legislatures, their Congress and their courts. The American bar must act, and the American Bar Association must take the lead.

It seems to us that the masses of the community, outside of the comparatively few who are exploiting it, are pretty generally agreed that a limit should be put, and must be put, upon modern combinations for the following reasons:

1. Economic considerations, while important, should not be controlling. The first cost of a loaf of bread is not so important to the community, outside of the bakers, as is its selling price that the community has to pay.

2. The question of the selling price the purchaser has to pay for a loaf of bread is less important than the question of whether he has the money with which to make the purchase. Two-cent bread will do a man no good unless he can raise the two cents.

3. Money is not always the most important thing. Perhaps it or what it represents is the most important thing in the early stages of civilization. In the infancy of the race, food was the important consideration.

Manhood is more important than money. A nation of freemen must have for its citizens men who have higher aspirations than to fill their stomachs or to attain simply to a condition of bodily comfort. A nation of freemen must be a nation of men; of thinking men who can intelligently solve the problems of life; of men of self-reliance who can work out their own salvation; of men of character who scorn meanness in all its forms; of patriotic men, who are willing to devote their lives and shed their blood, if need be, for their country.

The men who followed Washington in the Revolution and won the independence of their country were men who were brought up to take the initiative and depend upon themselves. They had always been their own masters. If they worked for another instead of for themselves, it was because they chose to do so, and not because they must. If they worked for wages, they had a choice of masters and an opportunity to arrange for themselves the conditions and the wages of service. They were free, proud of their heritage and prizing their personal freedom as the choicest thing on earth. Our nation—great and rich and prosperous and powerful as it has become—is not yet through with its troubles. We have questions to solve and difficulties to overcome quite as serious as any which confronted Washington and our fathers of the Revolution in the early days of the Republic. The nation has need of the patriotism and the intelligence of its self-reliant sons of to-day quite as much as it ever had in the past. Would a nation composed of the working men employed by one or a dozen or a hundred great industrial combinations, which shall have absorbed the industries of the land, become the sole exploiters of labor and the only furnishers of their necessities to its people, be a nation that could meet the great crisis that occur in the history of every nation? Would such a nation as that have gone through the trials and troubles of the Civil War? Would such a nation as that have carried its flag as we carried ours in the late Spanish War twelve hundred miles farther east and seven thousand miles farther west than it ever went before? Would such a nation as that have grown in power and in prosperity, in wealth and in dominion as ours has grown? No. If you are to have a nation of freemen, you must have freemen for your nation, and the men who work for wages without being able to select their employers are not freemen, and can never make or save

a nation. If our country has yet to fight for its commerce with the Slav upon the broad Pacific or along the river valleys of Northern China, or with the Teuton for its national supremacy on the plains of the Orinoco or the pampas of Brazil, it must have for its citizens and its soldiers such men as followed Washington and Grant and Dewey, men who are capable of taking the initiative and are more than simply fighting machines.

Better, far better, were it that the cost of a loaf of bread were doubled; better even that the citizen had a scant allowance of it than that he should lower his self-respect, lose his power to take the initiative and become simply an automaton to work out the will of a master whom he cannot even choose.

If our nation should ever come to the point where combination has gone to the extreme limit, and there is but one employer of labor, one exploiter of industry in all the United States, we should be very near to the condition of socialism described by Edward Bellamy, except that the employer would be a private corporation within the State instead of the State itself—a distinction which would be entirely in favor of the Edward Bellamy ideal.

Combination and the resulting monopoly lead straight to socialism.

We believe in our individualistic civilization. It has been the ladder by which the race has climbed to its present height. It has been a rough teacher, but it has taught us the lessons we could have learned in no other way. It has given us what we have and made us what we are. It is that, and that alone, that separates us from our troglodyte ancestors. We believe in clinging to that civilization that has done so much for us, and to the teacher that has taught us so well. We fear socialism. We have no desire to live in a world where it prevails. We are not willing to give up the privilege of taking the initiative for ourselves or to live in the society of men who have not the power to take it for themselves. It is because we are opposed to socialism; it is because we believe in the economic virtue of our industrial system that we regard the modern tendency to combination and monopoly as the greatest danger that has ever threatened our race. We must curb this tendency even though we do pay more for bread and meat and clothes, and have less of the physical comforts and luxuries of life. We cannot afford to barter our manhood for all the physical comforts in the world. We cannot afford to allow these combinations and monopolies to go unlimited and unrestrained, no matter how great may be their economic righteousness. Economic gain must yield to the requirements of patriotic manhood.

The evil, however, is more apparent than the remedy is easy to find.

Whatever remedy we adopt must be such as fits the disease. We have competition to be necessary to the welfare of the nation and the best good of the people. The destruction of competition is therefore the disease. Its restoration is the cure.

The remedy is not to punish prosperity or to try to make things criminal that are not so. The remedy should be found in making it unprofitable to do that which the community determines should not be done.

Little, in our judgment, can be accomplished by directly prohibiting combination. You must make combination unprofitable, and then the prohibition is unnecessary. As long as combination is profitable the combiners will keep ahead of the legislators.

Competition is the force that we must save. The destruction of competition is the evil that must be prevented. As long as competition is economically unprofitable and combinations pay dividends, competition

will disappear and combination and monopoly take its place.

We must make combinations unprofitable. How?

1. We can tax them to death; or, if that is too radical a remedy, we can tax them until their growth and enlargement is impeded.

There are constitutional provisions requiring direct taxation to be uniform, and in view of these provisions it is probably impossible to discriminate in the matter of direct taxation against corporations holding large amounts of taxable property. The rate of direct taxation must be uniform.

There is, however, a franchise tax imposed by most of the States upon corporations at the time of their incorporation and annually thereafter. This franchise tax is in almost all States in some way graded so as to tax the small corporation at a higher rate than the large one. The first million dollars pay a higher rate than the subsequent millions. In our judgment the graduation should be continued, but it should be a grading up instead of down.

2. We can compel them to render better and cheaper service.

Congress can enact that any person, corporation or individual who engages in interstate commerce must furnish its services or supply its goods at lower rates wherever by any combination, merger or agreement competition is prevented than where competition is left free. Every important transportation company and every important producing organization engages in some way in interstate commerce, so that the effect of such legislation would be most drastic and far-reaching.

3. If necessary, the State itself can enter the industrial field as a producer and restore the force of competition to its former supremacy by becoming itself a competitor of the great trusts. The modern combination has become too big for any private competitor to attack. If we must find a competitor, the State must enter the field.

The only possible competitor for a billion dollar trust is a hundred billion dollar State.

The United States Government, or any one of the larger States, coming into the industrial field in real earnest, would cause the people interested in the great trusts or combinations affected to have very unpleasant dreams, and possibly the government would in addition make a profit for itself out of the business.

This might be called socialism, but it is not. We believe in individual initiative and stand for it. We hope never to see the time when the individual will not take the initiative. We believe that the initiative-taking power of the individual should be preserved at all hazards.

But if we are to allow a combination so great and so strong and so powerful as to prevent individual initiative, we believe that that combination should be the State itself, and that the citizens, if they must have a master, should be the masters of themselves.

This is as far from socialism as pole from pole.

Our remedy, therefore, is to save competition, which is the living force of our present commercial system and which has been the basis of the development of our commercial law. We propose to do this by making the largest and most dangerous of the combinations unprofitable. It is not, therefore, necessary to consider the question how to protect the people from the evils of monopoly if competition is entirely or substantially destroyed. We do not propose to permit the destruction. We propose to save the old tree whose genial shade has protected the race through all the period of its evolution. It will be time enough to discuss the question of what antidote there may be to the poison of the new tree of monopoly when we have found that we cannot save the old tree of competition.

**"TRAINING DAY."**

And the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of  
Massachusetts.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts has outlived revolution and war. Its history as an organization is indissolubly linked with the history of this country as a nation. Heroism on many battlefields, distinguished loyalty to the colony, the State, and the nation; generous bestowal of wealth; the protection and perpetuity of the principles of free government, fidelity to public trusts, and an ardent love of liberty and country—such is its record in the past; and in the defence and promulgation of these principles no class of citizens in this generation is more zealous and enthusiastic than the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.



CAPTAIN JOSIAH STEARNS CUSHING.  
Commanding Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

The antiquity of this Company, its character and organization, its honorable record and the personnel of its membership, all accentuate the grandeur and importance of "Training Day" and the consequent ceremonies.

Training Day, so called, is observed regularly each succeeding year by this ancient organization, always on the first Monday in October.

According to the old established custom, "Training Day" proper will be observed this year on Monday, the 5th of October. The calendar of events, however, extends over a period of thirteen days—from October 2d to 14th, inclusive.

The great feature of the occasion will be the visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, the oldest

existing military organization in the world, with Colonel The Right Honourable The Earl of Denbigh, C. V. O., late R. H. A., commanding.

In 1896 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts made a visit on a special steamer to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, Eng., where it was received with a cordial greeting. The late lamented Queen Victoria received the visitors at her royal home, and the members of the royal family—especially King Edward, then Prince of Wales, and an honorary member of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company—and other dignitaries in England extended to them distinguished favors. For the first time in history, the Stars and Stripes were borne with respect and applause through the streets of ancient London and welcomed within the royal precincts of the metropolis of the world.

The present visit of the Englishmen will afford an opportunity of seeing royal banners displayed in the streets of Boston.

Elaborate preparations have been made to receive and entertain the London Company, which is due to reach Boston, by the steamer "Mayflower," on Friday, the second of October. In addition to the observance of Training Day with fitting and appropriate exercises, the Honourable Artillery Company of London will be escorted by a delegation of the Ancient and Honorable Company of Massachusetts, to Providence, West Point, New York City, Washington, Niagara Falls and Montreal.

The London Company will number about two hundred, many of whom are Englishmen of note.

Col. Sidney M. Hedges, chairman of the Reception and Entertainment Committee, cabled to Secretary Hillman of the American committee in London:

"Any truth in report cabled to-day that Lord Roberts and staff have engaged passage on 'Mayflower,' September twenty-third?"

To this Mr. Hillman replied by cable, Aug. 21:

"No knowledge; will inquire."

And on August 26: "Roberts rumor unfounded."

It was hoped that Lord Roberts would be able to be present, but circumstances prevented his coming.

**THE EARL OF DENBIGH.**

The Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, who will command the Honourable Artillery in Boston, has had what many people would call an eventful life, though he looks upon it as having been rather a quiet one.

He obtained his commission from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in the Royal Artillery, in December, 1878, and served in England in a field battery until August, 1882, when his battery formed part of the expeditionary force sent to Egypt. He took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, but was invalided home in December, after an attack of typhoid fever at Cairo. The next year he was posted to the Royal Horse Artillery.

In the fall of 1883 he visited the United States and Canada.

In 1893 he was given command of the Honourable Artillery Company, which he has since retained. In 1895 he was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria. In the same year he was elected to the London County Council as one of the four members for the City of London, but resigned in 1897 to contest Battersea against John Burns, and was defeated after what he terms "a hard fight and a lively one." He accompanied Queen Victoria to Ireland on her memorable visit there in 1900. Since her death he has continued as a Lord-in-Waiting to King Edward VII.

Lord Denbigh's accession to the earldom removed him from contests for Parliament, for it gave him a seat in the House of Lords. There he has for some years represented the Irish Office, answering questions and running unimportant Government Irish bills. Recently he has been gazetted a commander of the Victorian Order, and has been granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

#### SKETCH OF THE LONDON COMPANY.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London has an antiquity equal to that of any military body in the world. It dates back to the reign of the Red King, when the capital was threatened by freebooters, and an "armed company" of citizens was formed to protect their lives and property. This Company stormed the Danes in their castle at Benfleet, and, under Edmund Ironside, drove back the forces of Canute. Its present constitution was fixed by Henry VIII., and James I. granted the parade ground which the corps still hold in Finsbury. Charles I., who was a member of the Company, spoke of it as "a worthie and commendable institution skillful in the knowledge and use of arms and military discipline, from which, as from a fruitful nursery, all the trayned bands of our citie of London and diverse of the companies of the counties adjoining have beene supplied with able leaders and officers whereby our service hath received much advantage and the kingdome in general a very great benefit." During the eighteenth century, and for many years of the nineteenth, the Honourable Artillery was almost the only military force that the civil authorities could command in emergency, and it is now the only military body outside the authority of Parliament and under the direct control of the Crown. From the year 1660, with one short interval, the corps has been commanded by the Sovereign of the heir apparent, and his Majesty is now Captain-General.

#### SKETCH OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COMPANY.

In the latter part of the year 1637 a number of the citizens of Boston and vicinity determined to organize, for the protection of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, a military company. A petition was therefore prepared and signed by them and presented to Governor Winthrop asking for a charter of incorporation for their military organization. The request was at first denied, the Council considering it "dangerous to erect a standing authority of military men," but finally, the Council's jealousy having been removed by the chief military officers of the colony, a charter of incorporation was granted March 13, 1638, constituting "The Military Company of the Massachusetts." The original charter is still in existence, being preserved in the office of the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts.

The number of petitioners for the charter was twenty-four. Robert Keayne, the founder, father, and friend of the company was the first signer. The company was organized on the first Monday in June, 1638, by the election of Robert Keayne as captain, Daniel Howe lieutenant, and Joseph Weld ensign.

Capt. Robert Keayne's name, like Abou ben Adhem's, "led all the rest." He deserves grateful recognition as the founder of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

On his decease, his legacy of three hundred pounds for the erection of a market place was doubled by the generosity of the citizens, and a building was erected in 1657 and 1658 on the site of the present "Old State House," so called, at the head of State Street. This market place, or really this Town-house, stood from 1658

to 1711, when it was consumed in a terrible conflagration. It was immediately replaced by a larger building, which was injured by fire in 1747 so it had to be entirely rebuilt except that the outer walls were not destroyed. The Artillery Company was assigned suitable quarters in the new building of 1712, and here its headquarters were established until their removal to Faneuil Hall, April 7, 1746. From 1760 until the present time, except during the Revolution, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has partaken of its annual dinner in Faneuil Hall.

The name of the Company as given in the charter is "The Military Company of the Massachusetts." It has been changed, not by any formal action of the Company, but as a natural result of its honor and longevity. The Artillery Company has annually observed its fall field day in various cities and localities of this Commonwealth. The training days were five Mondays in each year. In 1700 the training days were three full days and two half days. Other changes were made until the present by-law was adopted, which provides for two training days—the first Monday in June and the first Monday in October.

By the terms of the charter, "the first Monday in every month" was appointed for the meeting and exercise of the Company. In the year 1700 the training days were the first Mondays in June, September, October, April and May.

These days were strictly observed until 1857, when the general regulations provided that there should be a stated meeting of the corps on the first Monday in April for business, and two field days yearly, the first Monday in June and the first Monday in October, on both which occasions the corps must parade in uniform, unless it shall previously be otherwise voted. This regulation has been in force to the present time.

#### CALENDAR OF EVENTS.

Friday, October 2.—Honourable Artillery Company expected to reach Boston at noon. Informal reception at armory in evening.

Saturday, October 3.—Visit Providence, R. I., as guests of First Light Infantry. Public reception in Boston in evening.

Sunday, October 4.—Church parade, under auspices of Committee of 100 British residents.

Monday, October 5.—Fall Field Day Parade. Harbor excursion. Reception in Horticultural Hall. Banquet in Symphony Hall.

Tuesday, October 6, to Tuesday, October 13.—delegation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company escorts the Honourable Artillery Company to West Point, New York City, Washington, Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Wednesday, October 14.—Reception to Honourable Artillery Company at Country Club, under the auspices of the Victorian Club. Return banquet to Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at Hotel Somers by Honourable Artillery Company.

Thursday, October 15.—Honourable Artillery Company sails for England.

While in New York the visitors will be the guests of the Old Guard. They will be tendered a banquet at Sherry's, and will take active part in the Old Guard Fair.

Build as thou wilt, and as thy light is given;

Build as thou wilt, unspoiled by praise or blame;  
Then, if at last what thou hast built shall fall,—

Dissolve and vanish,—take thyself no shame.

They fail, and they alone, who have not striven.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.



## WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY.

Standing upon a commanding eminence, between 162d Street, Edgecomb Avenue, 160th Street and Jumel Terrace, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, is a beautiful specimen of classic colonial architecture, built as a family mansion in 1758 by Col. Roger Morris. Although referred to in common parlance as the Morris Mansion, or Jumel Mansion, its distinctive honor is that it was occupied by Washington as his headquarters in 1776, and it is therefore more properly designated as Washington's Headquarters.

This fine residence, associated in a peculiarly direct and interesting manner with the history of New York, during the Revolutionary period, now exists as the only structure, both of its kind and period, on the Island of Manhattan. It has not only escaped the destruction which has been the fate of all the fine colonial residences which at the time of its erection were dotted over the island, but also, by reason of the good fortune of its ownership by persons of taste and patriotism, it has also escaped the equally disastrous hand of the "improver."

It therefore exhibits to-day the same features which have for a full century and a half rendered it the most conspicuous building of its class in Manhattan, both in character, associations, and in its commanding location.

The recent death of the occupant, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, and the prospective change of ownership, made it eminently desirable that the building should be taken under municipal care at once, and its security and integrity as one of the notable antiquities of the city established beyond further doubt.

By a recent act and consummation of sale, this historic landmark will be turned over to the city by Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, some time this month.

It is hoped that the city will erect a fireproof museum, similar to the Museum of Natural History, for Colonial and Revolutionary relics.

Eventually the mansion will be the headquarters of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.



THE JUMEL MANSION.

## "THE SPIRIT OF '76."

We've gotten aboard of the world at last,  
We're galloping onward astride,  
Since the first *Revolution* we're going it fast,  
With a foot hanging down on each side.  
We have doubled our speed since the crack of the whip,  
We have clutched from the tail to the *Maine*,  
Then loosened again on the latter our grip  
And taken a hold on the *reign*.

We have gotten a spur and we're using it, too.  
A prod for our fifty-horse team;  
And I half believe we're going to get through  
Else things aren't just what they seem.  
We've gotten inertia enough without doubt  
To bear us through quagmire and quicks,  
And all this is due, if I've rightly found out,  
To the "Spirit of '76."

Send us all your local Patriotic and Historical news.

We have gotten the pull and gotten the push,  
Experience, too, is our own—  
A record—at which e'en the proudest can't blush—  
Chiseled out of an adamant stone.  
We've gotten the Course of Events by the nose;  
The Lion is muzzled, and when  
The gruffy old Bear comes a-sniffing too close  
We'll chase the old Cub to his den.

We've gotten the motto our forefathers wrote,  
"Don't put your old cowhides on me."  
'Tis the thing which I hope we'll be able to quote  
Till we cross into Eternity.  
Tho' the sun never sets on our scattered domain  
Of nations and factions and cliques,  
Like flies in a web they but struggle in vain  
'Gainst the "Spirit of '76."—FLOYD D. RAZE.

Criticisms and suggestions regarding the magazine from our subscribers are invited and accepted in good faith.

### MR. DOOLEY AND THE "SONS."

An amusing feature of the exercises at the annual dinner of the Rhode Island Society, S. A. R., was the following letter, read by Mr. Buffum. It was written by Compatriot Robert Lewis Barker:

RHODY IRELAND SAsIETY, SONS IV THE AMERIkin REVOLUTIONERS:

*Gintlemen*:—I was engaged in peerusin' the invite that yez had the honor to sind me, to be wid yez, when me friend Hennessey dr-roped in.

Says I, "I'm invited," says I, (swelling wid pride like a poutin' pigeon), "I'm invited," I says, "to spake wisdom to the Sons iv the Amerikin Revolutioners," says I.

"Phat th' divil is them?" says he.

"They're ould family min," I says, "who live on th' rinnants of their ancestors' riputations," I says. "An' it's little else some o' them has to live on, anyway," I says, "but they're old, an' proud, an' respectible, that's fwat they are," I says.

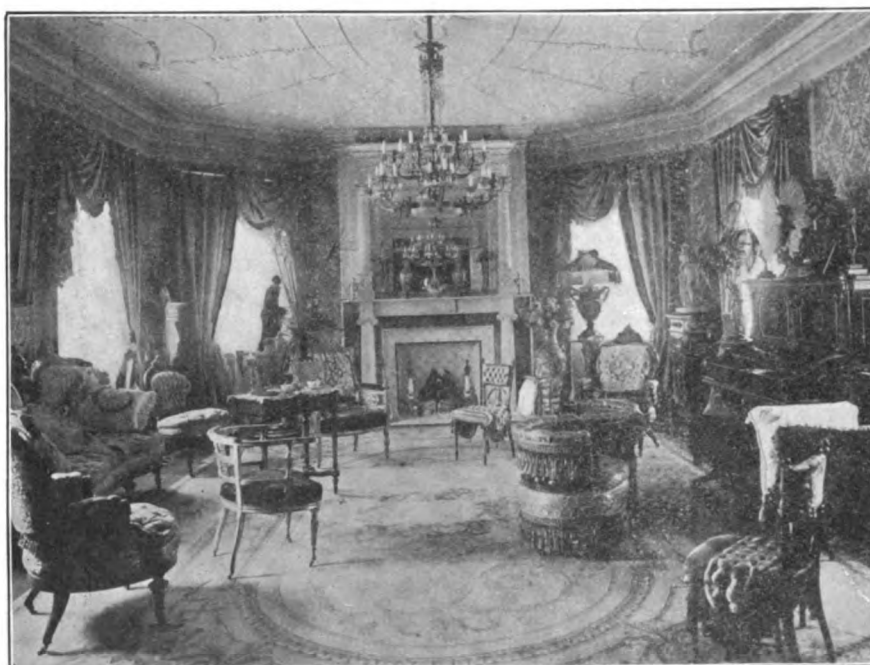
disrespectable av th' ould Bucco; how did he make thim States?" he says.

"Made thim wid his little hatchet," I says. "He had in mind to make by a sthstraight doz'n; but whin the 12 was done and set out to dry," I says, "up steps a sthr-rip av land as runs around a gr-rear ar-rum av th' say, an' says 'Me too'—'for I'm Rhody Ireland,' it says.

"Well, Ginerar George (he was named for me cousin George Dewey), Ginerar George," I says, "took his second best field glasses an' he looked all over Rhody. 'Where is it?' he says; 'I can't seen anything but wather,' he says. 'Confound your impudence,' he says, 'fwat call have ye,' he says, 'to be on equal ter-rms wid th' ballue blood av Virginy, an' th' Poltroons av New Amsterswear?' he says."

"Now, there was a mon by th' name av Roger that kept a money bank at twinty-seven Market Square, an' a hotel at number wan Nort Main Street; his ither name was Williams, I says. "Roger Williams was his name, Hennessey," I says.

"An' Roger Williams spakes up to th' Ginerar Wash-



COUNCIL CHAMBER—JUMEL MANSION.

"Fwat will ye be spakin' about?" says he.

"Who else but Washington?" says I.

"Who is th' man?" says he.

"He's not a man," says I; "he's an idol," I says, "an more nor tin thousands o' thim revolutioners all over th' country worships his mimory," I says. "He was hild very great, an' was afore our Spanish conquest," I says, "but it's little heed he's gettin' since Cousin George, an' Mack, an' Hobson pulls the str-rings," I says. "But do you mind me, Hennessey," I says, "Ginerar Washington was great once awhile back," I says. "Did ye never hear as he made the thirteen indidigeneous States?" I says.

"Naw," says Hennessey, "I never did, an' nayther did you," he says. "Fwat talk have ye, anyhow?" he says.

"Mr. Hennessey," says I to him (spakin' in that commandin' voice that Secretary Alger used wid such powers on Ginerar Miles), "Mr. Hennessey," I says, "for two cints," I says, "I'd call th' police an' have ye arristed for lees majestic," I says.

"Well, well!" says Hennessey, "I didn't mane to spake

ington bould as brass, an' he says, sez he: 'Who first gave yez real liberty av th' soul as well as th' body?' he says; 'it was this same Rhody Ireland, by your lave, Ginerar,' he says. 'Who gave yez admirals and commo-dores for y' navy and burned a British fleet on Gaspie Point?' he says. 'Twas that same Rhody Ireland, your honor,' he says. 'It's little goold we have,' he says, 'but we've bushels av paper currence an' barrels av pat-riot-ism. That's why we're called Rhody Ireland,' he says. 'We've more independence,' he says, 'in our little State than in all your 12 ready made ones put together,' he says. 'Iv'ry wan has his own mind about iv'rything, an' divil a wan else agrees wid him,' he says. 'So by your lave, Ginerar, I guess we'll come in,' he says.

"There's foine impudence for ye, Hennessey," I says. "Anyhow," I says, "it took wid the Ginerar, an' he says, sez he, 'We'll have 13 for luck,' he says, 'for I cannot tell a lie,' he says.

"An' now I must be takin' me lave of yez, tho' faith I've not been wid yez at all. Yours for expansion,

"MARTIN DOOLEY."

## THE RIGHT OF THE LABORER TO HIS JOB.\*

By Walter Seth Logan, President of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., Formerly President of the National Society, S. A. R.

### I. THE MORAL RIGHT.

Biblical cosmogony teaches that the decree went forth at the time of man's creation "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy daily bread." Scientific cosmogony teaches the same thing. We find the human race requiring for its sustenance and development food, clothing, and shelter, which can be procured by labor only. We find the species itself equipped with organs specially adapted for the performance of labor. If Paley's teleological argument is accepted then we were created for labor. If we accept Darwin, these organs have been developed under strain of the necessity of labor. In either case it is clear that labor is our lot.

It is our species alone, of all the species that inhabit the earth, that are endowed with these organs which make self-directed labor on a large scale possible. The animals that browse for their food or lie in wait for or run down their prey, do not and cannot perform labor in the sense in which we understand the term. The animals and insects which during a season of plenty store up food for a season of scarcity come nearer to being laborers in the sense in which man performs labor, but they are guided rather by instinct than by reason, and their activities are so limited that at best they can hardly be said to form an exception to the statement that man alone of all the species that inhabit the earth is intended by his creation and adapted by his physical structure and mental endowments to be a laboring animal.

The biblical and scientific cosmogonies, however, differ in one point. The biblical cosmogony makes labor man's doom. The scientific cosmogony makes it his birthright.

According to the Mosaic account our race was created in a garden of pleasure, where everything that it sought or desired was at hand, where every wish was gratified, and every aspiration fulfilled without exertion. It was only after man sinned that he fell to the doom of labor.

Science makes clear to us who are its devotees that it has been through our ability to labor and the impetus we have acquired from the necessity of labor that we have been kept rising among the scale of animated beings.

In the Mosaic Eden the snake and the woman stood on an equality, or rather the snake seems to have been the most intellectual and the dominant creature of the two. The snake commands, the woman obeys, and the man follows the example set by the woman. In scientific anthropology we learn that man started on his career—even at the beginning—the lord of creation, and that from the beginning to now he has ever and ever kept widening the distance between himself and the animate creation below him. He has done it by his ability to labor, and because his more complicated structure so increases his necessities and his desires that labor became imperative.

So it is, I say, that science teaches us that labor is not man's doom, but his boon. He can work and he needs to work, and, therefore, he has a right to work.

Theology and science, however, both agree as to the substantial import of the decree which emanated from:

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the garden of our nativity, wherever that garden and wherever that nativity was. By the sweat of man's brow he is to earn his daily bread. Call it a doom or a boon, whichever you choose. The right is a necessary consequence of the necessity. If a man must earn his daily bread he has a right to do so.

We lawyers have formulated certain rules for the construction and interpretation of legal documents. They are rules that are really applicable to the construction and interpretation of all written or spoken language. One of the first rules that the law student finds in his first text book is that a grant imports a right to the reasonable enjoyment of the thing granted, and a duty a right to do the things necessary in the performance of the duty. Whether, therefore, the command "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy daily bread" is a birthright or a doom, we are entitled to enjoy it if it is a birthright and to conform ourselves to it if it is a doom.

If we must work, either because of divine command or by the necessities of our natures, we have a right to work.

### II. THE LEGAL RIGHT.

The legal right is only the formulation of a natural right. The statutes against killing do not make murder a crime; they simply recognize it as such.

A man is allowed to have as his own that which his own hand has fashioned, not because the law books say so, but because the laws recognize a right which antedated the laws themselves. If a man has a moral right to work there is now some legal recognition of that right or such legal recognition must be formulated whenever it is required. If the right to work was one of the rights omitted from the enumerations in the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence, it was because in those times no such thing was known as the inability to get a job. It required unremitting toil fourteen and sixteen hours a day to earn the food necessary to keep humanity from starvation. Labor then, as compared with labor now, was very unproductive, but there was plenty of demand for it, and plenty of jobs to be had for the asking.

Now the progress of science and invention, the improvements in machinery and the processes of production, and the advance of civilization, have so multiplied the productive power of human labor that half the world, working half the hours, produces twice as much, and the laborer—if he belongs to the under half—finds himself out of a job.

Primitive man found his job too big for him and it took countless generations of labor to make the world fit to live in. Modern man finds his job too small. He gets through with it too soon, and has to go without work and wages till he is lucky enough to find another. To the original man the whole world was open, and there was plenty of room for everybody. He could snare his game in the forest; he could catch his fish in the waters; he could pluck the fruit from the bush; he could cultivate soil wherever he found a favored spot; he could eat the food which he found; he could drink the water bubbling from the earth; he could sleep under any protecting tree or beneath the canopy of heaven, and there was no one to interfere. He could wander at will over the earth, a savage, but a freeman and a sovereign. There was no policeman to interfere with his sleep on the park benches. There was no barbed wire fences across his path. There was no judge to commit him for vagrancy, and no jail to confine him after a ten days' sentence. The life which he led was not altogether an enviable one, but it was the life of a man over whom no other man had jurisdiction, and who could come and go as he listed.

Modern man, when he arrives at years of discretion,

find a far different state of things. The forests have been cut down and domestic animals with an owner's tag on them have taken the place of the wild game which was free to his ancestors. State officials and private watchmen protect the fish. The land has been fenced in and signs confront him on every side "Keep off the grass. No trespassers allowed. If he ventures to pluck an apple from an overhanging bough he is tried for petty larceny. In the city the policeman tells him to move on. In the country highway if he loiters near a dwelling the farmers set their dogs on him. The only thing that can save him from starvation is a job. The only way in which his right to work can be recognized is by giving him the right to his job, for without the job he cannot work and the right to work, under modern conditions, must of necessity imply the right to a job.

The only way in which property in land—the appropriation of the common earth by the landowner—can be justified, is by giving the workman, the landowner's fellow citizen of the earth, a complimentary right to earn his daily bread by his daily labor, somewhere and somehow; that is, by giving him some kind of a job. If the owner says "Keep off my land which you might otherwise cultivate or hunt upon and get your living from," then he must be able to answer the inquiry of the man he turns off, "Where shall I get a job by which I may earn my daily bread by the sweat of my brow?" The socialist, the communist or the anarchist, or all of them, must and will occupy the chair of state now held by the individualist, unless the individualist can answer the question of the man seeking the chance to earn his daily bread by his daily labor, "Where can I get a job?"

Darwin said that the discovery in all creation of a single species that had acquired a single organ or instinct that was not for its own benefit would be a complete answer to his whole philosophy of evolution. That answer has never been found.

I say that the discovery of a single citizen, able and willing to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, but who cannot after patient search find a job, is a complete answer to the whole philosophy of private property. Mr. Landowner, you must find a job for that man or give up your acres. Mr. Statesman, you must find that man a job or go out of business.

I do not, however, see the necessity for the landowner to give up his land or for the statesman to go out of business, for I think the job can be found and that we can find means to assure to the laborer a chance to earn his daily labor as a matter of right, instead of giving it to him when we please as a privilege.

I am here to-day to stand for the necessity of finding a remedy rather than to formulate one. That some legislative action must be taken seems to me clear. We must put upon some more solid legal foundation the right of the workman to his work. The discovery of the best way in which to accomplish this is not an easy task, but I do not think it is by any means impossible. The following are my suggestions:

1. Labor courts must be established with jurisdiction to determine differences between employers and employees, and their jurisdiction must not be made to depend upon the consent of the parties concerned. Limits may be imposed upon this jurisdiction which will minimize the perhaps unavoidably resulting evils or inconveniences. The jurisdiction may be made to depend upon the number of laborers employed by one employer. The small farmer and his single hired man can safely be left to settle their own differences. Certain kinds of employment will naturally be left out of the court's jurisdiction. I hardly think domestic servants need such a court. I

should naturally suggest that a lawyer and the clerks in his office be left to work out their own salvation.

Generally speaking, the jurisdiction of the court would naturally be confined to the case of employers constantly employing large bodies of workmen.

The principle I am contending for is that such employers shall not have the power arbitrarily and without cause or reason to discharge their workmen or take away their jobs. As matters now stand, there is nothing in law to prevent the employers from discharging men on account of the color of their hair or the style of their cravat. A discharged man may starve. I do not think that the life of a citizen and those dependent on him should depend upon the mere whim of an employer.

2. I think the State should extend the field of its activities in the line of a more general ownership and operation of public utilities, and in that way become a larger employer of labor—have more jobs for its citizens.

3. I think the State should engage in more works of public improvement, and give the community better roads, more and better parks, better sanitation, more schools, more things which go to make the life of the average citizen better worth living.

All this gives jobs to its citizens as well as general benefit to the community.

4. I think the State must go still farther into the industrial field if necessary—far enough so that it is able to assure to each citizen who cannot get it elsewhere a chance to work for the State itself. It must, if necessary, build factories and workshops, and operate mines and ranches. It must keep on extending the sphere of its activities till every man has work who wants it.

If the State is to protect the land owner in the monopoly which he enjoys, it must be ready to see that every citizen has a chance at a job. The land and franchise owner must submit to whatever taxation may be necessary to give men who do not own land or franchise a chance to work either for some other man who does, or for the State itself. The title deeds of him who would call himself the owner, and so have a monopoly of a part of the common earth, must be made dependent upon the giving to him who has no such monopoly a chance to earn his daily bread.

I think the time has come when we must re-write the Declaration of Independence so that it will read, "All men are entitled to certain inalienable rights, and among these rights are life, liberty, and a job."

Perhaps that is the way the distinguished author of the Declaration intended it to be read. The phrase, "the pursuit of happiness," may have been only his synonym for a "job."

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### NATIONAL FLAG LEGISLATION.

At the recent encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at San Francisco, the convention recommended the passage of a national measure to protect the American flag from desecration.

The resolution was secured by the American Flag Protective Society, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., president, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., vice-president, through Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and his patriotic comrades.

Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, first vice-president of the Illinois Society, S. A. R., and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Flag Protective Society has been authorized to perfect an arrangement with several organizations in presenting national flag legislation. Progress of this movement will be noted in these columns.



## BOOK NOTES.

Louise Wells Murray, in her "The Story of Some French Refugees and Their 'Azilum,' 1793-1800" (Tioga Point Historical Society, Athens, Penn.,) has collected together much material concerning these refugees, and has preceded it by an account of the Asylum Company, which was to provide them with lands, habitations, and, incidentally, the means of real estate speculation. Miss Murray tells the story of the Land Company, the scheme of which ended in a fiasco and impoverished still more the already almost destitute Frenchmen.

Volume IV. of "The Source Readers in American History," edited by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, deals with the "Romance of the Civil War." The preceding volumes have treated of "Colonial Children," "Campfires in the Revolution," and "How Our Grandfathers Lived." The cover of the book under notice is surmounted by a picture of a typical four-horse army wagon of the prairie schooner kind, done in buff, and contains over 400 pages of narrative, history, pictures and poems. The volume will serve the double purpose of interesting the children and of suggesting to them a wider range of reading.

Burton Alva Konkle is to publish, through Campion & Co. of Philadelphia, "The Life and Times of Thomas Smith, 1745-1809." The author, it is stated, was led to write the study by the discovery of the only known portrait of this member of the Continental Congress of 1781-2, and the only portrait of his antagonist, the Pennsylvania political leader of the popular party of the Revolution, George Bryan. The volume will contain over forty illustrations, including reproductions of the newly discovered portraits, half-tones of a miniature of James Wilson, the Franklin engraving which was used as a political argument: Robert Morris, Shippen, Bradford, Yeates, Addison, a Stuart portrait of Brackenridge, an engraving of Tilghman, two pages of the Constitution of 1776, and several fac-similes. Hampton L. Carson, LL. D., Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, will write an introduction. The edition will be limited to 500 copies.

"Robert Morris: Patriot and Financier" (Macmillan Co.) is a biography of one of the great men of the Revolution and the early days of the United States. Morris has been comparatively neglected by historians and biographers. Lately a good deal of new material about him, in the form of a large mass of unpublished and unusual correspondence, has come to light. With its aid Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer has written a biography which has some importance on account of its theme and its novelty, but which will perhaps be read more on account of its attractiveness of style and treatment. The author is a Philadelphian of experience in historical research, who has devoted a good deal of time to collecting information from various sources about the career of his distinguished subject.

The chief portion of this new material is derived from sixteen manuscript volumes of papers, which were acquired by the Library of Congress from the John Meredith Read estate. The adventure of these manuscript volumes would almost make a romance; the point at present is that they have been at length rescued from obscurity and put to their proper use. Of these volumes, three comprise Morris's official diary. The entries extend from February 7, 1781, to September 30, 1784, and embrace his entire term of office as Superintendent of Finance. The next seven volumes are his official letter books, covering about the same period. The next three volumes are private letter books, and two others contain official copies of the journals of Congress, while the last is a transcript of the accounts rendered to Congress by Beaumarchais. It seems probable that this biography of the man who brought the budding country through its financial straits will rouse fresh interest in a statesman whose splendid services have been allowed to suffer undeserved neglect.

The Club for Colonial Reprints of Providence, R. I., has issued its first publication, viz.: "The Fourth Paper presented by Major Butler, with other papers edited and published by Roger Williams in London, 1652." Only two copies of the original edition are known to be in existence, one in the John Carter Brown Library; one in the British Museum. The tract first became known to biographers of Williams in 1874, when J. Hammond Trumbull found a copy in a volume of seventeenth-century pamphlets which he purchased. This copy is the one now in the John Carter Brown Library. The present reprint is the only one that has ever been made, and is an exact reproduction of the original. It completes the reprints of the known tracts of Roger Williams. One hundred copies only are printed, on Van Gelder paper, with wide margins; well and attractively bound. Not the least interesting part of the publication are the introduction (pp. xxiii.), and the notes (pp. 27-49), prepared by Mr. Clarence Saunders Brigham, the Librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The Fourth Paper played a part in the effort to solve the problem how to secure religious liberty without undermining the power of the State. The introduction

and notes call attention to the close relation existing between Puritans on both sides of the Atlantic in this effort.

"Boone's Wilderness Road." By Archer Butler Hulbert. (Historic Highways of America. Vol. VI.) With maps and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 207. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. Not the highway itself so much as the phases of the history of the West suggested by Boone's road are treated in this volume. Like its predecessors of the series, this book is a welcome contribution to the history of exploration and settlement.

Litchfield Genealogy, 1630-1900, compiled by Wilford I. Litchfield, M. S., Southbridge, Mass.—a genealogy of the descendants of Lawrence Litchfield, who came to New England before 1630, and lived in Barnstable and Scituate, in Plymouth Colony. The compilation of the book is after the plan of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Besides containing much information concerning old Scituate families, and the families of those who have married Litchfields, it will find favor from its excellent appearance.

Genealogy of the Descendants of John White of Wenham and Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1638-1901.—The second volume will soon be ready for delivery, containing branches (230) to (557) of the fifth generation of the descendants of Josiah of Lancaster, youngest son of John White. It is as large as the first volume, has forty-eight illustrations of homesteads, portraits and family groups. The first volume contains a complete genealogy of the family to the fifth generation, then branches of the older children to the present day with wills, deeds and war records; also a complete copy of Mrs. Mary (White) Powell's son's "Removes," giving her captivity among the Indians, (first printed in 1682). It contains 930 pages, forty-six illustrations of articles brought from England in 1638, with homesteads, portraits and places of interest.

What is said to be a capital story of the New Navy will be issued shortly by The Macmillan Company, under the title of *The Spirit of the Service*. The scene in Mrs. Wood's novel opens at the navy yard, of which Captain Cartwright is commandant, about ten years ago. Thereafter it proceeds through various scenes to the battle of Manila Bay. Nearly all of it is told in bright, racy, breezy dialogue between the various navy officers and their wives, sweethearts and friends. One of the heroines, Sue Ballinger, is said to be really splendid in her swing and her vigor, her vitality and her enthusiasm. The book is described as a delightful tale of life and love among a number of attractive and interesting young people on shore and sea. Mr. Rufus S. Zogbaum has made all illustrations.

## WORK OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

The patriotic societies of women often have to encounter the question, "But what do you do?" To this question many answers can be given that are most satisfactory in their statement of practical accomplishment. The Daughters of the American Revolution, for example, are working for the education of foreigners for American citizenship in all the large cities.

The erection and preservation of memorial and historical buildings is also a matter of no little importance. The Memorial Continental Hall, now in course of erection at Washington by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is to be at once a monument of heroic deeds and an administrative centre for the society. The Daughters of the Revolution have purchased several historic houses, among them the Wallace house, at Somersville, N. J. And the New Hampshire Society, Colonial Dames, has recently bought the old Cilley mansion at Exeter, N. H., and will restore it as nearly as possible to its former condition. It has been the home of a Governor of the State, Jeremiah Smith, who was twice chief justice of New Hampshire. It will now be used as a club house for the society in the promotion of patriotic work.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

The sudden death of Thomas Sedgwick Steele, the artist, occurred in Swampscott, Mass., on Sept. 10. Mr. Steele was born in Hartford, Conn., on June 11, 1845. He studied art in Paris, and traveled extensively in Egypt, Norway, Russia and Europe generally. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Sophia Hackley Barhydt, a descendant on the maternal side of Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died Thursday, Aug. 27, in New York City. Deceased was born in Utica, N. Y., 83 years ago. Husband—David P. Barhydt, president of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad; father—Judge Aaron Hackley, Judge Advocate in the War of 1812 and member of Congress from Herkimer County for many years.

## EVENTS THAT ARE MAKING HISTORY.

The Toronto (Canada) Daughters of the Empire have brought considerable notoriety on themselves by a published protest against the proposed admission of a statue of George Washington to St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The Montreal Star tells the Daughters that "it is well for people of this spirit that they are 'daughters' of an empire, because they never would become 'mothers' of one. Empire builders look to the future and never to the past." It adds that "George Washington's countrymen of this generation are the greatest and best friends the Empire now possesses outside of its own ring fence. The Daughters of the Empire will do us a splendid service if they will keep alive the traditions of our glorious past, but they should not spoil it by binding our feet for the contests of the future with the prejudices and futile hates of other days."

With the closing session of the Universal Peace Union public announcement was made of the "convictions" adopted by the Union. To overcome the conditions that make war possible, it is recommended that the principles of peace and arbitration be taught in schools and universities, and that courts of arbitration be multiplied. The increase of the army and navy is condemned, as is also "the farcical and expensive playing of naval battles." State and National Legislatures are urged to take early action for the suppression of lynching, and race hatred and prejudice are described as an offense against the Creator. A peace conference, to be called by the President every four years, is favored, and it is recommended that an appeal be made to all nations to set aside by legislation at least 1 per cent. of their annual appropriations for a permanent peace fund, to be expended under the direction of The Hague International Arbitration Court.

The formal announcement of Governor-General Taft's selection to succeed Secretary Root emphasizes one of the anomalous features of our colonial system. The civil establishment in the Philippines and the army stand, according to general report, with occasional exception, in its attitude of opposition, and yet the Secretary of War is at the head of both. Gov. Taft's elevation to that post, if not emphasizing the ascendancy of the civil regime, certainly puts a man at the head of affairs who is in entire sympathy with it. Questions are constantly arising for the Administration to settle in which the views of civil and military are at variance. Such as the number of native troops that may be utilized, and the extent to which they may be relied upon for the maintenance of order in the archipelago.

Under his administration, the army will not expect to do any more than is absolutely necessary in the Philippines, except garrison duty. Gov. Taft's selection for Secretary of War, as viewed in its political aspects here, constitutes an expression of confidence on the part of the Administration in the civil experiment.

New York's State pavilion at the World's Fair is peculiarly appropriate in commemorating the event on which the holding of the exposition is based. The building is patterned after the University of Virginia, which was designed by Thomas Jefferson, during whose administration as President of the United States the territory comprising the Louisiana Purchase was acquired from France.

A committee has been formed, consisting of the Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Grasse and Count de Rochambeau, descendants of three notable figures in the American Revolution, to offer a bust of Washington to the United States. It will be a replica of the famous bronze bust by David d'Angers, which was once in Washington, but was destroyed by fire. The daughter of the sculptor has placed at the disposition of the committee her father's original plaster cast, from which the new bronze sections will be made. A public subscription has been opened. The Count de Rochambeau is chairman of the committee.

A granite statue of Gen. Samuel Meredith in Colonial uniform, the first Treasurer of the United States, will be unveiled at Honesdale, Pa., on Memorial Day, 1904. Gen. Meredith was born at Philadelphia in 1741, and died at Honesdale in 1817. He took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown; was a delegate to the Continental Congress, Director of the Bank of North America, and Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. In 1789 he was appointed Treasurer, resigning in 1801.

On Catamount Hill at Colrain, Mass., a monument has been raised to mark the site of the first flag raised over a public school house in the United States. The flag in question was displayed in May, 1812, from a log school house which stood on the hill.

## CAPE COD PILGRIM MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

It is proposed to erect upon the highest point in Provincetown, Mass., a suitable monument to commemorate the arrival of the "Mayflower," and the writing and adoption in its cabin by the Pilgrim Fathers of the immortal compact of civil government.

American Liberty was born in that little crowded cabin of the "Mayflower" as it rode at anchor in the harbor of Provincetown, Nov. 11, 1620. Dr. Edward Everett Hale has declared that "the compact drawn up at Provincetown is as important as the Declaration of Independence and its forerunner."

To this there can be no question, as the few and simple words of the compact contain the essential principles of self-government and is the first "civil body politic" in this country: its adoption laid the corner stone of our Republic and founded a nation.

In view of the fact that the government has frequently appropriated money to mark battlefields, it is believed that Congress will join in commemorating the spot where the Pilgrims first saw land, and close to which the "cabin compact" was formed. A bill is pending appropriating \$40,000 as a part contribution on condition that an equal amount be raised from other sources.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated \$25,000, on condition that an equal sum be raised and paid to the Association.

Patriotic societies actively participating in raising suitable subscriptions may send a memorial stone from some historic spot in their town or State, one side of which they will have had finished off and properly inscribed as coming from said historic spot and society. Such stones, if accepted, will probably be arranged chronologically as to the period of the nation's history they represent, beginning with the Pilgrim Societies and advancing through the Society of Spanish War Veterans.

Each person contributing one dollar or more receives a Life Membership Certificate representing the "Mayflower" entering Provincetown harbor. This will be a valuable heirloom.

There is to be a "Doomsday Book," in which to inscribe members' names, titles, and amounts of subscriptions, thus keeping in perpetual remembrance the patriotic donors whose generosity made possible this national landmark.

Mayflower descendants may have the name of one or more such ancestors with their own in the "Doomsday Book" by the payment of \$5.00 for each Mayflower name.

One hundred dollars confers Associate Life Membership. Five hundred dollars creates an Honorary Vice-President. Every contribution will be acknowledged as received and credit given in Cape Cod papers.

President—J. Henry Sears, Brewster.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Boston; Hon. Arthur Lord, Plymouth; Dr. Myles Standish, Boston; Mrs. M. P. Nickerson, East Brewster; Miss Priscilla S. Nickerson, Boston; Mrs. Mabel Simpkins Agassiz, Yarmouth; Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Boston; J. Oakes Shaw, Boston; Edwin A. Grozier, Boston; Dr. Gorham Bacon, New York; Hon. David G. Pratt, Middleboro; Lorenzo D. Baker, Wellfleet; Richard Henry Greene, New York; Franklin B. Goss, Barnstable; Thomas C. Day, Barnstable; Franklin Crocker, Hyannis; Moses N. Gifford, Provincetown; Hon. William C. Lovering, Taunton; Joseph Jefferson, Buzzards Bay; Eben S. S. Keith, Sagamore.

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Treasurer—Howard F. Hopkins, Provincetown.

Secretary—Osborn Nickerson, Chathamport.

Address: (Mrs.) Sara White Lee, Assistant Secretary Room 411, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

## WASHINGTON'S HOME IN PERIL.

The exceptionally wet summer has told seriously on the walls of the old mansion at Mount Vernon, and the managers of the estate have been fearful that unless they can prevent it the sandstone walls in the foundations will crumble away and threaten the destruction of the mansion.

The corner stone of the mansion, which was laid two centuries ago and on which the Masonic emblem was deeply cut, has disintegrated so that recently it was found necessary to remove the stone and clean off the crumbled parts. The emblem will be again cut in the stone, and it will be returned to its old resting place.

The old tomb, in which until thirty-five years ago the bodies of Gen. Washington and his wife rested, is also in danger of falling to pieces, and a contract has been let to a firm in Washington to coat the walls with a preparation which it is hoped will preserve them. The walls of the mansion are also being treated for the same purpose.

## LAKE GEORGE MONUMENT.

The Lake George battle monument, erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, was unveiled with imposing exercises on the 8th of this month by representatives of patriotic societies of New York and New England, and representatives of the official life of these States, the Governors of New York, Vermont and Connecticut, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

The bronze figures of the monument were designed by Albert W. Einert, the sculptor, and represent the Indian Chieftain, King Hendrick, demonstrating to Gen. Johnson the futility of dividing his forces. The figures are nine feet high, cast in bronze, and stand in the centre of Battle Park, a few rods north of the river at Fort George, overlooking the lake. The figures stand on a granite pedestal. On the east face is the following inscription:

"1903—The Society of the Colonial Wars erected this monument to commemorate the victory of the Colonial forces under Gen. Johnson and the Mohawk allies under Chief Hendrick over the French regulars, commanded by Baron Dieskau, with the Canadian and Indian allies."

On the south face it reads:

"Defeat would have opened the road to Albany to the French."

The north: "Confidence inspired by the victory was of inestimable value to the American Army in the War of the Revolution."

On the west face are the words: "Battle of Lake George. Sept. 8, 1755."

The dedication was under the able management of Mr. Morris P. Ferris of New York City.

## UNIQUE PORTRAIT COLLECTION FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

The most valuable single feature of the exhibit of the Department of State at the St. Louis Exposition from a historical standpoint has just been completed. It consists of a series of pictures, arranged on twenty-six panels. In the centre of every panel is a portrait of a President of the United States, beginning with Washington and ending with Roosevelt. Immediately underneath the President is a smaller portrait of the Vice-President. The Chief Executives and Vice-Presidents are shown in square frames. Surrounding each President and Vice-President are the portraits of all the officers of the cabinet belonging to the respective administrations, in oval frames, giving the effect of an oval group on the square panel. This is the first time such a collection of pictures was ever made.

The most difficult portrait to find was that of Senator Gaillard of South Carolina, who during the two administrations of President Madison was President pro tem. of the Senate, and consequently Acting Vice-President of the United States. Vice-Presidents Clinton and Elbridge Gerry both died without serving any material length of time as Vice-President. Therefore on the panel on which Mr. Madison occupies the central position Messrs. Gaillard, Clinton and Gerry will occupy the space immediately below the Chief Executive.

In order to secure these pictures it was necessary to ransack the archives of the Library of Congress and all the departments of the government. Over 100,000 prints in the Library of Congress and hundreds of old histories, magazines and papers were examined. The value of this collection to the country is inestimable.



## COOCH'S BRIDGE ANNIVERSARY.

To the people of Delaware no ground is more sacred than that which is consecrated by the blood of their ancestors in the only battle of the Revolution fought on Delaware soil. This took place at Cooch's Bridge, at the foot of Iron Hill, September 1777, eight days before the battle of Brandywine.

On June 14th of that year Congress had accepted the flag made by Betsey Ross, which displayed thirteen bars and thirteen stars. This was the first official flag of the United States. Most writers agree that the first battle in which this flag was used was that of the Brandywine—September 11, 1777—ignoring the preliminary fight at Cooch's Bridge. This is due largely to the fact that the important engagement of Brandywine occurred only a week later.

The 126th anniversary of this battle was appropriately

celebrated on September 3d, under the auspices of the Cooch's Bridge Chapter, D. A. R.

Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, president of the Delaware Historical Society, presided. In the stand with him were Governor Hunn, and his staff; Judge James Pennewill, of the Delaware courts; Judge George D. Alden of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bishop Leighton Coleman, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Delaware; J. Wilkins Cooch, Daniel W. Corbit, George W. Kerr and the Rev. J. L. Vallandigham, D. D.

The speakers were J. Willis Cooch, seventh in lineal descent from the Revolutionary Cooch; Judge Pennewill, Judge Alden of Brooklyn, a descendant of John Alden of Revolutionary days.

The celebration was a huge success and reflects no end of credit upon those having it in charge, and particularly upon Mrs. Harriette C. Clark, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

## SOCIETY NOTES.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Ala.).—On December 16th will occur the Continental Ball or "Boston Tea Party," which promises to be the most brilliant affair ever given by the Chapter. The refreshments will be suggestive of the primitive days of New England, and will revive the memory of the daring act productive of the most famous tea party ever recorded in either historical or social annals. The chief feature of the ball will be the unique introduction of the season's debutantes and as such will be a matter of absorbing interest to those who are now termed the younger set. The Sons of the American Revolution will lend their valuable aid to the Daughters in conducting to the success of the occasion.

Thirteen Colonies Chapter (Washington, District of Columbia).—The chapter was organized April 11, 1903, having been duly authorized by the National Society, by Mrs. Lilian Pike Roome. She was unanimously made regent. There were sixteen charter members, and it is expected there will be double that number before the Continental Congress convenes. The chapter is enthusiastic and harmonious, and is planning much good patriotic work.

A memorial to the Revolutionary patriots of the Canisteo Valley was erected by the Kanestio Valley Chapter of the D. A. R., and unveiled in the State armory grounds at Hornellsville, N. Y., on Memorial Day, with appropriate ceremonies. It is a simple boulder of light gray sandstone, some fourteen feet in height, which was found in the Crvder Creek Valley on the line of an old historic Indian trail. It bears a bronze tablet with inscription and D. A. R. insignia. The Kanestio chapter retains the original spelling of the word, which means "the place of putting in the canoes," and as there are three chapters in Steuben County it has restricted its research and patriotic work to the ten western towns of the county, or the upper valley. The list of patriots already honored by this chapter numbers fifty-eight and is not yet complete. A chorus of one hundred children from the public schools sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and there were addresses by Mrs. Benton McConnell, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Jennie Jones, and others.

The Massachusetts State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held this year on Oct. 14th, at Brockton, as the guests of Deborah Sampson Chapter. In the afternoon they will listen to an address by William O. McDowell, LL.D., the originator and founder of the N. I. D. A. R., on "Liberty Enlightening the World," and the part in this good work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Charles H. Masury, the State Regent, in sending Dr. McDowell the invitation says: "You will be heard by delegates from over 62 Chapters, representing the 4,000 D. A. R. of Massachusetts."

Miss Mary Duba, to whom more than to any other woman all concur, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution owes its existence, has written Dr. William O. McDowell: "I am glad the Daughters of the American Revolution are beginning to appreciate what you did for them. I wish you would write the true history." Dr. McDowell at once responded: "I will gladly write *with you* the full history of the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and issue it under my copyright of the name taken out before I called the Society into existence. I think it will be well to place at the end of the story, and as a most important part of the book, a short history of the individual for whom each Chapter is named, when it has taken the name of a person, and the origin of the name when a Chapter has appropriated the name of a city, place, or cause." This history is now under way.

The Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is arranging to erect a memorial to Mrs. Robert Murray, the woman whose timely hospitality prevented the capture of Putnam and his men after the battle of Long Island. Washington had retreated with his army to Harlem Heights, and the pursuing British landed at Kip's Bay, just above Thirty-fourth Street, thus separating Washington from Putnam and his forces, at the lower end of the island. Mrs. Robert Murray, whose rural mansion was at what is now Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, invited the British officers, including Lord Howe, Clinton, Tryon and Cornwallis, to partake of good cheer, to such effect that she delayed them for several hours, meantime

getting word to Putnam, who thereby succeeded in joining Washington by way of the Bloomingdale road. Thus the British failed to capture Putnam and his men, although they took possession of New York; while Washington had his force augmented by the garrison which the British had hoped to capture.

The annual convention of the Daughters of the Revolution in 1904 will be held in Boston, Mass. Next year's meeting will be the occasion of a presidential election and one of unusual importance. The board of managers recently elected in New York, will consist of Mrs. J. J. Holloway, of West Virginia; Miss Florence O. Rand, of New Jersey; Mrs. Mary A. Kent, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. H. Abeel, of New York; Mrs. John A. Heath, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, of Colorado; Mrs. Treadwell L. Ireland, of Long Island; Mrs. John Vance Cheney, of Illinois; Mrs. George H. Raymond, of Delaware, and Miss Josephine Wandell, of New York.

## SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Connecticut Society.—The presentation in behalf of the New York society of a bronze statue of Nathan Hale, was the most interesting feature of the annual meeting of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the Revolution, held at East Haddam recently. Colonel Richard Henry Greene, of New York, was present as a representative of the New York Society, and presented the gift in a graceful speech, to which President Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford made an appropriate reply. The statue is a copy of the statue of Nathan Hale in City Hall Park, New York City.

The gold medal offered by the secretary for the boy who best exemplifies the qualities of the American patriot, was awarded to Wilson D. Beebe, a pupil in the Nathan Hale School, where the meeting was held. President Bulkeley made the presentation. The appearance before the assembly of Eleazar Woodruff, of Guilford, a direct descendant of a member of the staff of General Israel Putnam, was the signal for a demonstration of welcome, enthusiastically given.

Officers were chosen as follows: President, Morgan G. Bulkeley; vice-president, Daniel N. Morgan; secretary, Walter L. Wakefield; treasurer, Henry W. Wessells; registrar, Hanford L. Curtis; chaplain, the Rev. Frederick R. Sanford; board of managers, A. Floyd Delafield, Isaac W. Birdseye, Ransom N. Fitzgerald, John S. Jones, David H. Gould, Frederick L. Street, William F. Waterbury, N. B. Burton, Frederick H. Parker.

The members had dinner at a hotel, after which speeches were made by Colonel Greene and officers of the society. It is expected that at the next annual meeting, the monument to Colonel Spencer, to be erected in Nathan Hale Park, here, will be dedicated.

## LOVING CUP TO MR. ISELIN.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:

The international yacht races are now a matter of record, and every one is proud of the manner in which the contest was managed. As Americans, we are proud to have retained the cup, proud of our guest, Sir Thomas Lipton, proud of the pleasant relations existing between the contesting parties, and proud of the cordial feelings which have been engendered throughout the yachting fraternity.

We should not lose sight of the fact that honor is due to Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, a yachtsman who has no peer, for his brave, loyal, and successful efforts to retain the cup on this side of the Atlantic.

We trust you will bring this matter before the public. For the purchase of a loving cup to be presented to the managing owner of the Reliance on behalf of the American people, we contribute our check for \$100 to start the fund.

Yours very truly,

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We heartily endorse this proposition. Those who desire to contribute to the fund may do so by enclosing the amount of their contributions and addressing all such communications to Editor SPIRIT OF '76, "For the Iselin Cup Fund." Moneys thus received will be deposited with the Colonial Trust Company of New York. Names of contributors will be published in this magazine. We hope that this will meet with a liberal response.—Ed.



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### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Two interesting articles on the early history of Masonry appeared in the October, 1901, and the April, 1902, numbers of "The Spirit of '76." In neither one of these was any mention made of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The records of this lodge contain a demit to the effect that one ABIEL FRY was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 14th day of June, in the year of Masonry 5775, and in the year of our Lord 1775.

The above ABIEL FRY or FRYE was born Nov. 8, 1734, in Andover, Mass.; was in the Alarm list there, April 29, 1757; at Fort William Henry Aug. 10, 1757, and continued to serve during the French and Indian wars of 1758-59 and '60. In the year 1763 he went to the then Province of Pennsylvania. In "Miner's History of Wyoming," pages 466-7, reference is made of a certain schoolmaster named Fry. In all probability this is the same ABIEL FRY. On the 2d of February, 1784, he married Abigail Farnam Owen (widow), in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., the daughter of Capt. Eliab FARNAM and Abigail KILLARN FARNAM. In 1794 he with his family removed to Chemung, N. Y., and in 1795 was made an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Chemung and Newtown, now Elmira. On Oct. 2, 1806, the Goshen Record reads thus: "ABIEL FRY, Esq., of Tioga died of fever," whither he had returned on business, traveling on horseback, as was the custom of the time.

Further information regarding the above ABIEL FRY or FRYE, between 1763 and 1784, especially any information or proof of any service he may have rendered his country in any department, civil or military, is desired. Certain references to him in family history lead to the supposition that he may have been in the Commissary department.

Communications may be addressed to "The Spirit of '76," or to Mrs. David Gillespie, 418 N. McLean Street, Lincoln, Ill.

### OUR OLD FOLKS.

Mary Gano Bryan Cobb died recently in New London, Indiana, aged 101 years. Mrs. Cobb drew a pension as a daughter of the Revolution. She was a stepgrandmother of W. J. Bryan, her first husband having been Capt. Louis H. Bryan, a veteran of the War of 1812. Mrs. Cobb was a daughter of the Revolution and a widow of the War of 1812, and the Mexican war. Her last husband, Stephen Cobb, died fifty-five years ago. She was born in Frankfort, Ky., on January 11, 1802, was a daughter of John Gano, a captain of artillery in the Revolutionary war, and a granddaughter of Stephen Gano, a brigade chaplain in Washington's command, being known as the "Fighting Parson."

Miss Julia Clinton Jones, a great granddaughter of Gen. James Clinton of Revolutionary fame, and the granddaughter of Gov. De Witt Clinton of New York, died recently at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland, Oregon. She was an author and teacher. At the age of 17 she wrote and published "Valhall." Later she wrote "The Story of a Ship" and "Mechanical Art."

### FREDERICK WILLIAM HOLLS.

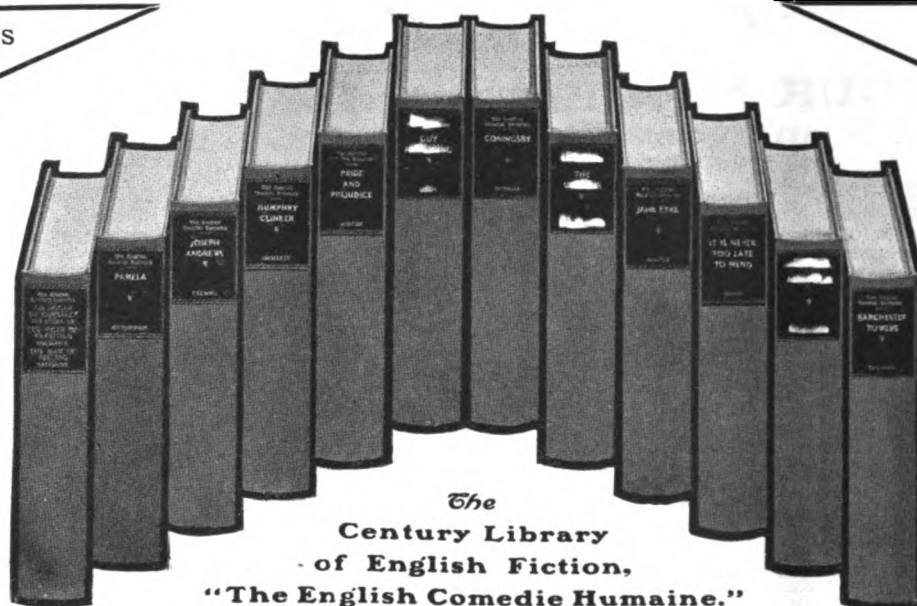
YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The will of Frederick William Holls, formerly secretary to the American legation at The Hague conference, was filed with Surrogate Silkman this evening. Much to the surprise of every one who knew Mr. Holls, his estate is valued at only \$15,000.

Some people value the world's opinion very highly. According to such people, Mr. Holl's life was an utter failure. His fortune amounted to the meagre pittance of fifteen thousand dollars.

To those who knew him, Mr. Holls was a grand example of noble Christian and American manhood. He was a big man through and through, endowed with a big frame and a big heart and soul.

To his credit let it be said that he left a good name and a clean reputation, that he took with him a clean conscience and the knowledge of a life well lived.

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Vol. X. OCTOBER, 1903. No. 2.

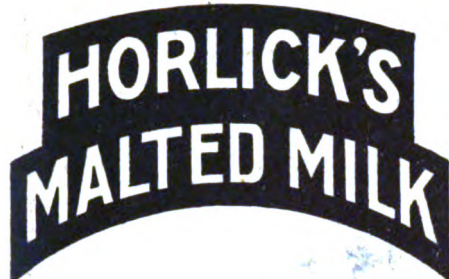
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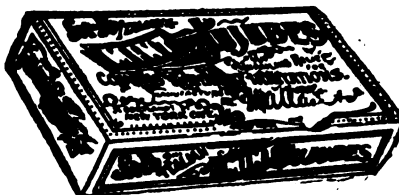
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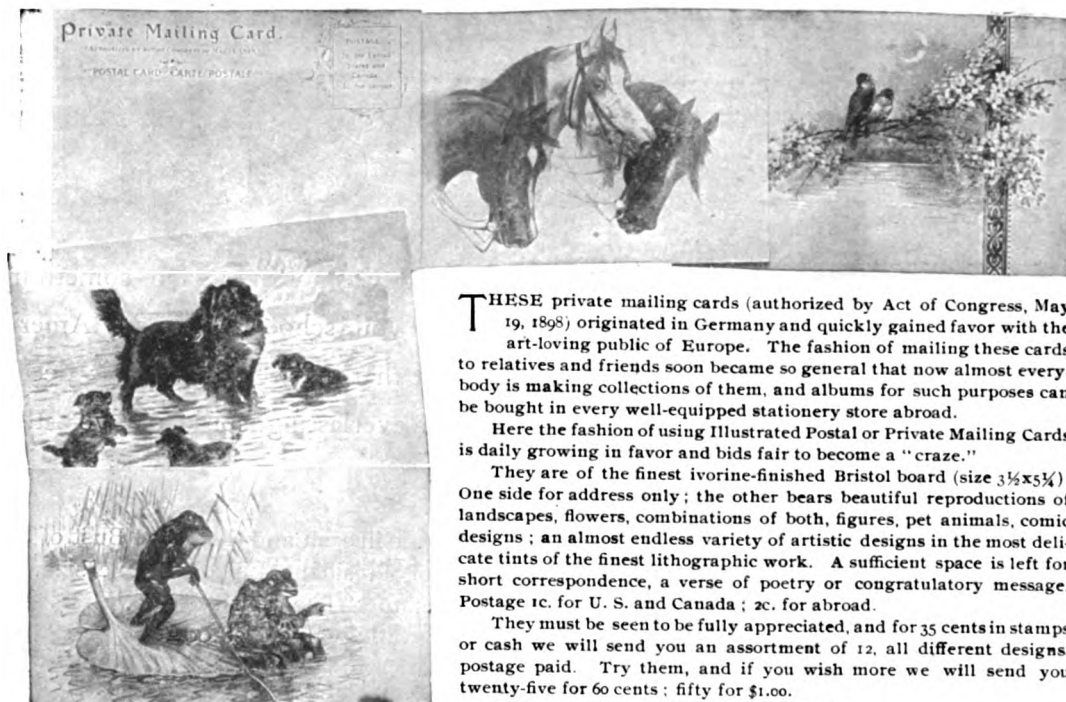
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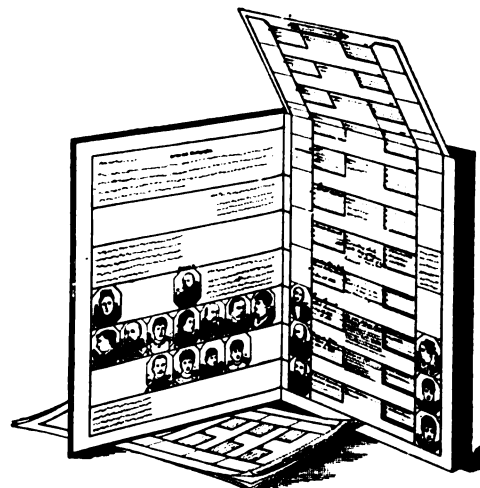
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ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT. 1894

MUCH of the growth and development of this country has come by and through men who can claim no relationship to the fighting patriots at Bunker Hill or those who fought in the later battles of the American Revolution. They have come to us from other shores, yet they are ready to share with us in our patriotism, in our love for the fathers, in our love for their deeds, if only the inspiring tale can be told them.

These people who have come to us are just as capable of high impulses, of patriotic thought, patriotic purposes, as we ourselves. They need, however, to be taught; they need to be inspired with the sentiment which inspires our breasts, which inspires those of us who can trace back our lineage to Revolutionary sires; they need to be told of the customs, the manners, the everyday life of the American people. In other words, they need to *know* American history.

It is only when such men actually come to know the men of the past, and know what they were, know what were their mental, physical and social characteristics, that they begin to realize the ideals toward which we, as a nation, are striving, and to comprehend the privileges and duties of American citizenship. The processes of mental thought, moral impulses, and spiritual longing become in time the mental, moral and spiritual forces of an entire community.

So they need to be taught. So we, too, need to grow in the knowledge of those noble privileges of life that our ancestors upheld.

In New York City alone, there is the most remarkable collection of people in the world, the most various in race and religion ever gathered together in such numbers in the history of this or of any other country. The problems here to be solved, the processes of education to be consummated, the doctrines of ideal

national and municipal citizenship to be inculcated, are of vital importance to the pre-conceived possibilities and future realities of perfect democratic government.

In New York as a whole, in 1900, only 21.5 per cent. of the population were native whites of native parentage. It may be assumed that since the census was taken even these small percentages have diminished very considerably, for immigration has been in unprecedentedly great volume, and the birth rate is highest in the districts of the city where the population of alien birth is largest.

The great feature of New York's population, however, is its immediate foreign derivation, as this table compiled from the census of 1900 will show:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Native whites of native parentage.....      | 734,477   |
| Born outside U. S. of native parentage..... | 279       |
| Foreign born and their children.....        | 2,643,957 |
| Negroes .....                               | 55,489    |

Total population .....3,437,202

Almost every race on the globe is represented in this foreign population.

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Germany .....          | 786,435 |
| Ireland .....          | 725,511 |
| Russia .....           | 245,525 |
| Italy .....            | 218,918 |
| England .....          | 155,180 |
| Austria .....          | 113,237 |
| Poland .....           | 53,469  |
| Hungary .....          | 52,430  |
| Scotland .....         | 48,929  |
| Sweden .....           | 44,798  |
| France .....           | 29,441  |
| Bohemia .....          | 28,849  |
| Canada (English) ..... | 30,550  |
| Canada (French) .....  | 5,305   |
| Norway .....           | 18,087  |
| Switzerland .....      | 15,474  |
| Denmark .....          | 9,369   |
| Wales .....            | 4,370   |
| Other countries .....  | 58,080  |

Total .....2,643,957

These figures, taken from the statistical tables prepared by Dr. Walter Lidlaw, Secretary of the Federation of Churches, include in the "other countries" about 10,000 from Asia. The Jewish population has increased very largely since the above enumeration was made, and also the Italian.

How to educate this motley assemblage of peoples along the lines we have mentioned is the "great problem" we have before us.

PROPOS the recent dedication of the monument erected on the historic battlefield of Antietam by the State of New Jersey, in memory of its men who fell in that critical engagement, we take exception to certain words of President Roosevelt, in his impressive speech on that occasion. Referring to the qualities most

needed in upholding and uplifting the high ideals of American citizenship, of preserving and perpetuating the traditions, the glories, and the unity of this country, he said:

"We need the same type of character now that was needed by the men who with Washington first inaugurated the system of free popular government, the system of combined liberty and order here on this continent; that was needed by the men who under Lincoln perpetuated the government which had thus been inaugurated in the days of Washington. The qualities essential to good citizenship and to good public service now are in all their essentials exactly the same as in the days when the first Congresses met to provide for the establishment of the Union; as in the days, seventy years later, when the Congresses met which had to provide for its salvation. There are many qualities which we need alike in private citizen and in public man, but three above all—three for the lack of which no brilliancy and no genius can atone—and those three are courage, honesty, and common sense."

To these qualities, in se, we take no exception. A man is courageous, he is honest, he has common sense, but—is that *all*? Is there not something higher, something nobler, something more to be desired than these? It seems so to us.

Surely there is something grander than courage, nobler than honesty, more desirable even than common sense—something that stands next to one's allegiance to his God. That something, the one quality most needed is—Patriotism; the quality of love and devotion to one's country, the divine spirit of allegiance to one's birthright, the spirit of self-denial, of suffering, of persecution for the sake of one's promised land. Such, to us, seems to be the *one* quality needed.

What is courage without patriotism? What is honesty without patriotism? What is common sense without patriotism? Negative virtues, nothing more. Patriotism combines every quality. It comprehendeth all virtues. First for God—then for country. And if for country, then for *patriotism*.

### A PATRIOTIC INVESTMENT.\*

By Hon. Andrew D. White.

SOMETHING more than six months ago, I was present at the anniversary of the most venerable university in Scotland, and at one of the main festivities was seated next a countryman of ours, whose wealth and public spirit have aroused not only the wonder but admiration on both sides of the Atlantic. The conversation between us having turned upon public benefactions of various sorts, I spoke of the many great things waiting to be done in the United States, whereupon my munificent neighbor said: "Name some of them."

Whereat a joy arose within me; a hope large and lucid; the chance of all chances seemed to swim within my ken; the opportunity to give substance to ideas and plans and dreams, which I had brooded over for years. But just at that moment, the tide of after-dinner eloquence was turned on in full flood, and in an instant it had swept away my opportunity—apparently forever.

But the flood of eloquence has subsided; those old ideas, dreams and plans reappear; and now the answer which I could not give at St. Andrews, I purpose to give, at least in part, at Yale. I say "in part," for there are a multitude of wise benefactions which I may not suggest here and now. What I now purpose is, to answer the question: "What can Americans at this moment best do for their whole country, for the uplifting of its civilization, for the strengthening of what it best in its character, national and individual? for the evolution of better modes of thought and action on subjects of most profound interest, not only to ourselves, but to the nations around us and the centuries to follow us?"

Looking over the country, and seeking agencies already working successfully for the steady uplifting of American civilization, I see, among the most effective, our great universities. They are gradually taking rank among the first in the world; they have become a power as never before. Rightly did James Bryce see in them a main hope for our national future. Not only are their methods and range of instruction vastly superior to those in the days when the Class of Fifty-

three was gathered here, but their advantages have been enormously extended. At that time, a student body of 500 was considered exceedingly large. Now we have universities in various parts of the country numbering 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, and in one case over 5,000 students.

#### THE REASON FOR UNIVERSITY GROWTH.

The main reason for this improvement in methods and range of instruction is, that the universities are taking hold upon the national life in ways formerly unthought of. The main reason for this increase in numbers is, that the nobly ambitious young American more and more realizes that, as the national life becomes more and more complicated, as its problems become more and more intricate, as universities offer more and more instruction in fields which fit men for every sort of high intellectual endeavor, his chance, to say the least, is better with a university education than without it. The result is, that more and more, the brightest young men, the most energetic, the men of highest purpose and clearest thought, are drawn to the universities. It would appear, then, that these institutions are centers from which new influences are most likely to be forcefully exerted with power through the pulpit, the press, the courts, the legislatures, and in public life generally.

But is this influence normally exerted on public life as yet? I doubt it. In our courts, it has a stronghold; but in our county boards, our city councils, our legislatures, our congress and our seats of executive power, I see no such proportion of university-bred men as every intelligent American patriot must desire. We see noble examples, it is true, especially in the executive field—of whom are Theodore Roosevelt, John Hay, William Howard Taft, Seth Low. But I wish to back them with many more. Not that I would give university men a monopoly of public duty, legislative or executive. Far from it. On the contrary, I would always have in public positions a very large proportion of men of affairs—men who take the most practical hold on the everyday work of life; men who have tested theories by realities—self-made men, if you choose to call them so; but I would certainly have

\*Being an address delivered at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Yale Class of 1853, in College Street Hall, New Haven, June 22, 1903, and preserved among the records of the University by its publication in the Yale Alumni Weekly.



our universities much more numerous than at present.

What is the cause of this insufficient representation of the universities in our public life? A pessimist might answer me by pointing to Mr. Lecky's book on "Democracy and Liberty;" but need we go so far? In my opinion the main cause is one which Mr. Lecky does not touch. Happily we need not despair; for I believe that it will be found in a fact which patriotic munificence can remove;—in the fact that, as a rule, our universities do not yet offer their students, who wish to enter public life, the instruction which fits them thoroughly for it; the instruction which would make a university-bred man *ipso facto* presumed to know something more about public questions and to handle them more easily than do his fellow citizens.

We have magnificent provision for instruction in the sciences, in literature, in all that pertains to various professions; we are rapidly taking the lead of the world in much of the instruction having to do with the application of science to the arts; laboratories abound, and at the center stands the great new Institution for Research at Washington. But I see no equal provision for fitting men to grapple with the problems of American politics. The universities have indeed done admirably in part of this field. Political economy in its various branches is taught far more thoroughly than ever before. The same may be said of various departments of history; and here and there good work is done in international law; but the fact remains, that when the average American graduate leaves his alma mater, he is rarely, if ever, prepared to discuss leading questions, or even to study them with reference to discussion, in such a manner that his neighbors recognize in him the man who can handle such questions with more knowledge and skill than very many men who have not had his training. In this respect, politics remain very much as when Lowell stated the condition of things in his "Biglow Papers": "God sends country lawyers and sich-like wise fellers. To drive the world's team when it gits in a slough."

#### MR. WHITE'S OWN EXPERIENCE.

May I plead my own experience? It happened to me, a few years after my graduation, to be tossed into the legislature of one of our largest States. What led to this choice, perfectly unexpected to me, was the fact that I had, while in a foreign country, published a political pamphlet, which, though it virtually fell dead there, aroused the interest of my fellow citizens in one of our interior cities. I went to the capital of the State to take my seat with a hope that there were some subjects on which I might impress my ideas, and never was man more disappointed. Before I had been in the place a week, I envied from the bottom of my heart Lowell's "country lawyers and sich-like wise fellers." I looked up with awe to the man who had been supervisor, or trustee of a public school, or acquainted with the practice in our justice's courts. Never was a man more unfit for his duties, and I burned the midnight oil humbly, long and sadly, in making up my elementary deficiencies.

It may be said that the knowledge which I found myself then in need of, is of a kind which comes by practice in the lower regions of public life. To a certain extent, that is true; and let me here confess that never in my life did I learn in ten or twenty times the same period so much of human nature as when, while holding a university professorship, I was suddenly made the foreman of a petit jury on a horse case. Let me here recommend to the young men who go from these halls, that they

do not slight opportunities to do service upon grand juries or petit juries.

But there is a group of subjects which, if well presented to the university youth, would, in my opinion, arouse in very many a legitimate ambition for distinction won by true public service, would fit them to realize such an ambition in a manner good for themselves and for their country, and would enable them so to grapple with public questions, great or small, as to insure them a hearing, whether they take part in discussion with pen or with tongue; and let me add the opinion that, if this group of subjects were presented in our universities, widely and well, the effect would be powerful in steadily uplifting our whole civilization, for the more satisfactory working of our political institutions throughout their whole range, for the betterment of American character, and for the healthful influence of our Republic on the world at large.

This brings back the question referred to at the beginning: "What are the best things which a man or a combination of men could do now for the country as a whole?" And I would now make answer:

#### A DEFINITE PROPOSITION.

The thing which I would recommend is the establishment, at the foremost institutions of learning in the United States, numbering perhaps twenty-five in all—north, south, east and west—of sundry professorships and scholarships being directly upon public affairs.

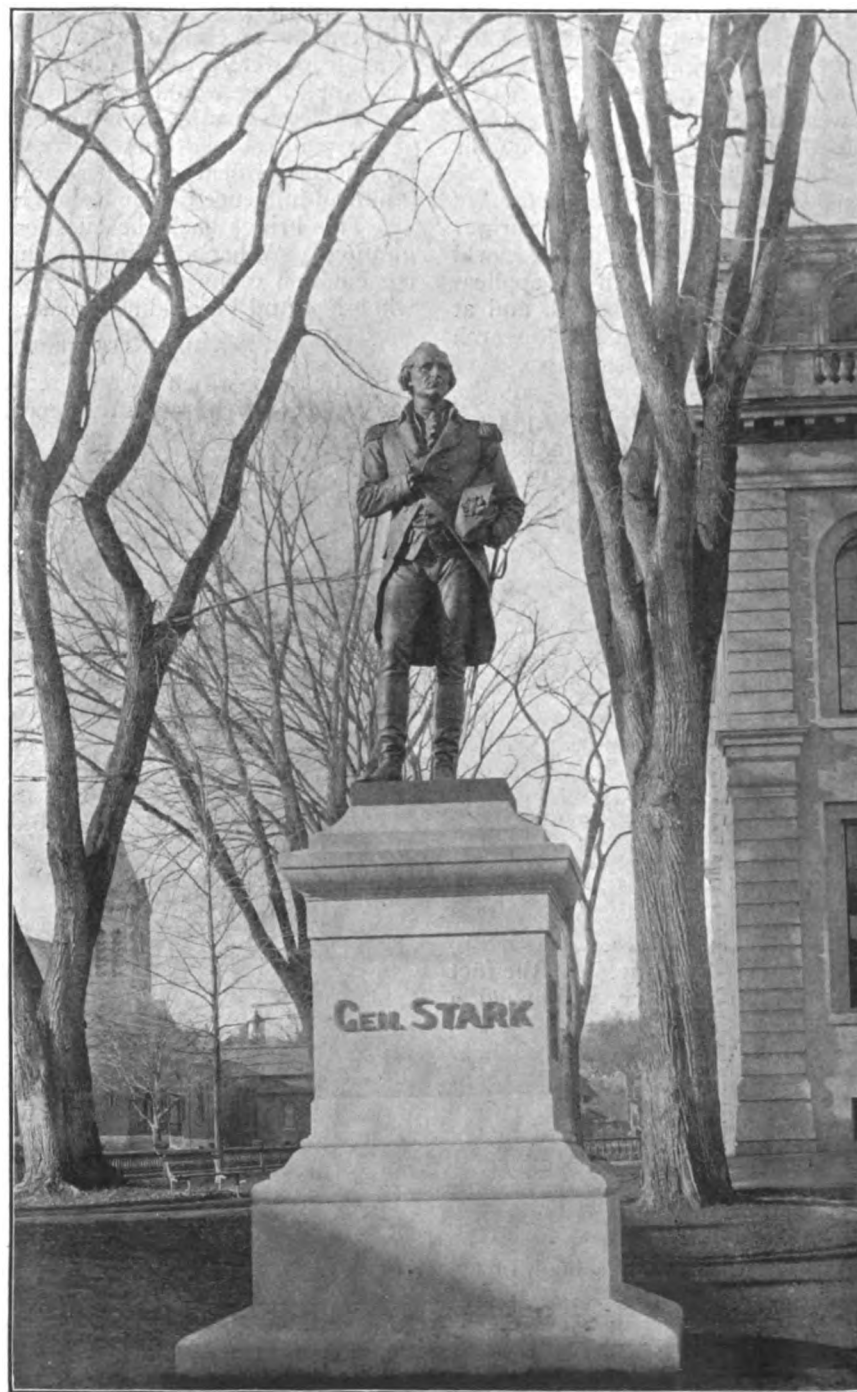
1. First of all, I would establish, in each of these institutions, a professorship and at least two fellowships in Comparative Legislation. Various countries have made a beginning in this already. The most notable example, perhaps, was when Laboulaye was called to such a professorship in the College of France at Paris. His lectures marked an epoch, and they did much to make up for the depressing influence upon political morality exercised by the Second Empire. As one who attended his courses of instruction, I can testify that nothing could work more strongly and healthfully upon the minds of thinking young men than his presentation, not only of legal ideals, but of practical courses of political action based on his studies of the best that had been done in other countries and in his own country at other epochs. Looking at the problem as it stands to-day, it would seem that nowhere would professors and students in this field be supplied with such abundant material for thought and work, or encouraged by such certainty of fruitful results; as in our own country. To say nothing of the legislation of so many other constitutional countries, which is open for study to an American professor, he has in our own land, not only our national legislature, but some forty-five State legislatures, constantly working at the solution of every sort of practical problem in government. Here, in the efforts of all these legislative bodies, can he study, near at hand, as in no other country, all sorts of attempts to solve the problems of government, from the most crude to the most subtle, and from the most wise to the most farcial. The endowment of professorships and fellowships at so many centers, to which there would be attached the duty of studying the best solutions arrived at in all these legislatures, foreign and domestic, could not fail to have a most happy influence. At present the instruction in all our law schools is in answer to the question, what our law is. The instruction which I propose should answer the question, what our law *ought to be*.

#### SOME RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED.

The first result of all these endowed professorships and fellowships would naturally be, to interest, in all parts

of the Union, great numbers of young men, earnest, vigorous, and, in the best sense, ambitious. The next probable result would be, that many of these men would influence their fellow citizens helpfully on various important questions. Another exceedingly likely result would be the increasing entrance of such men into posi-

tions executive and legislative. Yet another would be a steady and intelligent improvement in the laws throughout the country; and in addition to this, there would come, in the legislation of our various States, an increasing tendency toward homogeneity—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.



**MONUMENT TO GEN. STARK.**

The New Hampshire Society, S. A. R., have erected a statue of Gen. Stark in Concord, as a companion piece to that of Webster in the State House Park. Through the earnest efforts of Oliver E. Branch, a member of the House of Representatives and of the

Society, a petition addressed to the Legislature was favorably received and a joint resolution passed. The construction of the statue was immediately undertaken and soon completed. The model is by Conrads.

It may be said against one of these expectations of mine, that the entrance of young men thus trained into public life does not appear to be by any means sure; that we constantly see men of high education passed in the race for public position by men of little or none. In answer to this, we concede, no doubt, that native force will always be a strong factor in contests for public position; but we must bear in mind that hitherto our universities, while they have given general culture, and a special culture fitting men to speedily help clients, or patients or parishioners, have not given a culture which fits its young bachelor to stand early on a platform and show his fellow citizens that he has a grasp of principles underlying practical issues and a thoroughness of knowledge bearing upon them which most other men have not.

To say that young men, thus thoroughly trained for the most intelligent discussion of public questions, would not have, in most cases, advantages in the competition for honorable position in public life would be an indictment against American institutions and the American people which, if shown to be true, might well make us despair of the Republic. So far from this being the case, the history of our people, from the beginning to the present hour, proves that, as a rule, any man who has really any thing to say to them on public questions, which ought to be said, will finally get a hearing and win support.

#### THE SECOND PROPOSAL.

2. And now to my second proposal. Beside the improvement of law, there is needed an improvement of institutions; and for this purpose I would establish, in our more important universities, to the number of say twenty or twenty-five, professorships and fellowships of *Comparative Administration*.

Look at the problem as it presents itself in its simplest form. Here are 80,000,000—and soon to be 100,000,000—of the most active-minded and energetic people in the world. The number of its combinations for every purpose seems infinite. There are not merely State, county, city and village organizations, but institutions dealing with pauperism, inebriety, lunacy, feebleness of mind, incipient crime, chronic crime, and beside these an innumerable number of minor corporations, combinations and arrangements bearing upon the public welfare. What some of them are our newspapers tell us from time to time to our shame, as recently in various articles devoted to the State of Delaware and the cities of Minneapolis, St. Louis and Pittsburg. Some other organizations are, no doubt, happy in their methods and admirable in their results, but the room for improvement still remains large.

#### THE THIRD OPPORTUNITY.

3. I now come to my third proposal. This has reference to an improvement which has already begun, and which shows admirable fruits. I refer to the establishment, on a large and broad scale, in the leading universities throughout our Union, of *Professorships and Fellowships in International Law*. We of Fifty-Three were among those who saw the feeble beginnings of this instruction. Those who came soon after us were so fortunate as to receive it from him whose memory we so deeply venerate—President Woolsey. By him, more than by any other since Henry Wheaton, international law has been brought to bear on American students, both as a means of culture and as an aid in patriotic endeavor.

But the provision for such work needs to be far more widespread. And first in the interest of the great number of active-minded young men—for their best development, intellectual and moral. In the study of in-

ternational law there is not only a constant appeal to those intellectual powers which are exerted in comprehending and developing its principles, but there is an appeal, no less constant, to the conscience of the student and his sense of right and wrong. No matter what aberrations have at times taken place, the Law of Nations is developed especially in accord with the rules of right reason; and in the development and statement of these rules of right reason there is constant appeal to the moral sense of the student. Modern international law began with this appeal in the minds of Ayala, Gentilis and Grotius, and having gone far afield indeed under Machiavelli it returned under their influence to its higher ideals and better methods in the great arbitration treaty of Washington, the Alabama Tribunal at Geneva, the Venezuela Tribunal at Paris, and the International Peace Conference at The Hague.

But there are other interests of a more general sort; look for a moment at those of our own country. She is extending her relations throughout the world as never before; her diplomatic corps is every year getting a better hold upon the world's affairs, and her consular service has already become next to the largest—if not the largest—in existence. In both these services we need a larger proportion of men trained in those principles of international law, which give a fitness to grasp and advocate the principles on which American dealings with the nations should be conducted. We hear much said regarding the extension of what is called "Our Empire." Many discussions and declarations on this subject have been more vivid than illuminating; great space has been given in them to men of high pretensions and low expedients—pretensions far transcending justice, and expedients far below any which a self-respecting nation ought to consider. The training of a large body of young men in all parts of our country, which I propose, would result in a force sure to be felt through the pulpit, the press, in popular discussion, in the legislative bodies, and in behalf of national soberness and international honesty.

#### THE FOURTH PROPOSAL.

4. Now to my *fourth* proposal. It is, that there be established at the leading universities of our country, professorships and fellowships for the *History of Civilization*, and that there be knit into them obligatory instructions in *Political Ethics*. In the middle years of the last century we had in this country a man who made his mark in this field, and won the high approval of men as far apart as Woolsey, the Helenist-Puritan President of Yale, and Buckle, the agnostic historian of civilization in Great Britain. It was my privilege to know him well. This man was Francis Leiber. But he lived and wrought too early, and the Civil War called him from academic service to public duties. Still his influence was precious, and there are many now living who can testify to the value of what they then gained from him, both morally and intellectually. But in the growth of American universities, time has now come when such professorships can do work vast and beneficial. Their purpose would be, to show what the essential progress of mankind in civilization has been, and to deduce from this what environment should be promoted, and what powers should be cultivated for the evolution of the civilization which we hope for. As to the incorporation into the main professorship of a department of political ethics, it would, I trust, serve to show, in the history of civilization, the working of "a Power not ourselves, which makes for Righteousness." An abiding sense of this, deeply inwoven, forms a tough warp and a serviceable woof for all really great statesmanship. There would doubtless be other professorships

covering various fields of history, general and special; but I should expect this, which I now propose, both to derive light from all these and to shed light upon them. I should also expect it to be effective in so influencing other historical professorships as to keep out of them scholastic pedantry, party bigotry, and sectarian narrowness. In any case, such a course of instruction could not fail to enlarge beneficently the minds of those who follow it, to heighten in them a sense of civic duty and responsibility, and to make them, in whatever community their lives may be cast, the advocates of those institutions and policies which tend to the real greatness of the nation.

#### FINALLY, THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY.

5. And now, as the fifth and final feature in this group of studies, I would suggest professorships and fellowships for the *History of the United States*. Many years ago, a Berlin professor, in my hearing, scouted the idea that a history of the United States could be written at that time or for centuries to come. To his mind American history was the record of a squalid Tyre and Sidon, the annals of fanatics and shopkeepers—or say, rather, of beasts of prey more ignoble than Milton's kites and crows. The events of the last forty years have ended that view; they have revealed American history as a subject suggesting innumerable trains of fruitful thought. In various universities such professorships have already been established; but I would have more of them, until lectures on the growth of our national life shall be offered at every university. That this would promote a deep feeling of enlightened patriotism; that it would stimulate a desire in many to join in high public activities for noble ends; that the trains of thought thus set in motion would insure to the advancement of what is best in legislation and policy; that the ideas thus struck out would gradually filter down into the thinking of the people at large—seems to me certain.

But you will perhaps be surprised that I end my group of studies fitting men for public life just here, and especially that I omit from my list political economy and its cognate subjects. I make this omission because that department is already established in every institution fit to call itself even a germ of an American university.

#### GREAT TIMES OF A GREAT COUNTRY.

We have lived through one of the most important and entrancing periods in history; and above all is this

true as regards our own land. We have seen not merely marvelous gain in wealth, strength, population, discovery, invention, but we have seen progress in the deeper realities of civilization. We have seen this land pass through deep waters and emerge all the stronger. We have seen slavery abolished and the Union firmly established. We have seen our government wage war bravely and use victory magnanimously. We have seen our universities and schools and libraries developed beyond our dreams. We have seen the United States leading in great world policies. We have indeed lived in times to make us idolize our country. At this day when, as a class, we virtually take final leave of our alma mater, our last thoughts go out to her and to the glorious nation she serves. The greatest of Venetian statesmen, who had, in a terrible emergency, saved the republic he served, and, by his policy, taught wisdom to all nations and all times, could only, when he came to the last moment of his life, utter the prayer for the republic: "Esto perpetua." Such, in an hour like this, may well be our utterance. This new century which we are allowed barely to enter, is to endure new trials of our institutions, to face new assaults upon their foundations, to unravel new fallacies, to expose new sophisms, to grapple with new fanaticisms, to steer wise courses amid new storms of unreason and athwart new tides of folly. In earlier times and amid simpler problems, plain, strong men could lead us, and there will always be great place and crying need for such;—but just as in material progress, the old, strong engineers by rule of thumb can no longer say the last word, so in all this new political and social welter and swirl of conflicting and confusing ideas, issues, doctrines, tides, tendencies, we are now to need, more and more, men taught to apply to our problems, national and international, the wisest thought and most skillful practice evolved in history or discovered among our contemporaries.

So long as each generation does its part in developing such men, our hearts need neither faint nor fear. The latter half of the nineteenth century, which has passed since we first met here, has done nobly. What greathearted, munificent, patriotic outlay of life, thought, effort and colossal wealth we have seen lavished by individual citizens upon our country! Now, let the first half of the twentieth century do its part, and, with Heaven's blessing, the new time shall reveal a growth loftier, nobler, better than the old.

#### "IN THE FIELDS OF THE PEACE OF GOD."\*

**I**F to carry beyond us the souls undaunted, if to leave among us who saw them go

A name that is brighter because they bore it, inwrought with honor as white as snow—

If these are worthy the Hope Eternal, then hope must follow their flight, I know.

If to stretch a hand to the hands that needed, if to soften the path unto weary feet;

If fair deeds done in life's silent place because such deeds to their hearts were sweet,

If these make light on the shadowed waters, they have gone where a thousand splendors meet.

On the battlefields where comes no answer to the broken questions we ask in vain—

On the sea whose tides ebb out forever and beat not back to our feet again

Have the bright lives passed, that, to lives that loved them, only in passing had given pain.

But across those waters, no darkness gathers over the way that their souls have fled,

So deep that my love cannot follow after, when the tears are done and the prayers are said—

Follow and cling and abide forever, until I, too, follow, O dear and dead!

And I lift my face to the far-off heaven, from these old fields where our feet once trod

Life's ways together in days long over, with sandals of youth and of courage shod.

Praying the paths that are here divergent may blend in the fields of the Peace of God.

\*This poem was written by Mrs. William Allen, and read by W. H. Stevens at the unveiling of the tablet given by the Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, D. A. R., Watertown, N. Y., in memory of the officers and men of the 9th U. S. Infantry who fell in the campaigns of Cuba, China and the Philippines. Record of the proceedings is given elsewhere in this magazine under Society Notes.—Ed.



## THE GREAT REPUBLIC AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

By Hon. Irving M. Scott.

In about 1275 Marco Polo visited Kubla Kahn and wrote his famous story of the immeasurable wealth, splendor and glory of an empire which was unknown to the people of Europe. It was the enthusiasm of the story of Marco Polo which spurred on the navigators to discover the eastern shore of his cathay. It was that which started Columbus upon his voyage of exploration. When he discovered the coast of America, he supposed it was the eastern coast of Asia, and he died in that belief. It was a hundred years after the discovery of Columbus before the world knew that the American Continent was comparatively unpeopled and undiscovered, including all that portion of which our country is now composed. It was another hundred years before the world ascertained that the Pacific Ocean was yet between the western coast of America and the eastern coast of Marco Polo's cathay, and enterprise after enterprise was pushed to discover and obtain the wealth of Asia supposed to be within the boundary of America. There were other elements at work, and the great colonies of England on the Atlantic coast, bounded by the Alleghanies upon the west, Canada upon the north, and the possessions of Spain upon the south, were contending for the supremacy of this new empire then being explored.

England, in that hundred years, had strengthened herself for the supreme battle which was to be fought between the French and the Spanish for supremacy upon this continent. In the formation of this battle and in the lines that were drawn, elements of liberty that had developed in the old Grecian colonies and had been fostered in Geneva were pitted against the old forms of government. When the Parliament of England decided, the night before Charles I. was beheaded, that, "under God, all just power comes from the people;" when these patriots had been nurtured in Holland and had finally traversed the mighty ocean and settled on our own shores, they found a field of operation in which to put in successful movement the great thought of human liberty and the great principles of representative government in a land untrammelled by tradition, unrulled by kings, and in a government where thought was free, which was to give us truth instead of tradition and fact instead of fiction.

Our great commander—Washington—was the genius of that movement. With a wisdom that none hath disputed, he divined that some effort must be made to keep on the Hudson a force sufficient to prevent England from dividing New England from the remaining colonies, thus making her a detached section. So Washington kept his fortress on the Hudson. He eventually maneuvered so well that the capture of Ticonderoga gave him the great guns, and he waited until the winter had frozen the ground, so that with his ox-teams he might haul them and invest Boston, to relieve New England from the presence of the British without firing a shot. Then with that same wisdom divining the policy which they had attempted to carry out, when the British ascended the Delaware, he met them at the battle of Brandywine, and later at Germantown, and, though he failed to prevent their occupation of the capital of America, he immediately placed himself between Philadelphia and New York, and, by a most masterly movement, forced them to fight the battle of Monmouth, of Princeton and Trenton, and in a very short campaign our British friends

found themselves outside the State of New Jersey, and Washington in charge of New York. Again, the same wisdom had sent his general south to the base of supplies at Savannah, and he induced the British to chase him through the Carolinas and into Virginia, and led them into the trap at Yorktown. And then, very wisely, Washington brought and welded these factions together and formed these United States of America, under which human thought was free to develop itself in every direction. This was the mission, and this was the object of the great captain's leadership, the formation of a government in which the representation of each individual should be protected and preserved.

Having formed this nation upon a basis that has been successful, we can from that date measure its influence upon the nineteenth century. While our English brethren had the knowledge of human liberty, as expressed in their Parliament, there was no field upon which they could plant the batteries of free thought and free speech, and that man should be permitted to do that which was just within the sight of his Creator and his fellow-man until Washington formed this Government of the United States of America.

From the confederation that preceded these United States was builded up this great platform upon which the principles of freedom could be deployed and massed for the benefit of mankind. And it has been working to that end, not only through the great expounders of the law of the Constitution which made it possible to make a Union from Marshall's definition of the Constitution that it was a union of the States, as against the rights of a single State, that made possible this Union.

The delay of States in joining the Union of States proved the keystone of that Union, for Maryland refused to enter into the Union until Virginia and all the States owning undefined and unexplored territory conveyed their title to the United States for the benefit of the States forming that Union, thus preserving the integrity of the States, as otherwise the territory claimed by Virginia alone would have made it possible for that State to overshadow the other twelve and destroy their individuality.

The second step was then made in the development of these great colonies. We were the United States under Washington; under Lincoln we became nationalized, a nation—one that had the power to enforce its laws in every State that was under its flag, and to do justice to every man, regardless of color or previous condition of servitude.

And yet our lesson was but an unfinished one; for there came a time in the development of the mighty thoughts that were springing from the brain of men who were free, under the aegis of our Constitution, under the free thought and untrammelled life that was ours, and under the right of representative government, we having become as it were isolated within our own borders, that we sat down, careless of the lives or conditions of our brother man. We were just as far from doing the mission which the centuries had ordained for us to carry out as we were at the adoption of the Declaration of Independence upon the subject of African slavery then prevailing in half of the States. But again came the genius of human liberty. Again came that splendid forward movement of freemen, whose hearts

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## THE "OLD SOW."

The "Old Sow" was a cannon placed upon the summit of the Short Hills during the Revolution. Its purpose was to call out the Minutemen of the interior for defence in case of an attack from the direction of New York, which was in the hands of the British forces. Numerous signal stations to the eastward were so placed as to readily observe any movement of the enemy, and communicate the warning to Short Hills station. The alarm was then sounded by the booming of the gun, or flashed at night by a burning tar barrel, which could be seen over a wide region. In 1777, and again in 1780, the army of Washington was encamped in the neighborhood of Morristown, and the gun and beacon then became important aids in its movements.

The site of the signal station was marked with appropriate exercises by the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. William Parkhurst Tuttle gave a history of the spot as well as of its identification. The latter was made in his presence in 1855 by Richard Swain, who, throughout the Revolution, was a lad living close by, and who was an eyewitness of the facts narrated. Reference was also made by Mr. Tuttle to the testimony of Colonel William Brittin, who as an officer of the State militia in 1818, had removed the gun, and who, in 1855, pointed out the spot it had occupied. In addition, abundant proofs were cited from Revolutionary letters, maps and other documents.



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were beating true to their fellow-men. And, under the magnificent interpretation of our present President, we took our place among the nations and powers of the earth, there to remain as long as human speech and human sympathy shall be felt by educated freemen. We had no more right to sit down and fold our arms in the peace and plenty of commerce than we had to sit down with half our people holding slaves after the Revolution. But destiny, "which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may," has placed us as the champion of an oppressed and downtrodden people, and that magnificent movement of America united all degrees of politics and all degrees of religion, and has placed us where we belong in the world. Our country put her foot down and said to Spain, "Let Cuba go," and she did.

These are mighty thoughts that occupy the human mind and the human intellect. We took upon ourselves the burden of that war. Our homes gave to the nation some of our choicest treasures, that a race unable to protect itself should, by the power and support of that flag which said all men shall be free, have an oppor-

tunity to form a republican government in their own style, in their own time, and for their own people. And if one thing will tend to measure the influence of this Republic on the nineteenth century it is that, for the first time in human history, a nation has patriotically undertaken to liberate another race and give it the benefit of that liberation without charge.

Again, this Republic of ours, which has blossomed with the best brains of the world, when it began in that narrow strip between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic, reaching from Canada to Florida, had opposed to it the great empire which it fought in Cuba, owning every foot of land including Florida and Georgia and Alabama, owning every foot of land west of the Mississippi River, from the boundaries of Canada to the Pacific Ocean, as well as every inch of territory in the Isthmus and in South America. Spain owned all that land. The entire South America, the Isthmus, all the land between the Pacific Ocean and the Mississippi River, and Florida and Georgia out to the Atlantic! Under the rule of that nation was maintained a system denying to the brain of man free action, free thought, or to the soul of man free worship.

Mark the influence, as step by step this Republic rose, the loved instrument of all our people, extending freedom, making the school house part of the decalogue, making intelligence the law of the land, sweeping fiction, and tradition, and bigotry from its borders. If, since Washington was President, emerging from the heroic battles fought by heroic peoples for a noble principle, in the short time that has elapsed, we have freed our continent from the dominion of a narrow-minded nation, what shall be said, and how shall we measure the influence of that mighty principle planted in the center of the archipelagoes in the ocean of the Pacific, whose center reaches more millions of people than we have ever met before? Who shall measure the beneficent influence that shall carry to those people representative government and the right to think and to pray as they see fit? There is nothing to measure it by in the history of the world. Every invention that shapes the destinies of the human race to-day received its impulse from this free government of America, where inventions have touched high-water mark, because the inventor has had a right to what he advised. It has been under this principle of liberal discussion that the politics of the nation have been ameliorated. There is no nation to-day but what, in some manner, more or less recognizes the individual rights of men. And every autocratic government, however severe, is hedged around by some popular representative of the people, which says, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

The human race are changing the world over. Wherever man has been in his earlier days, there are

traces that he has advanced from a savage to this present civilization. There never was a fall of man. Kent's cave in England, the drift period in France, the remains and objects found in the peat bogs of Denmark, and now in the museum of Copenhagen, the first implements and rough stone implements found on the banks of the Nile, and in the early homes of every race known points to the universal, steady advance of man from savage life to the present civilization. If that be true, and it can be demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, why should we stop here with our five senses? The race is immortal. The individual may be like the leaf of the tree, but the race goes on forever, upward and onward. What we do to-day, dwell on, and talk about, and glory in, will, a century hence, be looked back to by the dwellers of that time with wonder why such barbarism existed in our day.

In this glorious outlook of the race, ever advancing upward and onward, taking in all races of men, we shall, side by side, in love and harmony, work out the problems of life, that we may lessen toil, and alleviate pain, and approach nearer to the ideal of the great Father, as we discover the workings of natural law after natural law, of which to-day we are totally ignorant, and yet of which we have some inkling as to fuller development in the future. And we shall see what glorious possibilities were made when America was founded and the government of Washington made permanent through the grand and glorious deeds of Lincoln. The world will take courage, and keep on its onward and upward march for the alleviation of humanity.

#### OPENING OF THE ELLSWORTH HOMESTEAD.

The Ellsworth homestead at Windsor, Conn., was formally presented to the Connecticut Society, D.A.R., by the descendants of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth on Thursday, October 8th. The occasion was made a very notable one by the Daughters, many distinguished people from all sections of the State being in attendance at the presentation exercises.

Every living descendant of that staunch old patriot, Oliver Ellsworth, united in making the transfer of the property to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of these, there were fourteen direct heirs and between 130 and 140 descendants. The money value of the place is about \$5,000. The house has been restored with its original colonial furnishings, and has been made beautiful in every way. It has been fitted with rare old furniture; no reproductions, but with articles of genuine historic interest.

The presentation of the deed of the homestead was made by Mrs. Frank C. Porter, of New Haven. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent, accepted the gift in behalf of the Connecticut D. A. R.

The greeting was made by the Hon. Abiram Chamberlain, Governor of Connecticut. In his remarks, Gov. Chamberlain emphasized strongly the fact that "the nation's life depended on Patriotism."

Letters of regret were read from President Roosevelt, Chief Justice Fuller, President Hadley of Yale, and Senator George F. Hoar.

Oliver Ellsworth was one of the foremost men in the Revolutionary period. He was born in 1745. He was a Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut, a member of the Council of Safety, one of the

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#### JONATHAN EDWARDS BI-CENTENNIAL.

The 200th anniversary of the birth in Windsor, Conn., of Jonathan Edwards, theologian, metaphysician and preacher, who exerted so tremendous an influence upon the religious thought of his day that it has not yet died out, occurred on Monday, October 5th.

A certain genealogist has taken advantage of this anniversary to examine the way in which the 1400 known descendants of the sturdy old Puritan divine have turned out in the world. It is an interesting study, and the results throw convincing light, if any were needed, on the value of a good inheritance. The list includes scores of exemplary public officials, preachers, lawyers and merchants. Over 100 college professors trace their descent from Edwards, and Princeton, Hamilton, Union, Amherst and Johns Hopkins have all had presidents from this family. The family has given the United States army and navy 25 officers. Thirty of the family have been judges, and 80 have held other honorable public offices.

The bi-centenary of Edwards is reviving much interest in the life and work of this wonderful man, one of the greatest that America has produced, but this story of his descendants is one of the brightest and best chapter in the story. Few men ever founded a more honorable or more useful line.

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Please notify us immediately of any change in address. When sending money, do not fail to send name as well. One of our Washington subscribers sent money for renewal with no name attached. If that subscriber will advise us, we will send receipt.

## LAFAYETTE.

BY GEN. GEORGE HARE FORD, PRESIDENT OF GEN. DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH, CONNECTICUT SOCIETY S. A. R.

The Memorial Statue in Paris, to Gen. Lafayette, the gift of the American people to the French nation, invites interest in the character of Lafayette.

Men who stand forth in their time as burning and shining lights frequently do so because they were somewhat in advance of their age. Posterity, however, looking down from a loftier vantage ground, may lament their weaknesses or extol their virtues; and by a singular decree, only after a period of one hundred years or more they are assigned by history to the real place in which they belong. The lessons derived from studying their characters are a heritage, which one generation of men leaves to its successors.

General Lafayette, son of the Marquis de Lafayette, an officer of distinction in the army of Louis XV. as Colonel of Grenadiers, fell at Minden, Germany, in 1757, three months before the birth of his son, who, according to a custom in distinguished families of Europe, was christened in the name of Marie-Paul-Joseph-Roche-Yves-Gilbert de Mottier, Marquis de Lafayette—a name which contains all the letters of the French alphabet except four.

The early days of the orphan gave small promise of the long, glorious and eventful life that was to follow. At thirteen his mother died, leaving him master of his own moods and destiny. Enrolled in the King's Regiment, he received a commission as Colonel at the age of 15—an honor reserved exclusively for the sons of distinguished men who had sacrificed their lives in the national service. He was married one year later to the daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, thus uniting himself with one of the most ancient and important families in France.

Independence of thought and action was a prominent characteristic of his youth, and well known to all the members of the French Court. It is said that upon the occasion of a French masked ball, recognizing some of his superiors, but under the cover of the apparent disguise of both, he engaged one of the most influential in conversation, and offered views and opinions that he knew would not be acceptable, and with a boldness that, if he had been unmasked, would have been considered discursive. After his identity was discovered, he was advised by his superiors that his remarks would be remembered; to which Lafayette replied that "Memory was the wit of fools."

The early struggles of the American colonies at first excited but little interest in France. In 1776, he then being eighteen years of age, Lafayette's attention was drawn to the conflict, and although an officer in the army stationed at Metz, he became intensely interested, and determined to offer himself to the people who were struggling for freedom, and returned to Paris to prepare himself for the enterprise. His relatives and friends attempted to discourage him, but without success. He secured an introduction to the Baron de Kalb, whose labors and death are interwoven in the story of American independence, and they became fast friends. Not yet familiar with the English language, he began its study, and adopted the motto on his arms, "Cur non?" (Why not?).

News of the disasters of Brooklyn, White Plains and Fort Mifflin, which reached France at about this time, seemed to throw a shade of hopelessness over the cause of America, but did not have the effect of dampening the ardor of young Lafayette, but rather increased his sympathy and loyalty. Having some means, as he expressed it, "The time has come to prove my sincerity." He purchased a ship, and offered to carry all who were willing to assist in his enterprise. Orders were issued to arrest him, but, not to be outdone, he sailed to a neighboring port in Spain, and then appealed to his government for permission, citing the fact that an officer of the King's Irish Regiment had been permitted to join the British forces, and challenged them to show reason why other officers should not be allowed to join

the Americans. These appeals were unsuccessful, and the communications to him from his government were accompanied by threats. He was ordered to retire at once to Marseilles. Escaping under the guise of a servant, he rejoined his ship, and in 1777 set sail for America.

After a tedious voyage of seven weeks, accompanied by De Kalb and ten other officers of different ranks, his ship approached the coast of South Carolina and landed near Georgetown, whence they were conveyed to Charleston. He immediately began his journey of 900 miles on horseback to Philadelphia, where Congress was then in session.

Arriving at a critical juncture in affairs, just after Washington had crossed the Delaware and occupied Germantown, he placed his letters in the hands of the Congressional Committee of Foreign Affairs. So numerous had been the applications from foreigners that his received no special attention, and he decided to make a personal effort, which was accompanied by an emphatic note to Congress, closing as follows: "After the sacrifices I have made, I have a right to exact two favors: one to serve first as a volunteer; the other, to serve at my own expense."

Recognizing his zeal, which demanded neither pay nor indemnity, Congress resolved that his services be accepted, and conferred upon him the commission of Major General in the Army of the United States. This title was acquired before he was 20 years of age. Congress, however, failed to assign him any definite command.

The great Washington was now expected in Philadelphia, and Lafayette awaited his arrival. Upon meeting the young Frenchman, Washington, much impressed with his modest appearance and ardent zeal, invited him to his headquarters in the army. From this time a friendship of the most intimate and enduring character was developed. Studying the fortifications and conditions of the army, Lafayette soon endeared himself to all his associates.

The battle of Brandywine was approaching. Lafayette, realizing the danger of the day, remained near Washington, and asked leave to volunteer his services to General Sullivan, which was granted. Galloping across the field, he dismounted and joined the ranks, inspiring confidence and enthusiasm. Here he received his first wound, but continued his exertions until reinforcements arrived, barely escaping capture by the enemy.

Recovering from his wound after some months, he returned to camp, and successfully led a small body of men with distinction that attracted the attention of Congress, which immediately assigned him a command in accordance with his rank.

Soon after, his sincere attachment to Washington was demonstrated when an intrigue was in progress under General Gates to undermine the influence and destroy the power of the Commander-in-Chief.

His services in the Canadian expedition, and at Saratoga, Ticonderoga, and later at Valley Forge, Monmouth, Barren Hill, and the defence of Virginia, are records of history too familiar to be repeated here. Although leaving France under an official protest to assist in the cause of the American freedom, his personal character and official achievements not only commanded the love, esteem, honor and admiration of the American people, but attracted such attention in his own country that the French as a nation developed a sentiment in favor of the struggling colonies. Prominent and influential papers began to openly advocate their cause and applaud the heroic conduct of Lafayette. Brave old soldiers and young cavaliers were eager to follow his example. Popular feeling set in strongly in favor of America, assisted and encouraged by the ministry of Benjamin Franklin, then the Ambassador from America to France.

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framers of the Federal Constitution, a Minister Plenipotentiary to France, Senator, and Chief Justice of the United States.

A gift such as this has never before been made in any State. The homestead will be used as an Historical Museum, as well as the headquarters of the Connecticut State Society.

The following ladies were in charge of the exercises:

Invitation Committee—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Tracy Bronson Warren, Vice-Regent of Connecticut.

General Committee—Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Hartford; Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Bristol; Mrs. William H. Moseley, New Haven.

County Committees—New Haven County, Mrs. William J. Clark, Ansonia; Fairfield County, Mrs. George B. Bunnell, Southport; Middlesex County, Mrs. William W. Wilcox, Middletown; Windham County, Mrs. Mary B. Medbury, Putnam; Tolland County, Mrs. A. N. Belding, Rockville; Litchfield County, Mrs. John L. Buel, Litchfield; New London County, Mrs.

Bela P. Learned, Norwich; Hartford County, Miss Mary Francis, Hartford.

Reception Committee—Connecticut Chapter Regents—Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley, Miss Alice Chew, Mrs. Jabez Backus, Miss Hannah K. Peck, Miss Kate Boardman, Mrs. George L. Beardsley, Miss Mary B. Kippen, Mrs. Amos Culver, Mrs. Robert Neide, Mrs. Charles E. Wetmore, Miss Jennie Loomis, Mrs. John F. Vaughn, Mrs. Kate Foote-Coe, Mrs. George W. Tibbles, Mrs. George E. Shaw, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Mrs. Caleb J. Camp, Miss Alice Norton, Miss Annie M. Olmsted, Mrs. J. Arthur Atwood, Mrs. William H. Moseley, Mrs. Bradford P. Raymond, Mrs. Cutbhart H. Slocombe, Mrs. John S. Castle, Mrs. John Tweedy, Mrs. John Alden Rathbun, Mrs. George C. Eno, Miss Cornelia Roff Pomeroy, Mrs. Charles S. Cook, Mrs. Isabel M. Chappell, Mrs. Joshua Fessenden, Mrs. C. D. Talcott, Mrs. Celia Prescott, Miss Mary E. Brooks, Mrs. Sarah L. Fuller, Mrs. Edward F. Burleson, Mrs. A. E. Blakeslee, Mrs. Henry H. Adams, Mrs. Orlando Brown, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel.



THE ELLSWORTH HOMESTEAD.

#### NECROLOGY.

Judge Albert C. Ritchie, presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, Md., died of appendicitis at Narragansett Pier, on September 13. Judge Ritchie was president of the Maryland Historical Society, and wrote several papers concerning the early settlement of the State.

It was no small loss that we suffer in the death of Judge Ritchie. His was a life that merits admiration and respect, that merits the noble title—a typical American. A lawyer of wide repute, he possessed in abundance that quality which President Roosevelt styles "common sense." Off the bench he was courteous and engaging in contact with his fellow men. His interest in the Maryland Historical Society, and the services he rendered it are well known. Able and conscientious, loyal and patriotic, he was a type of citizen that is a credit to any country.

Notice of the death of Mr. O'Shea P. Fellows of Dorchester, Mass., on August 20, at the age of 76 years and 11 months, reached this office too late for insertion in the September number. Mr. Fellows was born September 14th, 1826. He came of Revolutionary stock, his maternal grandfather, Lieut. Thomas Hodgkins, of Ipswich, Mass., having served in Captain John Robinson's

company, Colonel William Turner's regiment, during a large part of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Fellows possessed at his death some interesting relics of those days, among them being his grandfather's powder horn, his canteen, the roster of his regiment, and a sword taken from a British officer at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was one of the earliest members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, as well as subscriber to THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Col. R. T. Jacob, a picturesque figure during the Civil War, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., September 13, aged seventy-eight. He was widely known as the man who saved Kentucky from secession. Col. Jacob's career began with a trip across the plains in 1845. He crossed in time to serve during the Mexican War. Returning to Kentucky, he was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat. The secession question came before the Legislature, and Col. Jacob created surprise by refusing to vote with the Breckenridge party, his vote giving a plurality of one for the Unionists against secession. When active hostilities opened Col. Jacob organized the Ninth Kentucky (Union) Cavalry. Near the close of the war Col. Jacob became Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky. Col. Jacob's wife, Sarah Benton, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, died many years ago.

## SIR GEORGE CARTERET AND THE NAMING OF NEW JERSEY.

*Read by E. S. Atwood before the Monmouth County Historical Association, at its regular meeting at Water Witch Club House, on Thursday, Aug. 27th, 1903.*

THE relation between Imperial Rome and Republican New Jersey is not at first glance apparent; and yet the State of New Jersey takes its name indirectly from the greatest of the Roman Emperors. New Jersey, of course, implies an older Jersey. That older Jersey is one of the Channel Islands, and the word Jersey is a corruption of Caesarea, the name given to it by the old Romans, who in this manner designated it as Caesar's Isle. It may be well to refresh our memory somewhat, and recall the connection between the little island of Jersey and the sovereign State of New Jersey.

Jersey is the largest and most important of the Channel Islands, which as their name denotes, lie in the mouth of the English Channel, adjacent to the French coast. Jersey has an area of 45 square miles, and a population of about 60,000. Communication with England and France is convenient and frequent. The Channel Islands are a dependency of Great Britain, although curiously enough, independent of her general laws. They are divided into two self-governing commonwealths, with Jersey at the head of one and Guernsey at the head of the other, each with its law-making body, and accountable to the English Parliament—only when some sudden emergency should make it necessary for that body to step in and assume control. The English Crown, however, appoints the Chief Magistrate, who executes the laws.

During the early settlement of America, the house of Stuart ruled England. Charles I. succeeded his father, James I., in 1625, and reigned until his dethronement, and subsequent execution in 1649. Then came the Commonwealth and Protectorate, which lasted until 1660, when Charles II. was brought back from exile and placed on the throne, which he made picturesque for the next 25 years. It was during these warlike times, when social, religious and civil unrest was disturbing the length and breadth of the United Kingdom, and in large measure due to them, that the Island of Jersey became Godparent to the land we live in. Let us see how it came about.

The battle of Edghill was fought in 1642. It was the first encounter of the Civil war, and although undecided, was the advance wave of that rising tide which at its flood swept Charles I. from his throne to the scaffold. During the bitter contest which followed, the Channel Islands remained loyal to the King. Lord Jermyn was Governor-General, but a much more important personage in the history of the times was the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Carteret. This man, a descendant of perhaps the most prominent family in Jersey, was born about 1610, and died in 1680. He was a nephew of Sir Philip Carteret, bailiff of Jersey (the highest local executive office), and succeeded him in the office at his death in 1643. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Carteret (daughter of Sir Philip), in whose honor Elizabeth, N. J., was afterward named. He was bred to the sea from boyhood, and rose by successive stages to the post of Comptroller of the Navy of England in 1639. Soon after this, the rebellion broke out, and influenced partly by zeal in the Royalist cause, but probably much more by self-interest, he established himself at St. Malo, on the neighboring coast of France, to readily supply the fortresses in the Channel Islands. As the rebellion progressed, and the Royal fortunes waned, Charles I. on the 13th of December, 1644, com-

missioned Sir George Carteret as Vice Admiral. He immediately organized a vigorous privateering campaign against English commerce, and by inflicting punishment upon the King's enemies, put much money into his own pocket. He kept up this vexatious warfare even long after Charles I. was executed, and in spite of the fact that Parliament decreed it to be piracy. Finally, in 1651, Admiral Blake with a large fleet and assisting land force, captured the Island of Jersey with all its fortifications, and took Sir George prisoner. He was allowed to leave the country and went to France, in whose navy he received a command. He returned to England with Charles II. at his restoration in 1660, and his loyalty was rewarded by being appointed a member of the Privy Council, Treasurer of the Navy and Chamberlain of the Household. In 1661 he was elected member for Portsmouth, and in 1669, for some misdemeanor, suspended from sitting in the House. In 1663 he appears as one of the original proprietors of Carolina. He died in London in 1680. So much for a general outline of his career. Now for the events that led up to his special connection with New Jersey.

The battle of Edghill in 1642 was followed during the next two years and a half by the more decisive engagements of Newbury, Marston Moor and Naseby, in which Cromwell's veterans gradually but surely acquired dominion over the land, until in April, 1645, Charles I., then at Oxford, seeing that all was lost, fled away in the night, and a few days later gave himself into the keeping of the Scottish army. And the thrifty Scot, a little later on, made merchandise of him, and sold him to the English Parliament for £400,000. The Royal household was, of course, broken up after the flight of the King, and Charles, Prince of Wales (afterward restored to the throne as Charles II.) looked after his own welfare by going to the loyal Island of Jersey, and accepting the hospitality of Sir George Carteret for about two months, after which he embarked for France. Charles I. was beheaded January 30, 1649. A little later, his son, Charles II., accompanied by his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, and their suites, returned to Jersey, which still remained loyal to the Crown, and again became the guest of Sir George Carteret. He remained several months, and caused his host much trouble in catering for his profligate tastes. And all the while, being in need of money, Charles was plotting with Lord Jermyn, the Royal Governor, to sell the Island to the French. This was known to Lieutenant-Governor Sir George Carteret and three or four other patriotic Jerseymen, who much as they liked Royalty, were not willing to pass under French dominion, and arranged to give the Island over to Parliament in case France should come to an agreement with Charles. All this, however, was beneath the surface, and Charles knew only that he was being entertained and protected from his enemies by Sir George Carteret. It was a service that neither he nor his brother James, the Duke of York, ever forgot, and later on after the restoration, established Sir George Carteret for the rest of his life, as a prime Court favorite. Charles II. was restored to the throne in 1660, and, as already stated, chose Carteret as one of his Privy Council, and gave him other important and lucrative offices.

Another member of the Privy Council was Lord John Berkely, Baron of Stratton. He, too, was a

favorite of the profligate monarch. He does not seem to have had such rugged characteristics as Carteret, but by a similarity of taste and conduct in social matters appears to have been a man after the King's own heart. Both Cartaret and Berkely were made the recipients of Royal bounty. Early in 1664 Charles made to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, a grant or patent of a large tract of land in the new world, which may be roughly described as covering all New England and the States of New York and New Jersey as they exist to-day. About three months later James, Duke of York and Albany, conveyed to Berkely and Carteret, all his rights thus acquired, in what is now the State of New Jersey. Both of these grants conveyed not only the right of ownership in the land, but the right of government as well, so that Berkely and Carteret became the combined rulers and owners of the whole territory.

The grant of the Duke of York to Berkely and Carteret conveyed, "All that tract of land adjacent to New England and lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Maulietas Island, and bounded on the east part by the Main Sea and part by Hudson's River; and both upon the West Delaware Bay or River, and extending southward to the Main Ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of the Delaware Bay; and to the northward as far as the northern-most branch of

the said Bay or River of Delaware, which is in 41 degrees and 10 minutes of latitude; and crossing over thence in a straight line to Hudson's River in 41 degrees of latitude, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called New Caesarea or New Jersey."

And thus New Jersey was christened. The name came as the logical sequence to Sir George Carteret's long services to the Stuarts, and in compliment to his birthplace and residence, which at one time had been a haven of safety for the Royal exiles.

With the subsequent history of New Jersey, it is not the purpose of this paper to deal. How Philip Carteret, son of Sir George, was sent over here to act as Governor; how Berkely sold his undivided half interest to Fenwick and Byllinge; how they in turn sold it to William Penn and his associates; how an agreement was reached between Penn and his associates on one side and Carteret on the other, by which Penn took West Jersey and Carteret East Jersey; how Carteret afterward associated others with him, and formed the Company of East Jersey Proprietors, which survives to this day, and still owns lands in the State; how the Dutch once more conquered and annexed New York and New Jersey, and how the territory came back to English rule; all these facts are interesting incidents of history, and are deserving of especial consideration individually.

#### THE NIGHTWATCH OF LIBERTY BELL.

By Edward Fitzwilliam.

Among the attractions in Boston of late,  
That of welcoming Liberty Bell  
Afforded Bostonians a pleasure so great  
'Twill long in their memory dwell.  
Philadelphia's Mayor escorted it here:  
'Twas received by our Mayor with welcome sincere:  
The people in thousands came from far and near  
To welcome Old Liberty Bell.

It was not curiosity brought people out  
To gaze on old Liberty Bell;  
'Twas not for amusement nor frolic nor rout;  
It was for what it once toll-ed so well.  
The precious old Bell, after making its call  
On famed Bunker Hill and old Faneuil Hall,  
Was placed on the Common for one and for all.  
To visit old Liberty Bell.

The Ancient Artillery, chosen, of course,  
To guard the loved relic all night,  
Were duly provided with every resource  
For a duty so pleasant and light.  
Through lowering clouds not a star shed a ray,  
Yet electrical sparks turned dark night into day,  
Enabling thousands due homage to pay  
Inspiring Old Liberty Bell.

They came in vast numbers, no creed, race, or class,  
Was thought of all day or all night;  
They formed in line orderly by it to pass—  
To touch it gave keenest delight.  
Then after *midnight*, when the living had fled,  
The Ancients declare the illustrious dead  
Came hovering round it, and wise words they said  
While visiting Liberty Bell.

Patrick Henry, the Adamases, Hancock, Revere,  
With Jefferson, came in full view;  
George Washington, dignified, calm, and severe,  
With Franklin and others came, too.  
The Ancients were feeling the right kind of way  
To listen and hear what the ghosts had to say  
From the midhour of night till the dawn of day,  
As they hovered round Liberty Bell.

Benjamin Franklin, the wise and the good  
(The Ancients declare without doubt),  
Arose and most earnestly said, as he stood,  
To the Bell, before all those about:  
"It is well you have visited Boston;  
Strange seas is the ship-of-state tossed on;  
It would seem independence is lost on  
Some *new* statesmen, Liberty Bell."

George Washington, rising with dignity, said:  
"To these *new* statesmen slight or ignore  
My farewell address and the lines therein laid  
By myself and the statesmen of yore:  
Imperialist leanings, the mountainous wealth  
Obtained and amassed mostly through legal stealth  
Is fast undermining clean, strong public health."  
"Too true!" echoed all round the Bell.

John Hancock declared that the term Commonwealth,  
Which he to the Puritans traced,  
While laws are enacted to legalize stealth,  
Is misunderstood or misplaced.  
Tom Jefferson, smiling, said to Paul Revere:  
"'Tis well that the Ancients are listening here;  
They will spread what is said far and wide, never fear,  
By us ghosts around Liberty Bell."

Patrick Henry arose and said: "Be of good cheer;  
The people as ever are right;  
I have witnessed the throngs that came eagerly here  
To visit this Bell day and night.  
As before, when the time comes they'll say in a breath,  
'Arise, freemen, rise: we'll have freedom or death!"  
Then self-seeking schemes will be trod underneath."  
"Hip hurrah!" echoed all round the Bell.

I cannot relate all the Ancients heard said  
While guarding the Bell through the night,  
Suffice it to say, they declared to the dead  
They themselves would for Liberty fight.  
The "Thorndike" handy, they visited oft,  
And many bright toasts to sweet Liberty quaffed,  
Till the ghosts, they declare, joined their party and laughed,  
And all drank *au revoir* to the Bell.



## SOCIETY NOTES.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, D. A. R., Watertown, N. Y.—On Wednesday, September 16, the tablet presented by the Chapter in memory of the officers and men of the 9th Infantry, who lost their lives during the campaigns in Cuba, China and the Philippines, was unveiled.

The exercises opened with music by the Regimental Band, followed by prayer by Mrs. George Hooker of the Chapter; presentation address by Mrs. Louis Lansing, vice-regent, who acted for the regent, Mrs. Ellis, who was unable to be present; unveiling of the tablet by Miss Mary Gilbert; response and acceptance by Col. Regan; a poem written by Mrs. William Allen, sister of Capt. Anderson, read by W. H. Stevens. These were followed by addresses by Gen. Robe, Mrs. Little, the New York State regent, and Miss Forsyth, ex-president general. The exercises closed with a benediction by Chaplain Newsom.



TOWER AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.

SHOWING TABLET ERECTED BY LE RAY DE CHAUMONT CHAPTER.

The tablet is of bronze, made by the artist Paul E. Cabaret of New York, and put in place by Mr. Charlebois. It is inscribed as follows:

"Erected by  
Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Daughters  
of the American Revolution,  
in memory of

The gallant officers and men of the Ninth United States Infantry,  
who lost their lives during the campaigns in Cuba,  
China and the Philippines,  
1898-1902."

Report sent to THE SPIRIT OF '76 by Mrs. Grace Moffett Lansing, vice-regent Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, D. A. R.

Knickerbocker Chapter of New York City, D. A. R., Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck regent, has selected November 25, which is Evacuation Day in New York, as the date on which the Chapter will unveil the tablet to be placed upon the site of Mary Lindsay Murray's home, in Park Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street. The tablet will be affixed to a large boulder and placed on the exact site of Mrs. Murray's house. The inscription will

state that it is in honor of Mrs. Murray's services to her country during the Revolutionary War, when by flattering General Howe and his officers with her attention and entertaining them with a fine dinner, she kept in her house until the American troops under General Putnam had an opportunity to escape.

Washington Heights Chapter of New York City, D. A. R., Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer regent, will hold a business meeting on the morning of Friday, October 23, when plans for the season will be discussed and the committee chosen.

Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is making an extensive tour through the West, visiting a number of State congresses of the Society. She will visit within the next month conferences in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa.

At a meeting of the Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, D.A.R., the regent, Mrs. H. G. Munger, read a letter from Warner Miller of Herkimer, N. Y., in which he offered to give the Chapter a statue of General Herkimer, to be placed in Myers Park if the Chapter will provide the money for the pedestal. The Chapter enthusiastically accepted the proposition, and voted to raise the sum necessary, estimated as \$1,800. The statue, which will be made by Burr C. Miller, will be cast in bronze at a cost of \$5,000, and the making will occupy eighteen months. It will be a life size figure of the hero of Oriskany. General Herkimer's grave at the Oriskany battlefield is marked by a fine monument.

Graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried at Niagara Falls and Lewiston have been marked by the Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R.

State conferences of the Daughters of the American Revolution are being arranged for in several States. One of the earliest is the Iowa conference, which is to be held in Davenport, on the Iowa conference, which was held in Davenport, on October 6 and 7. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president-general of the society, was present, and made an address.

Patterson Chapter, D. A. R., Westfield, N. Y.—Regent, Mrs. Geo. W. Patterson; vice regent, Mrs. Moses D. Tennant; recording secretary, Mrs. Josephine P. Dodman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Samuel C. Crandall; treasurer, Miss Hannah D. Johnston; registrar, Miss Sara R. Munson; assistant registrar, Miss Lizzie F. Simmons; historian, Mrs. Ben Boulton; literature committee, Miss Lavinia S. Stone, Mrs. Mary E. Whitney, Mrs. William H. Walker.

The following program has been arranged for the monthly meetings of the Chapter, season 1903-1904:

September—The Boston Tea Party, Mrs. Brewer; Patterson Chapter Prize Essay—West Point During the Revolutionary War, Mrs. Alice M. Flagler; State Mottoes.

October—The Battle of Lexington, Mrs. Jones; Revolutionary Dates.

November—Literature of the Revolutionary Period, Mrs. Paddock; Quotations from the Writers of the Revolutionary Period.

December—The Winter at Valley Forge; Mrs. Nixon; Chapter Ancestry.

January—(a) The Private Soldier, (b) The Officer, in the War of the Revolution, Mrs. Alta Flagler; Current Events.

February—The Declaration of Independence, Mrs. Owen; Names of the Signers of the Declaration.

March—the Thirteenth Continental Congress, D. A. R., Mrs. Patterson, Chapter Regent; Sayings of Revolutionary Heroes.

April—Whigs versus Tories, Mrs. Rood; Names of Reigning Monarchs.

May—Siege of Yorktown. Mrs. Sixbey; Poor Richard's Maxims.

June—Historian's Report, 1903-1904, Mrs. Boulton; States, When Admitted; Annual Business Meeting.

## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A meeting of the Tennessee Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held the past month, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Col. A. S. Colyar, president, in the chair. The following applications for membership were received and approved: Henry P. Fowlkes, of Franklin, descendant of James Russell, of Virginia; Stanley W. Treadway, of Murfreesboro, descendant of Benjamin Treadway, of Massachusetts; Jno. C.



Brown, of Nashville, descendant of Col. Archibald Lytle; Angus Brown, John Childress and Elisha Williams; Ray R. Hart, of Columbia, descendant of Capt. Samuel Jones, of North Carolina; Chas. C. Lipscomb, of Virginia; Holmes B. Strayer, Nashville, descendant of L. V. Layton Yancey, of Virginia; Peter B. Vaughn, Nashville, son of Abram Vaughn, Virginia; George W. Mitchell, Pulaski, son of James Mitchell, of North Carolina.

The election of Rev. George W. Mitchell and Peter B. Vaughn gives the Tennessee society the distinction of having two members who are real sons of the American Revolution—their fathers having been soldiers in the army of the Revolution, a distinction which no other State has.

Charles C. Lipscomb, having served in the Spanish War, will receive the medal of honor and accompanying diploma, which is presented by the National Society to members who were soldiers in that war.

The matter of the proper celebration of the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain was introduced, and after discussion the president appointed a committee composed of Leslie Warner, Roger Eastman and D. A. Lindsey, with authority to determine the manner of the celebration. It seems certain that the committee will decide upon a banquet, with a short address from some prominent member of the State Society.

On motion of John H. DeWitt, the Committee on Celebration was made a nominating committee, to nominate officers of the State Society at the meeting held on this anniversary of King's Mountain.

The Society voted to offer its services towards participating in the unveiling ceremonies of the James Robertson monument, and Jno. H. DeWitt was appointed to take the matter in charge.

The Syracuse Chapter, S. A. R., have incurred considerable expense within the past year locating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in their county, and with a few exceptions, have seen that headstones are erected, and on Memorial Day flags and flowers placed thereon. Through the Syracuse Chapter and the co-operation of the teachers of public schools and the University under the leadership of Mr. William A. Mace, \$1,000 was realized from a series of lectures on the American Revolution, the proceeds of which were used in buying historical books, which are placed on file in the University, and from which there will constantly go students informed and enthused with the facts of the American Revolution.

CHAS. W. WOOD,

*President Syracuse Chapter, S. A. R.,*

*Third Vice-President Empire State Society, S. A. R.*

Maine, during the Revolutionary War, furnished men on the quota of Massachusetts, for which the State has not as yet had full credit.

One-ninth of the soldiers of the mother State were from Maine, and they numbered over ten thousand men. Maine soldiers were at Bunker Hill and the intervening battles to Yorktown, and probably as large a proportion of our population are descended from Revolutionary patriots as any State in the Union. Our soldiers honored our history, and that they might never be forgotten, the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized.

The Society has already done a notable work. It has published the history of four of our regiments, and three towns, at least, have histories of that period in printed form, while all our recent town histories have devoted much space to the events of those times. Much valuable information has been given to the public through the daily and weekly press, whereby thousands of names have been recorded which might otherwise have been lost. The interest created has stimulated very much the study of family history, and because of the demands made upon them our public libraries have added many valuable publications relating to the Revolutionary War.

Altogether the members of the Maine Society have cause for gratification because of the work accomplished during the eleven years of its existence. There is still much left undone. We have in preparation a register of the location of the graves of the patriots of the Revolution who were buried in our State, also of the inscriptions on the monuments of Revolutionary soldiers, and assistance is desired that this register may be as complete as possible.

NATHAN GOULD,

*Registrar Maine Society, S. A. R.*

Portland, Me.

#### MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The National Society of Mayflower Descendants at their recent triennial meeting, at Plymouth, Mass., elected the following officers:

Governor-General, Charles Francis Adams, Massachusetts;

deputy governor-generals, Richard H. Greene, of New York; William L. Marsh, of the District of Columbia; D. E. Closs, of Connecticut; S. O. Allen, of Pennsylvania; J. H. Hyde, of Illinois; Paul Allen Doty, of Michigan; John S. Hill, of Maine; W. H. Doane, of Ohio; J. H. M. Lombard, of Wisconsin; George C. Nightingale, of Rhode Island; C. A. Brewster, of New Jersey; secretary-general, Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., New York; treasurer-general, J. M. Rhodes, Pennsylvania; historian-general, George Ernest Bowman, Massachusetts; elder-general, Rev. J. T. Ewell, District of Columbia; captain-general, Dr. Myles Standish, Massachusetts; surgeon, A. V. Nelson, Connecticut; assistant generals, Howard Davis, of New York; S. S. Thayer, of Minnesota; Rev. F. H. Monroe, of Rhode Island; P. S. Lasell, of Massachusetts; W. W. Hyde, of Connecticut; W. W. Howland, of Illinois; George C. Mason, of Pennsylvania.

The fall meeting of the Connecticut Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America was held at the New Haven Country Club recently, and was attended by about 60 of the members and their guests. Luncheon was served at 1.30 o'clock by the Country Club chef, after which an interesting paper was read on 'What We Owe the Pequots,' by Rev. Edward Grier Fullerton, Ph.D., of Bridgeport. At the close of the address an informal talk was held, after which the meeting was adjourned. The meeting was presided over by Edward Everett Sill, governor by order. Charles Lewis Nicholas Camp, of 309 York Street, New Haven, Conn., is the present secretary of the order.

#### SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, held yesterday, these officers were elected: President, Daniel B. Fearing; first vice-president, F. P. Garrettson; second vice-president, Colonel Addison Thomas; historian, Commander J. B. Murdock, U. S. N.; board of managers, Perry Belmont, Oliver Belmont, Colonel George E. Vernon and Major W. D. Sayer.

#### CAPE COD PILGRIM MEMORIAL.

Nearly half of the \$25,000 to be raised by the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association is already in hand, and \$10,000 would about complete the sum and permit the corner stone of the monument to be laid in about twelve months. It is hoped that the small remainder will be collected before the expiration of the year so that attention may be turned to completing the memorial.

#### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

WRIGHT-SNOW.—I have traced by line of Snows back through ten generations, 267 years, to Richard Snow, who embarked at Gravesend, Kent, England, November 20, 1635, on the ship "Expedition," 205 passengers, bound for the Barbadoes Islands. Afterwards, about 1640 to 1642, Richard Snow located at Woburn, Mass., buying a house and twenty acres of land of one George Farley. My grandfather, Joseph Snow, born at Woburn, Mass., July 12, 1774, married a little before 1800, Miss Mary Wright, at or near Jaffray, N. H., where some of their ten children were born: Charles Wright Snow, Maria, George W., Persis, Parmelia E., and I think Emily and Elvira. They afterwards removed to Kookin's Mills, now called Center Rutland, Vt., where my father, James Thomas Snow, was born May 22, 1815, and his brother and sister (twins), Joseph and Mary Adeline, were afterward born at Brandon, Rutland County, Vt. Joseph Snow was in the war of 1812, and died at Leicester, Addison County, Vt., in May, 1826; his widow died at Pulaski, Mich., about 1840. I heard her say that grandmother, Mary (Wright) Snow, was an own cousin of the late Joel Parker, for ten years chief justice of New Hampshire, and afterward Royal Professor at the Harvard Law School. She was also first cousin of Silas Wright, the statesman, and once governor of New York. What I wish to ascertain is what became of her brother, Thomas Wright, and her sister and perhaps other brothers. I believe she had sisters Hannah and Lucy, but am not sure as to their given names; one of her sisters married a Conant, one a Balcome, and I think one called Charlotte married a Temple, and one a Read. I suppose the Wright family lived in those days at or near Jaffray, N. H. I believe Joel Parker was born at Jaffray, as he delivered the oration at the 100th anniversary of the town. (M. O. Snow, Vergennes, Vt.)

WILLIAMS.—Many thanks to H. T. B. for the help given on the Williams family. The children of Isaac Williams of Stonington have since been received. My search is for the parents of Jerusha Williams, who married, probably about 1725, Jacob Lamb. He was baptized at Stonington, August 17, 1701, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Lamb. I would also like the family of Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Lamb.

## BOOK NOTES.

The centenary edition of Charles Gayarré's "History of Louisiana" has just been issued by F. F. Hansell & Brother of New Orleans. The history is in four volumes, and contains a critical biographical sketch of Gayarré by Miss Grace King; also a bibliography by William Beer and a copious index.

A History of the Mississippi Valley, from Its Discovery to the End of Foreign Domination, by John R. Spears, in collaboration with A. H. Clark, is a systematic arrangement of the history of a vast section of our country. A portion of the work deals with the Mississippi Company and John Law, with his marvelous schemes of finance.

"The Spy of Yorktown" (D. Appleton & Co.) is a story of Arnold and Washington in the last year of the War of Independence. It is written by Mr. William O. Stoddard, and illustrated in colors by Mr. B. W. Clinedinst.

The Minnesota Historical Society will publish the diaries of Alexander Ramsey, Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, Governor of the State of Minnesota during the Civil War, and United States Senator. A period of sixty years is covered in these diaries. They are being prepared for publication by Gov. Ramsey's daughter, Mrs. Furness of St. Paul.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have published new editions of the volumes relating to Ohio and Virginia in the American Commonwealth series. In the first will be found a supplementary chapter dealing with the history of Ohio since the Civil War, by Prof. Theodore C. Smith of the Ohio State University. The second edition contains a similar chapter on Virginia by William Ganott Brown. Both volumes have indexes and maps.

The next volume in D. Appleton & Co.'s Expansion of the Republic series will be "Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory," by Oscar P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Little, Brown & Co., who are bringing out the National edition of Daniel Webster's writings in eighteen volumes, sold by subscription, will publish a book of Webster's best speeches, with the title "Daniel Webster for Young Americans." The volume will contain, in addition to the important speeches by the great statesman, an introduction and notes by Prof. Charles F. Richardson of Dartmouth College, and an essay on Webster as a master of English style by Edwin P. Whipple. The illustrations will include over fifty portraits, views, historical paintings, fac-similes, etc.

A new edition, in one volume, of Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," and at a popular price, will soon be issued by Charles Scribner's Sons. The one volume work will contain all the illustrations, 178 in number, that appeared in the first edition in two volumes.

Algonquin Indian Tales, collected by Egerton R. Young, is the title of a new book just published by Eaton & Mains, New York.

A factor of much importance in our present and future immigration is the growth of irrigation in the West. This matter is said to be well treated by the author of "American History and Its Geographic Conditions," which will be published this month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Another feature of the book is the chapter on "The History of the Louisiana Purchase."

The North Carolina Booklet, devoted to the great events in the history of North Carolina, edited by Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton and Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, is now in its third volume. The object of the Booklet is to erect a suitable memorial to the patriotic women who composed the "Edenton Tea Party." These stout-hearted women are every way worthy of admiration. On October 25, 1774, seven months before the defiant farmers of Mecklenburg had been aroused to the point of signing their Declaration of Independence, nearly twenty months before the declaration made by the gentlemen composing the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Edenton, nearly two years before Jefferson penned the immortal National Declaration, these daring women solemnly subscribed to a document affirming that they would use no article taxed by England. Their example fostered in the whole State a determination to die, or to be set free. In beginning this new series, the Daughters of the Revolution desire to express their most cordial thanks to the former competent and untiring faithful editors, and to ask for the new management the hearty support of all who are interested in the brave deeds, high thought, and lofty lives of the North Carolina of the olden days.

## SELLS HISTORIC GROUND.

The historic Temple plantation at Yorktown, on which Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, has been sold by W. O. Mauck to Mr. Willerbee, of Detroit. The residence in which Cornwallis had his headquarters is still standing.

## EVENTS THAT ARE MAKING HISTORY.

The installation of Dr. John Huston Finley, formerly Professor in Princeton University, as President of the College of the City of New York, marks a new epoch in the history of that institution. As the head of the New York State public school system, it signifies the general advance from a belief in "popular" education in a demand for higher education. In his inaugural address, Dr. Finley pointed out that more than one-third of our citizens were of foreign parentage. In direct line with this thought and that expressed editorially in the present issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, President Cleveland said in his address at the inaugural exercises: "It should be the prayer of every patriotic citizen that American education may always remain true to its mission—a steady force against all untoward conditions; that higher education, as it becomes more accessible and widespread, may reinforce the firmness of our national foundations, as they are made to bear the increased weight of our country's healthful development, and that in the democracy of higher education our people may ever be gathered together under the sanction of enlightened and strong American citizenship."

The members of the Catholic Union of Boston have arranged to place a bronze memorial tablet upon the building now standing at the corner of Franklin and Devonshire Streets, on the spot occupied by the first Roman Catholic Church in Boston.

The 100th anniversary of the execution of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, has been commemorated in various ways by thousands of Irishmen all over the country.

The Hon. W. R. Merriam, Director of the Census, marshals the salient facts of the enumeration of 1900 in the September number of the *Century Magazine*. Referring to a marked deterioration in the quality of many immigrants at the present time, he says that they "are unfit for assimilation with our people and not in sympathy with our plan of government." During the ten years between 1890 and 1900 there was a decrease of 4 per cent. in German immigration, and 14 per cent. in Irish, but the number of Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, Poles and Russians showed an increase of almost 100 per cent. Ninety per cent. of the population of the United States is to be found east of the Mississippi. The far West, it appears, has a comparatively small stake in the country, although making a good deal of noise about it.

A great many people will be surprised to learn that the increase in percentage of city population was not as great between 1890 and 1900 as in the ten years previous to 1890. In the early decade the advance was from 23 to 29 per cent., and in the late from 29 to 33. In 1900 the urban or city population was 28,372,392, the semi-urban 8,208,480, and the distinctly rural 39,413,703, or 52 per cent. of the whole. It is to be noted, by the way, that the non-assimilative immigrant of whom Mr. Merriam speaks rarely settles in the country—city slums are good enough for him.

Students of the negro question will find something significant in the decline of the negro population from an 11 9-10 percentage to 11 6-10. In the Director's opinion, the white population would not be able to maintain its proportionate rate of increase over the negro race but for the steady influx of white aliens. The increase of the white population was 21 4-10 per cent. for the decade.

The National Government has given to the various exhibits and expositions held in this country and Europe nearly twenty million dollars outright. Within one year after these enormous appropriations of the people's money are granted and the exhibits are over, these magnificent buildings, etc., are destroyed and sold to junk dealers. Every succeeding exposition calls for similar outlays of money, and then follows the destruction of Government property.

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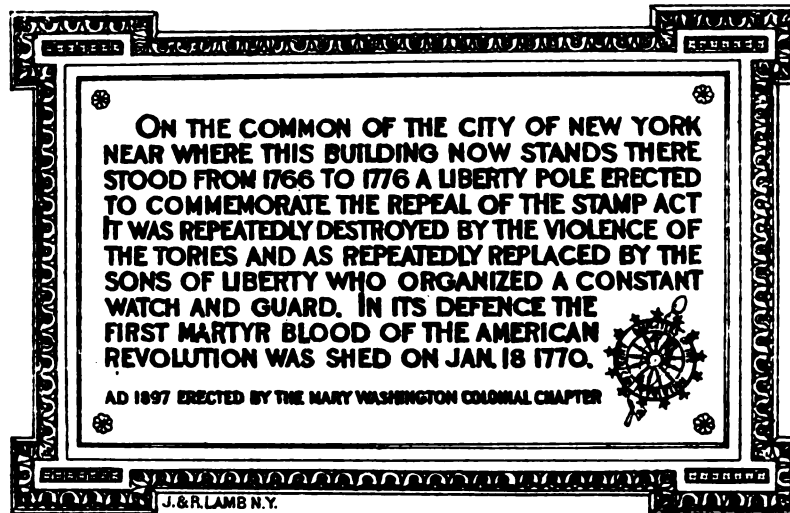
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# The Spirit of '76

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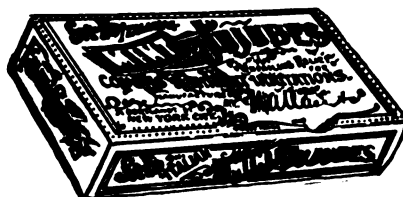
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THE presentation of the Alaskan boundary case has been one of vast and wearisome detail. It has minutely traced the history of the boundary from the English-Russian treaty in 1825, through the purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States in 1867, down to the recent discovery of gold in the Klondike, and the subsequent need of British Columbia for a port upon the Alaskan coast. All the mass of evidence and weight of argument centered upon the literal definition of the boundary, as specified in the treaty of 1825, whether or not the line should follow the sinuosities of the coast or be drawn from headland to headland. Great stress was laid in addition upon the evidence of undisputed possession by the United States government until the discovery by Canada of the need of an Alaskan seaport, which would give the right of access by water under Canadian jurisdiction to the gold fields of British Columbia. The decision of the tribunal is one that admits of no other alternative. Had England any claim whatsoever, it should have been filed and protested at the time of the American purchase in 1867.

At the very outset it was impossible to dispute the American contention that the tribunal was not one of arbitration, as the Canadians would have assumed. The United States has steadfastly refused to make any concessions as to its title, and explicitly refused a suggestion of arbitration during the negotiations that led up to the convention of 1899. In this way the subject matter before the tribunal was properly restricted to the facts concerning the treaties involved, their theoretical and practical interpretation by each country, and definitions of certain technical terms used.

In so far as the effect of the decision is concerned,

the future relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada will determine. The Detroit Board of Commerce, in a resolution adopted favoring Canadian reciprocity, urges the immediate reconvening of the Joint High Commission for the purpose of negotiating a new reciprocity treaty with Canada, and warns us of the great danger of delay.

The Canadian press has given expression, in unusually strong language, to the great feeling of disappointment and resentment that exists in the Dominion over the finding in the case.

Such an expression was but natural and extremely human. Canadians, however, like most other people, are governed to a great extent by their political prejudices. The Ministerialists express disappointment and regret, but they do not impugn the competency or the equity of the tribunal which has rendered a decision against them. The Opposition goes very much further, and some of their representatives lost their heads.

When the temporary irritation caused by their disappointment has subsided, the Canadians will agree that the British Empire has really been more strengthened by this award than it could have been by the deadlock which was the only alternative. The case has been settled in all fairness and justice.

M R. Andrew Leitch of Fredericksburg, Va., in a letter to the New York *Herald* concerning the battle of Harlem Heights, about which a mass of literature has been published recently in the New York papers, especially the *Herald* and *Times*, says:

"With reference to the Mrs. Murray and General Howe incident, it was hoped that investigation by students of American Revolutionary history had laid away that romantic story, which has the slimmest foundation in fact, with the hatchet and cherry tree episode and other fairy tales of the kind. But for life tenacity it appears that a historical lie can make a cat feel as if it were born in the 'also ran' class."

In view of the fact that the Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., of New York City, of which Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck is regent, is preparing to unveil a tablet upon the site of the Mary Lindsay Murray house, on November 25, which is Evacuation Day in New York, this letter will prove interesting. Until Mr. Leitch relegated this hitherto historical fact to the world of romance, it was quite generally believed that Mrs. Murray actually did do an inestimable service to her country by flattering Gen. Howe and his officers with her attention and entertaining them with a fine dinner in order that Gen. Putnam and his troops might have an opportunity to escape.

YOU are all patriots to-night, but you won't be working at it to-morrow," said Rev. William B. Leach—he of recent prominence as a foe of woman's clubs—to the members of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, while they were celebrating

Yorktown Day at the Hamilton Club, Chicago. (See report of dinner given elsewhere in THE SPIRIT OF '76.)

"Every one of you here to-night," continued Mr. Leach, shaking his fists at the members, "is ready to spill his blood in the defense of his country and flag, and every one of you would go to-morrow and help to nominate or elect a man to office if you thought that man would aid you in getting political preferment or would assist you in your business."

Mr. Leach did not give any particular amount of enjoyment to the occasion by his treatment of the subject assigned to him, "Common-Sense Patriotism." His hearers looked at each other as though they would rather listen to a different view of it, but the minister warmed up and delivered a few more "hot" ones as he progressed with his remarks.

"You don't applaud what I have said," shouted Mr. Leach, who apparently found a huge delight in his task. "That's the best evidence that I have told the truth. You know it's the truth that we don't use common sense in our patriotism, as do the Canadian people, for example, who observe the law on Sunday and who enforce their law on all other days. Our patriotism is commercial nine times out of ten. It

makes no difference what kind of a man is nominated for office, the question is, can he command the foreign vote? There is where the spirit of patriotism is killed at every election. It is not the best man for the place, but the man who can get the foreign vote."

Mr. Leach's speech was just an incident of the evening, but his thrusts at the patriotism of the men who delight in tracing their ancestry back to Revolutionary days were not forgotten when he left the room.

In line with the same subject of patriotism, was the speech of the Rev. William M. Lawrence, who responded to the toast, "The Spirit of '76." Said Mr. Lawrence: "There never was a subject more appropriate to the moment than the spirit of '76 as it is reflected in the idea of justice to all men, and just now there never was so much danger that justice would be prostituted into a spirit of tyranny."

The central idea advanced by Dr. Lawrence was that the American people were too prone to think lightly of their patriotism, and too ready to belittle its significance, that noise, boastfulness and bravado were too infrequently accepted as evidence of patriotism to-day.

## THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

BY JAMES M. BODDY.

THE earliest confederacy in America was that of the New England colonies, which formed the "United Colonies of New England." Commissioners from the colonies met at Boston, Mass., in 1643, and drew up "articles of confederation."

The various interests of the citizens seemed to necessitate a stronger confederation of the scattered provinces, so that delegates from the New England, Middle Atlantic and Southern colonies met at Albany, N. Y., in 1754, and "resolved that a general union among the colonies was necessary for their preservation." This was ultimately consummated by the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Annapolis, New York City, Princeton, Trenton, Lancaster and York, Pa., was a movable body, meeting whenever the exigencies of the case demanded. There was a growing desire for the permanent location of the capital for the government, which James Madison held to be a necessity. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress, by Mr. White, May 15, 1789. Definite steps were taken by Mr. Scott, a member of the House, while Congress was sitting in New York City, on September 3, 1789, who introduced a resolution to locate the permanent seat of the national government "at some convenient place as near the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory, with due regard to the particular situation of the western country."

The New England members of Congress, together with the members from New York, were of the united opinion that the permanent location of the national government's capital ought to be on the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna River, in the State of Pennsylvania. On the other hand, the Southern Congressmen were in favor of locating the nation's capital on the banks of the River Potomac. In fact, nearly a year before the meeting of the first Congress, "the General Assembly of the State of Virginia passed a resolution offering ten miles square of any portion of the State

for a new Federal city." But Mr. Benjamin Goodhue, a member of the House from Massachusetts, on Sept. 3, 1789, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the permanent seat of the general government ought to be in some convenient place on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, in the State of Pennsylvania, and that until the necessary buildings be erected for the purpose, the seat of government ought to continue at the City of New York."

The design of this resolution was to select a site "as nearly central as could be devised."

Mr. Richard Bland Lee of Virginia endeavored to substitute the words "north bank of the River Potomac, in the State of Maryland." The motion was defeated by a vote of 29 to 21. Several other places were suggested, but Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna seemed to be preferred. The Goodhue resolution was amended on Sept. 7, 1789, when the words "east bank" were stricken out and in lieu thereof, the word "banks" was inserted. This amendment was carried by a vote which stood 26 to 25. Then, on Sept. 22d, the resolution as amended, passed the House, by a vote of 31 to 17, and the measure was then sent to the Senate.

Elis Boudinot was especially solicitous of locating the "Federal City" in the neighborhood of York or Lancaster. Col. Hartley, in pressing the claims of the Susquehanna site for the capital, said that "Wright's Ferry was the proper spot," and, with respect to the settlement in that neighborhood, at that time, it was asserted that it was "as thickly inhabited as any part of the country in North America." As early as 1718 John Griest, who, with divers other persons, settled on the west side of the Susquehanna, while the east side of the same river was settled by Samuel Wright, about 1726. Columbia, Pa., on the east and Wrightsville, Pa., on the west bank of the river, were included in this preference. But the older trustworthy records say: "It was at one time in contemplation to make the ground upon which Wrightsville, Pa., now stands



the site of the capital of the United States." But the first session of Congress closed without making any permanent selection. When Congress met in January, 1790, the "rule of naturalization," the "assumption act," African slave trade, and the abolition of slavery, were measures which occupied the time and attention of the members.

Alexander Hamilton, President Washington's Secretary-Treasurer, was anxious to have the general government assume the State debts, which the States had incurred in order to carry on the war of American independence. The Southern members were opposed to this measure, while the New England and Northern members were in favor of its passage. Rather than have the financial legislation defeated, Hamilton made a deal with the Southern Senators, who were to vote for the "assumption act," in return for which several Northern members who had voted against the Potomac, agreed to change their vote, and by this compromise the members of the Congress on Friday, July 9, 1790, passed the resolution whereby the nation's capital was to be located on the Potomac, by a majority of three votes in the House and two in the Senate.

After leaving New York City, the next temporary seat of the capital was in Philadelphia, where it held its sessions from 1790 to 1800. It is said that the name "Capital City" or "Federal City" was proposed, but the commissioners named the permanent abode of the

government the "City of Washington," Sept. 9, 1791. The late ex-Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore City, Md., who was a prominent member of the Maryland Historical Society, is an authority for our knowledge of the fact that Benjamin Bannaker, the colored mathematician, was associated with Andrew Ellicott and Major L'Enfant when they surveyed the city which was selected as the seat of the general government.

In the year 1800 the general government was moved from Philadelphia, Pa., to its permanent home, to what is now known as the beautiful city of Washington. Had Wrightsville, Pa., on the banks of the Susquehanna River, been selected as the nation's capital, it is more than likely that its unrivaled beauty, its advantageous situation as to ease of access and security, would have made a very beautiful city. Thus Wrightsville, Pa., formerly called Wright's Ferry, was prominently spoken of as the probable permanent seat of the nation's capital.

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### ISAAC BARKER'S SIGNAL.

By Edward Field, Member of the Rhode Island Society, S. A. R.

**A**MONG the country folks who stayed on Rhode Island after the British had taken possession was Isaac Barker, a farmer of Middletown. His farm was situated on what is now known as Paradise Avenue, about half a mile from Sachuest or Second Beach, and one mile west of the Seaconnet River.

Isaac Barker was a descendant, in the sixth generation, from James Barker, who was in Newport in 1638, and was of the eighth generation from James Barker, of Harwich, Essex County, England. For more than two hundred years this custom of naming the eldest son James was kept up in the Barker family.

Nothing seems to have disturbed the tranquillity of his life on the island farm, nor interfered with his domestic happiness, until the month of August, 1778. To be sure all communication with the mainland had been cut off for a long time previous to this, and he, no doubt, in common with others on the island, had experienced some inconvenience from being thus restrained; but it was not until nearly two years after the British troops landed that he felt the full effect of the hardships which an invading army produced. At this time Barker was a young man twenty-six years old, with a family consisting of a wife and one child—an infant daughter.

During the time the British forces were in possession of the territory about him, Barker had managed, by great tact, to convey the impression to the enemy that he was a Tory, and their faith in him, as a friend to the King, was therefore well established. This apparent loyalty to the English crown had influenced the officers to treat him in a most friendly and courteous manner. Whether this pretended friendship for the British crown was the first step in a well-concealed and deep-laid plot the sequel plainly tells.

In August, 1778, one of the British cavalry regiments

took up its station not far from the Barker homestead, and the commanding officers made their headquarters at Barker's house. Instead of taking exceptions to this invasion of his household, Barker, on the other hand, perfectly in keeping with his pretended Toryism, at once became on the most friendly terms with the British colonel, catering to his wants with great assiduity. He lost no opportunity in showing him little kindnesses, even to the extent of supplying his table with poultry and other choice things. All of this had its effect, so that before long they were on the best terms. The Colonel reposed the greatest confidence in his host, and so completely impressed was this officer with Barker's loyalty to the King, that he gave him a pass to go in and out of the British camp. But this was not all; he was even permitted to visit the American camp, instigated thereto by the Colonel for the purpose of obtaining such information as he could from the "rebels." Barker used all his freedom with great caution and prudence, but the advantages attained were of far more importance to these so-called "rebels" than they were to this officer who had sent him.

A short distance from the homestead farm Barker owned another, to which he had given the name "Paradise Farm," and it is to-day known by that name. On this latter farm there is a high ridge or range of peculiar conglomerate rock, running north and south, from the top of which an extensive view of more than twenty miles can be had east, south and west. These rocky heights are known as Paradise Rocks, and during the summer season are much resorted to by the people of Newport to enjoy the beautiful view of the ocean and drink in the invigorating salt air. Over these rocks run stone walls, and in one spot a depression in the summit of this ridge forms a natural pass for the cattle and farm wagons to

reach the fertile fields, lying beyond to the eastward. In this pass farmer Barker had built a bar-way, and near this opening was a stake carelessly laid against the wall, and a "crotch" probably at the top of one of the sides to this bar-way.

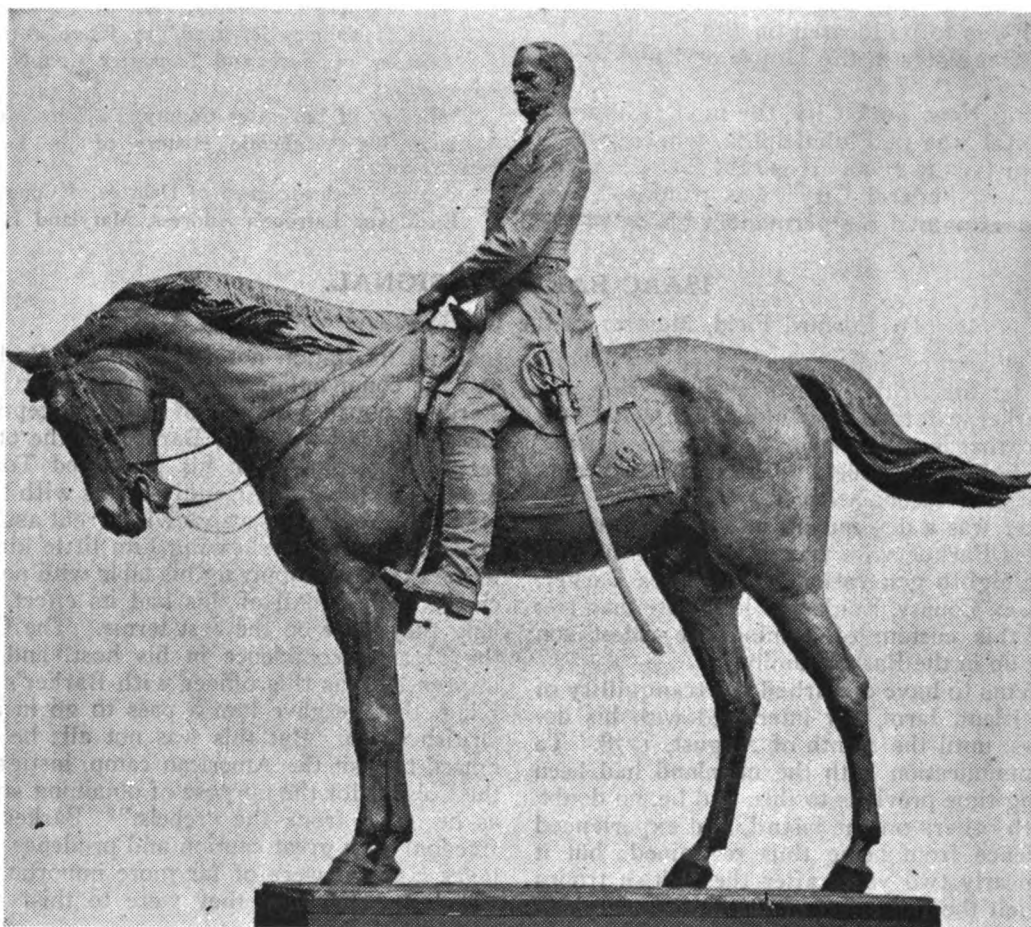
So entirely oblivious was the British colonel to any unfriendly act on the part of farmer Barker that he had paid no attention to his movements about the farm. If the Colonel had been at all suspicious he would have noticed that Barker appeared particularly attentive to this particular bar-way, and seemed to find great difficulty in placing the bars and stake in a position which satisfied him for any great length of time; but the frequent trips to the hilltop and the careful adjustment of these bars passed unnoticed.

In this month of August, 1778, occurred Sullivan's

expedition against Rhode Island, and the American army drove the enemy within his lines at Newport, and occupied the outlying country for some days, retreating, finally, from the island on the night of the twenty-ninth.

Not long after this, Colonel Sherburne, in command of one of the regiments guarding the eastern mainland shore, despatched Lieutenant Seth Chapin, with a small force, to the town of Little Compton, on the east side of the Seaconnet River. Upon his arrival at the point to which he had been assigned, Lieutenant Chapin took up a position nearly opposite to the Barker homestead, ostensibly for the purpose of guarding the shore. If it had been possible for the British colonel to have witnessed the manoeuvres of Lieut. Chapin, on the heights across the river, he would have noticed a man wonderfully intent

### "OLD TECUMSEH."



THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.  
Unveiled in Washington, D. C., on October 15, 1903. Courtesy of the *Washington Times*.

The equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman was designed by Carl Rohlf-Smith, the Danish-American sculptor. The ground covered by the monument is about 57x50 feet. The pedestal which supports the equestrian statue is of New Hampshire granite. On the east and west sides are two allegorical groups, "War" and "Victorious Peace." The extreme height of the monument is 50 feet, the statue proper being 17 feet 6 inches. Below the horse and rider are to be seen the four bas-reliefs, representing: "The Incident in the Battle of Missionary Ridge;" "The Battle of Atlanta;" "The March Through Georgia;" "Sherman in Camp at Night."

The statue was accepted by President Roosevelt and his councillors in active participation with patriotic societies, the statue commission, and military bodies of the regular and citizen soldiery amid one of the most imposing spectacles ever seen in Washington.

on watching, with a glass, every move and act of Barker's, as he carefully adjusted the bars at the opening in the pass over the rocks. "When Barker moved the stake in a certain direction, it had a significant meaning, and when he moved the crotch and stake, it had another; every move had a distinct meaning, and there were as many as a dozen different changes, each of which had a meaning."

But this was not all. About a mile from the house was North Point, jutting out into the Seaconnet; near the end of the point there was a ledge of rocks, in which was a half-concealed crevice, or hole.

Barker was allowed great freedom about the farm, both night and day, in fact, he went and came as though there was no army anywhere about his place. It was, therefore, possible for him to prepare a statement regarding the affairs on the island, and, in the evening, casually wander off towards the rocks at the point, and, if unobserved, place this communication in this crevice, and return home. Great caution, however, had to be exercised by him in this part of his work, for a guard was usually on the shore. In the morning, after having placed this letter in this improvised post-office, he would go to the hilltop, and arrange the stake and the bars in a way that would signify to Chapin that a letter was awaiting him, and that night, under cover of darkness, Chapin would silently cross over in a boat, and, ere many hours, the goings on in the heart of the British camp would be spread before General Cornell, the commander at the Tiverton headquarters, and often transmitted immediately to General Gates, at Providence, then commanding the Rhode Island department.

One night this telegraph and post-office department came near being terminated, and the operator at the Rhode Island end was in imminent danger of losing his life; for such would have been his fate had his actions been discovered.

So successful had his work been carried on that, like many others engaged in hazardous undertakings, Barker became careless, and, one night, as he was returning from the post-office, he was overtaken by two light horsemen, halted, and a pass, or the countersign, demanded; unfortunately he had neither; he told such a plausible story that instead of being taken a prisoner to the guard-house, for the guards doubtless knew him, he prevailed upon them to take him to his house. On their arrival he explained his wanderings to the Colonel in a manner perfectly satisfactory to him, and he was released.

Day after day, month in and month out, the news of the movements of the British so far as they came to Barker's ears, and he was in a position to learn considerable, was signalled across the river, and as regularly com-

municated to the American camp.

For a long time nothing came to the attention of the British that their movements were so well known; but at last the enemy awoke to the fact that by some means intelligence of their acts was being communicated to the American army, and the forces on the island were enjoined to use the greatest efforts to apprehend the person who was furnishing this information.

One day the Colonel, as he was seated at dinner, called Barker into the room. As he entered the Colonel said: "Barker, there is a traitor or spy among us—there is no mistake. Not a single thing transpires on this island but the rebels know all about it almost as soon as we ourselves. This traitor must be found out. Let me but see him and the rascal shall soon go into eternity!"

In telling this story, years after, Barker said it required all his strength of nerve to conceal his feelings. He knew the "rascal" was there in the presence of the Colonel, but with strong language he coincided with him and said: "Yes, the traitor ought to be hung," and promised to use his efforts to see that he was caught. "After that," said Barker, "I was more of a Tory than ever."

This little episode, no doubt, caused him to exercise the greatest vigilance in the management of his signal station, but it does not appear to have caused him to relinquish his efforts to do what he could for the cause of liberty. For fourteen months, alone in the heart of the British camp, without the encouragement of any one save the watchful eye of Lieutenant Chapin, with the penalty of death staring him in the face should his acts be discovered, he continued to transmit messages to the American Army by this crude method, and not until the enemy finally withdrew from the island did he cease in this hazardous and voluntary service.

Isaac Barker died in Middletown on the seventh of September, 1834, at the ripe old age of 82 years, and his body was laid away in the little family God's-acre lot on his farm. In 1870 his remains, with those of his immediate family, were removed to the cemetery in Middletown.

It is unfortunate that a story so thrilling, based on a service so unique, with abundant proof of its performance, should have been so transformed and misconstrued as that which has been published in a volume devoted to the heroic acts of the men and women of the Revolution, wherein the service is reported to have been performed by Barker's wife, and the method of signalling by the family washing, hung on a clothes-line. It would have been easy for the author to have ascertained the facts, and not perpetuated such an idle tale as an historical fact.

### JOHN PAUL JONES.

Lines written on hearing that an attempt is being made to find his resting place.

The valiant Scotchman, Paul alias Jones,  
To whom our mighty debt is overdue,  
Thank God our last request is for his bones,  
Yea, spirit, too.

He sleeps not well his foster home apart,  
Apart from Liberty and ocean's roar—  
Go forth and bring the dust of that brave heart  
To Freedom's shore.

Ay, look around—'tis late—but look around,  
Search out the unknown graves 'neath alien skies,  
For on some spot, perchance unhallowed ground,  
Our hero lies.

Wrapt in what ceremonies—no matter now;  
We would reclaim our dauntless ocean-scout;  
No matter where he passed away nor how—  
Go search him out.

Ay, be it soil of France or where it may,  
These hundred years and more have passed in vain,  
Go search and find, then bring his mortal clay  
To us again.

And let the flag, for which he fought, unfurled  
Flaunt all her glorious colors to the sky  
When he again shall cross the wat'ry world  
At home to lie.

FLOYD D. RAZE.

## LAFAYETTE.

BY GEN. GEORGE HARE FORD, PRESIDENT GEN. DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH, CONNECTICUT SOCIETY, S. A. R. (*Concluded.*)

A SPIRITED correspondence from Lafayette, filled with loyal and friendly sentiment, resulted in a treaty recognizing the independence of the United States at the Court of France. On receiving letters from his government announcing this alliance, he embraced Washington, and with deepest emotion exclaimed: "The King, my master, has acknowledged your independence and formed an alliance with you to secure and establish it."

Joy was universal and loudly expressed. Brigades were assembled, patriotic discourses were delivered, and the outline of the compact was read. Chaplains offered devout thanksgiving, which was followed by a running fire of infantry, and from right to left the entire army shouted, "Long live the King of France; honor to Lafayette."

The campaign of '78 opened with confidence. A vote of thanks from Congress was tendered to Lafayette for his prudence and skill as a General and a diplomat.

In the fall, leave was granted him to return to France, with a most flattering letter, in which he is referred to as "the idol of Congress, the army, and the people of America." Loaded with testimonials expressing the gratitude of the nation, he returned

should be properly clothed, and stated his plans for effecting it, guaranteeing ten thousand complete uniforms. This gave new life to the army and the people. Volunteers came from every section; wealthy merchants formed associations to aid the finances of the country, and banks offered substantial loans. He was in personal conference with our own Governor Trumbull, and together they did much to assist Washington in carrying out the measures thus suggested.

An incident in connection with Lafayette and Benedict Arnold is perhaps of sufficient interest to be related. Washington and Lafayette, returning from Hartford, where they had been in consultation, took the road for Fishkill, intending to visit West Point. On their way towards the headquarters of General Arnold, on the east side of the river, Washington was diverted in looking over some fortifications, and Lafayette, being disposed to press forward, was jokingly taunted by Washington on his anxiety to breakfast with Mrs. Arnold, who was a very charming woman. It was at this breakfast, with Lafayette seated at the table, that Arnold received the letter announcing the capture



\*Headquarters of Gen. LaFayette in Bristol, R. I., Sept. 7 to 20, 1778.

to the French Court. Although compelled two years before to steal away from his native land like a fugitive, he now returns to it clothed with the highest office of the Revolutionary army, laden with the honors and praises of a grateful people, and welcomed with enthusiasm and triumph by his countrymen.

Received at Court with every mark of respect and admiration by Louis XVI. and the beautiful and accomplished Marie Antoinette, French chivalry vying with itself to do him honor, he became the main connecting link between the United States and France.

While here he received from Dr. Franklin, as representative of the United States, a magnificent sword, voted him by Congress, elaborately carved with his motto, "Cur non?" and inscribed, "From the American Congress to the Marquis de Lafayette."

The French government promised him six thousand men under Count Rochambeau, armed and equipped, to be placed at the disposal of the American commander. In addition to this he obtained a loan of money from Holland under the guarantee of France to sustain the treasury of the United States.

In six months he returned to the United States as an American officer, without connection with the French troops, wearing his American uniform. On his arrival at Boston, the Cradle of Liberty, amid the most flattering acclamations of the multitude, he was borne in triumphal procession to the residence of Governor Hancock.

After four days he proceeded to Philadelphia to confer with Congress, where he expressed his desire that the whole army



of André, and his own imminent peril. With singular self-command, Arnold concealed his emotions and left the room, leaving word for General Washington that urgent business had called him suddenly to West Point. Arnold's treason, however, was not discovered until two days afterwards.

In the campaign in Virginia, by a singular coincidence, Lafayette was brought into immediate conflict with the British officer before whom his father had fallen 23 years before.

The siege of Yorktown soon followed, and in this closing and decisive scene of America's revolution, Lafayette acted a most prominent and conspicuous part. Although opposed by superior numbers, and by one of the ablest and most experienced Generals in the British army, he succeeded in out-manoeuvring them, partly driving and partly luring them into a corner where they were compelled at length to lay down their arms.

His career of glory in America was now in a measure finished. His services, his fortune, and his influence, direct and indirect, had won the gratitude and love of America. Swords were turned into plow-shares, the voice of rejoicing and thanksgiving went up from every dwelling in the land, and Lafayette was accorded the satisfaction of occupying the highest position in the hearts of the American people next to the immortal Washington.

Returning to Paris, his talents, his energies and his influence

\* These illustrations were loaned THE SPIRIT OF '76 by Col. Daniel Stevens of Bristol, R. I. The house is still standing and is occupied by Judge John P. Reynolds, a descendant of original owner.



were devoted to advancing the interests of the United States, and procuring commercial treaties which would put this country on as favorable a footing as possible with other nations. Through his influence the ports of Marseilles, Bayonne, L'Orient and Dunkirk were thrown open to exports of merchandise from the United States, which, with the exception of tobacco, were admitted free of duty.

Having arranged matters of this character as favorably as possible, he was impressed with a strong desire to once more meet his comrades of the Continental Army, and, urged by Washington and other friends, upon a cordial invitation being extended to him and Madame Lafayette, he visited America. He proceeded to Washington, and it is recorded that he embraced his beloved General. For twelve days they devoted themselves to each other.

The circumstances and conditions of the meeting of these two men upon this occasion were remarkable. One a venerable patriarch, Father of his Country, laden with the honors of a grateful people and the homage of the world; the other a youth in the prime of life and the morning of his manhood, like a son by the side of his father. Each had assisted in achieving the fortune and fame of the other. Their work accomplished, their triumph achieved, each was emphatically the man of the age.

Lafayette was everywhere welcomed by the people as the hero who had fought their battles. Accompanied by Washington he traversed the scenes of the recent war, and visited the Continental Congress then in session at Trenton, where he received the most distinguished marks of attention, and an honorable and complimentary welcome from the President. In his reply, his last sentence was as follows:

"May this immense Temple of Freedom ever stand as a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary of the rights of mankind; and may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their government."

He left New York on Christmas Day, 1784. One of the last incidents of his presence here was the interest which he took in a young man who had recently started a newspaper known as the *Volunteer Journal*, loaning him \$400 for the enterprise, which was the foundation of a fortune for Matthew Carey.

Again in France, he became exceedingly popular with the common people, and much respected by the royalty in consequence of his great influence, his ability, and his fairness. Personally, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette could not indorse and were not in sympathy with his democratic sentiments and opinions, yet his influence over the masses of the people made him a valuable ally for them, and they realized, in the threatening aspect of the French horizon at that time, that Lafayette would be useful, as he was in reality necessary to them. He was therefore made Commander of the National Guard, which position he filled with distinguished ability and diplomacy. He was also a member of the French Court, where he always advocated the cause of the people, the reduction of taxes, and the radical reforms that seemed imperative in consequence of the extravagance and follies of the reign of Louis.

The Declaration of Independence, framed, was hung upon his wall, and a corresponding space on the opposite side left vacant, as he expressed it, for the "Declaration of Rights for France." For eight years that space remained unoccupied.

The spirit of freedom was abroad. A new order of things was demanded. The French Revolution, which ended with the rise of Napoleon, was born and in its infancy. Lafayette, although in sympathy with reform and exceedingly popular with the people, was nevertheless loyal to the King, and held the nation in a balance for a long time before actual hostilities developed.

The Bastille was demolished, and the formidable key was sent to his friend Washington, and to-day may be seen at Mt. Vernon.

Twice he saved the life of the King and Queen. Proposal was made that the King should be deposed and Lafayette appointed Regent; but he would not listen. "If the King rejects the

constitution," he said, "I will oppose him; but if he accepts it, I will defend him. In this he never faltered, although his popularity far exceeded that of any other man, and after the French fashion, the huzzas and the enthusiasm were always for Lafayette. "Lafayette forever! Vive le Lafayette!" With great diplomacy he quieted the mob at Versailles in the famous riot, standing on the balcony behind the King. Sincere in his profession of republicanism, he relinquished his rights of nobility and dropped the title of Marquis.

During the exciting scenes accompanying the Reign of Terror, Lafayette, by his magnificent frame and physique, by his own personal efforts and his strong arm and muscle, frequently rescued some poor fellow whom the mob was inclined to hang to the lamp-post or pierce with the sword.

The year 1797 found Napoleon General-in-Chief of the Army of Italy, and Lafayette a prisoner in Austria, where he remained for several years.

In November, 1799, a little more than a hundred years ago, the Directorate gave way to the Consulate, with Napoleon at its head, and the banished and proscribed of all Europe were ordered to return to the homes of their youth. The password of the day was, "Liberty, Paris and Lafayette." His return was somewhat of a surprise to Napoleon, as Lafayette was a formidable rival in the affections of the French people.

Upon the fall of Napoleon and the establishment of a provincial government, Lafayette was placed at the head of a commission to treat with the allied powers, which position he filled, in spite of his advanced age, with the same honor and fearless integrity that had characterized his entire life.

He had almost reached his three score and ten. He longed to visit once more the country to which he was so much attached, and view the evidences of her growing wealth and power. Accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, he arrived in the harbor of New York on the 15th of August, 1824. To describe the brilliant parades, the triumphal processions, the costly fetes, the balls, the parties which followed him upon his journeys as he visited the various scenes of his early campaigns; to recite the fine speeches and describe the great enthusiasm of his triumphal tour, would be impossible. He visited the tomb of Washington, and was received by Congress in a speech by Henry Clay. He went to Charleston, Augusta, Nashville, Buffalo, New York, Boston, stopping at New Haven in the month of August. The Second Company of Governor's Foot-Guards acted as escort upon his arrival in that city; and during his stay he visited the house (still standing) owned and occupied by Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University.

He was present on the 17th of June at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument, fifty years after the first battle of the Revolution. Some of the old soldiers and officers were present and participated in the celebration of the day, some scarred and wounded and bent with years, leaning on their staves, and with their children and grandchildren and hundreds of thousands of loyal Americans assisted in laying the foundation of that monument on the historic spot where Warren fell.

Can we do better than to leave him here standing on this sacred spot, tall, well proportioned and strongly built, with ample forehead and regular features, eyes of greyish blue, prominent, expressive and full of kindness; in deportment, noble and dignified; with manners easy, graceful and winning; voice agreeable and of great capacity; habits simple and regular; diet abstemious and temperate, benevolence unbounded, ability demonstrated. In the words of John Quincy Adams in his eloquent eulogy:

"Pronounce him one of the first men of the age, and you have not yet done him justice. Turn back your eyes upon the records of all time, examine from the creation of the world to this day the mighty deed of every age and clime, and where among the race of mortal man shall one be found who, as a benefactor of his kind, shall claim to take precedence of Lafayette?"

# OURSELVES

## A Story that will always be continued.

When we assumed the publication of *THE SPIRIT OF '76* three months ago, the prospect of rejuvenation seemed almost hopeless. For the past few years, Mr. Louis H. Cornish, the sole editor and publisher, was forced, through pressure of outside business, to spend as little time as possible on the magazine. Each succeeding year saw a decrease. Rather than suspend publication entirely, he managed in some way or other, to insure its appearance monthly. We say "monthly" reservedly. At any rate, each volume was complete with twelve numbers, bearing the names of the months in consecutive order. With every issue, it was a case of "Hello, you here again?"

All this is changed now. *THE SPIRIT OF '76* has been born again. Apologies are no longer given, nor are they expected. To tell the honest truth, we have been surprised ourselves at the good results we have obtained. Three months is a short time, but when you stop to consider the amount of nervous energy and concentrated force that has been expended during that period, you will marvel less.

Talk of the sufferings of prison-ship martyrs! Talk of the poor devils in Wall street who worry themselves into an early grave over "the madness of much money!" Why, their lot has been easy compared to ours. The martyrs fought for a cause and lived with no thoughts of money. The servants of Mammon fight for money with no thoughts of the life outside.

We were up against it both ways. The cause—Patriotism. The support of that cause—Money.

In other words, we had before us the problem of making *THE SPIRIT OF '76* a magazine that meant something, a magazine that would be valuable, interesting and instructive. Likewise, the problem of getting money enough to pay expenses. So far we have succeeded.

*THE SPIRIT OF '76* is now a magazine that will stand comparison with any other magazine published, so far as its reading-matter is concerned. Readers have assured us of that fact in innumerable letters. The circulation has increased with amazing rapidity. So has the advertising.

But we are far from being satisfied. We intend to publish a better magazine. We intend to increase the circulation to 25,000 within a year. We intend to get good advertising.

So much for what we have done and what we will do. Now, for what *you* can do. Read the magazine carefully. If you can write, or think you can write, do so. Study your American history, and give us the product of your research. Renew your subscription promptly. Don't force us to keep hammering at you. Get other people to subscribe. They'll do it, if only you'll ask them. Get them to write for sample copies. Read the advertisements. If you see anything you want, write to the advertiser and tell him you saw such-and-so in *THE SPIRIT OF '76*. Every little counts—even Patriotism.

The bigger the circulation, the greater the advertising. A steady increase in both means more money. and that means—a *better magazine*.

It sounds absurd to say so, but every cent we take in will be turned right back into the paper. Perhaps you don't believe that statement. It's true nevertheless.

Now for a few of the letters we have received.

One man out in Chicago writes "we could not keep house without our favorite paper." That's putting it rather strongly. Yet we venture to say that inside of ten years, if that man continues to subscribe to *THE SPIRIT OF '76*, he'll be President of some big "trust," probably the "Servant Girls' Union."

Another man out in Topeka, Kansas, says "I might keep house without it, if I had plenty of beef steak and potatoes, but I would not want to be compelled to do so. Nothing but hard times would keep me from continuing to be a subscriber to *THE SPIRIT OF '76*." Heavens, what a responsibility rests on our shoulders! Think of the happy homes wrecked, should *THE SPIRIT OF '76* cease to exist. We may not be able to supply beef steak and potatoes, but we can furnish you with sufficient "food for thought."

Still another man from Philadelphia writes "I am very glad to learn that it is your purpose to make *THE SPIRIT OF '76* an organ of *all* the hereditary societies and as such I trust you will treat all alike." Not content with being the preserver of many unknown homes, we must perforce stand "treat." At this rate *THE SPIRIT OF '76* will speedily file a petition into bankruptcy.

A few days ago we received a letter from a man "out West"—that may mean almost anywhere—in which he says "I trust you will not 'weary in well doing.' In consideration of my appreciation, enclosed please find \$5." That man certainly deserves some great political office. The only position we have left to dispense with, a position that involves great responsibility and invests the incumbent with untold honor, is that of office-boy.

Other letters we have, too numerous to publish. They all, however, express the same thought in different ways. We like to get such letters. They signify the writer's appreciation in evident sincerity.

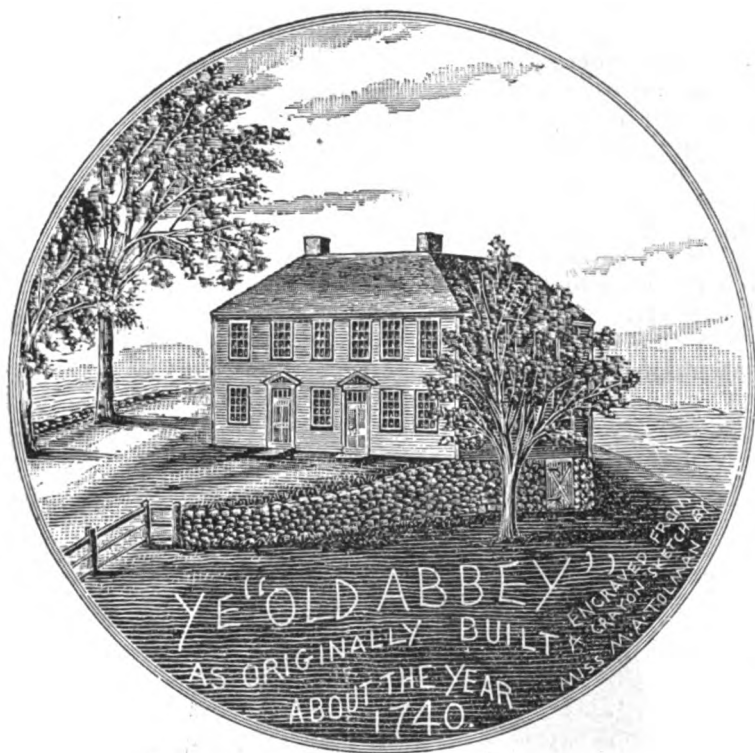
One thing more. We are working with a definite object in view—the diffusion of a more general knowledge of the subject of American History, the lesson for the future that may be drawn therefrom, and for the furtherance of that unknown quantity, that stands for so much and often means so little—Patriotism. To realize how much such work is needed, consider the alien population of the United States to-day, and its astonishing increase year by year; consider the children who are growing up in absolute ignorance of American ideals, of American principles, of American thought and traditions.

So much for this time. Possibly something more later. Yours very truly,

The Spirit of '76 Publishing Company.

**A SOLDIER'S HOME.***"YE OLD ABBEY."*

"Ye Old Abbey" still stands as a landmark among the fine old shade trees on Lindel Street, in the picturesque town of Leominster, which was included in the old town of Lancaster, Mass., where Josiah White built it, and also the first saw-mill within the limits of the new town, which was set off and incorporated in 1740. Mr. White married, March 14, 1739, Deborah,



daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Curtis) House, who was the first mistress of "Ye Old Abbey," and the mother of his fifteen children. She died September 22, 1768; he then sold his home in Leominster and moved with his younger children to Rockingham, Vt., where he married second, September 16, 1779, Elizabeth Pulsifer, who sleeps by his side in the old church-yard in Rockingham. Of his ten sons born in "Ye Old Abbey," nine served in the Revolutionary War: namely, Josiah, John, Samuel, Benjamin, Abijah, Asa, Luke (grandfather of Mr. J. B. White of Kansas City, Mo.), Abel and Phineas White, born in 1763, and when writing the genealogy of the family we thought him too young, and did not look for his Revolutionary record, but later it was sent us from the war records of Vermont. He served 15 days in Capt. Jonathan Holton's company, Col. Eben Wood's regiment, October 17, 1780.

They were all living except Josiah and Asa when their father died, in 1806, and with his other son and daughters, grand and great-grandchildren, numbered 323 living descendants, while 63 had passed on before him. (From his stone in Rockingham.) We have been able to find birth or baptism of 2,663 of his descendants for the "Genealogy of the Descendants of John White," although there are five of his children whose families we have been unable to locate.

MYRA L. WHITE.

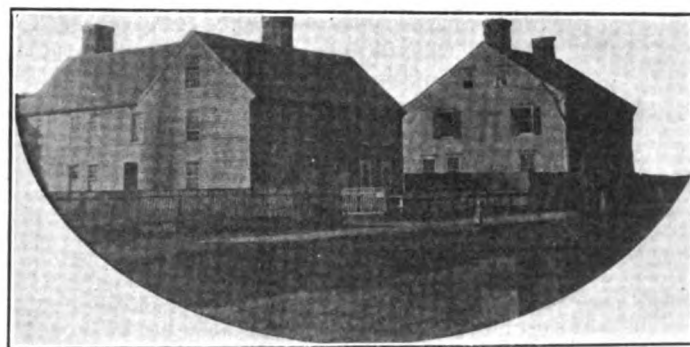
**THE ORIGINAL ROGER SHERMAN HOUSE.**

SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

On the site of the original dwelling house of Roger Sherman, in New Haven, Conn., the Union League Club of that city has erected a strikingly handsome clubhouse, which was formally opened on Monday, the 12th of October. THE SPIRIT OF '76 is indebted to Mr. Eli Mix for the illustration given of the old Sherman house, in which for a number of years his ancestors



THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, NEW HAVEN, CONN.



THE ORIGINAL ROGER SHERMAN HOUSE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

lived. His grandfather, Nathaniel Mix, lived and died there. The lot on which the house stood appears on the map of 1641, one of the earliest recorded maps in the history of the New Haven colony, and was known as the "Richard Platt" lot. In 1761, one hundred and twenty years later, the property was sold to Roger Sherman. It was during his visit to New Haven that George Washington made his headquarters in this house, staying in the upper right-hand room (See illustration).

## WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED CONCERNING ITS ORIGINAL OWNER, LIEUT.-COL. ROGER MORRIS, K. C.

**T**HE recent purchase by the City of New York at the old home of Lieut.-Colonel Roger Morris, K. C., on Washington Heights, now known as Washington's Headquarters, renders appropriate the publication of some extracts from a memorial address, by its former owner, to the British government. A copy of this memorial was discovered by the writer among the papers of Sir Guy Carleton, in the files of the Public Record Office, London, during this summer.

It is dated 12 April, 1783, and recites that the memorialist "commanded the 47th Regiment as Lieut.-Colonel from 19 May, 1760, to 11 December, 1764;" that he was then appointed a member of the King's Council, and in May, 1775, upon the general confusion in the city of New York after the affair at Lexington, he removed with his family to England, and returned only in December, 1777.

Meantime, as we know, his residence had been utilized as the headquarters of his old friend and companion in arms during September and October of the year 1776, and after the fall of Fort Washington had been inhabited by the Hessian General and his aides.

We learn that the government paid rent for the

house to Lieut.-Colonel Morris, and that this rent and his salary as Inspector of the Claims of Refugees was all the means he had at that time to support himself in New York and his family in England.

He tells rather pitifully how he had been possessed of ten thousand pounds sterling at the time of his marriage, besides the large estates of his wife in the Phillips Manor of Westchester and Dutchess Counties.

Not only had their fine home become the centre of warlike operations, but he had had the misfortune to lose his town residence with all its furniture in the great fire in New York of September 21, 1776.

In respect of all these services and losses, and of the damage done to his barn, out-house, fences, and the cutting of all his timber for the camps, he asks consideration of the British government.

As is known, in the year 1779 his estate was forfeited and sold by the American Commissioners of Forfeiture.

Colonel Morris is stated to have obtained compensation for his loss of this property.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

## IN AUTUMN.\*

The Kingsbridge road is bright to-day,  
Bedecked with nature's colors gay,  
The yellow dust upon the sod  
Is but the gold of goldenrod.

The hills around once more are green,  
As when with other eyes were seen  
Within this steep and narrow gorge  
The royal banners of King George.

The sleepy tide by Harlem's plain  
Ebbs southward, but returns again;  
So came the soldiers, dim and gray,  
That here made fight one bygone day.

On yonder height, where clings the pine,  
Was massed the Continental line;  
'Twas there with fire and musket crack  
The armies struggled forth and back.

Perchance by night the battle train  
Storms, fights, and then retreats again.  
Perchance the pines hide misty hosts,  
With sentries wan and picket ghosts.

Long silenced is their warlike shout;  
Their drums are stilled, their lights are out;  
And few remember those who trod  
Above the green and springing sod.

Yet they are here. In trenches deep,  
Yankee and Hessian soldiers sleep,  
The kindly earth is their abode;  
God rest them by the Kingsbridge road!

JOHN JAMES MEEHAN.

\*THE SPIRIT OF '76 is indebted to Mr. W. L. Calver for these lines, which were inspired by the discovery of certain Revolutionary relics just below the steep hillside of Fort Tryon, N. Y., where the battle was fought on November 16, 1776.



Hon. Edwin Warfield of Baltimore, formerly President-General of the National Society S. A. R., has been elected Governor of Maryland on the Democratic State ticket.

Yes, give me the land that hath story and song,  
To tell of the strife of the right with the wrong;  
Yes, give me a land with a grave in each spot,  
And names in the graves that shall not be forgot;  
Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the tomb,  
There's grandeur in graves—there's glory in gloom,  
For out of the gloom future brightness is born;  
As after the night looms the sunrise of morn.  
And the graves of the dead with the grass overgrown  
May yet form the foot-stool of Liberty's throne,  
And each simple wreck in the pathway of might  
Shall yet be a rock in the temple of Right."

—Father Ryan.



### GEORGIA AND JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE.

**G**EOORGIA, with its mountains and its valleys, its old red hills and green plains, its pine forests and its cultivated fields, its great lakes and rivers, its vast territory, its manly men with their ready response to friend or foe, its pure-hearted, loyal women, the "Empire State of the South," stands to-day a fitting monument to that great and good man, James Edward Oglethorpe, who called it into being.

In the Book of the Immortals this prince of English gentlemen must be reckoned without a peer among the wise, altruistic, far-seeing men, who like himself established colonies in America. Viewed as an effort of undefiled philanthropy, his work on this continent for humanity stands without a parallel in American history.

Handsome in feature, of commanding presence, with a fine native intelligence, polished by education and environment, a favorite at the English Court, a success in society, in politics, in business, he, nevertheless, turned away from the life he was so ably qualified to adorn, and in 1732 came to a far-distant land, for the exalted purpose of making a home for the homeless and to plant hope anew in the hearts of those worthy but unfortunate debtors of England, into whose lives the sunshine of the promise of better things seemed forever shut out.

His splendid manhood, his trained intelligence, his ample fortune, he gave to this beautiful purpose, without one thought of profit to himself, without a hope of personal gain. His compensation and reward came in the realization of a life lived worthily. Georgia remembers his sacrifices, and honors his heroic exploits.

The Colonial Dames of the State, Mrs. Georgia Page Wilder, president, have undertaken as their loving task and peculiar duty the renovation of the Oglethorpe Battery, which still stands, though in decay.

This society of patriotic women have replaced the old wall—forty feet front and sixteen feet high—and are now endeavoring to make the work permanent and solid. Even the old towers will be made to look as they once did.

When the renovation is completed, a bronze tablet will be placed on the old fort by the Dames to tell the inquiring stranger something of Georgia's infancy.

The State, led by the Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames and Sons of Colonial Wars, is now moving with a common impulse to further honor the memory of Georgia's founder, by erecting in Savannah a splendid marble monument that will voice even in soundless tone the praise of James Oglethorpe.

By a concerted movement the cities and towns will give a grand ball for the benefit of the monument fund in December.

The writer feels sure that the good wishes of all true patriots will be extended for the speedy completion of this work.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,

*Vice-President Oglethorpe Monument Association.*

### HONOR FOR MISS M'LANE.

Miss Frances Moulton McLane, great-great-granddaughter of General Jonathan Moulton, first brigadier general to be appointed in the Revolutionary army, has received the scholarship of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Barnard College.

Miss McLane is a freshman at Barnard. She was graduated last June from a Brooklyn high school. Because of her illustrious American ancestry she was chosen to represent the New York City Chapter at Barnard. She is descended from Sir Thomas Moulton, one of the signers of the Magna Charta, and from Richard Warren, who came to this country on the Mayflower. Daniel Webster and John Greenleaf Whittier were distantly related to the family.

### GEN. GRANT'S HOMESTEAD.

The old homestead of Gen. Grant in Galena, Ill., has been deeded to that city by the children of the former President. The citizens of Galena presented this house to Gen. Grant in 1865, just after the Civil War. The building will probably be converted into a hospital.

Cardinal Gibbons says of America: "Every time I go to Europe I contrast things there with America, and then I praise God for the establishment in this country of a home for the oppressed."

### THE FLAGS AND BANNERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The flags of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution are authentic fac-similes of those used during the American Revolution, and were made only after careful historical investigation by the Society's committee and under its personal supervision.

The collection at the present time numbers seventeen, as follows:

(1) The present United States national standard; (2) the flag of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing the arms of the State; (3) the standard of the Society of Sons of the Revolution; (4) the first National flag of the United States; (5) the Continental or Grand Union flag; (6) the flag of the Floating Batteries; (7) the Crescent Flag of Fort Sullivan, S. C.; (8) the Rattlesnake Flag; (9) the flag of the Continental Navy; (10) Naval Privateer Flag used during the Revolution; (11) the flag of the First Pennsylvania (Continental) Line Regiment; (12) the flag of the Hanover Association of Lancaster County, Penn.; (13) the flag of the Independent Battalion, Westmoreland County, Penn.; (14) the Royal (or Bourbon) flag of France; (15) Count Pulaski's Banner; (16) the flag of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard; (17) banner containing the Washington arms.

A brief history of each flag has been prepared by the chairman of the Committee on Flags. Two of these sketches are herewith given as being of especial interest.

#### (7) THE CRESCENT FLAG OF FORT SULLIVAN, S. C.

The Crescent Flag used in the heroic defence of Fort Sullivan (now Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston harbor), against the British in June, 1776, by Colonel William Moultrie, was the first American flag used in the South in the Revolution. It consisted of a dark field with a white crescent in the upper right hand (dexter) corner.

Colonel, afterwards General Moultrie, states in his memoirs that "as there was no national flag at the time, I was desired by the Council of Safety (on September 13, 1775, on taking possession of Fort Johnson, on James Island, in the harbor) to have one made: upon which, as the State troops were clothed in blue and the fort was garrisoned by the men of the First and Second Regiments, who wore a silver crescent on the front of their caps, I had large blue flag made with a crescent in the dexter corner, to be uniform with the troops. This was the first American flag displayed by the South."

It was this flag that the gallant Sergeant William Jasper, of South Carolina, in the attack on Fort Sullivan, the following summer, fastened upon a sponge-staff and replaced upon the cation in the midst of a furious fire, after it had been shot away by the enemy's fleet and had fallen outside the parapet upon the beach. For his heroic act Governor Rutledge, the following day, presented him with his own sword, and thanking him in the name of his country, tendered him an officer's commission, which Jasper modestly declined.

#### (15) COUNT PULASKI'S BANNER.

A cavalry guidon of double crimson silk with the designs on each side handsomely embroidered in yellow silk, and the letters shaded with green. On the obverse side of the banner appears the "all-seeing Eye" within a circle of thirteen stars, surrounded by the motto, "Non alius regit." On the reverse are the letters, "U. S." encircled with the motto, "Unita virtus forciat."

This banner was made for and presented to the brave Count Pulaski by the Moravian nuns at Bethlehem, Penn., after he had raised and organized an independent corps of sixty-eight horse and two hundred foot at Baltimore, Md., in 1778. Pulaski received the banner gratefully and bore it gallantly through many battles until he fell at Savannah, Ga., in the autumn of 1779. The banner was saved by his lieutenant—though himself severely wounded—and it eventually reached Baltimore after the close of the war, where it was used in the procession that welcomed Lafayette to that city during his visit to this country in 1824, and was then deposited, first in Peale's Museum, and afterwards with the Maryland Historical Society (in 1844), in whose rooms it is still carefully preserved.

But little of its former beauty remains, the crimson silk being now faded to a dull brownish red. The size of the original flag is only twenty inches square.

The presentation of the flag to Pulaski and the soldier's glorious death are commemorated by the poet Longfellow in his stirring "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns."

CAPT. HENRY H. BELLAS,

*Chairman of the Committee on Flags.*

## SOCIETY NOTES.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City have arranged an attractive program of historical and social interest for the coming season. The society will continue to devote much energy toward raising money for the fund started several years ago for the erection of the Continental Hall, in Washington. Altogether the chapter has raised \$2,500 for this fund, it being the largest contribution made by any chapter of its size in the country. On December 2 the chapter will erect a tablet at the old Whitehall Tavern to commemorate the embarkation of Washington from the old Whitehall ferry. The unveiling of this memorial will be attended with interesting ceremonies.

William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., Newport, R. I., held its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. Thomas P. Peckham, at which time the reports of the various officers were read and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Regent, Mrs. Kate Burlingham; vice-regent, Mrs. Clara A. Pinniger; secretary, Miss Susan W. Swinburne; assistant secretary, Miss Etta M. Peckham; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah A. N. Sayer; historian, Miss Edith M. Tilley; registrar, Miss Katherine M. Stevens; executive board, Mrs. Eliza A. Kaull, Miss Susan P. Swinburne, Mrs. Annie M. Bryant, Mrs. Isabella H. Sanborn, Mrs. Hattie F. Goffe, Mrs. Mary M. S. Robinson; entertainment committee, Miss Susan P. Swinburne, Mrs. Hattie F. Goffe, Mrs. Sarah P. Landers, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Benson, Mrs. Martha U. Peckham.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have undertaken the patriotic task of raising a fund to pay for the erection of a Virginia building on the grounds of the St. Louis Exposition. The building is to be a reproduction of Jefferson's home at Monticello.—Lynchburg (Va.) *News*.

Miss Eugenia Washington Moncure was married on October 7th in Washington, D. C., to Mr. Charles Edwin Brown of Seattle, Wash. The bride is the daughter of Thomas Gascoigne Moncure and Jean Washington. Her mother was the granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington, brother of Gen. Washington. She is also a niece of Dolly Madison. Miss Moncure is a prominent member of the Washington D. A. R.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R., placed upon the Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier, Vermont, September 24, a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

Marquis de Lafayette  
passed the night of June 28, 1825,  
in the old Pavilion  
which stood here.

This tablet is erected by  
The Marquis de Lafayette Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
1903.

Historical addresses were delivered by Rev. A. N. Lewis and Hon. Joseph A. De Boer. Mrs. W. A. Briggs, the Chapter Regent, unveiled the tablet.

MISS CARRIE E. DEAVITT.

The sun-dial that marks the site of the historic elm on the City Hall Park at Pittsfield, Mass., is further evidence of the patriotic work that the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing.

The tree of which this sun-dial is a felicitous and enduring memorial, marking its location, was familiarly and lovingly called by later generations the "old elm." When the first plantation of Pontoosuc was settled it was a fully grown tree, in its prime, rearing its stately head above the surrounding forest. When a clearing was made it was spared from the woodman's axe on account of its beauty. The first road was deflected to avoid it, and from that time until it was cut down, on July 25, 1864, it was a most conspicuous ornament of the public square, and was so fortunately located as to mark almost the exact center of the town. When the new meeting-house was built, in 1790, it was thought to be in the way. Mrs. John Chandler Williams vigorously protested, and is said to have interposed herself, after three blows had been struck, between the tree and the axeman, to make her intercession effectual. Her prompt and righteous action resulted in her husband offering to give the town for its public square as much of his land lying south of the highway as it would give from its meeting-house and

burial lot on the north. It would seem that Mr. Williams gave more than his offer called for, and to this incident Pittsfield owes its present public square, and to Mrs. John Chandler Williams's memory a debt of lasting gratitude, unless the railway companies adopt the whole square for their waiting stations.

The "old elm" in its vigorous prime was 126 feet in height, and it was 90 feet to the first limb. Until it was seriously injured by a bolt of lightning, June 30, 1841, it had a full, well-proportioned top, and was in all respects a fine, healthy, well-developed tree, "whose giddy top the morning loved to gild," the pride of every citizen, the admiration of every visitor, and a most notable landmark. Even in its later years, when it became a spectre of its former self, or, as Dr. Holmes put it, when it "needed a wig," it was carefully cherished, until it became a menace to the public safety. On the 25th day of July, 1864, it was cut down, amid universal regret. Its age was computed, from the annual marks, to be 340 years. Although the computation was a careful microscopic one, there remains a reasonable doubt of its accuracy. It is enough to know that for more than a century it stood.

Patient through sun and rain,  
Waiting with graceful persistence,  
With yielding but rooted resistance,  
The North winds wrench and strain

for all time.

The dial occupies a position a little to the southwest of where the old elm tree stood. The base is two feet and 10 inches across and six inches thick. The shaft is octagonal in shape, two feet nine inches in height. The dial itself is 13 inches across,



SUN-DIAL GIVEN BY PEACE PARTY CHAPTER, D. A. R.

circular in shape, and five-sixteenths of an inch thick. The dial is of brass, and the base and shaft were hewn from the finest Vermont marble. The figures upon the outer edge of the dial are black, and the inscription, also in black character, reads as follows:

Let others tell of storms and showers,  
I'll only mark your sunny hours.

On a brass plate at the base of the dial is the equation of time, while another brass plate bears these words:

"Site of the  
historic elm of Pittsfield.  
Erected by Peace Party Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
July 25, 1864; June 23, 1903."

These dates indicate the time of the hewing down of the tree and the date of dedication. On the dial is the insignia of Peace Party Chapter. Around the sun-dial a small iron railing is to be erected.

The Colonial Chapter (New York), Daughters of the Revolution, of which Mrs. Henry Helper is regent, is planning to give a series of card parties during the winter.

## SOCIETY NOTES.—(Continued.)

CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—  
CELEBRATION OF THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISBANDING  
OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

By a proclamation of Congress, dated October 18th (1783), all officers and soldiers absent on furlough were discharged from further service; and all others who had engaged to serve during the war, were to be discharged from and after the 3d of November following. A small force only was to be retained in service until a peace establishment should be organized.

About the 25th of November, the British army embarked from New York, and a formal entry took place of the Continental military and the New York civil authorities, General Washington and Governor George Clinton, on horseback, leading the procession. The contrast between the American and British troops was striking. The residents of New York had been accustomed for a long time to military display in all the finish and finery of garrison life. The British troops leaving were equipped as if for show, and with their scarlet uniforms and burnished arms, made a brilliant display; the troops that marched in, on the contrary, were ill clad and weather beaten, and made a forlorn appearance. The city was a scene of public festivity and rejoicing. A few days later Washington prepared to depart for Annapolis, where Congress was assembling, with the intention of asking leave to resign his command. A barge was in waiting, about noon on the 4th of December (1783), at Whitehall Ferry, to convey him across the Hudson to Paulus Hook (now Jersey City).

The principal officers of the army assembled at France's Tavern, now on the corner of Broadway and Pearl Street, New York, to take final leave of him. On entering the room, and finding himself surrounded by his old companions in arms, who had shared with him so many scenes of hardship, difficulty and danger, his agitated feelings overcame his usual self-command. Filling a glass with wine and turning upon them his saddened countenance, he said: "*With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you.*"

Washington departed to Annapolis, resigned and returned to his home at Mount Vernon. The War of the Revolution was ended, the independence of the thirteen American colonies had been accomplished, and the United States of America was assured of a place among the nations of the earth, which it has since become.

This day and the events associated with it was celebrated by the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, by a banquet held in San Francisco, on Thursday, October 22. In view of the fact that the California Society was the first body in inception, institution and organization, to unite the descendants of Revolutionary patriots and perpetuate the memory of all those who took part in the American Revolution and maintained the independence of the United States of America, unusual interest centered on this anniversary celebration.

The response to the toast, "The Disbandment of the Continental Army, 1783," was given by Compatriot George C. Pardee, Governor of California. Governor Pardee responded in a manner that aroused his hearers to the height of enthusiasm.

Maj.-Gen. McArthur, U. S. A., who ably responded to the toast, "The Disbandment of Other United States Armies," was given a hearty greeting both before and at the conclusion of his remarks.

Compatriot Warren Olney, Mayor of Oakland, responded to the toast, "Was the Loss of her American Colonies a Blessing or a Detriment to Great Britain?"

A manifestation of patriotic sentiment by this and kindred societies seems especially pertinent at this juncture, in view of the fact that certain organizations in our midst are refusing membership to those citizens who are members of the State militia, thus striking at the foundation of a system of national defense, wisely adopted by our forefathers. Such action can only emanate from an influence inimical to our free institutions, and calls for our condemnation.

Furthermore, if patriotism and love of country prevailed, as our ancestors knew it, there would be no anarchy, no unions or societies claiming rights and oaths of allegiance superior to the law and the constitution of the government, no expelling of members because of their obedience to the call of the law to military service.

Our national government was made by a patriotic and intelligent people, for the control and protection of a patriotic and intelligent people, and it is suited for such a people, and not the ignorant, corrupt and unpatriotic. It is suited for a people who love their country and their country's flag, and not for a

people whose only watchword is "*Long live the King,*" or "*Long live the Emperor.*"

Our government is so constructed that it needs for its successful operations the constant care and guiding hand of a people whose love and faith is in the constitution, and are willing to give good citizenship.

It is not for our people to interest themselves in elections, when convenient to themselves, nor only when conditions political are so bad that a revival or reform is necessary, but we should be always in evidence, when nominations and elections are to be made for office-holders, and such is true patriotism and love of our country.

If love of our country, freedom of speech, and of the press, life, liberty and property and independence of foreign control, were worth fighting for in the War of the Revolution, for eight years and more, then our people should be willing to assume and carry the burdens of good citizenship, and if they do, then our forefathers have not fought in vain, and "government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Thoughts of a similar nature are expressed so strongly in the letters of regret that were read from Gen. E. S. Greeley, President-General of the National Society, S. A. R., and from Charles F. Adams, President of the Massachusetts Society, S. A. R., that it seems advisable to quote from them. Gen. Greeley wrote:

"We have also another great duty to perform, and that is, the education of the foreign hordes that come to make their homes among you. Teach these people the true meaning of the words 'independence' and 'freedom,' that they may know the difference between 'freedom' and 'license.' This is a work which the National Society has inaugurated, and the matter has been placed in the hands of a committee on education, who will immediately publish and distribute in several languages a circular pamphlet which will set forth in concise terms and in a clear manner the principles of a free government. Our great work is not only to perpetuate the memories of the fathers and to commemorate their achievements, but a greater work, which is to inspire the youth of our country with love of country, and patriotic devotion to its flag."

Mr. Adams said:

"Both Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution recognize that the tremendous influx of immigrants to our shores necessitates concerted action upon our part to eradicate as speedily as possible un-American ideas from their minds, and educate especially the children of foreign birth to become true and loyal American citizens. We believe that every good American citizen irrespective of race, creed or politics, desires the best possible municipal, State and national government, and as descendants of patriotic sires our energies should be directed to secure that result."

"The future prosperity of our trade and commerce and advancement in national ethics will largely depend upon the earnest and enthusiastic work of patriotic organizations represented in the National Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, each performing their part in the great assimilation of foreigners into this nation."

The editorial in THE SPIRIT OF '76 for October emphasizes still further the great need of "alien education," and the assimilation of foreign ideas with American thought and purposes. Too much cannot be said on the subject. The California Society feels its responsibility, and is doing its best to meet it.

GILES H. GRAY,  
President California Society,  
Sons of the American Revolution.

YORKTOWN DAY.—DINNER GIVEN BY THE ILLINOIS S. A. R. SOCIETY.

In the early part of the afternoon of October nineteenth, 1781, at Yorktown, the humiliation of the British army was keenly felt by its brave officers in surrendering to the victorious Americans. They felt the disgrace of laying down their arms to their American patriots whom they held in slight esteem, as a parcel of rebellious subjects of no particular importance and deserving punishment for their daring insubordination.

By the overwhelming defeat of Cornwallis's forces they knew that for the present the deathknell had been sounded to British sovereignty over the United States of America. Could they have seen the future strength and power of the new nation, which sprang into existence at the first shot at Lexington, the

## SOCIETY NOTES.—(Continued.)

humiliation of their pride in the surrender would have been less, but the sense of what they had lost the keener.

The great victory gained at Yorktown will ever be fresh in the minds of the youth and men of America. With it began the rapid progress of American civilization and national unity. Patriotic societies keep alive the memories of important epochs in American history by the celebration of anniversary days. The Illinois State Society Sons of the American Revolution, which is one of the foremost patriotic societies to engage in the promotion of loyal movements and the observance of important Revolutionary events, gave a "Yorktown Day" dinner, October nineteenth, at the Hamilton Club, Chicago. Two hundred members, including guests, were present. Letters of regret were received from Maj.-Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A., Maj.-Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., Congressman Hamilton, Michigan, and Hon. Edwin Warfield, Maryland.

The speakers and their topics were: Judge R. S. Tuthill, "The Lesson from Yorktown;" Judge O. H. Horton, "The Responsibility of Success;" Hon. L. Y. Sherman, "The West in the Revolution;" Dr. W. B. Leach, "Common Sense Patriotism," and Rev. Dr. Lawrence, "The Spirit of '76." The responses to toasts were heard by attentive listeners, and the eloquence of the speakers elicited hearty encores, attesting to the interest of the compatriots and the popularity of the speakers. Mr. Sherman is one of the present candidates for Governor of Illinois, and while Speaker in the lower branch of the General Assembly at Springfield energetically aided in the passage of the Illinois State flag law. The Hungarian Orchestra rendered choice selections. Professor Carnes gave humorous recitations, and the Lexington Quartette sang a number of popular and patriotic songs. The toastmaster was Daniel Miner Lord, president of the society. Mr. Lord spoke on the importance of the day and added to his popularity in the capacity of toastmaster.

The banquet-room of the Hamilton Club was beautifully decorated with flags, banners, shields, portraits of Revolutionary officers and unique designs. The center of the banquet tables were decorated with oak leaves, ferns and red carnations, while American beauties lent their color to the speakers' table. Among those at the speakers' table was a son of a Revolutionary soldier—ex-Judge Shreve, an officer in the Civil War: Col. Long, and an officer in the Spanish-American War, Col. Lauman, while at an adjoining table were seated the Chicago Continental Guard, composed of members of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

An after-dinner program printed on old gold satin ribbon was placed at the side of each plate, with the following sentiment at the top: "Patriotic societies foster the love of country and keep alive in successive generations the memory of the deeds of the founders of our republic."

The dinner was given by the Society as a complimentary entertainment to its members, the expense being paid from the funds in the treasury. The menu of seven courses was excellent, and the wine was drunk from loving cups. The sociability of the compatriots was apparent in every part of the banquet hall. A Yorktown Day souvenir was given to each member present. The occasion was successful in attracting a large number of the society, arousing enthusiasm, promoting good fellowship, creating new interest, and winning the expressed determination of many present to lend their aid in advancing the patriotic work of the society.

C. K. M.

A meeting of the board of managers of the Michigan Society, S. A. R., was held at the headquarters in Detroit, on October 8th. The chair was filled by the Hon. Thomas Pitts, president of the society, who had just returned to the city after quite an absence, very much improved in health. Arrangements were made for holding the annual banquet some time during the coming winter. The Hon. John Goode of Washington, D. C., will probably be the principal speaker. At the meeting Mr. George William Bates, historian-general of the national society, pleasantly surprised the board by presenting a beautifully framed certified copy of the Declaration of Independence—a fac-simile of the original, bearing all the signatures and surrounded by the coats-of-arms of the original States. This interesting gift constitutes a beautiful and appropriate addition to the mural embellishments of the Michigan Society's rooms at No. 80 Griswold Street, Detroit.

I have just learned that Mr. John Waterman, an honored citizen of the village of Arcadia, Mich., is one of five generations who have fought in American wars. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, his grandfather a soldier in the War of 1812, and his father a soldier in the Mexican War. He himself served in the War of the Rebellion, and his son served in the Philippines.

HYLANDE MACGRATH.

The Illinois State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has nominated Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller for the office of president. Mr. Miller has been actively identified with the Society for the past ten years, is a trustee of the Holland Society of Chicago, and a member of the Huguenot Society of America, New York. He is well and favorably known in connection with flag legislation, having been chairman of the flag committee, and is at present a member of the board of directors of the American Flag Protective Society, of which Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., is president, and Major-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., is vice-president. Mr. Miller has won the confidence and respect of the members of the Society, who wish to show their appreciation of his unselfish and patriotic work by making him president of the Society for 1903-'04.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held at the headquarters of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., October 20th, at 2 p. m., President-General Edwin S. Greeley presiding.

The report of the Treasurer-General was read and accepted. Question of the next place for holding the National Congress was discussed and communications received from St. Louis inviting the Congress there, were read. Messrs. Walter S. Logan, James D. Hancock, and Morris B. Beardsley were appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The Registrar-General, A. Howard Clark, was authorized to compile and publish the Year Book for 1903. The acceptance of Mr. Wallace Donald McLean as chairman of the National Press Committee was read and approved. Amendments to the National Constitution received from the Colorado and Oregon State Societies were then read, and the Secretary-General was authorized to send a copy of the same to the several State societies for their action. After a few minor transactions of business, the meeting was adjourned.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will endeavor this year to raise the sum necessary to place a bronze tablet in the Boston Public Library, commemorating the noted writers of patriotic verse and song. The design has been made by Mr. Charles R. Harley of Belmont, Mass. The trustees, as well as the Municipal Art Commission, have passed a vote of acceptance. Mrs. Adeline Frances Fitz, State Vice-Regent, is chairman of this committee. Appreciating the national love which pervades Americans as well as the power of popular song, Mrs. Fitz suggested that this work be chosen as the patriotic work of the year.

Mrs. Fitz has been an ardent student of the history of our nation's songs. Her lectures are favorably known among the women's clubs and organizations. She has reached the hearts of music-lovers with her own choice bits of song. Her compositions have a rare charm and have met with responsive appreciation.

In her letter to the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, outlining the work of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Fitz says: "It is hoped all patriotic men and women who desire to have an interest in commemorating these men will invest the small sum of five cents in a souvenir postal card issued by the society to start the fund."

This post-card was designed by Mrs. Marie Wilcox Fitz, formerly a member of the New York School of Design. It represents an old-time choir; the verse,

"Let tyrants shake their iron rod,

And slavery clank her galley chains,

We'll fear them not, we'll trust in God;

New England's God forever reigns."

is taken from Chester, our first Revolutionary hymn.

These cards can be secured in small or large quantities at the State headquarters, 816 Colonial Building, Eoylston Street, Boston, Mass.

## DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

Meeting of the executive board of the National Society at the residence of Mrs. William Gerry Slade, in New York City, on Friday, October 9. The following preparations were made for the annual meeting of the Society in New York the first part of January:

January 7—Delegates entertained at the Honor Day luncheon of the New York State Society at Delmonico's.

January 8—Meeting of executive council in the forenoon. Open meeting of all delegates in the afternoon.

January 9—Meeting of National Executive Board.

January 10—Sunday religious services.



The subject of memorials to John Paul Jones, Commodore Cassira and Commodore Bainbridge, will be brought before the National Society. Mrs. Kate Kearney will be appointed Regent of the District of Columbia Chapter.

The monument erected on the field where the battle of New Orleans was fought has been left unfinished for over thirty years. The Louisiana branch of the Society has raised money, beautified the grounds, has aroused interest in the State Legislature and secured the gift of the land to the national government. An appropriation of \$50,000 is now desired to complete this memorial on the ground where one of the most memorable battles was fought and victory gained by untrained forces against the trained forces of Wellington. There is no patriotic movement of a national nature South of Chattanooga, and the South has been neglected when appropriation favors for such objects have been bestowed.

It is hoped that every patriotic heart will respond and all will lend their efforts and influence to complete this work, which is under the auspices of Mrs. John B. Richardson, President N. S. U. S. D. 1812, State of Louisiana, 1625 Prytanio Street, New Orleans, La.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,  
President N. Y. State Society, Daughters of 1812.

Those who are interested in the preservation of Fraunces's Tavern, recently acquired by the City of New York, will be pleased to learn that under the direction of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, it will be restored as nearly as possible to its condition at the time that Washington made it his headquarters. Since that time many changes have been wrought in its interior, which have more or less obliterated some of its most attractive architectural characteristics. The auxiliary will endeavor to re-arrange all the rooms so as to conform to their appearance in the Washington period. The executive board of the auxiliary, of which Mrs. William Brookfield is president, held its first meeting at the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt Cross, 26 West 35th Street, when the details of the work to be undertaken were discussed and other plans for the season considered. The building is to be opened as a museum of relics connected with Washington, his officers and men of the Continental army, as soon as the changes desired can be completed.

#### MRS. HARTLEY'S GIFT.

Mrs. Marcellus Hartley of New York has given an endowment of \$20,000 to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter (Hudson, N. Y.), D. A. R., for the maintenance and purchase of books for the free library in the Chapter house. A few years ago Mrs. Hartley gave the Chapter-house, the building having been the dwelling place of her grandfather. She also made a gift of several thousand dollars to the Chapter some months ago.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL MEMORIAL )  
TO THE HEROES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. )  
916 F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1903. }

EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76:

239 Broadway, New York City:

My Dear Sir:—As you are probably aware, a special committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution to endeavor, if possible, to secure a monument or memorial in Washington to the heroes of the Revolution. The committee is exceedingly anxious to do something to bring about this result at the earliest moment. Will you kindly confer with your member of Congress, if possible, and urge upon him the importance of aiding in securing favorable action of Congress so that we may obtain a monument or memorial without further delay.

It is indeed surprising that the heroes of the Revolution—the men who took the most active part in the foundation of our Republic—have never been recognized at the National Capital. This is an important patriotic work in which all lovers of their country are deeply interested. The cost will be comparatively small when compared with the real merit of the proposition.

We hope you will give this matter your earnest support. Shall be glad to hear from you on the subject. If you cannot have a personal conference with your Representative, will you not write to him? There certainly can be no objection to this movement, and there are many arguments in its favor.

Yours very truly,

B. H. WARNER,  
Chairman Special Committee.

#### BOOK NOTES.

'76 *Lyrics of the Revolution*.—This volume is intended for the patriotic people of America, who hold in grateful remembrance the memory of those who fought the battles, framed the Constitution, and administered the government in the early days of our country. The poems presented were written almost half a century ago by the Rev. Edward C. Jones, M. A., and have been published in memory of her father by Julia L. Walker.

*American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century*. By Edward Stanwood, author of "A History of the Presidency," etc. In 2 volumes, large crown 8vo. Mr. Stanwood's book is the most thorough and comprehensive work on the tariff ever produced. It covers the whole ground from colonial times to the Dingley Tariff, and is the result of a careful study of the original sources as well as of all prior works upon the history of single tariffs, or of the subject as a whole. It avoids merely academic discussion of the theories of protection and free trade. The author regards the controversies that have been waged over the tariff as chiefly political and secondarily practical; and takes the view that the arguments based upon the theories of rival schools of political economy have had little influence in forming public opinion, or in guiding public action. Although he writes as a protectionist, the narrative of occurrences and the summaries of debates are scrupulously fair and equally full for both parties to the controversy, thus enabling those who disagree with his conclusions to find material for dissent. Among the noteworthy original discussions, aside from that upon the Constitutionality of Protection, the following may be mentioned: The Protective Character of the First Tariff; Hamilton's Report on Manufactures; Secretary Walker's Report (1846); The Situation After the Close of the Civil War; and The Industrial Upheaval in the Last Quarter of the Nineteenth Century. Mr. Stanwood's earlier books have established his reputation as a writer on both the political and the economic aspects of this subject.

*American History and its Geographic Conditions*. By Ellen C. Semple. With maps and charts. 8vo. In this fresh interpretation of our national history, Miss Semple shows the tremendous part that geography has played in evolution, war, travel, and commerce. The position of mountains and mountain passes, the size and direction of rivers, the course of trails are seen to have been powerful factors in the life of the nation. The author shows that they have determined the course of emigration, the plan of campaign in war, the distribution of settlements, and laid down in advance the routes of our railroads. Indeed, she gives them a dramatic significance which lifts geography out of the dull round of formal study into a captivating pursuit. Her book may be said to be the first important geographical contribution to the new science of Anthropogeography. It is adequately illustrated by maps and charts, showing the paths of migration, the distribution of population, the movements of armies in war, and the course of trails and railroads in commerce.

"A Forest Hearth" (Macmillan Co.), Mr. Charles Major's new story, is as different as possible from his former books. Life and love among the pioneers in Indiana during the '30's form the theme, which is, in brief, a vigorous story of the men and women and children who developed that particular portion of the wilderness into one of our most fertile and productive States. Dic Bright's love for Rita Bays carries him through queer adventures in the wilderness and in Indianapolis, and their friend Billy Little helps them out of many scrapes. So vivid a picture of the pioneers of the Middle West has never before been painted.

*On the We-a Trail* (Macmillan Co.)—The scene of Miss Caroline Brown's new story is laid in nearly the same region as Mr. Major's, but the date is fifty or sixty years earlier. Incidentally the tale portrays the lives of the American pioneers in the "Great Wilderness" during the Revolutionary War, the capture and recapture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes on the Wabash, and the final fall of the fort under George Rogers Clark, when the lovers are finally reunited. "We-a" is the name of a subtribe of Indians, and also the name of the famous war trail on which much of the action takes place.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has written an unique piece of literature, which will appear in *The Century* during the coming year. It is to be called "The Youth of Washington," and in it an attempt has been made to produce in the form of autobiography a human picture in which historical facts shall be interpreted rather than literally reproduced. Dr. Mitchell, it is understood, was induced to undertake the work through his success in por-

traying Gen. Washington in the novel of "Hugh Wynne." The author imagines the Father of His Country sitting down at Mount Vernon in his old age and recording solely for his own eye the story of his "youthful life and the influences that affected it for good or ill." To do this Dr. Mitchell has attempted to enter into the personality of his subject, to produce in his own mind an illusion of the events of a century and a half ago, and then to write down his impressions by sheer force of visualization.

Sir Gilbert Parker's book on Quebec is a revelation of the amount of stirring and bloody history that centres around that famous old city. Into it comes one of the most splendid tales of heroism in the world—the defense of the Long Sault by Adam Daulac and sixteen other Frenchmen against seven hundred Iroquois.

#### FIND ANCIENT RELICS.

Relics of a prehistoric town inhabited by mound builders have been discovered in Montgomery County, Ind. State Geologist Blatcheley, who has received samples of various articles, says that the collection is superior to any in the world. It comes from the farm of J. H. Allen, which he and Winton Utterback have been years in exploring. In the course of their researches, without opening the mound to any considerable extent, they have discovered an axe, fifteen arrow-heads, a ceremonial stone and utensils for making bowstrings.

The axe is a big one, much too large and unwieldy for use in war. This specimen is almost perfect. The ceremonial stone, however, is the relic that has taken the fancy of the State geologist. It is a smooth piece of stone resembling a double bladed axe, with two grooves cut in the blades. An uninitiated observer might take the stone for the petrified vertebrae of some monster fish. Mr. Blatcheley says he believes this to be the finest relic of the kind in the world.

#### NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Ranger Section of the Navy League of the United States has been formed at Portsmouth, N. H., by Mr. O. L. Frisbee and other members of the Paul John Jones Chapter, S. A. R. Mr. Frisbee was the founder of the Paul Jones Club, Portsmouth, N. H., and Pepperrell Association of Kittery, Maine. He is a member of the Massachusetts Society, S. A. R., Massachusetts Commandery of Navy Orders, and is chairman for New England of the Order of Pequot and King Philip.—*Communication.*

#### A REAL DAUGHTER.

Friday, October 2, was the eighty-eighth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers, one of the very few real Daughters of the American Revolution, her father having been a soldier in the War of the Revolution. As a mark of affection, the Milwaukee Chapter of the D. A. R. adjourned its first meeting Friday afternoon at an early hour and the members went to call upon Mrs. Thiers and offer their congratulations.

The Milwaukee Chapter has decided to extend somewhat the scope of its work, and new committees will be appointed to take charge of the new work. This will include the preservation and decoration of graves of Revolutionary War soldiers; Wisconsin history and historical places; real daughters and sons of the Revolution, and relics of early history.

#### NECROLOGY.

At Simsbury, Mrs. Eleanor A. Crandall Phelps, widow of Jeffrey O. Phelps. Mrs. Phelps was born in New York State fifty-five years ago. She taught school in West Hartford previous to her marriage to Mr. Phelps in Rocky Hill, August, 1879. She leaves four step-children, Mrs. Aaron L. Eno, Jeffrey O. Phelps, Jr., Mrs. James K. Crofut, and Mrs. Joseph R. Ensign, all of Simsbury, and six step-grandchildren; also a brother in New York State, a half sister in Kansas, and an aunt, Mrs. William Sessions, of Rocky Hill. She belonged to the Simsbury Methodist Church, and until her health failed took an active part in the work of the society. She was a member of Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Simsbury.

FOR SALE—Issues of THE SPIRIT OF '76, for May, September, October, November, December, 1895; January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, 1896; January, March, April, May, June, October, November and December, 1897; March, 1898; June, October and November, 1899; December, 1901; and August, 1902. Address J. N. Waite, 112 Chestnut St., Albany, N. Y.

#### BUCHAN'S GIFT TO WASHINGTON.

THE *Scottish Patriot*, published monthly in Glasgow, is endeavoring to locate the token box sent by the Earl of Buchan to George Washington in 1791.

"It seems," says the *Patriot*, "that the Earl of Buchan, the friend and patron of Robert Burns, was so delighted with the heroic part that General Washington took in the American War of Independence, that he sent him a box made from the oak that sheltered Sir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk. The letter from Lord Buchan, which we subjoin, will explain the story better than we can tell it. But we are left to solve an interesting problem, and we appeal to any of our American friends who can help us to solve it, and that is, To whom did General Washington give the box, and in whose possession is it now? The letter is as follows:

(Copy of the Earl of Buchan's letter to Gen. Washington, President of the United States of America, sent inclosed in the box of Wallace's oak.)

DRYBURGH ABBEY, June 28, 1791.

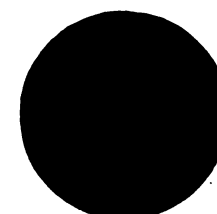
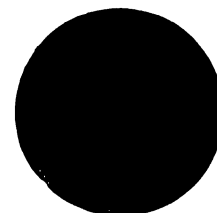
Sir—To use your own emphatic words, "May that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the American people a government instituted by themselves, for public and private security, upon the basis of law and equal administration of justice, preserving to every individual as much civil and political freedom as is consistent with the safety of the nation," and may He be pleased to continue your life and strength as long as you may be in any way useful to your country.

I have intrusted this sheet, inclosed in a box made of the oak that sheltered our great Sir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk, to Mr. Robertson, of Aberdeen, with the hope of his having the honour of delivering it into your hands, and meeting with your protection as an honest man seeking for bread and for fame in the new world by the exercise of his talents.

This box was presented to me by the Goldsmiths' Company of Edinburgh, from whom, feeling my own unworthiness to receive this magnificently expressive present, I requested, and obtained permission, to make it over to the man in the world to whom I thought it was most justly due.

Into your Excellency's hand I commit it, requesting of you to transmit it, on the event of your decease, to the man in your own country who shall appear to your judgment to deserve it best, and upon the same considerations that have induced me to send it to your Excellency. With the highest esteem, I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,  
BUCHAN.



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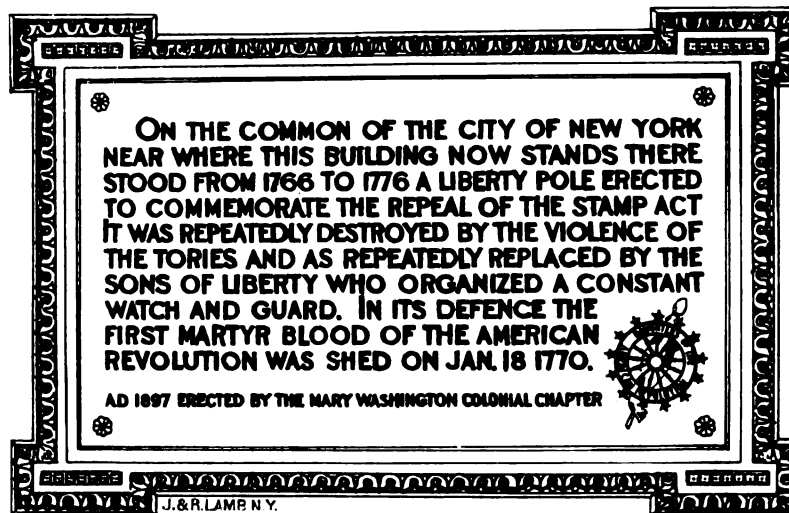
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

WASHINGTON ROBINSON N.Y.

DECEMBER, 1903

VOL. X. No. 4. WHOLE No. 112

In This Number Begins

## THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR A PURITAN ROMANCE

— BY —

Roy Melbourne Chalmers

SHORT ARTICLES BY VARIOUS CONTRIBUTORS

Patriotic Societies and their doings—

Christmas Review of the Latest Books

The "Strike" Problem and the Evils of Organization  
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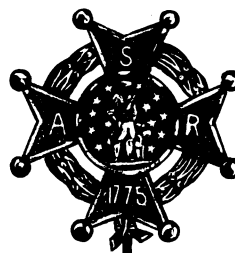
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Vol. X.

DECEMBER, 1903.

No. 4.

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT. 1894

## ORGANIZATION AND WEALTH.

**L**ABOR organizations have long since ceased to be a panacea for the tyrannies and iniquities of capital.

Combinations of capital and labor, each for themselves, doubtless have their legitimate ends, but when either one defies all laws of justice and presumes to curtail the privileges of individual liberty, there is need for intervention.

Reports reach us daily of strikes being inaugurated, of industries being tied up and business at a standstill, of thousands of workingmen forced to become a part of that great army of the "unemployed," until certain questions are settled, certain demands granted, or certain concessions made. Individual liberty has become a misnomer. Organization is now synonymous with tyrannical despotism. Democracy is being perverted into oligarchy.

From the view-point of organized labor, the "open shop" menaces union control in the industry in which it exists. The right of an individual to sell his labor when and where he pleases, for as much as it is worth, is denied. Allegiance to the constitution of the United States, which guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all people of the country, is thrown to the winds. "Thou shalt" or "Thou shalt not" takes precedence over "In God we trust." In the dispensation of Divine justice, who is there among us to act as arbiter? Who is the all-wise and far-seeing person who can predict the outcome of these multitudinous discords? Who can show us the way to control these forces that are organized to work destruction to our American institutions?

We can best know what to do if we first know the

nature of the evil to be remedied, and of the good to be secured. Theoretically the root of all evil is money. If the country was less prosperous, if there was less money in sight for us all to covet, there would be probably some cessation in strikes, scandals of the Post Office Department, corruption in municipal politics, in Ship-Building companies, and the like.

"The insane rush for wealth," says one writer, "with every scruple thrown to the winds, cannot show itself and boast itself without firing the imagination and reducing the integrity of people all over the country. It has been a glorious period for riches, but a disastrous one for morals; almost all of us find money so useful, and need so urgently a little more of it than we can get, that there is always danger that speech in derogation of the pursuit of it may degenerate into cant."

This then is essentially the nature of the evil to be remedied. The evil is in ourselves, and is a part of our human nature. In the mad scramble for wealth, society organizes itself into forces that prove detrimental not only to the material progress of the country, but that preclude any possibility of the higher standards of morality. Preaching carries little weight unless followed by practice, and in seeking some effective remedy for the prevention of strikes, and all this degeneracy of our public and private life, we must look more to our own individual actions. Very likely strikes will some day be prevented, the open shop unquestioned, and organizations of capital and labor work together harmoniously.

In the meantime, did we but remember that there is more to live for in this world than some would have us believe, there would be less discord and actual misery to be remedied.

## A NEW MAJOR ANDRE.

**I**T looks as though we were to know a new Major Andre. History has recorded his deeds and posterity has formed its opinion of his character, but it is left to Mr. Clyde Fitch, the playwright, to portray the "real Major Andre." Mr. Fitch has been delving among musty old records, deciphering illegible manuscripts, and substituting between the lines *ad libitum*. The result is a marvel of versatility, a Major Andre, actor, painter and poet, an all-round good fellow. He is the master of many trades. From his head protrude bumps that would throw a phrenologist into ecstasies of delight. The Fitch Andre is a "lovable and sympathetic figure," a man willing to give his life for a woman's cause, a man popular with men, handy with the brush and palette, witty and forceful in rhyme, and a player with strength in pathos and charm in comedy, a soldier in the strictest sense of the word without the instinct of a spy. So much has Mr. Fitch found that it would not be surprising to see this stage chameleon handle a needle as well as a sword, preach as effectively as he swears, and become a matinee girl's idol as well as a battle-scarred hero. To the playwright all things are possible.





that he was of H— (Aunt Mary's chirography is unreliable, meant it for Hull, she avouches). John had more children: Paul, Oliver, Belle, Silas, Luke, Reuben, Constant, Reluctance, Supply, Impatience, Preserves, Neverforgot, Make-haste, Hold-fast (36 altogether, but have an idea that last few were horses. Puritan maidens were often toothless at 20—make a note of that; also try to find who knocked them out). I conjecture that Nehemiah was one of the children born at sea. It is extremely discouraging, however, not to learn anything definite concerning him, for half-a-dozen words of uncontrovertible proof would at once establish my eligibility to the S. D. M. B. C., into which I would sail with flying colors. I shall wear my pale lavender gown at the banquet."

Aunt Mary had proved her line of descent back to Jubedah Gillum—or some other gentleman with an equally dulcet sounding name—who was presumed to be the son of Nehemiah—Ouch! there is that pain in my back again—the genealogical stitch! But the committee demanded the actual facts that Nehemiah himself had lived, and was no New England myth. "Prove to us," they said, "that Jubedah had a father; then and not before, you may come and eat with us and pay dues as a member of our distinguished society. Try to find out if he had a mother, too; for such a thing may be also possible.

Aunt Mary was desperate, yet sanguine. She wrote to all of the Gillums in the directory for information. In response came many brief and disappointing notes, most of them curt and impatient in tone. Other Gillums kept her two-cent stamps and answered not at all. One conscientious gentleman of New Jersey, however, was rather communicative.

"It affords me great pleasure, m'am," he wrote in a cramped, ploughman's hand, upon Cheeny, blue-lined paper, "to state that I am descended from Nehemiah Gillum—only I'm afeard it hain't the Nehemiah you allude to. This un fot in the Rivolutinary war, and plowed the ground that I plow now; hence we air vev proud of the old farm and its associations. If the trolley had come along hear last yere, instead of goin' up by Bill Smith's, I might hev got my price for the farm.

"Yes; it's an old landmark, indeed; and I'm jest patriotic enuff to appreciate the beauty of hevin' brave ancestors. I never heard tell of your Nehemiah. My Nehemiah was scalped by the Indians after the war. But he didn't die, and after heavin' slew the savage that cut him, he recovered his own scalp from the warrior's belt. To-day it is hung over our dining-room table, and we use it as a uneeke fly-catcher in summer, with a little pulverized sugar. Any time you want to come out, we will take pleasure in showin' it to you. We hev room for a limited number of summer boarders, fresh eggs, milk, pleasant drives, and no muskeetoos. Yours truly Joshua Gillum."

Reply from a rude capitalist:

"MISS MARY GILLUM,

"*Dear Madam:*—I have no knowledge whatever of the person you speak of, and think it highly improbable that you and I are related. Yours, etc.,

"JOHN GILLUM."

Aunt Mary bit her lip savagely with her best set of teeth when she read this; her truculent sentiment shall not be repeated.

### III.

One insufferably hot day we sat together in the public library. Tall heaps of books stood upon the table

about us, their pages soiled by innumerable marks of Aunt Mary's tireless fingers, and vilified by many and many a muttered, bitter imprecation from my own lips. The drowsy, languid air of that August day I can never forget, nor the stale, ancient, musty smell of the books that I so abominated; the books that told the story of people who had lived their lives in an age so narrow and severe that I dread to linger over the very thought.

I was reading the History of Witchcraft, a particularly cheerful subject for a mind that had grown as morbid as mine had of late. Aunt Mary was searching indefatigably for Nehemiah, as usual. Several persons were fast asleep at the tables. The head librarian had manifested his lurking mistrust of us by many suspicious glances.

Even the horribly fascinating theme of witchcraft failed to keep off the drowsy feeling of that drowsy day, and I felt that I could not resist the overpowering desire for sleep much longer—until, my eye chanced to straggle over a paragraph which held a new interest for me, and I was at once seized with a sensation so decidedly eerie, that, despite the blood heat of the thermometer, a chill stole up and down my spine.

I had read that "a detestable witch, Mary Gillum, spinster," had been executed over two centuries before!

How did it happen that Aunt Mary Gillum was watching me so sharply at that moment? What was that queer, indescribable light in her eyes? I knew the whole truth then: My father's sister had not died in the seventeenth century after all. Now I could account for my swift and premature decay. Until then I had attributed it to the debilitating genealogical hunt, when it really had been my constant propinquity to a witch. I would confront her with my suspicion.

"Look," said I, shuddering as I pushed the book before her, with a finger upon the significant passage. She read, then glanced at me again with a look that turned me cold.

"Were you?" I whispered, transfixed.

She answered with a laugh so spontaneous and shrill that the sleeping genealogists awoke with one accord, while the distant librarian held up a warning finger.

"I wish I could run back and see if it were not so," I said.

"Then," said she, "your wish shall be granted."

Once more that awful glance permeated me through and through. She made a quick motion with her wrist, which caused the loose silver on her bracelet to jingle noisily. Then the bright daylight turned to twilight, and from twilight to gloom; and in this weird darkness I heard the great disc of time whirling with the even rhythm of passing years, decades and centuries, turning back over ages that had lived and died, and bearing me with it.

(To be Continued.)

### THE FLAG.

All hail! bright ensign, whose strips and whose stars  
Give promise of glory and vict'ry's wars.  
Float on, oh! flag through the coming ages,  
O'er sin and shame, wrong and hate victorious,  
Sung by poets and revered by sages;  
Float on, till the land which gave thy birth,  
With freedom's glad messages fill the broad earth.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, LL.D.,

President of the New Jersey  
Society of the S. A. R.

## A REPORT BY GEORGE W. BATES, HISTORIAN-GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### I.—THE EVOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

**A**N active force has always existed in this country, operating to restrain those tendencies which threaten the perpetuity of our free institutions.

The John Peter Zenger libel suit in New York was the first defense of the rights of mankind and the liberty of the press in this country. In January, 1770, the British soldiers in New York cut down the Liberty pole erected by the people in that city. The "Sons of Liberty" appointed a committee to prevent the soldiers being in the streets after roll call. Placards ridiculing the citizens were found posted about the city. The soldiers found putting them up were arrested and taken before the Mayor. A rescue was attempted, and a fight ensued. The soldiers were driven toward Golden Hill (John Street, between Cliff and Burling Slip), and a soldier, a sailor and three citizens were wounded as the result of the affair. This battle of Golden Hill was the beginning of that contest, so fearful in its comment, so doubtful in its progress, so splendid in its results.

The first direct opposition to the Stamp Act came from Virginia. The famous resolutions of Patrick Henry and the celebrated speech that followed aroused and set on fire a public spirit. The proposition of Richard Henry Lee, made in 1768, was renewed in 1773, and a Committee of Correspondence, with Jefferson, Carr, and Lee as members was established. The organization of the "Sons of Liberty" soon followed and spread throughout the colonies. Then there was the association of patriots in North and South Carolina, known as the "Regulators," who gave fight to Governor Tryon, and although defeated, the contest is known in history as the "Battle of Alliance." In Boston there was found on the morning of August 14, 1765, hanging from the "Liberty Tree," the effigy of Andrew Oliver, the royal stamp officer, and a boot out of which the devil was looking. The "Liberty Tree" was cut down, but it soon became the rallying place of the "Sons of Liberty." The Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773, was a result of this agitation, and the first organized opposition to the aggressions of the British Crown. This was followed in Maryland by the organization of "The Association of the Freemen of Maryland," and in Frederick County, July 2, 1774, the people resolved not to suffer tea in their houses, so long as Parliament insisted on taxation. The British bark "Peggy Stewart," with a cargo of tea was not permitted to land the "detestable weed," and its owner was compelled to run the vessel ashore and set fire to it with his own hands. Since this time Maryland is accustomed to celebrate "Peggy Stewart Day" on the 19th day of October in commemoration of this event. In Rhode Island, the "Daughters

(The annual report of Mr. George W. Bates, Historian-General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was presented before the National Congress, held at New Haven, Conn., the 30th of last April. The report, read before the delegates assembled, was of a nature calculated to claim the absorbing interest of every patriotic person, whether a member of the Sons of the American Revolution or not. Notwithstanding this fact, the report has hitherto remained unpublished in any form. Excerpts have been made and the report otherwise further condensed to meet the requirements of this magazine.—Ed.).

of Liberty" were organized and declared that they would not conform to the pernicious custom of drinking tea, nor wear any of the manufactured goods from England until the tax was repealed. These events clearly demonstrated that public sentiment could be directed through a patriotic association.

Now follows the "Society of the Cincinnati," whose motto is: "He forsook all to save the Republic." Then came the "Liberty Boys," followed by the "Mohawks,"



MR. GEORGE W. BATES.

out of which came the "Columbia Order," managed by a system of Indian government. The chief head was to be known as the "Great Father," with thirteen sachems or counsellors, who represented the thirteen original States or colonies. The first meeting was on May 12, 1789. The "Great Father" became later the "Great Sachem" and other officers were chosen. The Society of Tammany, the lineal descendant of such an order, celebrated its centennial in the big wigwam on Fourteenth Street in New York, July 4, 1899. On the 14th of April, 1775, the first anti-slavery society in the United States was formed in Philadelphia, with Benjamin Franklin as president, and Dr. Benjamin Bush as secretary.

The War of 1812 brought out "Young America," led by Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and others, resolved to defend and maintain in due respect the government in the contest with Great Britain. The animosity engendered

Great Britain by the War of the Revolution became intensified by the growing spirit of nationality. The impressment of Americans into the English navy touched the national pride, which would not accept the principle maintained by England, "once an Englishman, always an Englishman." This was indeed the war of Independence, while that of 1776 was the War of the Revolution.

The "Society of the War of 1812" was shortly afterwards organized. The "Improved Order of Red Men" started in 1833, and while it never took any political stand, it had a distinct influence in the formation of a distinctively American sentiment. In 1834, there appeared in the Columns of the *New York Observer* the letters of "Brutus," and in them the writer revealed what he claimed to be a "foreign conspiracy" to destroy the American government through subversion.

About that time, there was also published a letter from the Duke of Richmond, later the Governor-General of Canada, to the same effect, that this Republic will be a receptacle for the bad and dissatisfied population of Europe; that they will bring with them their principles, and will adhere to their ancient and former government and laws, manners, customs and religion, and will propagate them among the natives; that they will become citizens and entitled to vote; that this will create different classes, and soon there will be discord, dissention, anarchy and civil war, and some popular individual will assume the government and restore order, who will be sustained by the sovereigns of Europe, and so aid in the destruction of the Republic.

This letter gave rise, in 1835, to the "Native American Party," then to the "American Republican Party," which denied to the foreigner any voice in the government until after a residence of twenty-one years in this country. In 1844 the "Sons of America" was organized, and soon afterwards came the "Order of United Americans," both of which were organized to arouse the people to the impending dangers arising from the vast increase and influence of foreign immigration. Out of this came the organization known as the "Know Nothings." As growing out of the slavery movement came the "Southern Rights Club" in the South; and the "Abolitionists" and the "Anti-Slavery" societies in the North. Those in the South were united under the name of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," which had for its object secession and the setting up of the "Confederate States of America." In the North came the "Union League."

On October 22, 1875, a meeting was held in San Francisco to form a Society of the Descendants of the Soldiers of the Revolution. It was proposed that it should be national in its character, but it was not until July 1, 1876, that the organization was completed. On the Fourth of July following, the first public celebration was held. The society thus formed was entitled the "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," and is undoubtedly the parent of the present hereditary patriotic societies.

A few years later, on April 30, 1889, a meeting was held in Fraunce's Tavern, New York, when the "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution" was organized. It was in the "Long Room," made hallowed by the presence of the great Commander-in-Chief and his fellow officers one hundred years before, and which witnessed their final farewell, that this society had its origin, and was then and there dedicated to the sacred purposes of its existence with those inspiring words of Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Thus it appears that there has been potent a force to create a public sentiment, which served to protect and aided to establish our republican institutions. As we follow the history, it will be seen that at each stage there was something that intensified the American spirit and which brought forth the hereditary patriotic society at the hour when the country required it.

## II.—THE WORK OF THE STATE SOCIETIES, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DURING THE YEAR.

The reports received the past year from California, Kansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, the Empire State Society, the Syracuse Chapter of the same Society, Massachusetts and Michigan—all indicate that these State Societies have been at work to bring to public notice some important Revolutionary event or character, which was the occasion of their celebrations.

## III.—THE SOCIETY'S RELATION TO QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

A review of the political condition of the country raises the question as to what should be the position of this Society on questions affecting the public welfare. It has been thought that its objects and purposes were foreign to such questions. The ever increasing force with which these questions bear down upon the stability of our institutions compels us to take a positive and aggressive stand on such questions. The "irrepressible conflict" is now present. It involves the perpetuity of our institutions, and it is for us to deal with it on the basis of the principles of the Revolution, which this Society is founded to maintain. These principles stand for free institutions. The Revolution was fought to secure them, and our ancestors have striven to maintain them. Fidelity to such principles make it equally our duty to preserve them. The past was only an era of creation. The time is now that of preservation. The conserving influences of this Society should be exerted to the end that a public sentiment may be created to counteract the hostile influences now existing in this country, and which threaten these sacred inheritances of American freedom. The principles of the founders must ever be kept dominant among the people. There is no influence equal to an enlightened public sentiment, created by a true national spirit in a representative government. It is the province of this Society to arouse such a public sentiment. We must take an advanced position in these matters. Otherwise we fail to reach the high purposes for which this Society is organized, and thereby imperil its future usefulness. History shows that these national patriotic societies have always proved themselves equal to the emergencies in the past. We believe that this Society will not fail in this great crisis in our country's history.

## GIFT OF GEN. KEARNEY'S PORTRAIT.

Mrs. Ellen Kearney Bascome of St. Louis, an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has presented the Historical Society of New Mexico with an oil portrait of her father, the late Gen. Stephen Watts Kearney, who took formal possession of the territory of New Mexico in the name of the United States in 1846.

Lynn has a real daughter of the Revolution in the person of Mrs. Charlotte W. Moody, widow of Joseph Moody, who is now in her ninety-eighth year. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. Julia Young, at 55 Alley Street.

### MAINE IN WAR.

**M**AINE, although a province of Massachusetts until 1820, has a history of its own. Maine men have always stood shoulder to shoulder with the sons of the old mother Commonwealth, and they share in the glory of her history. Nobly have they borne the responsibilities of their times. The early settlers, as civilization demanded, bravely contested with the savages the right to occupy our rugged soil, and the story of their lives is one of heroism. In 1690, nearly all were driven from the province, but their sons and grandsons returned and reoccupied the abandoned homesteads. The siege of Louisburg, in 1745, was suggested by a Maine man, William Vaughan. Gen. William Pepperrell, a Maine man, commanded the troops, and a considerable portion of the officers and men were from the province. Gen. Pepperrell was knighted for the wonderful success of that expedition. Sons of Maine served bravely during the campaigns of the seven years' war, and at the first alarm from Lexington they grasped their muskets and marched at once to Cambridge. At Machias, the gallant men of that little settlement gave us, on June 12, 1775, the "Lexington of the seas." At the siege of Boston, Maine men did valiant service in the trenches, and of the soldiers who heroically checked the advance of the British army at Hubbardton, one-fourth were from the province of Maine. Maine men were at Quebec with Arnold, also at Ticonderoga, Long Island, Stillwater, Saratoga, the surrender of Burgoyne, spent the winter at Valley Forge, were at Monmouth and Quaker Hill, and followed the fortunes of the Continental army until the surrender at Yorktown in 1781, remaining in the service until November, 1783. The daring fishermen of our coast served in the Continental navy and were with John Paul Jones. They proudly walked the decks of our privateers in two wars, and dealt blows that were felt by our enemies.

In the great Civil War our record is known of all men. Maine sent into the field over seventy thousand of her sons. It was one of her regiments that returned with the largest number of battles recorded on its flag, of any regiment in the service, and another of its regiments had the greatest loss of any in a single battle. The colors which they bore are in the State House at Augusta, emblems of the devotion of the men of Maine in maintaining the integrity of the Union.

In a word the men of Maine have fallen in every war from King Philip's until the surrender at Santiago, and they lie buried on nearly every battlefield.

The land is holy where they fought,  
And holy where they fell;  
For by their blood that land was bought,  
The land they loved so well.

NATHAN GOOLD,  
*Registrar Maine Society,  
Sons of the American Revolution.*

### TENNESSEE, THE "VOLUNTEER STATE."

**T**ENNESSEE is the only State whose early settlers took its territory from populous, warlike, savage Indian tribes, held and settled it without any military aid from the General Government.

In April, 1780, Maj. Patrick Ferguson, commanding the 37th Regiment, British regulars, sent a message by a paroled prisoner of Sevier's Regiment, "that if the men west of the mountains should not bury their opposition to the British Government, he (Ferguson) would march his army over the mountains, burn and lay waste their country." Lincoln had lately surrendered his army, Gates had but recently been defeated, his army killed, captured and dispersed; McDowell's forces disbanded; Georgia, South Carolina, and most of North Carolina were occupied by the British, and they were marching northeast through North Carolina toward Virginia in Gen. Washington's rear, with none to dispute their advance. In response to Ferguson's message Colonels Sevier and Shelby conceived, planned and organized the campaign which resulted in the utter destruction of Ferguson and his entire army at King's Mountain. Of this battle Thomas Jefferson said: "It was the joyful enunciation of that turn in the tide of success which terminated the Revolutionary War with the seal of Independence."

Before war was declared in 1812, 2,500 men volunteered and the State furnished 27,833 soldiers.

Tennessee fought the war with the Creek Indians 1813 almost alone, and offered more men than were accepted during the Florida or Seminole war, 1836-1842.

When Tennessee was called on by the General Government for 2,800 men for the Mexican War, more than 30,000 men offered their services.

In 1861 the counties composing the first Congressional district, after sending 4,500 men to the Confederate army, gave more white men to the Union army than any other Congressional district in the United States. She gave more than 115,000 to the Confederate army, 31,092 white soldiers to the Union army, and 20,000 negro soldiers, more men than voted in the State in 1861, and more proportionate to population than any State in the Union. She furnished her quota in the Spanish War, and furnished the first regiment to be sworn in under the second call of the President. She has the largest percentage of medalists in the Sons of the American Revolution than any State.

Her founders shed the first blood in the Revolution at the battle of the Alamance, and the first declaration was from Mecklenburg.

Mr. Roosevelt said that she had the first purely republican form of government of modern times. Such is the Genesis of the "Volunteer State."

L. R. EASTMAN.

### ONLY A GIRL.

AN EPISODE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BELLE Y. MERRYLEES.

**T**HE old house faced the Hudson, and the setting sun burnished its windows with the brightest copper colored reflections. On the edge of the cliff before the house stood a man and a little girl, both eagerly looking across the river.

It was the autumn of 1776, the English army under

Sir William Howe had fought with the Americans under Washington at White Plains only a few days before. The great general was now with his troops somewhere on the eastern shore of the Hudson watching the enemy. Henry Baxter, the man who was looking through his

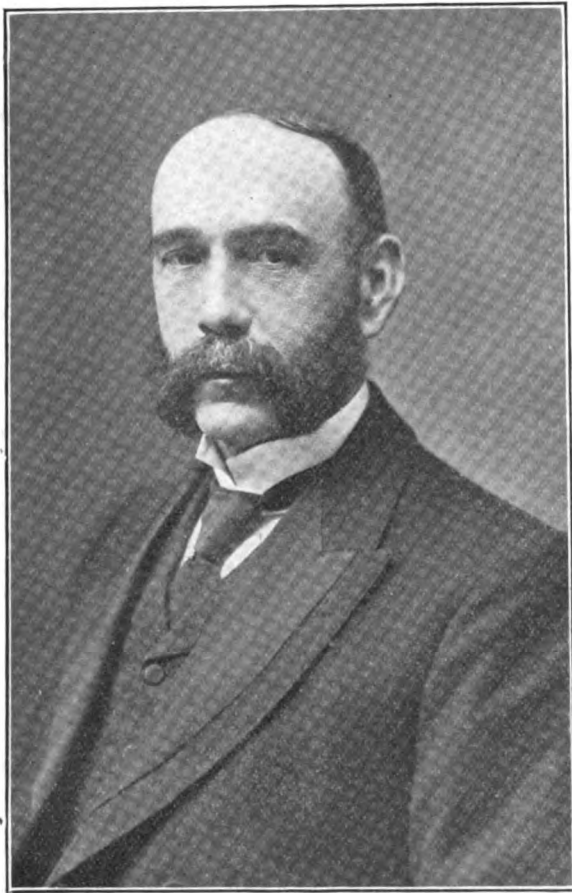
(Continued on page 63.)



**HON. CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY.**

A PATRIOTIC AND REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

**A**T the time of the gubernatorial campaign in New York State in 1902, a man who received wide support as a prominent candidate for the office was Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y. The *Washington Times*, and the press in various sections of the country favorably commented upon his candidacy, and interviews were cabled from Europe by representatives of the New York newspapers, who had been instructed to see Mr. Pugsley, who was then traveling on the Continent. Attention was called to the fact that he was the only Democrat elected to Congress in 1900 from Buffalo to New York City; that he had never been identified with either wing of the New York Democracy; that



HON. CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY.

he lived within the New York City radius, and yet was neither an up-State resident nor a man from the metropolis; that he could have with him the financial interests because he was well and favorably known to the bankers and financiers of the State and country as a careful and conservative business man; that the support of the agriculturists could be expected because he was a farmer's boy, had himself toiled early and late upon the farm, and was keenly alive to the farmers' interests; that he would have the unqualified support of the old soldier because he had actively interested himself in everything that would inure to their benefit; and, finally, it was believed generally, that the brilliant Westchester man would cement all factions of the party through his wide official and business relations, not only in the State, but throughout the country.

Mr. Pugsley was not an aspirant for the nomination,

and did not seek it, but such was the esteem in which he was held that the delegates to the State convention from his Congressional district were instructed to vote for him for Governor.

Although he did not receive the nomination at the time, that honor will undoubtedly come to him in the near future. His record in Congress and his national reputation make him one of the foremost men in the Democratic party to-day.

In the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Pugsley has held the office of Treasurer-General for two terms, besides being an officer in the Empire State Society. His practical work and business methods during his term of office were of considerable value to the National Society.

Mr. Pugsley has been heard at meetings and banquets of the Sons of the American Revolution in many of the prominent cities of the country. While in San Francisco the past Fall, in attendance upon the American Bankers' convention, he spoke before the California Society, where he greatly charmed a large audience by a humorous and eloquent address.

As President of the Westchester County National Bank, as first chairman of Group VII., New York State Bankers' Association, as framer of the Pugsley bill, introduced while a member of the House of Representatives, he has long and actively been associated with financial interests of the country.

From the local conditions which prevail, the uncertainty of the country's prosperity as indicated by rapacious tendencies of great trusts, to the practices of which Mr. Pugsley is an undying foe, men of ability, conservatism and integrity with no private objects to attain, save the general welfare of the community of which they are a part, are urgently demanded on all sides. Such is Mr. Pugsley, a man who has raised by sheer force of brilliancy to the top rungs of the ladder, a man of the people and by the people; a Democrat, and an official for the whole district, and a statesman who can well defy every criticism.

**ONLY A GIRL.***(Continued from page 62.)*

spyglass, was an ardent patriot, who had been invalided home after the battle of Long Island, but he still contrived to help his country, for he had promised to be continually on the lookout to guide the Americans up the winding and difficult path to the top of the cliffs, where the heavy redoubts of the forts promised them shelter, or at least a safe stand from which to resist attack.

As the sun sank behind the hills camp fires on the opposite shore began to shine out of the increasing darkness, and from time to time a bugle call might be heard from the forts along the river bank. Betty Baxter's eyes were round with eagerness and fear combined, for already the children of New Jersey had heard of the terrible hardships and trouble which the war was bringing to American homes and families. So, although she longed to see the uniforms of the soldiers and to hear the music of fifes and drums, she dreaded the sound of the guns and the knowledge of the death and misery that would come with the army. As her father fixed his glass on one particular spot upon which he seemed to be looking intently, Betty's fears grew.

"Father," she said, "can you see the English?" "Are our men safe yet?"

"Aye, child," he said, "they are safe enough now, but I must watch lest they should have to cross the river, for I must guide them up the cliff by the secret path; you know we stopped the wide road with rocks and branches to hide it from the English."

"Will the redcoats come after them, father?"

"That is just what I am wondering, child. But you must not trouble your little head about these things, for we will be safely in the fort before they get up the cliffs."

"If our general and our men come to-morrow, father, they will see my new gown, the white one that came from India in uncle's ship. Oh, but it's a lovely gown, father. I reckon it's the prettiest gown in Jersey."

"Tut! child, where is your heart, that you should let your thoughts wander after gewgaws and such things when we stand to lose our homes, and perhaps our very lives!"

With a contrite look the child flung herself into her father's arms and sobbing bitterly, begged him to believe that she had not forgotten. She truly loved her dear country, indeed she longed to be a boy that she might beat a drum, or perhaps take care of the general's horse.

"I believe you, my child," said Mr. Baxter, "but, of course, there is nothing that you can do. If you were a boy I would gladly send you back to the Hackensack Valley to warn the good people to drive their cattle back among the hills, and to hide their goods, but I must stay here to guide our men, for the British may move again at any moment."

Just then the supper horn blew, and with a last look across the river, Mr. Baxter led Betty back to the house.

Late that night a messenger from Nyack on his way to Hackensack stopped to tell Mr. Baxter that the British were reported quiet and waiting for reinforcements, and would probably not move for several days. So early the following morning Betty's father kissed her good-by and started to ride along the valley back of the cliffs to warn the people to hurry their cattle away. All day long Betty watched the river, wandering restlessly from the house to the edge of the cliff, and always present in her mind were the dreadful words, "Of course, you cannot do anything." Oh, why was she a girl? Suddenly a flash across the river arrested her attention. Surely the camp was stirring! The Americans were about to cross, and her father was away. The boatmen would not know where the pointed stakes were planted which would pierce the bottoms of the boats, or what places were free for their landing. What could be done? Oh! why had her father gone?

Suddenly a thought flashed into her mind. She would save the soldiers, and at the same time she would prove how much more she loved her country than her new gown. In a minute she was on her knees before her uncle's sea chest, and from under the soft folds of tissue paper she was pulling the beautiful dress. How lovely it was! Her eyes sparkled with admiration of its richness as she felt its shining folds, but she never wavered in her resolution, and throwing her treasure over her arm, Betty hurried to the edge of the cliff. She had always lived in the old house, and its surroundings were as familiar to her as her father's house, so without an instant of hesitation she sprang down the dizzy trail which led with many a twist and turn to the water's edge. No stranger could have found it, and Betty felt that at last even she, little girl as she was, was of some importance to her country.

(Concluded on next page.)

## THE MURRAY MEMORIAL.

TABLET ERECTED TO MARY LINDLEY MURRAY.

**A**LTHOUGH there are those who regard the story of Mary Lindley Murray's services to the cause of American independence as a myth, the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution still believes that she actually did save Putnam's command from destruction and enable Washington to win the battle of Harlem Heights. Moreover it has thought it worth while to perpetuate its view of the matter by a tablet of enduring brass.

Affixed to a boulder taken from the subway near the scene of the battle of Harlem Heights the tablet has been placed on Park Avenue, just below Thirty-seventh Street.

The ceremony of unveiling took place on Evacuation Day—November 25th. The officers of the Chapter, with visiting National officers and Chapter regents, sat, wrapped in furs, upon a stand erected for the occasion.



LINDLEY MURRAY.

Still covered with the Stars and Stripes, the tablet was presented to the city by Mr. Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society, S. A. R. Charles Y. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, accepted the memorial for the municipality, and placed it in the care of the Park Department, represented by William R. Willcox, Park Commissioner. The unveiling was performed by Lindley Murray and Miss Louise T. Murray, great-grandchildren of John Murray, the second son of the heroine of the day. Benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, and the party adjourned to the Murray Hill Hotel, where addresses were given by G. P. H. McVay, of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics; Hugh Hastings, State Historian; E. Hagaman Hall, and Reginald Pelham Bolton.

MARY ELIZABETH MCQUAT.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Peering here and there she found the unobstructed spots where boats could land in safety, and with a determined air, and breath tightly held, to keep back a sob, she cut into her new gown, making signal flags to guide the soldiers to the shore. Then slowly retracing her steps up the cliff she fastened a little pennant to a tree every few feet along the steep path to the summit of the cliff. When she reached the top the last shred of the beautiful gown was fluttering in the breeze and her sacrifice was complete! In another hour the soldiers were safely landed, and

when Mr. Baxter returned the General congratulated him upon having left such a faithful and patriotic little daughter in his place.

So it was that Betty saved her country, and as she looked at a tiny bit of her gown which her father proudly kept in remembrance of that day, she always declared that her happiest birthday was that of 1776, and that she never enjoyed a new gown so much as the white one which came in uncle's sea chest.

(To be Concluded.)

## THE DAMASK ROSE.

BY JENNIE ALEXANDER SMITH.

THE town of Pelham, in the good old Nutmeg State, was in a flutter of excitement. Dr. Walcott—just returned from a journey to New York—had been telling every one that he had seen a boat propelled by steam, built by one Fulton, which had made a trip from New York to Albany in twenty-four hours, and he not only *saw* it, but actually *set foot* upon it. There had been a very spirited discussion between the Doctor and Squire Bennett as to the value of this new power—steam—which finally became so heated that the Squire in his own determined manner closed the argument once for all by the remark, that he nor any other sane fool would ever believe that a boat run by steam could ever beat a sailboat run by the Almighty's power.

Nor was this all. The approaching wedding of the Doctor's daughter, Miss Hepsie, had been talked over, the income of the groom, and the settlements of the bride been guessed at by every one who gathered around the fireplace in the village store and post-office combined. All these startling matters duly excited the Pelhamites. To cap the climax, two days before the opening of this story the stage coach had left among other letters a most important looking document, postmarked Hartford, addressed to Miss Elizabeth Ellesworth, and bearing the large official seal of the State of Connecticut.

This very pretentious looking letter was still lying in the little pigeonhole at the village post-office, and had been privately shown to all comers, duly examined as to thickness, and marveled at as to contents. "It's probably from some furrin' missioner begging for something or t'other, and land knows they've come to the wrong house this time, for they do say as how the folks up at the Ellesworth mansion hev to scrimp some these days," said poor little Miss White, the seamstress. "No, I think it's sumping about property. Mebbe some one has left Miss Betty a lot o' money," said the postmaster. "Wish to goodness they hed, for she needs it bad 'nough sence the old Gov'nur died," replied gruff old Adam, the village blacksmith. "Poor little lady, purty as a pictur, and working and worrying all th' time, never knew what trouble was till her dad died a year ago," but Adam's remarks were cut short by the entrance to the post-office of Miss Betty herself, clad in her scarlet hood and cloak, for the weather was still chilly. "Good morning all; good morning, Mr. Woolsey. Any letters for me?"

"Yes, Miss Betty; there air two, one in a yaller folder and one all white, with a big red seal; looks as though you had some important business on hand," replied the garrulous postmaster.

Miss Betty took the letters silently and placed them in the leather bag she carried, and after asking about Miss

White's sick sister, inquiring about Adam's rheumatism and Mistress Baxter's influenza, mounted her little roan mare and rode off southward toward the mansion. She could hardly wait to get home so anxious was she to know the contents of the unexpected missives. Arriving there and giving the roan to black Pete's care, Betty rushed into the house and up to her room at breakneck speed. Hastily tearing off hood and cloak, and fastening the door with the wooden button, she broke the seal and unfolded the document, to find that it was an invitation to the Election Ball, in honor of Governor Trumbull, to be held at Hartford the first Thursday in May, 1807.

Now this was most unexpected news for Betty. In her delight she entirely forgot the yellow folder, and when she remembered it an hour afterward, it was missing and could not be found.

Of course the first thought that came to Betty was the question of dress. She knew she could attend the ball if a suitable toilette could be provided, but could it? That was the question. How she pondered over it, and how much it worried her, she often related in after years.

Betty Ellesworth was the only child of Colonel Robert Ellesworth of Revoulutionary fame and Elizabeth Pratt Huntington, who died when Betty was a baby. Colonel Ellesworth had been dead now a little more than a year, and Betty lived alone in the big mansion with her great aunt and two slaves, Pete and Chloe. The mansion, as it was called, was one that had always been in the family, and the older Pelhamites told how over one hundred years ago, the Squire, straight from England, had built the mansion on the hill, an imposing brown wooden structure, two-storied, and surrounded by a double veranda. The barns, ice house and other out buildings were going to decay, for the Colonel had only left money enough to support Betty and keep the home in a very meagre way.

In this mansion was a picture gallery, occupying the entire upper hall, at one end of which was a spacious fireplace, in which almost the year 'round pine knots and spruce logs sputtered and cracked. Many and costly were the paintings and portraits hung in this gallery, portraits of sturdy sire and dainty grand dame, and even children who looked out upon the world with eyes of awe, and one pondered if the original faces ever relaxed in a smile. This gallery was a favorite haunt of Betty, and hither she fled this April afternoon to study out the problem of dress for the grand Election Ball. It was a serious question, for no dress that she owned could possibly be furnished up with new ribbons or laces to look presentable for such an occasion, but she could not

(Continued on page 68.)

## BOOK NOTES.

## A REVIEW OF SOME OF THE CHRISTMAS PUBLICATIONS JUST ISSUED.

(Subscribers wishing to order any of the books mentioned below, may do so by addressing THE SPIRIT OF '76, Book Review Department.)

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York—*Reminiscences of the Civil War*, by Gen. John B. Gordon. Portraits. 474 pp. Price \$3.00 net.

In every way the lover of history and good reading will be gratified by the pleasure in store for him in Gen. Gordon's "Reminiscences." It is a work of interest to the North as well as South for its fairness. The charm of a kindly and generous personality pervades every page. A higher patriotic feeling is sure to follow the reading of such a book.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York—*The United States in Our Own Times*, by E. Benjamin Andrews. Large 8 vo, 1,000 pages, nearly 500 illustrations. Price \$5.00 net.

A history from the reconstruction of the Union to the new expansion of our territory—1870-1903. Dealing as it does with affairs and people of our own time, it is a valuable addition to any home or public library, not only as a reference book, but also for its delightful reading. It gives in the fullest manner just the information needed of events of the past thirty years. A volume worthy of a wide circulation.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York—*Admiral Porter*, by James Russell Soley. Portrait, cloth. \$1.50 net.

In the annals of the United States Navy no single family has borne itself with greater distinction or deserved higher honor than that of the Porters. Mr. Soley's book, upon which he has been engaged for years, will be welcomed by all interested in American history.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York—*Anthony Wayne*, by John R. Speare. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.00 net.

Mr. Speare's *Anthony Wayne* gives the reader a clear insight into the life of an ideal patriot and American soldier. One follows the military companies of Wayne with pulse beating higher with every encounter and the heart aflame with patriotic fire. A fine portrayal of Wayne's strength of character, self-restraint and unselfishness is given in this work.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York—*The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson*, by Thomas E. Watson. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$2.50 net.

The able, well written and unbiased account of the great Virginian that Mr. Watson has given in this work makes it of peculiar value. It is written without sectional prejudice, and is a book to be commended. Many errors which have appeared in other works on Thomas Jefferson have been corrected in this.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., Boston—*A Lieutenant Under Washington*, by Everett T. Tomlinson. Price \$1.20 net.

The author in the preface of this story writes that "the basis of most of the incidents used was found in early and out of print books, so that the story in a measure is true." This "true" is the keynote which will make the story appeal to its young readers. Dealing as it does with our early struggle for independence, it is just the book to add to a boy's library. Attractively bound, cover design, illustrated.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York—*The Shadows of Victory*, by Myrtle Reed. Price \$1.20 net.

This romance of Fort Dearborn by the author of *Lavender and Old Lace*, is a vigorous novel showing the development of character amid the rough and stirring scenes of an early Western trading post. The story is full of breezy humor, and has many touches of genuine sentiment. It is an exciting love story well told. Cloth bound, illustrated.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston—*Love Thrives in War*, by Mary Catherine Crowley. Price \$1.50 net. Cloth, illustrated.

The heroine of this thrilling romance of the frontier in 1812 is a pretty Scotch girl beloved by three men—Blue Jacket, a vindictive Indian; Captain Muir, a noble British officer, and Pierre Labachi, a young American patriot. The scene of the story is laid in the vicinity of Detroit. The characters are strongly contrasted. There is not a dull page in the story, which is wholesome, inspiring and absorbing.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York—*The Dutch Founding of New York*, by Thomas A. Janvier. Price \$2.50 net.

This account of the Dutch beginning in New York and "the romance of a city's birth," written in the graceful style and delicate humor which Mr. Janvier possesses, makes the book delightful reading. Its vivacity and veracious depicting of the development of inner history and the reproduction of old documents add to its attractiveness. Mr. Janvier shows us the Dutch as an eager set of adventurers, anxious to seize the land and trade of North America before their neighbors at home had an opportunity, and among themselves wrangling over the subject of American trade. Bad management was shown in all the affairs of the West India Company, and when the Dutch power lost New Netherland there was nothing to save the Dutch rule in America. The book is handsomely bound in cloth, leather back gilt top, and is excellently printed and illustrated.

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, New York—*Bethsaida*, by Malcolm Dearborn. Price \$1.50.

This story covers the period, that of the brutal Tiberius Cæsar and the trial and death of Christ. The heroine, Bethsaida, is a maiden of humble birth, but of strange character and great beauty. Her father has trained her to be a dancing girl at the court of Pilate. She sees Christ as he is being led to death, which causes her to plan a flight from the influence of Pilate and his court. The tone of the book is that of unquestioning belief in the miraculous birth and mission of Christ. The volume is handsomely bound.

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia—*The Story of the Golden Fleece*, by Andrew Lang. Price 75 cents.

The author in the introduction says: "This is the story of the Fleece of Gold and of the Golden Ram, and what he did, and where he died," etc., and from there right on to the end of the book we read before willing to lay the book down so interested had we become. Attractively bound and illustrated.

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia—*A Half-Dozen House-keepers*, by Kate Douglas Wiggin. Price 75 cents.

An interesting story for girls, of six girls and how they descended upon a Maine village. What they found to do in their two weeks' stay is fascinatingly told.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York—*On the We-a-Trail*, by Caroline Brown. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

An interesting and well told story of love and war in the time when the control of "the great wilderness," now Indiana, was hanging on the result of the struggle for the forts on the Wabash, in which the famous war trail played an important part. This volume in every way would be an attractive gift book.

DANA-ESTES & COMPANY, Boston—*True Blue*, by Edward S. Ellis. Price \$1.50.

An instructive story for boys, in which there is enough action to please the most active boy. The lesson that "pluck is everything," and luck is nothing, is finely portrayed. The volume is illustrated with eight full page half-tone illustrations and attractively bound.

THE NEALE PUB. CO., New York—*The Shenandoah Valley and Virginia*, by Sanford C. Kellogg, U. S. A.

The author has made an exhaustive study of the War of the Rebellion records and maps, and from these has given us this "war study," which begins with the seizure of Harper's Ferry, and concludes with the battle of Cedar Creek. When he tells us that the city of Winchester was occupied or abandoned sixty-eight times by troops of both armies, one marvels that that harrowing time was covered by four years. As relating to a particular territory this book will be of especial interest.

LAIRD & LEE, Chicago—*The Harkriders*, by Opie Read. Cloth, ornamental cover, illustrated in colors. Price \$1.50.

The people described in *The Harkriders* are intensely human and natural. The plot is a triple love story full of humor, drollery and repartee. There is a graphic description of a fox hunt, which will be an attractive feature to many. The publishers have equipped the volume in an artistic manner, which will make it an acceptable gift book.



LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., New York—*The Master of Gray*, by H. C. Bailey. Price \$1.50.

This tale of the days of Mary Queen of Scots is a story full of romance. Martyrs, the followers of Knox and Romanists following in turn upon the scene of action. The dialogue is lively, and the whole story enjoyable.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., New York—*The Beryl Stones*, by Mrs. Alfred Sedgwick. Price \$1.50.

Around a beryl necklace, which the daughter of a poor journalist takes from her father's wealthy sister who has refused assistance, arises difficulties which very nearly spoil the daughter's life. The reader's interest is keen to the end of the story, and all ends well.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., New York—*The Crimson Fairy Book*, by Andrew Lang. Price \$1.00 net.

*The Crimson Fairy Book* of tales will be hailed with delight by the little people who love "once on a time," stories so dear to the heart of childhood. The eight illustrations in colors, with the forty-three other illustrations; the handsome binding, and the all-gilt edges will make any book-loving child happy till Mr. Lang's next book is ready.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston—*Following the Ball*, by A. T. Dudley. Cloth, with gold and colors. Price \$1.00 net.

The scene of this story will be recognized as Exeter, with which the author, a Harvard graduate, a well known football player and coach, is familiar. It is far more than a football book. It is a story of character formation told in a most wholesome and manly way. Athletics form an important part, but are only one feature in carrying the hero on to a noble manhood.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston—*At the Fall of Montreal*, by Edward Stratemeyer. Price \$1.00 net.

What the stories of "Oliver Optic" were to the boys of a generation ago, so are the stories of Edward Stratemeyer to the boys of to-day. This, the third volume of the "Colonial Series," will prove as exciting and interesting as a boy's heart can ask. Cloth bound, illustrated.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston—*Helen Grant's Schooldays*, by Amanda M. Douglas. Price \$1.00 net.

The story of the building of Helen Grant's life by a benefactress, who removes her from incongenial surroundings and has her wisely trained for a broader life, is wholesome and attractive. An interesting book for girls. Illustrated.

THE HOBART COMPANY, New York—*An Apache Princess*, by Gen. Charles King. Price \$1.50.

The incidents that crowd around the young Lieutenant of cavalry in this story of adventure will keep the reader at a rate of speed which, were his reading a vehicle on terra firma, would place him liable to arrest. The Apache Princess, the French maid, the Major's wife, an Indian outbreak, and the petty jealousies and gossiping of the ladies of the army post, are woven into a story that does not allow one's interest to flag from cover to cover. The volume is cloth bound and illustrated by Frederic Remington and Edward Willard Deming.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY, New York—*Romances of Colonial Days*, by Geraldine Brooks. Price \$1.25 net.

These tales are founded on fact, and the blending of history and imagination makes them charming reading. The first of these, "In Mayflower Time," is, of course, about John Alden, Priscilla Mullins and Miles Standish. The others are of colonial times before 1785. The illustrations are by Arthur E. Beecher.

W. A. WILDE COMPANY, Boston—*With Fremont the Pathfinder*, by John H. Whitson.

The young hero of the story, Bruce Gordon, becomes a member of Fremont's famous third expedition, in which the Pathfinder immortalized himself and won for the United States the empire of gold—California. Running through the story is the history of the sword of gold, an old Spanish weapon found by young Gordon on the plains. It is a book to recommend for its interest and real worth. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.20 net.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*My Summer on the Farm*, by Mary A. Swift.

Is a delightfully illustrated little book of thirty pages. Suitable for children.

*The Tale of the Spinning Wheel*, by Elizabeth Cynthia Barney Buel, Regent of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R., Litchfield, Conn. Price \$1.00. Postage paid.

This is an historical paper which has achieved so much popularity with various patriotic societies and D. A. R. Chapters that the author has responded to the many requests for its publication. The keynote of the paper is the dignity of woman's labor as set forth by the high position accorded the art of spinning in every age and country from the earliest Egyptian times down to the days of the American colonies and Revolution, when the patriotic note is sounded in showing how the woman's distaff as well as the soldier's musket won American freedom. The book is a type of artistic work, being bound in white and gold, with design of musket and distaff. The illustrations likewise suggest the history of spinning and are printed in sepia on the broad margins or let into the large text. The proceeds received from the sale of the book will aid the work of the Litchfield Historical Society and the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R.

GINN & COMPANY, Boston—*Geographic Influences in American History*, by Albert Perry Brigham. Price by mail \$1.40.

This book will be found particularly valuable to students of American history and geography, and will appeal to the general reader. The very large number of rare and attractive photographs and the numerous maps add to its value. Professor Brigham has presented clearly the physiographic features of America which have been important in guiding the unfolding of our industrial and national life.

GINN & COMPANY, Boston—*History of Vermont*, by Edward D. Collins. Price by mail 85 cents.

A romantic history of Vermont from Indian times to the Spanish War, with geological and geographical notes, chronological tables, maps, illustrations, etc., is presented in this work. The narrative style makes this a desirable history for the general reader. Some of the maps, reproduced from early sources, have never before been presented for the use of the general public.

THE A. T. DE LA MARE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York—*The Heather in Lore, Lyric and Lay*, by Alexander Wallace. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

To those who love this magic mountain flower of Scotland this book will give pleasure. It treats of its history, legends, poetry, songs and traditions; tells of the discovery of the plant in America, and charms one with the songs and poems of the poets of Scotland. It is an acquisition to any library and from the delicate sprays of white and purple leather which form the frontispiece and the descriptions by Mr. Wallace, who is a Scotchman by birth, one can almost see it growing on its native heath. A charming book in every way.

THE H. M. CALDWELL CO., New York and Boston.

Two of as attractive little gift books as we have seen this season are *Some Fruits of Solitude*, by William Penn, bound in limp chamois, with frontispiece of the author. These maxims of Penn are a source of great comfort and pleasure to Robert Louis Stevenson, and this reprint ought to find its way into every home. Price \$1.25.

THE H. M. CALDWELL CO., New York and Boston—*Tobacco Leaves*, by John Bain, Jr., ought to appeal to every one interested in the plant Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have introduced to the English people. In etiquette and lore it contains everything one could wish to know about tobacco. Even the book mark is in keeping with the subject. Price \$1.50.

FORBES & COMPANY, Boston and Chicago—*Ballads of the Busy Days*, by Samuel Ellsworth Kiser. Price \$1.25.

This volume contains the poems which have from time to time found their way into the heart of the "busy man"—from his daily paper. The humanity in Mr. Kiser's verse and the graceful touch he gives to the every day affairs of life make him deservedly popular. It is a pleasure to possess these ballads in this pleasing form.

## THE DAMASK ROSE.

(Continued from page 65.)

give up the hope that she might go, for there was so much pleasure in the thought, and, besides, there was a possibility she might see Thomas Hallam, whom she had not seen since the summer time, for he had been very ill at Christmas-tide, and could not visit his old home near Pelham during the holidays.

"Mar's Tom wuz one ob de baist young gen'lem'n evah riz awn C'necticut soil," as black Pete often said. When a lad Tom was a constant playfellow of Betty's, until four years ago, when he entered Yale College. Every summer Tom had called upon Betty many times, and each time became more ardently in love than ever, but the knowledge that Colonel Ellesworth had said Betty could have no beaux until she was eighteen, had kept Tom's lips sealed. As Betty curled herself up in the big armchair by the fireplace, her mind was in a most chaotic state, and as she steadily watched the crackling logs break and fall to pieces, little wonder is it that her lids began to droop, till she was sound asleep. The remainder of the story can best be told in Betty's own words, as they have been given us by her descendants:

"I remember so well sitting there in the soft glow of that April day, watching the shadows come and go on the wall, and hearing old mammy Chloe as she crooned to herself in the hall below where she was heping Aunt Dorothy with some belated work.

"I remember how very lifelike the portraits all seemed, and especially that of my great-grandmother, with the smooth shiny hair, and lovely bare neck and a bride in Engand—and of whose beauty I had often heard. I can see her now as she stepped softly out of the frame and glided to my side; I can almost feel the touch of her soft fingers as she laid them on my brow, and the perfume of the damask rose in her hand still lingers in my memory—that one red rose with the velvet heart.

"'Betty,' said she, 'you are my namesake, and for reason, and because I watch over you, I desire you to follow my directions. Go to the cupboard by the chimney in the library, open the door, run your right hand gently over the paneling of the right inner side until you feel a slight depression, press lightly down and toward the chimney, and the panel will slide back. Open the box you find there, read and follow!'

"When my senses returned (for I am sure it was no dream) I had slipped from my chair to the floor, and cold beads of perspiration stood on my brow. I immediately looked at the portrait. Yes; there she was smiling down at me, and the red rose was still in her hand! I called to Aunt Dorothy and asked if she had been up stairs, and she replied that she and Chloe had been busy in the lower hall for two hours or more.

"To be sure I went direct to the library, feeling half frightened, and oh, so cold! I had heard of a secret drawer or recess some where in the house, but never had seen it, and hardly believed it. Still I followed the directions I had received absolutely, and in truth found, not only the secret recess, but the little sandal wood box, bound with a bit of tape and sealed with red wax. With trembling fingers I opened it and faint perfume filled the room. A key, a few sprigs of some flower, an ivory miniature, a ring, and a note were the contents of the box. The faded crumbling paper was almost dust, and the writing nearly indiscernable, but after much careful study I finally made out that my great-grandmother, Betty

Whitford of England, had worn on her wedding day a magnificent gown of silk, which her father had purchased in the Indies, and that this gown had ever been precious cared for and kept as a family heirloom of priceless value, having been bequeathed to my grandmother, and then in turn to my own dear mother, whose loving privilege it was not to tell me of the gown, or any of those precious legacies, for death had claimed her all too soon.

"Pasted on the inner cover of the box was a note, evidently written by my grandmother after my mother's death, instructing, or rather urging me (then only a baby) to cherish the gown, and ever bear in mind the motto on the miniature: 'To the brave belong the spoils.' Then followed explicit directions where the dress was to be found.

"Probably I should have been told all about this when I grew up, but the lips had all been sealed by death, and only the written directions were mine. It is passing strange what a wonderful thing fate is, and how in wondrous and intricate ways it fashions our lives!

"I found the old cedar chest in the garret, as the note said, and after unlocking it with a huge brass key, I drew forth roll after roll of different dress stuffs, folded and wrapped with infinite care; then I took out a shiny black silk gown with yards and yards of fullness and stiffening, a board corset, a box of laces, oh, so sheer and filmy, a corn-colored silk with big bouquets of pink flowers and trailing green vines, some queer looking slippers, and lastly, way down in the very bottom of the chest, folded in fine linen, fastened with tape, was the package I was looking for.

(To be Continued.)

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
IDENTIFICATION CHARMS.

These charms are struck in solid Bronze, same size as shown in above engravings; the obverse has space for bears the name of the owner, the State society and the National society numbers to which he belongs, the latter are printed on round cardboard, and the name and numbers can be written in. The charm closes cosely, and is made durable, and is finished first-class, and are manufactured by The Robert Sneider Co., of 145 Fulton Street, New York City, U. S. A.

## SOCIETY NOTES.

## SARATOGA (N. Y.) SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

Over a hundred Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution gathered in the historic Walworth mansion, and as the guests of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Saratoga. The guest of honor was Mrs. George F. Comstock, the newly elected regent of the Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R. Before the meeting a Saratoga Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized, under a charter received from the Empire State Society, S. A. R. Officers of the new Chapter were elected as follows: President, Cassius B. Thomas; first vice-president, Dr. S. E. Strong; second vice-president, D. W. Mabec; secretary, Dr. Earl H. King; treasurer, Charles F. Fish; registrar, T. F. Hamilton; historian, Thomas R. Kneil; chaplain, Rev. William Durant. A board of managers was elected as follows: Dr. George F. Comstock, Abram Viele, William M. Martin, John K. Walbridge, and Julius H. Caryl. In addition to the above there were eight other charter members as follows: Deyoe Lonnas, George W. Mabec, H. B. Hanson, D. W. Mabec, Jr., E. H. Hoyt, B. K. Walbridge, G. A. Farnham and Harmon L. Viele.

Mrs. Walworth welcomed the Sons and Daughters to the Walworth mansion, and spoke of the historic surroundings of the place. She urged the acquirement of the property as a national park, urging in favor of this the national parks at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. She also argued for the marking by tablets of the historic spots in this vicinity and on the Saratoga battlefield. She asked the newly-formed Chapter of the S. A. R. to turn its attention to this matter.

Mrs. Comstock announced a coming wedding party under the auspices of the Daughters. She said that the anniversary of the wedding of George and Martha Washington would be celebrated on January 6th, by a colonial ball in the convention hall.

MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH.

## STAMFORD (CONN.) PATRIOTS OF '76.

The Children's Patriotic Society of Stamford, Conn., are an enthusiastic little body of workers. They believe in doing things. Stamford has a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; it has a Mayor who studies political economy and social science at Yale University while not attending to his official duties; one of its most prominent citizens is the Secretary of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; most of its citizens are good Americans of diversified political beliefs, and yet, until a very few days ago, Stamford was "non est." It lacked unity in patriotic work. All this is changed now.

On Friday, November 20th, the Children's Patriotic Society formed a "trust." Incorporated with them were several patriotic women of the town, representatives of extraneous patriotic societies, local men of affairs, and other stray recruits. Mrs. Fay, an active worker in the New York D. A. R., now living in Stamford, disposed of all the preferred stock at a tea and reception given by her in the afternoon. All the common stock was sold by the Secretary of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., who gave an illustrated lecture on "Colonial Life Among the Puritans" in the Casino. To this lecture an admission fee was charged for the beginnings of a fund to appropriately memorialize the Revolutionary patriots. The Mayor, not being addicted to the use of tea, and unable to attend the lecture, gave liberally from the large revenues yearly voted him by the town of Stamford as their official representative. The patriotic trust was a great success. Stamford is now united in the patriotic work of erecting a bolder, or some other suitable memorial, in one of its public parks to the Stamford men who fought in the Revolution. Stamfordites in general have been aroused from their lethargic patriotism.

The president of the Children's Society is Miss Marjorie Brock. Actively associated with her and the other little workers were Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Cummings, Commodore Smith, and Charles E. Fay. There were present from New York Mr. Walter S. Logan, president of the Empire State Society, S. A. R.; Edward Hageman Hall, secretary of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; Messrs. Robinson and Chenowith, of the New York Continental Guard, and the entire management of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Those present at Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay's reception were: Mr. and Mrs. James R. Brinsmade, Derby, Conn.; Miss Brown, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, Stamford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Cornish, Stamford, Conn.; Mr. Chenowith, New York; Mr. Robert W. Chandler, New York; Mrs. John Davenport, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Samuel Fessenden, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Joshua Fessenden, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Edward D. Gillespie, Stamford; Mrs. Harry Atwood

Goldey; Mrs. J. Heron Crossman; Mr. Edward Hageman Hall, New York; Miss Julie Adams Powell, Stamford; Mrs. Charles Jones, Stamford; Hon. Walter Seth Logan, New York; Miss Emily Lockwood, Stamford; Miss Amelia Lockwood, Stamford; Miss Irene Dalglish, Stamford; Mr. Edward J. Mann, New York; Mrs. Robert Cheeseborough Rathbone, New York; Mrs. Dr. Rice, Stamford; Mrs. Charles M. Scofield, Sound Beach; Miss Marion Scofield, Sound Beach; Mrs. Dr. Samuel Shirk; Miss Scofield, Stamford; Miss Ada Irene Scofield, Stamford; Miss Frances Scofield, Stamford; Commodore James D. Smith; Rear-Admiral W. K. Scofield, U. S. N., retired, Stamford; Miss Mary Smith, Stamford; Miss Clorinda Tracy, New York; Miss Lillie Thompson, Stamford; Mrs. Vanderwerken, Stamford; the Misses Vanderwerken, Stamford; Mrs. Woods Templeton Wilson, Stamford; Miss Mary Wilson, Stamford; Mrs. William Travis, Stamford; Mrs. Holly Scofield, Stamford.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its 12th annual meeting, for the third time, gave a unanimous vote for the regency of Mrs. John Miller Horton. Nearly all of the 450 members were present, the Twentieth Century assembly hall being filled with closely-packed seats away back to the gallery.

Mrs. Horton was applauded several times during her address, which followed the usual ceremonial ceremonies, and in which she gave a resumé of the splendid year's work of the Chapter.

Miss Ada M. Kenyon, the first vice-president and chairman of the foreign lecture committee, gave a summary of the Chapter's lecture courses before the foreign population, and stated that while the appropriation of \$300 was not all used last year that what was left of it, something like \$144, and the full \$300 appropriation of this year, will be required to carry on this year's courses, as new lectures are to be prepared requiring new slides and much new apparatus.

Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode, the recording secretary, read her report, in the most condensed form and also presented the reports of other officers not present.

Mrs. Charles J. North, in her treasurer's report, showed a splendid financial condition, with a balance in the treasury on October 19, 1902, of \$1,240.37. Receipts for the year were \$1,289.90, and disbursements were \$1,425.66, leaving a balance of \$1,104.61.

In the absence of Mrs. C. C. Wyckoff, chairman of the Revolutionary Records Committee, Mrs. George A. Wallace, secretary of her committee, read the report. Four graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked at Forest Lawn, three at Lancaster, one at Niagara Falls, three at Lewiston, and three more are to be marked as soon as the necessary arrangements are made, two at East Aurora, and one at Williamsville.

The election of officers was announced at the close of the meeting: Regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton; first vice-regent, Miss Ada M. Kenyon; second vice-regent, Mrs. John W. Bush; third vice-regent, Mrs. Robert Fulton; fourth vice-regent, Mrs. Mary H. McWilliams; registrar, Mrs. Carl A. Lautz; second registrar, Miss Charlotte S. Tilden; treasurer, Mrs. Chas. J. North; assistant treasurer, Miss Emma D. Dakin; recording secretary, Mrs. Homer J. Grant; historian, Mrs. Edward C. Hawks; advisory board, Miss Elizabeth C. Trott, Niagara Falls; Mrs. Erastus C. McKnight, Mrs. Edgar B. Jewett, Mrs. Tracy C. Becker, Mrs. William C. Hodge, Mrs. Charles M. Van Valkenburgh, Lockport; Mrs. G. Barrett Rich, Mrs. Luther P. Graves, Mrs. John A. Van Arsdale, and Miss Florence F. Looney of Lancaster.

MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON.

A meeting of Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., was held on Monday, Nov. 9th, at the residence of its former regent, Mrs. Robert Mook, 2115 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The election of officers for the ensuing year was the most important business of the meeting, and the officers are now: Regent, Mrs. Henry W. Helfer; vice-regent, Mrs. Axel W. Nilsson; recording secretary, Mrs. Wm. F. Porter; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry D. Williams; treasurer, Miss Jessie S. Mook. After the business meeting the members were entertained by songs from Miss Muriel Spencer, contralto. Among those present were Mrs. H. W. Helfer, Mrs. A. W. Nilsson, Mrs. S. E. Bourne, Mrs. G. H. Gardner, Mrs. F. H. Parker, Miss Annette F. Gates, and Miss Mook.

Miss J. S. Mook, Press Committee.

## SOCIETY NOTES.—Continued.

Mrs. John M. Holcombe, on retiring from the position of regent of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which she had held for several years, read an elaborate paper, at Hartford, Conn., in which she pleaded that their State should be known as "the Constitution State," and no longer referred to as "the Wooden Nutmeg State." She explained the pertinency of the new appellation. In January, 1639, in Hartford she said, "was born the 'first written constitution known to the world, upon which were based the principles of constitutional liberty,' and under its provisions a miniature republic found life."

The granite shaft which Paulus Hook Chapter, D. A. R., has erected at Grand and Washington Streets, Jersey City, to commemorate the battle of Paulus Hook, which was fought there Aug. 19, 1779, was unveiled Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21.

Iowa claims ten "real Daughters," only four of whom survive: Mrs. Sophia M. D. Andrews, a member of Abigail Adams Chapter, of Des Moines; Mrs. Emily Smith Reed Nettleton, a member of the Martha Washington Chapter, of Sioux City; Mrs. Eliza A. Melvin Shrader, of the Pilgrim Chapter, of Iowa City; and Mrs. Susan Antoinette Wood Ostrander, of Council Bluffs. Abigail Adams Chapter claimed Lucy Fellows Sibley of State Center as a member. Hannah Caldwell Chapter, of Davenport, has lost by death both of her real Daughters: Mrs. Julia Ann Warrington Weaver and Mrs. Electa N. Van Vleck. Clinton mourns the loss of Mrs. Chauncey Lamb, and Cedar Falls' two real Daughters: Mrs. Mary Ann Luther Burr and Mrs. Catherine M. Roadman, have also passed away.

The Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R., has collected \$10,000, with which a club house will be erected in Manila for the American soldiers, and to be maintained by the government. The house will bear the inscription: "Work of the Pennsylvania D. A. R. and their friends, through the Philadelphia Chapter."

The Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has accepted a design for a tablet to be placed in the Boston public library, in commemoration of early composers of American patriotic music. The inscription states that the Society, "In grateful recognition of the inspiration of patriotic verse and song, commemorates the following names: William Billings, Oliver Holden, John Howard Paine, Samuel Francis Smith, Francis Scott Key, George Frederick Root."

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been doing some very interesting and patriotic work this year in establishing a Montana Memorial Alcove in the American library in Manila. This alcove is in memory of the Montana boys that fell in the late war. Besides several hundred volumes sent, about fifteen monthlies are being sent each month for the magazine table in the alcove.

MRS. WALTER TALLANT, *State Regent*.

The ninth annual conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Winona the latter part of last month. About one hundred delegates were present.

Oakland Chapter, D. A. R., Oakland, Cal.—Oakland Chapter, D. A. R., held its November meeting at the residence of Mrs. E. O. Miller. Mrs. E. M. Gibson, the Regent, presided. California, being so far from the scene of action during the Revolution, can only offer work along study and social lines to its Daughters instead of work in restorations or something offering more tangible results. This year Oakland Chapter is studying the women who were foremost in Revolutionary events. At the October meeting those women were discussed who were intimately connected with Washington in his home life in Virginia—Mary Ball, his mother; Martha Curtis, his wife, and the sweet Nelly Curtis, who did so much to brighten the dark, anxious days of battle for Gen. Washington. At the November meeting was the ladies associated with Washington during his official life as President—the lovely Livingstone Sisters, Mrs. Nathaniel Green, Margaret Slocum, Mrs. General Knox, the Schuylers, mother and daughters (Angelica, Margaret and Elizabeth, who had become Mrs. Alexander Hamilton), all of whom did so much during the strenuous days of the making of our Republic, to form public opinion along social lines.

These programs have been most interesting, and the members of Oakland Chapter, D. A. R., are anticipating much pleasure in the coming meeting.

SYBIL A. GAGE, *Corresponding Secretary*.

The first meeting of the season of the general committee, D. A. R., of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was held at the house of the chairman, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, 238 West 139th Street, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st. By resolution the committee resolved itself into an association, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, president; Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, vice-president; Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, vice-president; Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, vice-president; Mrs. William Cummings Story, secretary; Mrs. William J. Lyon, treasurer. The following are the board of trustees: Mrs. Frederick A. Fernald, Mrs. Harford B. Kirk, Mrs. Thomas E. Vermilye, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. A. Sparks Kress, Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, Mrs. Charles E. Taft, Mrs. Henry Bowers, Mrs. Charles Orvis, Mrs. Allen Hartwell Strong, Miss S. Meta Gibson, Miss Lillian T. Montgomery, Mrs. Malcolm Peters, Mrs. Julius Hubbell Seymour. Steps were taken for the incorporation of the association, and the matter was referred to the committee on Rules and Regulations, Mrs. Charles E. Taft chairman, to draw up the necessary articles.

The second meeting was held on Thursday, Nov. 12th, at Washington's Headquarters (Jumel Mansion), on Washington Heights. Mr. Josiah C. Pumpelly gave an interesting reminiscient talk on the historical interests of the house. The ladies then inspected the different rooms of the house. After a short business meeting the meeting was adjourned.

MRS. SAMUEL J. KRAMER

Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution (Springfield, Mass.) met in Memorial Hall on Monday afternoon, the anniversary of the adoption of the articles of confederation by Congress, November 17, 1777. The two guests of the occasion were Mrs. George L. Munn, the regent of Submit Clark Chapter of Easthampton, and Mrs. C. H. Johnson, past regent of the same chapter. Mrs. Munn gave a report of the State conference of the Society held in October at Brockton. Miss Elizabeth P. Bigelow read a paper on Springfield from 1783 to the end of the century. Mrs. M. M. Whitney of Westfield gave an account of the dedication of a stone marking the site of the first meeting house in that town. Mrs. George F. Fuller, regent, gave an account of the presentation to the State of Connecticut of the Ellsworth house in Windsor. A committee was chosen to nominate officers for the chapter for next year and delegates to the continental congress to be held in Washington, April 19, 1904.

Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg, N. Y.—A handsome bronze tablet, erected by the Saranac Chapter, D. A. R., in commemoration of the battle of Plattsburg, now rests on the northeast corner of the custom house building, having been unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, October 17th.

This is the first tablet erected in commemoration of what was one of the most important engagements of the War of 1812. The inscription on the tablet is given below:

To commemorate  
McDonough's victory  
over the British fleet under Downie  
on Cumberland Bay, Lake Champlain,  
Macomb's repulse of the British  
land forces under Prevost,  
and in memory of the  
sailors and soldiers of the United States  
who gave their lives for their country  
in these engagements at Plattsburg,  
September 11, 1814.

Erected by Saranac Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
1903.

The tablet was designed by Paul E. Cabaret, West 14th Street, New York City. It has a background of dark brown mottled bronze, bearing an inscription in letters of burnished metal in relief, surmounted with a wreath of oak leaves and acorns, joined by the insignia of the Society. An emblem, consisting of embossed shield with the thirteen stars, supported on either side by two flags encircled by a wreath of laurel, surmounts the whole. A beveled frame in two shades of bronze completes this most artistic work, careful in detail and rich in ornamentation. The act of unveiling was performed by Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard, ex-Regent and founder of the Chapter, and Mrs. Merritt Sowles, a lineal descendant of General Benjamin Mooers, one of the heroes of the War of 1812.



## SOCIETY NOTES.—Continued.

October 8th was a "red letter day" in the annals of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the hostess at the fourth annual conference of the various Chapters of the Iowa D. A. R., who met to greet their distinguished officers—Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President-General of the National Society; and Mrs. J. Heron Crossman of New York, Vice-President-General.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 o'clock, by our worthy member, Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, State Regent. There were 76 Daughters in attendance, including the delegates and the members of the local Chapter. The program opened with the singing of America; this was followed with a brief address of welcome by Mrs. Robert H. Nott, Regent of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter.

The first business before the meeting was the report read by Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, State Regent.



TABLET SOON TO BE PLACED BY THE BUFFALO CHAPTER.

The names of Council Bluffs, Iowa City and Dubuque were presented as the cities for holding the next conference, and on vote it was decided to meet at Council Bluffs in 1904.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Secretary, Mrs. Daphne P. Edwards, Dubuque; treasurer, Mrs. M. G. Millard, Burlington; historian, Mrs. D. W. Bushnell, Council Bluffs. Upon the completion of this business the conference adjourned for luncheon, which was an elaborate affair.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock. The treat of the conference was an address on "Continental Hall," by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Washington, D. C., President-General of the Society. Mrs. Fairbanks said in part:

"The first reason, while not the greatest, is still important that the National Society shall have an appropriate place for the great work which it daily performs.

"Second. It is most desirable that the National Society may have under its own care and in perfect safety its priceless collection of Revolutionary relics; therefore a well-arranged, fireproof museum forms a part of our plan.

"Third. We must have an Auditorium wherein the delegates chosen by the Society can convene in the annual congresses in surroundings commensurate with the dignity of the great body they represent, to consider all matters pertaining to its welfare and to the promotion of patriotism.

(Continued on page xxii.)

Acting upon the suggestion made at the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at New Haven, Conn., last May, the Michigan Society, S. A. R., convened at the Russell House, Detroit, on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 4th, to consider the subject of devising practical means by which the foreign element and others in our country may be informed concerning distinctively American principles in order that they may become patriotic citizens of the land of their adoption. The deep interest evinced was attested by the large attendance.

The Hon. Thomas Pitts, president of the Society, was unfortunately unable to be present. In his absence the chair was occupied by the vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Detroit.

The meeting opened with the presentation of a paper written by President Pitts for the occasion, and read to the members by the secretary, Mr. Henry Saxton Sibley, in which the author declared himself in hearty agreement with the views expressed at the National Congress. The paper concluded as follows:

"The national organization invited the society of each State to look after the special conditions that existed within its own province, and a ready acquiescence was given to carry out the laudable purpose of the national congress. There are conditions existing in our own State to-day that we, the inheritors of the principle upon which this government is founded, do not entirely approve, and which we believe can be greatly ameliorated by proper educational influences, and it is the purpose of this meeting to-night to discuss such conditions frankly and freely, and to see what remedy is suggested, and our society will co-operate in making suggestions and helping on this good work."

Dr. Leartus Connor, one of Detroit's oldest and ablest physicians, praised in warm terms the noble work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in spreading a knowledge of patriotic principles among the foreign element in the large cities of Michigan. Continuing, he said that "the enormous increase in recent years of an undesirable foreign element had created a national condition analogous to that of a gourmand who had eaten far more than he could digest, and was in an agony over the contents of his stomach. The nation now had an assimilative task on hand that would require years to complete and until it had been completed he favored erecting a wall against further immigration so high that none could get over it." Furthermore, he believed that a national system of education would prevent the development of class ideas, and would destroy the possibility of strikes and the deplorable antagonism between capital and labor.

Dr. Connor's address was heartily applauded. At its close Secretary Sibley, taking the floor, spoke briefly in opposition to Dr. Connor's assertion that the training given in our high schools unfitted those who received it for the practical duties of life, declared that he had personal knowledge of cases, and that Ann Arbor furnished many, in which manual tasks were gladly assumed and well executed in order to provide means for continuing the higher education. Dr. Connor unhesitatingly admitted these exceptional instances, but reaffirmed his views as generally applicable.

The chair then called upon the Hon. Joseph Grensel of Detroit to address the meeting. Mr. Grensel has had an extensive experience as an editor and legislator, and his views were listened to with close attention. He outlined the dangers from unrestricted immigration, and gave it as his opinion that the emigrants from the south of Europe who were now flocking to our shores were in the main an undesirable class. Many of them who have obtained a domicile desired, he said, to govern themselves regardless of our laws. He advocated the free distribution of the pamphlets and tracts that had been prepared for the enlightenment of this class of immigrants, and he favored stricter immigration laws.

Mr. George W. Bates, historian-general of the National Society, was the next speaker. He was quite in line with the temperate suggestions of the President's paper, and of those who had preceded him on the floor, and believed fully in the efficacy of pamphlet instruction, and the public school training of the young. "The creation of a true national spirit was the paramount work of the Society; and the great field for the cultivation of this spirit," he said, "was in the cities of large population, where the foreign element under criticism was concentrated in amazing number." Mr. Bates advanced a specially happy idea, namely, the utilization of the "social settlement," as a sphere of influence. Through this means, as by no other single method, he believed great and permanent results might be accomplished.

Col. William Tenney Gage, also a prominent member of the Detroit bar, and chairman of the committee of the State

(Continued on page xxi.)

### A LETTER ON IMMIGRANT LITERATURE.

The following letter has been sent to all members of the General Board of Managers of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, ERIE CO., OHIO, Nov. , 1903.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
President of \_\_\_\_\_ Society, S. A. R.:

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

As a member of the general board of managers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a question of the precedence of appropriation will be submitted to you. As to this, I wish to make a few statements for your consideration.

At a session of our national congress, held in Washington, May 2, 1902, a resolution was adopted directing that a committee of five be appointed to consider means of making known American principles to such foreign elements of our population as seem ignorant of the theory of our government, or are inimical thereto. Under this resolution, Compatriots Anderson, Murphy, Hancock, Appleton and Beardsley were appointed, and after due consideration submitted a report to the congress of the National Society at New Haven, Conn., on May 1, 1903.

In this they recommended that we publish a pamphlet, submitted to the congress addressed to immigrants coming to this country, stating what the committee deemed distinctively American principle, and giving such advice as seemed applicable to their condition.

By a unanimous vote, the congress adopted the recommendation, and made an appropriation of \$800 to have the pamphlet translated and published in three foreign languages. This was done upon the statement of the Treasurer-General that there was in his hands at that time funds to the amount of \$2,700.

When subsequently, as chairman of the educational committee, I requested him to hold the \$800 appropriated to our project, subject to our order, I was informed by the Treasurer-General and President General, that only \$250 could be spared for the purpose mentioned, without making an assessment on the State societies, which was deemed inadvisable by the board of general managers.

This board is now made up of approximately forty-eight members. By the last clause of Section 2, Article 5, seven may constitute a quorum; and as four is a majority of the seven, it is quite possible for four members present at a meeting of the board, to nullify a resolution of a congress of the Society.

In matters of mere routine, no one questions the propriety of conceding to the board of general managers a wide discretion, but in matters affecting the policy and purpose of the general society, it is respectfully submitted, that the general board of managers cannot negative the will of the Society as expressed by a vote of the congress.

Speaking for myself, I am very far from wishing to put the Society in a position of undertaking a project it has not the means to carry out; but under Article 6 of the constitution, the national board of management can, at any time, by a two-thirds vote, increase our dues not to exceed \$0.50 per capita.

I am told this would be unpopular. I have a better opinion of the patriotism and public spirit of our compatriots.

When the managers of the national board of the Grand Army of the Republic makes an assessment of five cents per capita, on comrades in all their State departments, there is never a question. Every old veteran, no matter how limited his means, contributes his nickel, and \$25,000 is raised for some worthy purpose. Are we so far removed from our Revolutionary sires that we have less patriotism and generosity than the old boys of '61?

We should not, of course, decide our questions of policy on sentimental grounds. We have to decide whether our national society can undertake any work of practical utility. Can we never get beyond mutual admiration, hospitable functions, and post prandial eloquence? Must we continue to depend on State Societies to defray the expense of our national congresses?

This question of our future policy is more important even than our appeal for means to carry out our project of patriotic education. Our committee is asked why we do not go on with our work. I have tried to give the answer. This statement is made to you, first, as a member of the board of general managers, and, secondly, that you may submit this explanation, and the questions involved, to the next meeting of your State Society. Accept my respectful salutations, and believe me sincerely yours,

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

### BUCHAN'S GIFT TO WASHINGTON.

EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—I note with interest your article in the November issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, in reference to the disposition of the box made from the oak that sheltered Sir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk, and giving the letter of presentation in which the Earl of Buchan presented the box to Washington. The letter and box were entrusted to the care of a Mr. Robertson, a Scottish artist. I have a copy of "The Home of Washington, or Mt. Vernon and Its Associations—Historical, Biographical and Pictorial," by Benson J. Lossing, Hartford, Conn., 1870. On pages 272-276 of this work a full account of this box, its presentation and final disposition, is given.

Robertson arrived in New York in October, and in December went to Philadelphia to fulfill his mission. On Friday, December 13th, he presented the box to the President. He was much embarrassed he said, on being introduced to "the American hero," but was soon relieved by Washington, who entered into familiar conversation with him and introduced him to Mrs. Washington. The Earl of Buchan expressed the wish that he might have a portrait of Washington, and that Robertson might be the artist. Washington sat to Robertson for the portrait in miniature, and when that was finished the artist painted a larger picture from it in oil for Lord Buchan. This picture was painted at the close of May, 1792, when Washington wrote to Lord Buchan, thanking him for the present of the box, and saying of the portrait: "The manner of the execution of it does no discredit, I am told, to the artist." The picture was sent to Europe by Colonel Lear, and Robertson received the thanks of the Earl of Buchan.

In his letter of thanks to Buchan, Washington said:

"I will, however, ask that you will exempt me from compliance with the request relating to its eventual destination. In an attempt to execute your wish in this particular, I should feel embarrassment from a just comparison of relative pretensions and fear to risk injustice by so marked a preference."

The box was taken to Mt. Vernon at the close of the session, where it remained until Washington's death, when he committed it to the Earl by the following clause in his will:

"To the Earl of Buchan, I recommit the box made of the oak that sheltered the great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk, presented to me by his Lordship, in terms too flattering for me to repeat, with a request to pass it on the event of my decease, to the man in my country who should appear to merit it best, upon the same conditions that have induced him to send it to me. Whether easy or not to select the man who might comport with his Lordship's opinion, in this respect, is not for me to say; but, conceiving that no disposition of this valuable curiosity can be more eligible than the recommitment of it to his own cabinet, agreeably to the original design of the "Goldsmiths Company" of Edinburgh, who presented it to him, and, at his request, consented that it should be transferred to me, I do give and bequeath the same to his Lordship; and, in case of his decease, to his heir, with my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor of presenting it to me, and more especially for the favorable sentiments with which he accompanied it."

This seems to show that it must have been returned to the Earl of Buchan. Respectfully yours,

FRED W. LAMB.

Member Board of Managers New Hampshire Society  
Sons of the American Revolution.

452 Merrimack St., Manchester, N. H., Nov. 22, 1903.

A new building for the New York Historical Society, to occupy the entire block fronting Central Park West, between 76th and 77th Streets, New York City, is in process of erection.

The new Chamber of Commerce building, New York City, will have four groups of marble statuary adorning its facade. Of these groups the three central and commanding figures are heroic statues of De Witt Clinton, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay. The first group, over the doorway at the western side of the building, represents two allegorical figures of heroic size, executed by Carl Bitter. The next, to the east, is the statue of Hamilton, with a female figure and that of an eagle at the base. The work is by Martini, as is also the statue of Jay, at the extreme eastern side of the facade. The latter has about its pedestal the life-size figure of a lion on one side and the figure of Justice blindfolded on the other. The statue of Clinton, by Daniel French, is the central and most commanding piece. On either side of the base are life-size representations of a man and a woman, the male figure holding a spade and a coil of rope, referring to the building of the Erie Canal, and the female figure typifying Commerce.

## SOCIETY NOTES.

(Continued from page 71.)

Society on this topic, followed the historian-general. He directed attention to the fact that Detroit was an important port of entry, and said that he believed the prime work of the Michigan Society lay in Michigan. He favored the plan of placing suitable literature in the hands of every immigrant entering the State. Later, other influences would be brought to bear upon them, and if judicious care and commensurate energy were exercised evil results might be averted.

Capt. J. Q. A. Sessions, a veteran cavalry officer, who came from Ann Arbor to attend the meeting, was the next speaker. In his opinion the character of the early immigrants was in harmony with that of the founders of the republic. They were from the northern nations of Europe, mainly of what he termed "the Anglo-Saxon stock." The character of the recent and present immigration was, in his opinion, a grave menace to the peace and happiness of the nation. But while he favored every promising plan for instilling into the hearts and minds of these latter proper respect and regard for American institutions and laws, he most emphatically urged upon the Sons of the American Revolution the immediate necessity of exerting their influence upon the Congress of the United States to the end that the present immigration laws be radically amended.

Captain Sessions was followed by Professor W. W. Flower of the University of Michigan, who made a strong plea for the introduction of the practical into our system of education, one of the best methods, in his opinion, for developing independence and self-reliance. In illustration he cited the fact that while ordinary high school graduates had difficulty in entering upon the business of life, the graduates of manual training and technical schools were eagerly sought. He upheld Dr. Connor's contention that it would be vastly better for the Republic were the aim of our educational system to be primarily to qualify the youth of the land to do something.

Mr. Alfred Russell, a former president of the Michigan Society, taking the floor at the request of the chairman, expressed the opinion that the foreign steamship companies are to blame in large degree for the evil conditions that obtain at the present time: inasmuch as in their mad race for revenue they scour Europe for passengers, gathering them from sections heretofore untouched, and from classes undesirable in the extreme. The right to land, said he, should be taken away from every steamship company which indulges in such practices.

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, one of the most popular and eloquent among the clergymen of Detroit, followed Judge Russell, and in his genial, clear-cut style, reminded his hearers that patriotism was a spirit—something to be caught, not taught. If Americans would be sturdily honest, said he, in all their dealings with their fellowmen, they would set an example to the foreigners which could not fail to affect favorably the humblest and most ignorant among them. This being sturdily honest was a matter of prime importance as an uplifting agency.

The closing speaker was Mr. Dudley W. Smith, who advanced similar ideas.

The meeting was brought to a close by some earnest words from the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Clark, who said, among other things, that while at the beginning of the Republic the theory advanced and fought for was "No taxation without representation," it seemed to him that the time was near when this theory would have to be reversed, making it "No representation without taxation."

Among those present who might have been heard on the topic under consideration had time permitted were Dr. Justin E. Emerson, Treasurer E. W. Gibson, Mr. George W. Radford, Mr. Chas. W. Tufts, and Mr. Chas. F. Hyerman.

The local committee on this subject is composed as follows: Rev. Dr. R. W. Clark, chairman; Col. Wm. T. Gage, Dr. Leartus Connor, Dr. Frederick M. Robbins, Mr. James N. Wright, Mr. Dexter M. Ferry, Jr., and, *ex-officio*, the Hon. Thomas Pitts, president of the Society. It is understood that this committee will report to the National committee that the Michigan Society is heartily in accord with the plans of that organization to improve the standard of emigrants, and check the immigration of undesirable classes. Within a short time it is expected that the work of distributing pamphlets to the emigrants arriving at the port of Detroit will be commenced. A number of methods are being considered for reaching the local foreign element of recent arrival, and it is more than likely that in this as in other patriotic work the administration of President Pitts will long be remembered for its far-reaching effectiveness.

HYLANDE MACGRATH.

## TO PRESERVE PHILIPSE MANOR HALL.

The trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society have voted to renew in the Legislature this winter the effort to have the State purchase the historic Philipse Manor Hall, in Yonkers, N. Y. This structure is now occupied as a city hall, but will be vacated as soon as the city erects the new municipal building.

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## SOCIETY NOTES.

(Continued from page 71.)

"Fourth. The greatest and sublimest of all reasons for this Memorial Continental Hall is the ardent wish of the Daughters of the American Revolution to increase the loving esteem and more thorough appreciation of those who so silently suffered hardships, so patiently toiled in the labors of camp and fortresses, who so bravely bore themselves upon the field or in the carnage of the sea fight. So those statesmen and heroes who so wisely planned, who so grandly executed the most far-reaching and sublimest revolution known to history, which they inaugurated so that all mankind might enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall ere long be honored by a memorial, founded and dedicated by the patriotic Daughters of an heroic ancestry."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Fairbanks' address, the Regent called on Mrs. Crossman, of New York, the Vice-President-General, who made a short, but pleasing address.

A half hour was devoted to discussions by Regents or representatives of the various chapters.

The delegates present at the conference were: Mrs. Cornelia C. Fairbanks, President-General Nation Society D. A. R.; Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Vice-President for New York State; Mrs. Daphne Peabody Edwards, State Secretary, 560 Julian Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. Horace Poole, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. J. E. Fairbanks, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. A. W. Treadway, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. J. W. Heustis, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. Emma G. Bohn, 116 Seventeenth Street, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. Eliza J. Carter, Keokuk, Iowa; Mrs. Ella Lyon Hill, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. Arthur J. Cox, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. John G. Lindsay, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. W. F. Brannan, Muscatine, Iowa; Mrs. Cora C. Weed, Muscatine, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Squire, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Sophie H. Bushnell Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Victor E. Bender, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. N. P. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. E. D. Burbank, State historian, 734 17th Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Ogervie, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. J. M. Day, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Adah H. Surouse, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Howell, 1619 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. W. D. Skinner, 1602 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Toney Cheney, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Mrs. A. A. Deening, Boone, Iowa; Miss Hubbell, Anamosa, Iowa; Mrs. C. L. Miles, Anamosa, Iowa; Mrs. Jno. Z. Lull, Anamosa, Iowa; Miss Helen L. Shaw, Anamosa, Iowa; Mrs. Chas. H. Phillpott, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mrs. James Rawson Kimball, State secretary, Rock Island, Ill.; Mrs. James McCoy, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. Marietta F. Cannell, Maquoketa, Iowa; Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. Hattie Morse Kick, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. George B. Stewart, Fort Madison, Iowa; Miss Florence M. Espy, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Caton, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Chas. Emerson Armstrong, 335 Fifth Avenue, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. G. W. Curtis, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. Lamb, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. Seaman, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. Bevis, Clinton, Iowa; Miss Harriet Lake, Independence, Iowa; Mrs. Allen, Estherville, Iowa; Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, State regent, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. R. H. Nott, regent of Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. R. M. Abbott, vice-regent of Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Henry E. Tagge, secretary of Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. James Blaine Mason, treasurer of Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Walter Chambers, registrar of Hannah Caldwell Chapter Davenport, Iowa; Miss Nannie Butcher, orphans' home, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. J. H. Daniel, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. W. J. Birchard, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. M. E. Melville, historian, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Hannah Caldwell Torbert, 813 Kirkwood Boulevard, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. J. S. Wylie, 1404 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. M. T. Gass, Orphans' Home, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. S. F. Smith, Locust and Brady Streets, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. J. B. Young, 422 E. 14th Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. E. S. Hamilton, Clinton Place, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. C. M. Waterman, 615 Kirkwood Boulevard, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Frances M. Raquet, 744 E. 15th Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. E. H. Hall, 709 E. 15th Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Arthur S. Wallace, 402 E. 14th Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. James L. Manker, 1936 Grand Avenue, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. E. W. Brady, 1102 E. River Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. J. R. Nutting, 1312 E. River Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. W. A. Bemis, 220 College Avenue, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Viola Dinsmore, Orphan's Home, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Emma B. Mason, 1219 Perry Street, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Emma F. Letts, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Gladys G. Letts, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Frances E. Kiser, Miss Jeannette L. Kiser, Mrs. Sarah Swazey Morrison, Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah J. Peterson, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Henry Vollmer, Oak Terrace, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. T. O. Swiney, 1300 Ripley Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. A. P. Doe, 1408 Perry Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. J. H. McCullough, 835 Kirkwood Boulevard, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs.

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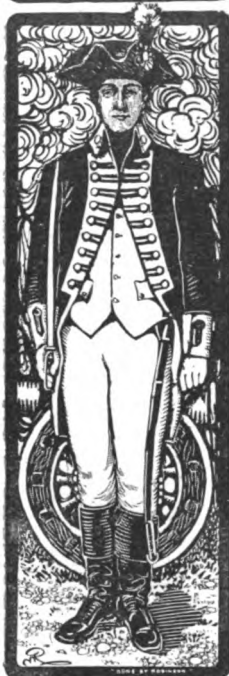
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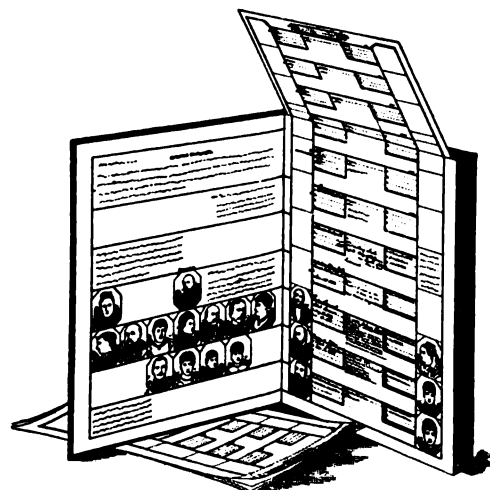
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## FLAG LAW ENFORCED IN ARIZONA.

SOME little time ago the citizens of Phoenix, Arizona, found prominently displayed in public places numerous little flags on which were printed advertisements of an opera company. This is the advertisement:

"Mr. and Mrs. Public:  
We no that u no a real good show.  
U no that we were good before.  
We no that we're better now.

Operatically yours,  
Seamans and Machtell."

One of the citizens lodged a complaint before Justice Robinson, alleging that this method of advertising was a violation of Section 613, Title 17, of the Statutes of Arizona. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the managers of the opera company and was served at once. There were two charges in the indictment, first, for showing disrespect for the flag by using a device representing the flag with words printed thereon for advertising and commercial purposes; second, for making a pictorial representation of the flag and printing words thereon for commercial and advertising purposes. The penalty incurred by a violation of the law is a fine of from \$5.00 to \$100. The managers pleaded not guilty, but were convicted before the justice, and their fine with costs amounted to \$13.95, marked down from \$14.00.

Mr. Seamans proved conclusively, to his own satisfaction at least, that it wasn't a flag, but the court held that it looked like one, and therefore came under the ban of the law. The arrest, Mr. Seamans further contended, was an outrage. Said he: "I've scattered those things all over the country, and was never held up before."

That doesn't speak very well for "the country." Any-

body who can murder the English language to the extent herewith shown should not only be held up, prosecuted, and imprisoned, in addition to all the penalties attached to any violation of the flag law, but should be made to copy the dictionary, word for word, three times at least. The Arizona flag law, drafted by Rev. Dr. Lewis Halsey, should be a warning to all theatrical troupes who sign themselves "Operatically yours."

## IDEALS.

THE power of an ideal is the theme of an inspiring paper by Lillie Hamilton French in the February *Delinicator*. Ideals are much misused. How often is a standard set up and called an ideal, which is not an ideal at all—merely a pose that one affects. Anent this subject Miss French says some things that many persons might take to heart: "Ever so many people have poses. I know women who pose as being extremely unselfish, and what uncomfortable women they are! How little happiness they get out of it all, and how little they give! No ideal governs them, else they would have so grown in grace and loveliness of character that an unconsciousness of self would have been attained, but, best of all, unconsciousness of their virtues. For a virtue, even one like that of unselfishness, is only really and altogether a virtue when it can be exercised unconsciously and without effort or display.

"The ideal of unselfishness, therefore, is not with those who grumble and then give up the thing they want, nor with those who think that they are always 'so tired,' nor again with those who declare, even while doing a kind act, that 'unselfishness is never appreciated.' The ideal is not with them all. They have chosen a pose, nothing more, as one would settle upon a becoming manner of speech, a form of handwriting or a way of wearing the hair."

## PROPOSED QUAKER MONUMENT.

A SINGULAR controversy is likely to occur over the attempt of the Society of Descendants of Pioneer Quakers (1656) to place upon Boston Common, where the Quakers were hanged and maltreated by Governor Endicott, a monument to their memory. The society contains some of the most influential families among American citizens to-day. Its president is Professor Charles F. Holder, of Pasadena, Cal., author of a history of the pioneer Quakers, and himself a sixth grandson of Christopher Holder, the friend of Cromwell and George Fox, who was repeatedly beaten in public on Boston Common in 1657-59, and who had his ears cut off at the time of the hanging of Mary Dyer and others, all because he preached the doctrine of Fox.

Almost before the matter was broached a member of the Puritan Society, said to be a descendant of Governor Endicott, stated that he had influence enough with the authorities of Boston to prevent the movement, which was virtually an insult to the memory of Endicott and every Puritan.

## DOCUMENTAL DISCOVERIES RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.

A RECENT newspaper despatch from Paris states that under authority from M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, E. Spencer Pratt, ex-United States Minister to Persia, who is now residing there, is making extensive researches in the archives of the Foreign Office relative to the transfer of the Province of Louisiana by France to the United States.

The investigation has brought to light all the circumstantial details of the transaction, including the confidential letters of the French Minister at Washington advising his government as to the various stages of the negotiations and the letters and documents signed by President Jefferson and Secretary of State Madison. Many of these have hitherto been unavailable owing to the rules of the Foreign Office, which have prevented the copying of documents in the archives.

In speaking of his investigations, Mr. Pratt said: "One of the most curious documents found is an autograph letter of Louis XV., giving away the vast Louisiana territory to his cousin, then King of Spain, as a present. The fact of this gift has heretofore been known only in a general way, but the text of the letter discloses the casual nature of the gift, and also the fact that Louis XV. previously offered Louisiana to Great Britain, which refused to accept it. The text of the letter relating to the gift is as follows:

"I have caused the Marquis de Grimaldi, subject to your Majesty's pleasure, to sign a cession of New Orleans and Louisiana to Spain. I had offered it to the English in place of Florida, but they refused it. I would have ceded them other possessions to have spared Spain having to cede this latter one, but I fear that any cession in the Gulf of Mexico might lead to serious consequences.

"I feel that Louisiana but poorly compensates your Majesty for the losses you have sustained, but in ceding you this colony I consider less its value than the good accomplished in uniting the Spanish and the French nations. Union is alike necessary for our subjects and our house."

"The letter of the King of Spain accepting the present refers to the further strengthening of the union of the two nations by a number of royal intermarriages. Later documents show the recession of Louisiana by Spain to France, and give minute details of the sale by Napoleon of the province to the United States."

## A PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT.

THE opening of the Roger Morris Park, New York City, in which is situated the historic Jumel mansion, is the fitting culmination of a movement inaugurated in 1899 by THE SPIRIT OF '76. In that year the editor prepared a letter which he sent to a number of prominent and influential men for the purpose of soliciting their interest and aid in the preservation of this mansion and its environment as a historic relic. A few months later a memorial was prepared which was signed by the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, Gen. Thomas Wilson, and many others, which was presented to the Board of Public Improvement of New York City. In December of the same year the matter was referred to the Board and the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

The work of developing public sentiment and enlisting the co-operation of other organizations was actively pushed by this magazine together with the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which the late Andrew H. Greene was President.

As a result of these concentrated efforts the Board of Local Improvement of the Nineteenth District of Manhattan voted, on February 27, 1900, to approve the suggestion that the City of New York purchase the Jumel mansion for use as a museum for historic relics. On March 21st of the same year the Board of Public Improvement gave a public hearing under the leadership of the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76. Some few months later the Board of Public Improvement received a report of the Park Board strongly advising the purchase of the property, whereupon the former voted to have a map and technical description of the property prepared. Resolutions were adopted by the Board on the 26th of September, 1900, proposing to alter the map of the city so as to lay out the proposed park. Action was deferred for four weeks, and when on November 14th the matter was again reconsidered the proposition was lost by an adverse vote. By this time, however, the support of the movement had increased and the undertaking had enlisted the co-operation of many ladies, for the most part members of the various New York Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Notwithstanding the widespread interest the proposition seemed dead, but THE SPIRIT OF '76 again took up the campaign, and on March 6, 1901, secured a second hearing, with the result that the Board rescinded its former unfavorable action, and voted unanimously to recommend the desired ordinance to the municipal assembly. This Council adopted the ordinance on the 17th of December, but the approval of the Board of Aldermen was necessary. The ordinance being suspended between the two houses for a few days and fearing failure, the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, with two other gentlemen, called upon Mayor Van Wyck to get assurance of his approval if the ordinance passed the Aldermen. The Mayor's friendliness being sufficiently evidenced, the ordinance was pushed in the Board of Aldermen, but owing to pressure of business at the end of the year and of the administration, final action was not secured until December 31, 1901.

The new Mayor, Mr. Low, under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, was withstrained to withhold his signature from this and other unsigned ordinances coming over from the last administration. This result, however, did not discourage the advocates of the movement. Then followed a few months of suspense but not inactivity. The editor of this magazine, with several gentlemen individually and in groups large and small, made repeated visits to the City Hall, sometimes wandering through empty corridors and visiting almost vacant offices in a tedious and wearisome search to locate and forward the petition. At last the machinery was set in motion again, beginning at the very bottom with a hearing before the Local Board.

On January 2, 1903, Gen. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the owner of the property, died, and the fear that the historic property might fall into unworthy hands, stimulated all parties to renewed activity. By this time THE SPIRIT OF '76, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Scenic Society, and the Daughters of the American Revolution were all separately and collectively zealous for the cause. The culmination of all these efforts was reached at the hearing before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the City Hall, May 29, 1903. The room was packed with representatives of the various organizations interested, and other public spirited ladies and gentlemen.

On the arrival of Park Commissioner Willcox, and under the sanction of his approval, the Board unanimously approved of the purchase. Prior to the close of the Low administration the property passed into the control of the city.

Such is the history of the movement which has preserved a monument of historic interest and value not only to New Yorkers, but to patriotic Americans in all parts of the country—a movement that portrays picturesquely colonial and revolutionary characters and incidents in the story of American life. On December 28, 1903, the park was formally opened with demonstrations of a patriotic nature.

Following is an extract of the editorial which appeared in the January, 1900, issue of *THE SPIRIT OF '76*, which rehearses the beginning of the movement:

"Last fall the editor while in the neighborhood of the Jumel mansion was struck with the chaste beauty of the old house. 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 toward its preservation."

Then follows the letter originally written from the office of *THE SPIRIT OF '76* to the several prominent and influential citizens. Dating from that letter the movement to acquire the property passed through various vicissitudes with what result is now known. We do not presume to be egotistical in the matter, nor are we guilty of that self-satisfied feeling of having done something. Our purpose is merely to state the facts in this particular case, and to show that *THE SPIRIT OF '76* has not been backward in upholding the principles which we so often preach.

#### THE GENEALOGICAL GUIDE.

UNTIL its ultimate completion, the "Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers" will be continued to be published in *THE SPIRIT OF '76*. Owing to the time and amount of detail necessary for its preparation, it is impossible to have the Guide a feature in each consecutive issue. Subscribers who have not a complete file of that portion of the Guide already published may obtain the missing pages on forwarding their application to this office. The demand has already been so great that copies of *THE SPIRIT OF '76* containing the Guide are exceedingly rare. Two complete sets are on file, however, which may be purchased on application.

#### NOTES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

The *New York Evening Post* publishes a communication from a person signing himself "J. M. S." in which the writer protests against the sorting of all the early documents of the customs service of the port of New York, with a view to destroying them. The writer further states that the laborers engaged in the sorting are helping themselves to any which may suit their fancy. There are divers ways of saving labor. Why this unnecessary sorting? Why not burn the records and so fittingly celebrate the gross ignorance and unwarrantable liberty on the part of the officials. Historical societies have evidently outlived their usefulness.

American history, properly presented, is one of the most absorbing of all studies.—Albert Bushnell Hart, in the *November Success*.

Comptroller Grout of New York City is not disposed to favorably consider the proposition of the Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century to establish a public park in Brooklyn, thereby preserving the old Vandevier homestead as a museum for Continental relics. He could see no historical interest in the old farm house, and declared it his belief that it was a move to furnish quarters for a private society at public expense.

A monument to mark the spot where Gen. Washington stood, when he unfurled the first American flag has been dedicated at Somerville, Mass. Gov. John L. Bates, and Lieut.-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., participated in the exercises, and many leading citizens of Somerville and other places were present. The monument stands on Prospect Hill.

The Mosely Educational Commission, so the story goes, visited a small public school in Chicago, 'way out in the ash heaps, and took note of the thirty scholars. One of the members, to appear cordial, indulged in some patronizing questioning, which was reported as follows:

The boy in the third seat back. What's your name?

Richard O'Connell.

You have studied history. What did we have in 1776?

The Revolution.

Against whom was it?

The British redcoats.

What did we do to them?

We licked 'em.

Did we ever have any more trouble with them?

Yes, in 1812. We licked them again.

If we ever had any more trouble with them, would we lick them?

You bet.

The Commissioners doubtless have reported that the Americans in Chicago are very rude, and that a vast amount of rubbish is taught in the schools.

It has generally been supposed that the microbe of "The Spirit of '76" lurked exclusively around the persons of those excellent people who make Fourth of July speeches. Of recent years very few others have worried their brains about Revolutionary topics. However, that particular brand of microbe seems now to have sought out the dramatists. We are to have two Revolutionary plays, namely, "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," and "Captain Barrington." These, coming as they do, on top of "Major Andre," prove that the "Spirit of '76" microbe is surely extending his field of operations. Nobody can cavil at this choice of topic. It is both patriotic and romantic, and, moreover, has been by no means overworked.—*New York Herald*.

A report from Washington says that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are promoting a French section of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, to which it is proposed to admit the descendants of the 40,000 French soldiers and sailors who participated in the war.

The French Government recently completed a list of the Frenchmen who helped to win American independence, and a handsomely bound copy of the book was sent to Mr. Roosevelt by President Loubet.

Representative Martin of South Dakota, probably will introduce a bill to have this list republished, so that the promoters of the French section of the sons and daughters will have the data on which to work.

## THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

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## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century.

## IV.

THE golden sun of early morning streamed the window and awoke me from a heavy slumber.

I found myself ensconced among bolsters both voluptuous and downy, and covered to the chin by a patchwork quilt of gorgeous colors. The bedstead on which I lay was very broad and long and high—almost touching the slanted ceiling. The other furnishings of my room were neither many nor ornate, and consisted, briefly, of a very plain dressing-table, with a rather foggy-looking mirror hung above, a horn comb and a bootjack; a washstand, substantially equipped with its wooden basin and ewer, a soft-soap box, a towel; also two chairs. This was all that met my opening eyes.

It may be well to remark that I was then, and afterwards, strangely unconscious of any transition from my usual habits of life, the age in which I had existed, or from my accustomed surroundings and environments. I fail to remember that these peculiar circumstances of my awakening caused me any surprise whatever; and I lay there drowsy, passive and happy, watching through the quaint little window of many panes, a gentle swaying of green foliage, with the blue sky above, bright and fair, smiling in the early light of that summer day.

I must admit, however, that there was something natural in the drowsy enjoyment of those few idle moments. While I could not associate this with any particular epoch in my life's history, there was still something impressively familiar in the feeling that I did not want to get up.

The birds twittered outside of my window; a tree branch swept lazily against the eaves; I heard voices from a lower part of the house—voices which, while I could not recall them to my memory, did not concern me in the least by their strangeness. I felt remarkably independent of everything, and, not recollecting that I had any good or bad reason for arising, I turned my face again to the wall and sought that quiescence of mind and soul which conditions seemed to invite.

I was disappointed, however, for no sooner had I turned over than the voices came nearer. I heard two persons ascend the stairs and pause in the hall without my door.

"It was near sun-down when he came in," said a man in suppressed tones. "He sank into a chair much wearied and seeming in sore distress, and called for ale. I think, perchance, 'twas the sun's heat."

Another voice whispered, "A gentleman, my good Farney?"

"A gentleman, aye, if ever I met one. And may see for yourself, doctor, if thou art any judge——"

"H— hum-m!" indignantly.

"—— and there are few more fit to judge," hastened the other felicitously.

"See then," said the offended doctor, a little stiffly, "if he is yet awake. I' faith I fancy not to take on my shoulders the arousing of a stranger. Go you in and see if he still sleeps. If he doth, then gently knock over a chair, for I must needs hurry to Goodman Tuttle, who looks that his wife shall beget a bouncing boy not far hence."

"Ha! 'twas in the meeting-house last time——"

"Go to, man! I have no time for small gossip now."

It did not occur to me, until the door softly opened, that I was the unfortunate object of this medical man's call. When the rubicund and somewhat apprehensive face of my landlord stealthily peered round the bed-post, presently, he met my own cognizant features, and gave a slight start.

"Good-day to you, sir!" he began. "I crave your forgiveness for this unseemly intrusion——"

Before he could say more, in rushed a very tall, long-haired man of fifty, large of bone and scarce of flesh, with heavy rimmed spectacles set over a great hooked nose. He wore a seal-brown, full-skirted coat with immense pockets, set off by shiny silver buttons, while below his short breeches of the same color, I caught the flash of bright red stockings.

He seized my wrist and felt its pulse, fastening his keen blue eyes upon my countenance with a questive look. He patronized the end of my tongue, discovering it to be in a highly feverish state; then plied me with questions too numerous to recount. I learned that on the day before I had suffered an attack of sun-stroke; that I had come to the Elk's Head Tavern with a slightly immoderate thirst, had done good trenchen duty, and been graciously put to bed by Mr. Farney himself—whom I now thanked for his unremitting kindness.

On the whole, I really felt quite uncertain of yesterday's happenings; but thought it somewhat strange, nevertheless, that I now felt no ill-effects from so novel an experience.

The doctor produced a bottle from one of his capacious pockets, and shook out several slippery and hungry leeches, which he dexterously applied to my temples; then, having disposed of the bottle again, he sat back and surveyed me with a smile of complacency and self-satisfaction which conveyed the impression, directly, that he thought extremely well of his own proficiency in the noble art of healing. He seemed a kind, benevolent man, with great features that bespoke sound intellectual resources and astuteness, and I decided then and there, that unless I needed a doctor, I could desire his further acquaintance.

Mr. Farney was still in the room, having witnessed all that had passed with a degree of interest that could amount to nothing less than a friendly feeling toward me—and had he not demonstrated this by his paternal care on the previous evening? A strong suggestiveness of mutton-chops, beefsteak, and cheery brown ale in his own round and ruddy jovial countenance, reminded me of breakfast, and I accordingly not only asked if I might eat, but invited the physician to join me, as well.

He accepted with an eagerness which proved that his memory was at times sadly at a loss. Poor Goodman Tuttle's wife was not thought of till the sand had twice run clean through mine host's hour-glass.



I insisted upon going down-stairs, and assured Dr. Hopper (as I heard the tavern-keeper address him) that I felt vigorous enough in mind, limb and appetite. Finally he withdrew with Mr. Farney, whom I had instructed to provide as the Doctor planned—to suit his own palate and my present incapacity for too hale viands, as he termed it.

I am generally a quick dresser, but this morning my toilet was, for some reason, tediously deliberate. My white neck-cloth I tied and untied, then retied, a dozen times or more. At last I arranged it as I remembered my new friend, the doctor, wore his,—in such a way that the broad and square ends hung outside of my waistcoat half the length of that garment. But it was the coat that I had the greatest difficulty with, and which caused so much delay in my sartorial arrangements. This I put on and took off, hitched at the long skirts, and tugged at the collar until I had lost a good deal of patience and more time. There was something absurd and awkward about my coat this morning. I have seen many like it, but never a man who seemed to have difficulty with the wearing of one. Reaching below the knees, it was fitted with silver clasps for fitting to the very bottom. The skirts, fashioned full, were made to hang out stiff by means of buckram. My pockets, large enough to hold a fair-sized plate in either one, opened on the inside of the coat. The short sleeves, half the length of my arms, had wide cuffs below, ascending above the elbow, where a circle of large silver buttons again embellished the gray fabric of my garment. A unique feature, I might add, were weights in each sleeve to hold it from the linen when my arm was raised, so that my shirt sleeves with their ruffled wrist-bands could be fully displayed—a happy conceit, when one's linen was spotless.

The little dim-faced mirror showed me a countenance not in the least disturbed by so disreputable an evening as I had been given the credit of passing. In my own estimation (or was it a whim of the looking-glass?) I appeared to as good advantage as some one, whose name I could not then recollect for the life of me, had once had the decency to remark.

I had a new pair of stockings, too; they were of fine silk, and of a dark green shade which blended well with the soft gray of my suit; and when I had finished tying the wide bow-knots in my shoes, I had about reached the conclusion that I did not cut so bad a figure after all—an opinion that emboldens a man with the vain desire to show himself. The leeches having dropped off, I therefore descended the stairs to join my professional guest.

The room into which these stairs led was of considerable length, though shortened by a wooden partition in the rear, which cut off this front part, or the dining-room, from the inn kitchen, where a fireplace had recently been built, I was told, thus saving Mr. Farney's too particular guests from being overheated in summer, as well as from the offensive suggestion of boiling pots and sizzling frying-pans—dearly as these culinary odors might appeal to his commoner patrons, whose appetites may have had so keen an edge that they found these preparatory whiffs of a stimulating nature, as one might find in the briny breeze from a distant sea. Formerly, I learned, when people's noses were less sensitive, and more Puritanical, and their eagerness to find nourishment more acute, they had come to the Elk's Head out of a bleaker wilderness, and been glad to share a fare rougher than that which could now be afforded. And when they had satisfied the pang of hunger, and drank their fill of honest beer—a whole quart for one penny—each had stretched his tired limbs before Mr.

Farney's big fireplace, wherein roared great logs of tough hickory and knots of rosy cedar, and breathed this aromatic forest incense as he dreamed—all save Farney himself, who had had to rouse himself occasionally and throw on another log. This fireplace now yawned, black and lonesome, at one side of the dining-room, deserted save by a giant set of andirons, a black hanging pot, and a noisy feathered family of swallows in the chimney above, waiting silently for the autumn frosts when again it might give voice to the cheerful hearth song.

A long narrow table stretched half-a-dozen yards along the room's center, with a score of wooden chairs set on both sides. A sideboard of oak for bar service, and for the accommodation of various utensils, was heavily littered with bottles of Holland and other liquors and wines, trenchers, beakers, tankards, tasters, and sneakers—the last for the limited enjoyment of moderate drinkers. Then there were casks containing ales and beers, and cider of last year's milling, all arrayed for the tapster's convenience. And round about the back walls, suspended from hooks or standing upon shelves, were in evidence numerous indispensables in the form of earthen ware, greenware, empty wooden bottles, noggins and wooden dishes, a goodly assortment of polished pewter ware, jugs of stone, jugs with wicker covers, and unique appearing jugs of waxed leather. An elk head, from the antlers of which hung belt, powder-horn and bullet-pouch, was fastened between the two front windows, while cater-cornered from this, upon the side wall high above the fireplace, grinned a savage wolf's head, whose antipathy for a long fowling-piece, an antiquated harquebus and one or two other lethal weapons standing in an adjacent corner, may have accounted for his satanic expression.

Doctor Hopper was reading an expired number of the *Spectator*, but lost no time in joining me when I appeared, simultaneously with the landlord, who came hurriedly from the kitchen, where, I have not the slightest doubt, judging from his overheated countenance, he had been assisting his wife at the frying-pan.

I apologized to the Doctor for my tardy appearance, but he told me that he would accept no excuse, as none was necessary, and that he would gladly have waited twice as long. He said:

"I have given Thomas the order," referring to our stout, sandy-haired host, who was at the bar squeezing lemon-juice into two glasses, wherein he had previously poured some Hollands. "I chose only diet as seemed in keeping with thy indisposition," continued Dr. Hopper. "Thou shalt have some porridge, some fowl's eggs, some tea, a portion of well-done venison, a plate of hog's cheek with suet, a slice of apple-pie and a little—a *very* little pudding—what ails thee? Art thou ill?"

"Not yet!" I exclaimed, bracing myself with a chair-back. "Are—are you going to eat all of that?" I asked.

He burst into a laugh so hearty that the pewter pots shook on their hooks; and not only our host was seized with its contagion, but also Mistress Farney, who showed her comely young face and person at the kitchen door, holding a steaming skillet in hand, and joining in the risible stir with such a degree of familiarity that I felt well-acquainted with her on the spot. I thought the Doctor uncommonly ticklish in his bump of humor.

He calmed down presently, and surveyed me again before answering my question, with the smile gradually dying out of his face, like the disappearing ripples in a pond after the stone has long been cast in. He stood facing me with his red stockinged legs widely separated,

and both his hands thrust round inside of his enormous coat skirts, displaying his lengthy waistcoat to view.

"Methinks thou hast a small liking for food," he observed, critically. "I shall eat all with great gusto." And he did.

We drank Mr. Farney's concoction in the first place. Then I ate two eggs, and a cut of vension, with a few pieces of toast nicely browned and buttered by Mistress Farney, for whom the Doctor, I could not fail to notice, seemed to entertain a fatherly interest that was singularly affectionate.

Once, when we heard horses' hoofs without and our landlord had left us three alone, he placed his arm round her slender waist with a show of freedom that startled me. I had discovered another phase to the ensemble of my erudite acquaintance.

But the humorous, if not scandalous, part of it was, that at the exact moment when Mistress Farney was blushing most furiously, and struggling vainly to escape from her elderly captor—though giggling all the while—I heard her give a little scream, and saw the Doctor suddenly release his hold and spring to his feet with a change of countenance that brought with it the high color of embarrassment. His glance was directed at a door opening into the hall which separated dining-room and parlor.

A remarkably handsome young lady stood in the doorway. I cannot say how much of this sentimental scene she had witnessed, but believe that she had been about to go into the parlor after coming through the hall from its front door, and had found herself audience to the little comedy by the merest accident, and of course could not resist the temptation for a further look at anything so improper—which one might have taken for either genuine naïveté or a charming audacity.

Standing in the reflected light from the opened hall door, dressed in a long bright green taffeta riding habit, she seemed like a fragrant rose leaf. Her nut-brown hair was wound up high and surmounted by a white lace cap with lappets, in a fashion that made her appear much taller, though she was, in stature, little above the average, and of a well-moulded figure, very straight and strong and graceful.

But one might truthfully say that the beauty of her lay in the depths of those hazel eyes, whose strange power I was conscious of even as our first glances met that morning at the Elk's Head, when she came, with her beauty and loveliness, so quietly into my life. . . . I have always believed that there was something less than real in her presence, which held one, as though her spirit came before: and under its sweet, subtle charm, one felt that he much reach out and touch her hand, and find if she, too, were there.

Then one would see the rich warmth of her cheeks, the smile of her curved lip, and the pride in the courtly little arch of her nose, and know that here was the woman.

The physician's consternation passed like a cloud, and his face beamed with a new light. It was plain from the first that he knew the girl. He hurried forward to greet her.

"Mistress Margery! can I believe my eyes?" he cried, and bending over he gallantly kissed her hand.

It all happened in a few moments: the surprise, the escape of our hostess from his impulsive embrace, and his attention to the newcomer. Mistress Farney had good reason to feel mortified; her exposé before this disdainful girl roused in her breast a fire of resentment. She tossed

her head indifferently, however, and went off into the kitchen. She was not much over thirty herself, and comely enough to feel, possibly, a sense of rivalry.

Then I heard voices in the outer hall, and presently Mr. Farney entered with a tall, fine-looking, gray-bearded gentleman, whom I knew, from a hasty comparison, to be Mistress Margery's father, so striking was the resemblance.

"Gilbert Watson, how art thou?" cried Dr. Hopper, welcoming the other effusively, as if he were sincerely glad of the meeting.

"Too well to need the wise doctor's aid," said Mr. Watson in great good humor. "And thou?"

"Ten years more youthful since I set eyes upon Mistress Margery's lovely face a minute ago," replied the Doctor, with a grand sweep of his hand toward the cause of his rejuvenescence.

"And yet," laughed Mistress Margery, "you seemed both gay and well enough a few moments back." A man would indeed be fortunate if he might but listen to the sweetness of her voice, even though her beauty were hidden from him.

The Doctor should have known her better. She, of course, had no intention of disclosing his little affair. His uneasiness, however, made him lay a finger upon his lips, admonishing silence. All saw his act. Mr. Farney was undoubtedly suspicious; his wife, within ear-shot, felt her heart pause in its regular throbbing for the moment. I fancy the Doctor trembled; but he saw in me his palladium. I had withdrawn, at their entrance, to a polite distance, and was examining the old harquebus as though I really found more to interest me in that than in anything else in the room. I had remained there, it is true, because the dining-room was just then far too attractive to leave; and I had waited, with all unobtrusiveness, hoping for an introduction. And it came. The Doctor perceived a sword of Damocles over his head, and coming quickly over, he took me by the arm and presented me to Mr. Watson.

Miss Margery had laid her whip and green velvet riding mask upon the table while I was being introduced to her father; she then turned her back, and had become greatly absorbed in some convenient object upon the wall (as deeply as I had been with the ancient harquebus). She wheeled round as the Doctor addressed her.

"Mistress Watson, may I be permitted to make known to thee my young and good friend, Robert—I' faith. I quite forget his last name," he said, looking puzzled. "Ah, yes; Gillum—Robert Gillum. I trotted Margery on my knee, Robert, when she was but a wee thing. Thee will like each other."

All as in a maze, I saw her courtesy as I bowed low; I saw the hazel eyes fall before my glance, and the wild rose of her cheek change to a darker bloom—for a moment. Then the long lashes lifted, and her head assumed its lofty little poise; and as I looked into the smiling eyes a deep wish welled in my heart.

*(To be Continued.)*

In the little village of Tappan, near the border line between New York and New Jersey, about twenty-one miles from New York, is the historic prison house in which Major John Andre, of the British Army, was confined in September, 1780, and from which he was led to execution on October 2, 1780. The house is practically the same now as it was 123 years ago, although a storm in March, 1897, destroyed part of the house, and leveled a side wall, which has since been rebuilt.

## EARLY SCOTCH SETTLERS IN AMERICA.

BY ANDREW McLEAN, EDITOR THE BROOKLYN CITIZEN.

OF the first Scottish settlers in this country we have no certain record, although if tradition were to be accepted as authority, we should be under the necessity of rewriting a good deal of history, for is it not known to the lovers of the romantic that a band of Scotch mariners were cast upon the shores of Newfoundland before the era of Columbus, and did wondrous things among the natives? As it is, is it thought best, upon the whole, to leave the laurels of Columbus undisturbed, and the glory of the Pilgrim Fathers unchallenged. There were Scotchmen connected with the first English settlement at Jamestown, and we have evidence that the little hamlets around Massachusetts Bay had not attained to large dimensions when their hospitality was drawn upon by gentlemen who found life among the Grampians unendurable for a variety of reasons.

King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England had hardly seated himself on the throne of Elizabeth, when he gave his attention to the problem of emigration, and his countrymen lost no time profiting by his encouragement, going to Ulster, in Ireland, on the one hand, and to the newly opened continent, on the other.

Indeed, much as James is disagreed with by many historians, it is to him that Scotchmen owe the beginning on a large scale of their career as cosmopolitans. They had, indeed, long before his time, gained a certain distinction for their love of adventure, and were well known both as scholars in the universities of France, Italy and Spain, and as soldiers whose swords were well worth purchasing by any prince who happened to have a dubious cause to sustain.

But there is a distinction to be made between either the love of adventure or the love of knowledge and the general movement of a people, and the Scottish people did not, in the broad sense, come into contact with the outer world until the son of Queen Mary ascended the throne of the Queen who had put his mother to death. Then it was, for the first time, as English writers of the period bear witness, that the nation south of the Tweed learned to their surprise and, sometimes to their sorrow, what their ancient enemies of the north were capable of, both in politics and business.

If the English writers of that time are to be trusted, the Scotch showed a wonderful readiness to relieve the English people from the task of governing themselves, and hardly less readiness to take charge of their commercial affairs.

But while the ground, so to speak, was broken under James, it was not until well into the middle of the seventeenth century that what may be termed the Scottish stream of emigration was turned toward America. There had to be a break-up in the Clan system before the inhabitants of the Highland could feel the attraction of a larger life, and this was in a considerable measure effected by the civil wars, and more especially by the triumph of Cromwell.

The Lord Protector thought it wise policy to transfer as many of his Scottish prisoners as possible either to the American colonies or to the West Indies, and thus it came that a system of compulsory emigration was for a time set in operation. The arrival of the ship John and Sara in Boston Harbor in 1652 becomes in this relation a memorable event, for she carried the first cargo of Scots whom Cromwell's strong hand had compelled to choose between partial servitude abroad or a harsher fate at home.

These indentured servants, as they were called, were distributed along the American coast and the West Indies, and may rightly enough be called the first contribution of the Scottish populace to the American character.

The policy inaugurated by Cromwell was followed by several of his successors in amplified form. The various rebellions that occurred between the reign of James the Third and the final surrender of the Stuarts on the field of Culloden, in 1745, were all followed by more or less numerous flights or deportations to America. The Highland chiefs themselves became at last more interested in starting emigration than in stopping it, for, as their lands grew in value, the clansmen who had in ruder times upheld their dignity, were rather more burdensome than helpful.

If the chief cause of the coming of the Scotch to America is to be described, we must find it in the conflicts that involved the dynasty of the Stuarts and incidentally the right of the Scottish people to worship God in their own manner. As struggle after struggle for the Stuarts was lost, the Highlanders, in multiplying numbers, sought refuge in North America, while to a less degree than the Lowlanders, who had endured all things for the Presbyterian faith, transferred to various parts of the colonies their unconquerable hatred of tyranny. These things have not been overlooked by either English or American historians.

Froude dwells much upon them in his History of Ireland, where he has to follow the course of the Scotch colony in Ulster, and Bancroft has noted with a clear eye the effect of these antecedents in advising the Scottish settlers in North Carolina to espouse the cause of the American rebels.

On land and sea, in the council chamber and amid the clash of arms, among the immortal names attached to the Declaration of Independence, and later in the calmer tasks of establishing and defending the laws of the young republic, the direct and indirect influence of Scotland is attested by deeds and letters that can never grow dim.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—In the very interesting account you published in THE SPIRIT OF '76, October, 1903, of the formal presentation of the Ellsworth homestead to the Connecticut Society, D. A. R., by the descendants and heirs of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth, it concludes with the statement: "A gift such as this has never before been made in any State." I am sure you will be glad to know and will publish the following facts:

In 1900 an old colonial house similar to the Ellsworth homestead was presented to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., by one of its members, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley. The inscription on the memorial tablet, also presented by Mrs. Hartley, tells its story:

"This tablet is erected to the memory of Seth Jenkins, who, with his brother, founded the City of Hudson and was appointed by Governor Clinton its first Mayor, serving from 1785 to 1793. Also to his son, Robert Jenkins, who was appointed the third Mayor by Governor Tompkins, serving ten years. Presented to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter by his granddaughter, Frances Cheslet White Hartley.

For the complete restoration of the house building, an extension, which contains an auditorium, Mrs. Hartley added to the gift another of \$25,000; a little later \$800 to purchase additional ground. This year this generous and patriotic woman has given \$12,000 as an endowment fund for the house, and a few days ago \$20,000 for the free library established in the house by the Hendrick Hudson Chapter. New York State is very proud of its patriotic and generous Daughter, also of the beautiful Chapter house donated by her. I am very sincerely,

FRANCES A. M. TERRY,  
New York State Vice-Regent.  
Daughters of the American Revolution.

### THE DAMASK ROSE.

BY JENNIE ALEXANDER SMITH.

(Continued from December.)

“ON the outer wrapper written in a cramped hand was my name—Elizabeth Whitford Ellesworth, 1790. Oh, it made the shivers run down my back! Reverently as in the presence of death I untied the package, and from layers of soft paper and sprigs of crumbled lavender blossoms, I drew forth the most beautiful gown I ever saw.

“I wish you could have seen it—a color like the lining of a sea shell, not pink nor yet cream, but a delightful blending of the two with gold threads running riot over it. It seemed to me that even the air whispers, ‘Here is your ball gown!’ The wind in the chimney said, ‘Here is your ball gown!’ and the moaning of the pine trees repeated the same, ‘Here is your ball gown!’

“‘I will try it on this minute,’ said I, and going to my room, acted upon the impulse immediately. It looked very nice, the skirt was very full, the bodice cut low and short sleeved, the laces made a handsome berth, and with the aid of my mother’s jewels, completed a very comely toilette. That evening I again arrayed myself in all this finery and presented myself before my astonished aunt in the family living room.

“‘Lawful heart, child! where did you get that gown, and what does it all mean?’ exclaimed my aunt. ‘Tell me quickly, Betty, and hand me my camphire bottle, or I shall have a turn.’

“Now, although I was accustomed to these ‘turns,’ I hastened to do her bidding. Aunt Dorothy after admiring me in a very limited manner, told me to take off all that finery and furbelow, and get out my spinning wheel and act like a Christian maiden. However I had to tell her how the *portrait* directed me where to find the key to the ‘chest.’ But she insisted that I had fallen asleep, which I vigorously denied, whereat she sharply admonished me for my foolishness, and said no more about the matter.

“But, somehow, I never liked to sit alone in the picture gallery after that, and even hastened my steps when passing through, for I told old mammy Chloe all about it, and she said: ‘Never min’, honey chile, course I b’lieve it; I knows old dame Whitford don’ come to you outen de frame, jest as my ole Cæsar don’ come to warn me de night you dad—de Col’nel died, yeh!’ This didn’t make me feel any easier, someway, and it was a long time before I could walk by the portrait with proper dignity and without a shiver.

“All arrangements for me to attend the Election Ball had been completed; Miss White, the village dress and mantual maker, had been at the house for three days making me a beautiful lace overdress, which partly covered the silk gown of my great-grandmother, and fell off into a long train, which gave me much trouble, and I finally had to practice carrying it over my arm many times before the long mirror in the library, and even made courtesies before the big armchair (supposedly the Governor) before I could manage the train to my satisfaction.

“The long-looked-for day arrived. Pete drove me to Hartford, in the family chaise, where I was to visit the family of cousin Ezra Huntington, who was a member of the First Company, Governor’s Foot-Guards, under Captain Nathaniel Terry.

“My gown and laces, high-heeled slippers and jewels, tortoise-shell comb and buckles, had all been carefully

packed by Chloe and placed in the chaise. During my eight-mile drive I thought many times of the *yellow folder*: what had become of it, and who it was from, etc.

“As we drove by the meeting house, we passed a lad on horseback, bearing a large box in his hand, and I wondered where he was going, but as we drew near the brow of the hill known as the ‘crooked S,’ Pete said: ‘That air young man don’ druv up to de mansion, Miss Betty.’

“I arrived at cousin Ezra’s about 10 o’clock in the morning, for we took an early start, and was enthusiastically received by all the members of his household. Aunt Hetty, Polly and I immediately started over toward the State House, in front of which the Foot-Guards in scarlet uniforms were parading, while in the streets on the south side of the building the troop of horse were drawn up. The day was fine and the galleries of the State House afforded an agreeable place of meeting, to await the coming of the Governor.

“At about 11 o’clock his Excellency entered the State House, and soon after took his place at the head of a procession, which was made to a meeting house about half a mile distant. This procession was composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, assistants, high sheriffs, members of the lower house of the Assembly, and many members of the clergy of the State. It was preceded by the Foot-Guards, and was followed by the horse.

“After the exercises in the church (consisting of a prayer, sermon and hymns), all returned to the State House. The several parts of the procession now separated, each retiring to a dinner prepared for itself at a nearby inn. After seeing the procession disband, which was about 2 o’clock, Aunt Hetty, Polly and I repaired to my uncle’s home, where my aunt held ‘open house’ the remainder of the day, treating all callers, and there were upward of forty, with ‘lection cake and wine.’

“After our supper, which was served early, Polly and I went up to the front chamber, where with the aid of Lucindy, dressed ourselves for the great event. There was one little surprise for me, for as I opened the box to take out my gown, I found, wrapped in cotton and oiled paper, one beautiful damask rose, just like the one my great-grandmother held in her hand in the portrait. I concluded that my aunt or mammy Chloe had placed it there, though where on earth they could have gotten it was a mystery. When my toilette was completed, I placed the red rose in my bodice, and went down to the best room, where my aunt examined my gown, and said I looked very comely in it, which pleased me much, and gave me more confidence in myself.

“Upon our arrival at Morgan’s Assembly Room, it seemed as though we had entered fairyland, so beautiful were the decorations, the festoons of bunting intertwined with green vines, the folds of the flag, the beautiful jars of roses, elegant toilettes of the ladies, scarlet uniforms of the Foot-Guards, the entrancing music, and glow of countless candles made a picture never to be forgotten.

“We arrived early, for the dancing began soon after 7 o’clock, and cousin Polly had an envied place in the grand march which was to open the dancing programme. Soon after being presented to his Excellency, Governor Trumbull, we repaired to an alcove shut in by flowers and streamers of bunting. There I was to remain during the march, after which cousin Polly was to join me, but she had scarcely departed with her partner, Jonathan



Wadsworth, when some one whispered my name, and turning, I found myself face to face with Tom Hallara. I never shall forget his words to me, nor my great surprise at them: 'My dearest Betty, the red rose gives me my answer; you do think kindly of me, and do not forbid my addressing you thus?' 'Please explain what you mean, Tom,' said I, 'you are talking in riddles.' 'Why, Betty, did you not receive my letter in the yellow folder, telling you how I admired you, how I knew you were bidden to this ball, how I urged you to accept, that I might see you, and, lastly, that I would send you some red roses, and if you could favor my suit, Betty, to wear one in your corsage to-night; do you not know all this?'

"No, Tom, I do not," said I. 'I lost the yellow folder, and never could find it, and the red roses never came,' but just then I remembered the messenger with the big box who black Pete and I passed near the meeting house, and I knew he probably carried the roses, but my rose was none of those, and I was sorely puzzled. 'You are not angry at my mistake, are you, Betty?' said Tom. 'No'—I began. 'Well, tell me, would you have worn one of my roses had you received them?' asked Tom with all his boyish impetuosity, and just as Polly returned I whispered: 'Perhaps' very faintly, but not too faint for Tom to hear, and in a moment we were soon in the mazes of the dance called 'Miss Foster's Delight,' where Tom had much opportunity to whisper pretty little speeches to me, which somehow don't sound as sweet or interesting now, for I have to leave out the best part.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Two days after my return from the Election Ball, Tom came to my home to talk with Aunt Dorothy about our engagement, and then I was able to tell him that mammy Chloe had placed the rose in the box with my gown, but when I teased her to tell me where she got it, said: 'Don't get curis, honey chile, who knows but what grande-dame Whitford don' drap it outen her han' in de portrait, an' I don' pick it up?' Other than that I shall never know, but the red damask rose had accomplished its mission, and has ever been my favorite flower. Can you guess why?"

THE END.

### BOOK-PLATE FOR OHIO ALCOVE IN MANILA MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

**W**ILLIAM Morris, whose name stands now for all that is good and true in art and literature, said to a woman who was studying under his personal direction:

"Steep yourself in symbolism; all the best ideas that have come to me are because I have for years been steeping myself in symbolism," and Mrs. Mary E. Rath-Merrill, of Columbus, Ohio, to whom he spoke these words, has made them the keynote of the bookplate she has completed for the Ohio alcove of the Manila Memorial Library.

About a year ago, the Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, carrying out the promise made in the fourth report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institute, decided that a very good way to perpetuate its name and at the same time to mark the books in the Ohio alcove of the Manila Memorial Library, brought up the question of a bookplate to place in each book, that seeing it, the soldiers for whom the library was established, might understand

that in far-off Ohio there were women who were interested in their welfare, and who wished to bring themselves nearer by the use of this book-plate, which would be their message to each soldier.

There was much discussion at the time concerning the affair, but Mrs. Rath-Merrill, who had offered to design one for the Chapter, had proceeded with the work, and W. F. Hopson of New Haven, one of the best known engravers of book-plates in the country, has been at work upon it for several months until at last it is completed, and the Japan proofs with the signature of Mr. Hopson and Mrs. Rath-Merrill are being delivered.



The design is full of meaning, and stands for all that is highest in symbolism calculated to make earnest people think.

The work when put into Mr. Hopson's hands, was given to one who worked with the greatest reverence and pleasure, that he was doing this for such a purpose, and being a Son of the American Revolution, and a descendant of the first colonial Governor of Connecticut, "the spirit of '76" filled his heart as he engraved.

Mrs. Rath-Merrill has prepared a key which goes with the book-plate, and she has colored a print on Japan vellum, which is to be framed and hung in the alcove for which it was designed.

The Holy Bible in the center marks the guiding light that framed the constitution of the thirteen original States, which are indicated by the circle of thirteen stars. The four below indicate that Ohio was the seventeenth State admitted to the Union.

There is the wreath of laurel for victory and the winged hour-glass intertwined with the continuous chain shows that time is indissolubly linked with all that is protecting and shows an aspiring people. In the center is the shield of the United States; on the dexter side the emblem of the D. A. R.; on the sinister, the seal of Ohio.

These are pierced by the poles of the flags and pass into the walls of the alcove, conveying the idea of protection and support given the undertaking of the people.

The lamps of knowledge burn on the pillars of the alcove; and through the window may be seen the building in which the memorial library is housed.

One date represents the Spanish-American war, and the others the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Ohio into the Union.

The Buckeye border, of course, will be understood as indicating Ohio. The *remarque*, at the bottom of the plate, has reference to the Olympia and to the Rough Riders.

Each of the proofs issued bear the autograph signature of the engraver and the cypher signature used by Mrs. Rath-Merrill upon all of her original designs.

#### THE DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER.

Mrs. Rath-Merrill is one of the leading authorities in ecclesiastical symbolism, a member of the English and German Ex-Libris Societies, a member of the Alcuin Society, London, Eng., whose membership only count 150; a Life Fellow of the Royal Society Antiquaries, and the founder of the Society of "Needlecrafters." She is also a daughter of a veteran of 1861, a granddaughter of a veteran of 1812, a great-granddaughter of two officers of the American Revolution. The engraver is a Son of the American Revolution on the paternal side, a descendant of Wm. Leete, colonial Governor of Connecticut, and on the maternal side a direct descendant of a soldier of the old French and Indian war.

The design was sent to Mr. E. M. French, who could not undertake its engraving, but said he "hoped an engraver would be secured worthy the design, which was beautiful in arrangement and perfect in design." The design was then sent to Mr. Sherbourn, the greatest book-plate engraver of our day. Mr. Sherbourn said "he joined Mr. French in his opinion of design and symbolism, and regretted he could not undertake it earlier than 18 months from date. This delay would greatly hamper the usefulness of the plate. Hence Mr. Hopson with some difficulty and much courtesy upon the part of his patrons toward this great object, made arrangements to take the plate in hand at once, and the first instalment of books together with the book-plates to mark the books already in the Ohio Alcove will leave for Manila by February 1st.

The announcement and subscription blank were received by THE SPIRIT OF '76 by which one of the first *Remarque* proofs of the plate was secured, and Mrs. Rath-Merrill has kindly allowed its reproduction herein. There are only 500 proofs and impressions issued for sale, many of which are subscribed for.

Each of the proofs issued bear the autograph signature of the designer and engraver; each impression bears the cypher signature which the designer uses upon all of her original ideas.

The proofs are printed upon Japan vellum 9x12. The impressions are made upon the beautiful paper used by the National D. A. R., bearing the water-mark of their emblem.

The alcove was established by the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution in loving memory of their fallen brave, and also for the use of the men in active service as well as the English-speaking residents and students in these islands.

Three hundred proofs and impression were to have been presented to the Columbus Chapter for the members to sell according to the minutes of their meeting of Jan. 29, 1903. These should net the Chapter the sum of \$393 for the purchase of the much-needed books for the Ohio alcove. The book-plates are also given to mark the volumes already in the Ohio alcove, together with the etching for further printings as the library may require.

The designer has also a fund in the bank of about \$100 toward the purchase of a special list of books asked for by the librarian, Mrs. Egbert, the promoter of this great work in Manila.

Those wishing to subscribe for the book-plate may write to Mrs. Mary E. Rath-Merrill, 80 N. Winner Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

#### A ROOSEVELT WAR STORY.

JACOB A. RIIS in his "Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen," now running serially in *The Outlook*, tells this anecdote of Colonel Roosevelt's war experience:

He had a man in his regiment, a child of the frontier, in whom dwelt the soul of a soldier—in war, not in peace. By no process of reasoning or discipline could he be persuaded to obey the camp regulations, while the regiment lay at San Antonio, and at last he was court-martialed, sentenced to six months' imprisonment—a technical sentence, for there was jail to put him in. The prison was another rough rider following him around with a rifle to keep him in bounds. Then came the call to Cuba, and the Colonel planned to leave him behind as useless baggage. When the man heard of it, his soul was stirred to its depths. He came and pleaded as a child to be taken along. He would always be good; never again could he show up in Kansas if the regiment went to the war without him. At sight of his real agony, Mr. Roosevelt's heart relented.

"All right," he said. "You deserve to be shot as much as anybody. You shall go." And he went, flowing over with gratitude, to prove himself in the field as good a man as his prison of yore who fought beside him.

Then came the mustering out. When the last man was checked off and accounted for, the War Department official, quartermaster or general or something, fumbled with his papers.

"Where is the prisoner?" he asked.

"The prisoner?" echoed Colonel Roosevelt; "what prisoner?"

"Why, the man who got six months at court-martial."

"Oh, he! He is all right. I remitted his sentence."

The official looked at the Colonel over curiously.

"You remitted his sentence," he said. "Sentenced by a court-martial, approved by the commanding general, you remitted his sentence. Well, you've got nerve."

**GENERAL EDWIN S. GREELEY.**

PRESIDENT-GENERAL NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

**E**DWIN SENECA GREELEY, born in Nashua, N. H., May 20, 1832, son of Seneca Greeley, grandson of Col. Joseph Greeley, who served as a private and sergeant in Capt. William Walker's company, Second New Hampshire Regiment, from April 25, 1775, until October 28, 1777; was wounded at Bunker Hill, was in action at Bennington, Vt., marched on Fort Ticonderoga, and joined General Gates's army in time to participate in the action causing the surrender of General Burgoyne's army. Subsequently became Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Hampshire Militia.

The subject of this sketch is seventh in line of descent from Andrew Greeley, who came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1640, and settled in the town of



Salsbury, Mass. Andrew Greeley's father and mother were Scotch. Horace Greeley was a cousin of Seneca Greeley. Edwin S. Greeley was educated in the common schools and Crosby Academy in his native town. Worked on a farm and in a cotton mill when a boy. At seventeen learned machinist trade and worked at locomotive building until the War of the Rebellion broke out. Enlisted as a private August 31, 1861. Appointed First Lieutenant Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, October 22, 1861; promoted to all intermediate grades to rank of Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers; mustered out of service August 25, 1865; honorably discharged September 5, 1865. Participated in all the principal engagements in Department of North Carolina under Generals Burnside and Foster; Department of the South under Generals Hunter and Gilmore; Army of the James, Department of Virginia, under Butler, Gilmore, Ord, Terry and U. S. Grant.

Entered mercantile life November, 1865, in railway and electrical supplies, under firm name of L. G. Tiltonson & Co., later E. S. Greeley & Co., and The E. S. Greeley Co., which became the leading house in this country for railway and electrical supplies. Has been extensively engaged in furnishing supplies and building electric railways, electric light plants and telegraph lines. Is now a director in several manufacturing companies, president of the Ottenheimer Bros. Corset Co., president of Yale National Bank of New Haven, vice-president and member of Prudential Committee of Grace Hospital, vice-president Connecticut State Society S. A. R., member of executive committee and chairman of Committee on Revolutionary Monuments National Society, S. A. R., member of Loyal Legion Commandery State of New York, also of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., New Haven; member of Chamber of Commerce, Free Masons, Army and Navy Club, and Congregational Club, Union League Club; life member of New Haven County Historical Society; member of Young Men's Institute. Married Elizabeth A. Corey, daughter of Daniel Corey of Taunton, Mass., February 20, 1856. Has one adopted child, Jennie E. Greeley. His residence on Trumbull Street, New Haven, in the beautiful City of Elms, is one of the most charming and attractive of its many handsome homes.

General Greeley is deeply interested in all public matters that pertain to the prosperity and advancement of the business and educational interests of his adopted city.

The Yale National Bank, of which Gen. Greeley is president, has a capital of \$500,000, and surplus and undivided profits of \$250,000.

It receives the accounts of merchants, trustees, firms, corporations and individuals, and depositors receive every facility and accommodation consistent with sound banking methods.

**PATRIOTIC AND HISTORICAL LECTURES.**

The following letter is from Mr. Charles W. Wood, president of the Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the "Committee on Patriotic and Historical Lectures" of that city.

DECEMBER 14, 1903.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

*Dear Sir:*—You will recall writing me and asking for a little outline of the educational and patriotic work which will be attempted in Syracuse this year.

The course of lectures on "The American Revolution," given last year by Prof. Mace, proved so valuable and instructive and were so successful that many persons in this city, in consequence, have expressed the hope that the work so well begun might be continued this winter.

The results aimed at by the patriotic citizens are (1) to make occasions when citizens, at a little cost, can be informed on history, can be enthused on history and so become better citizens;

(2) To raise a fund which will permit the attendance by the school teachers at a still more nominal cost and through enthusing such teachers lead them to select declamations picturing American heroes and American historic scenery, to select readings and make memorable historical dates so that the children will breathe patriotism and come to live lives as patriotic boys and girls;

(3) To amalgamate the patriotic citizens and societies and concentrate their efforts on the better observance of historic dates;

(Continued on page xxix.)

## BEFORE AND AFTER THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS OF 1776.

NEW JERSEY'S PLACE IN REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR.

**O**NE hundred and twenty-seven years ago—the winter of 1776-77! What a memorable time for the thirteen colonies then in revolt against the British Crown. And for none of those States were these momentous events more fateful than for the little one lying between the Hudson and the Delaware, whose soil was then, for the first time, trembling under the oppressive heel of a foreign host—New Jersey.

We must believe that all loyal Americans are eager students of their country's history, and, as such, are familiar with the gloom and despondency that attacked and almost overwhelmed the Jersey people during the closing weeks of the year 1776. And they know, too, how, happily, a rift then appeared in the black cloud of disaster that had so long enveloped the American arms, and that a bright gleam illumines the page which records the close of the first year of our national independence. It was then that these black clouds of adversity hung lowest over the American cause, almost obscuring hope, that, suddenly, amid the darkness this bright light shot athwart the national heavens. The patriot army whose achievements on that cold and sleety morning of the 26th of December, 1776, have been celebrated by poet, painter, and historian, and whose brilliant flank movement eight days later made historic the 3d of January, 1777, has given to our country's annals the names of Trenton and Princeton. These are names which Jersey men may speak of with just pride, for they stand for two engagements which at the time entirely altered the current of Revolutionary affairs—completely changed the aspect of the Revolutionary contest—and mark a period that will ever be considered one of the great epochs in American history.

These final actions in the series of events of the campaign which commenced with the battle of Long Island, passes in their dramatic interest, far more than the mere brilliancy of the conception of these movements by Washington, and their successful accomplishment by his devoted officers and army. They tell the story of a revival of hope in the hearts of the people, and a re-consecration of their lives and fortunes to the cause of independence.

While those of us who boast a New Jersey Revolutionary ancestry reflect with much pride upon the valiant services of our forefathers throughout the contest with Great Britain, we may also acknowledge without shame that for a few weeks previous to the end of the year 1776 our ancestors, staggered by their misfortunes and the miseries and communities by an inhuman foe, appeared inclined to abandon a cause which seemed wholly lost, and to turn their efforts and endeavors to the preservation of the lives and property of those who were near and dear to them. We should not read history aright did we fail to make this discovery.

One need not delve very deep in Revolutionary annals in order to find excuses for a people who, inhabiting an open agricultural country where the sound of war had never been heard, were loath to attach their fortunes to an army apparently on the eve of being annihilated. With Irving, we need not wonder that peaceful husbandmen, seeing their quiet fields suddenly overrun by adverse hosts, and their very hearthstones threatened with

outrage, should, instead of flying to arms, seek for safety of their wives and little ones, and the protection of their humble means, from that desolation which the British were sowing broadcast.

As the close of the year 1776 drew near, New Jersey's cup of misfortune would seem to have been full and overflowing. Its Legislature had been driven by an approaching enemy from Princeton to Trenton, from Trenton to Bordentown, then on to Pittston, and from there to Had-donfield, where it had dissolved on the 2d day of December. The army, almost destroyed, had abandoned the State; a General, high in the estimation of the people, had been captured, and the citizens in great numbers were going over to the enemy. We, whose patriotism and love of country have been fed by the inheritance of over a century of national feeling, can have but a small appreciation of the doubts and uncertainties that attacked our forefathers in those darkest days of the Revolution. That so few made their submission to the Crown is the wonder, not that so many should have proved faint-hearted, and lost faith in the cause that seemed so promising but a short year before. It must be remembered that in the bays and harbors rode a lordly fleet, flying the flag that had been an object of affection to the colonists. Distributed throughout New Jersey was a thoroughly equipped and disciplined army, officered by veteran soldiers and supported by the prestige of a stable and powerful government. And upon what opposing powers and resources were our New Jersey ancestors leaning? Upon a Continental Congress that was totally without power or authority of enforcing its own edicts; upon collection of petty provinces inexperienced in self-rule, none of which possessed armories, strong fortresses, or works of any character for furnishing the munitions of war; upon the ragged remnant of an army that had been driven across the State by a victorious enemy, an undisciplined force of raw recruits, commanded by a man better known in Virginia than in New Jersey, who was entirely without experience in the handling of large bodies of men, and who, since leaving Boston, had been defeated in all of his military enterprises. Time, the great average-adjuster, had not yet declared the retreat from Long Island to equal some of the most important victories in history.

We are justified in considering the turn of the year 1776-77 as the great focal point in the history of the Revolution—a period from which powerful influences radiated that moulded the future and insured the independence of our country. With the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, with the battle of Princeton fought and won, and with the little army that had accomplished such wonders secure in its retreat among the Morris hills, an immediate change came over the spirits of the Jersey people as well as of those of the country at large, and the despondency of the close of the preceding weeks gave way to an almost jubilant confidence. Washington, who was considered to have retrieved the honor of the country, had won the approbation and esteem of every grateful American. On the 27th of January he wrote to Gov. Cook, of Rhode Island: "Our affairs at present are in a prosperous way. The country seems to entertain an idea of our superiority. Recruiting goes on well, and a belief prevails that the enemy are afraid of us." It was even so! The pendulum of public opinion had swung to the other extremity of its arc. The people expected that the American army, small in numbers, poorly clad, badly fed, and with but little training, would prevail against Howe's



well-appointed force of veteran soldiers. Strange as it may appear, this expectation was not altogether without realization. That at times the Americans did successfully cope with the enemy, and that, though often suffering privations hitherto almost unknown in the annals of warfare, they continued to harass the foe, and ultimately triumphed, can largely be charged to the fact of superior generalship! In addition, the extent and variety of the country, with its inimical population and alert militia, made a British success barren of results. There always remained an army—though a ragged one—in the field. It was not like European fighting, where often one great action would be decisive and end the war.

Upon no element among the citizens did the events of the time we are chronicling have a more marked effect than upon the militia of our State, and from that time forward they became most important factors in the struggle. Revolutionary literature teems with warm tributes to the yeomanry of New Jersey. In them was a military force, unique in the history of warfare. Far be it from me to decry the inestimable services of the men of the Continental line—their bones lie under the sods of too many well-fought battlefields—but the New Jersey militia-men stand as distinct figures on the Revolutionary canvas, and their praises cannot be too often or too loudly sung. They well deserved the liberty for which they fought, and the remembrance of the self-sacrifice with which they exerted themselves in behalf of freedom and independence is a heritage dearly prized by their descendants, who now enjoy all the blessings that flow from their valuable services. Tolstoi claims that the real problem of the science of war is to ascertain and formulate the value of the spirit of the men, and their willingness and eagerness to fight. The Russian author is right. Could this always be done, it would often be found that large armies, thorough equipment, and perfection of discipline, do not invariably carry with them assurances of successful campaigns. Greater than these—greater than the genius of generals—is that element of personal spirit pervading the contending forces. Our own Revolutionary contest is an excellent exemplification of this fact. The English had but little enthusiasm for the work they were called upon to do; the subsidiary troop none at all. The Americans, on the contrary—and this was especially true of the New Jersey militia—animated by a spirit that had the force of a religion, were ever ready and willing to meet the enemy—ever ready to dog their heels, harass their flanks, and fall upon their outposts. For Liberty and their native land, they were ever eager to fight in battalions or in small parties, as guerillas or as individuals. British soldiers, however were well disciplined, were no match for American citizens who were fighting to avenge burned homes, ravaged families, and an invaded soil.

The Society of Descendants of Pioneer Quakers has a large membership, its object being to keep alive the interesting history of the early Quakers, whose memorable winning fight against the bigots of the time of Endicott is one of the most interesting as well as bloody pages of American history. The society is virtually a landmark club, forming branches in all the localities where the Quakers figured in early days, the object being to mark the historic spots so that they will not pass away, and erect monuments and tablets wherever occasion demands. The design for the Boston monument is plain and severe, and will bear in relief the names of the martyrs who fell or were maltreated in 1656 and following years.

## IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following certified and signed copy was sent to THE SPIRIT OF '76 by Col. Philip Reade, 23d Regiment Infantry, U. S. Army, stationed at Manila, P. I. Col. Reade is a subscriber to THE SPIRIT OF '76.

MALABANG, MINDANAO, P. I., Sept. 6, 1903.

### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 49.

At retreat, companies will be brought to attention immediately after the sounding of retreat, and remain so while the flag is lowered. They will not be dismissed until the flag is down.

The officer receiving roll-call at retreat will stand at parade rest (same as at guard mounting, if under arms) during retreat. When the flag is being lowered he will face the flag and stand at attention.

Sentinels on post in view of the lowering of the flag at retreat will stand at attention facing the flag.

During the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, or while the flag is being lowered, all other persons in the military service of the United States, who are in hearing distance and in sight of the flag when finally lowered, will face the flag, uncover, and remain at attention until the flag is down, unless within barracks, quarters or other enclosures.

It is expected that all other persons will in some marked and appropriate manner manifest respect for the national flag during this ceremony.

By order of Colonel Reade:

(Signed) W. H. SAGE,  
Captain and Adjutant 23d Infantry.

A true copy:

(Signed) PHILIP READE,  
Colonel 23d Infantry.

## BANNER OF ORANGE FOUND.

A SILK banner, which appears to symbolize the cause of the followers of the Prince of Orange, has been found under the hearthstone of an old building which is being torn down in Newark. The flag, which is perfect, is of fine texture and of bright orange color, with a border of blue. It is about one yard square. In the centre is printed a medallion of King William, and over the crown, which surmounts this, is a scroll, with the words: "Deliverer of Church and State." On the outer circle of the medallion is the inscription: "The Glorious and Immortal Memory of 1688 and 1690." In the upper right-hand corner is a smaller duplicate of King William; in the upper left-hand corner the English rose; in the corner beneath the Irish harp, surmounted by a regal crown and the sprays of shamrocks; at the base the words: "No Surrender," and in the lower right-hand corner is the thistle of Scotland.

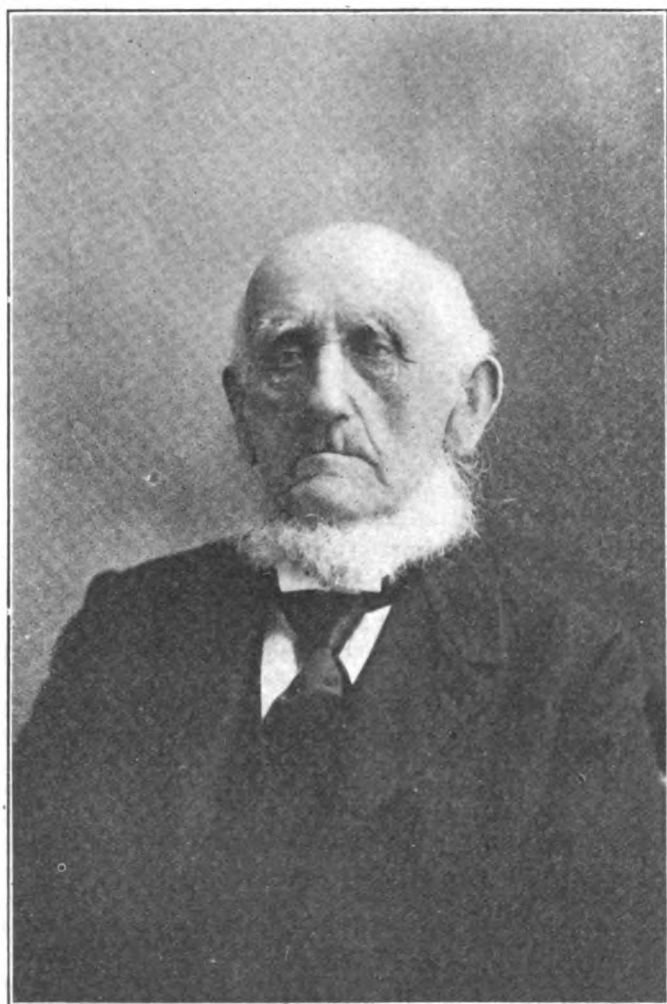
Near the blue border, on each of the four sides, is the name of one of the memorable battles commemorated as victories by the followers of the Prince of Orange, afterward King William III. of England. The names are Boyne, Augbrim, Derry, and Enniskillen.

A well-executed life-size oil painting of the late Colonel W. H. Cheek, of the First North Carolina Cavalry, has been presented to the State Library by his children. It will be given a place in the gallery of prominent North Carolinians. Colonel Cheek died about a year ago at his home in Henderson.

**CAPTAIN WILLIAM HOWE CHURCH.**

BORN JUNE 23, 1810.

ONE of the old shipmasters of Bristol, R. I., and one of the most remarkable men of the town at the present day, is Captain William Howe Church. With the exception of his eyesight, which is somewhat impaired, but not enough to prevent his walking freely about our streets alone every pleasant day, the Captain is in full possession of all his faculties. He was born in that part of Bristol called by the Indian name of "Palpa-squash," not far from where the British troops landed when they raided Bristol in 1778. Captain Church's father was Thomas Church, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary army, and his mother was Mary Tripp Church of



Newport. Capt. Church is the sixth generation from that noted Indian fighter of colonial days, Capt. Benjamin Church, who fought King Philip to the death, thus ending the memorable Indian war of New England. Capt. Church's grandfather on his mother's side, Stephen Tripp of Newport, was also a soldier of the Revolution, and participated in the Bunker Hill fight. After attending the public schools of Bristol, Capt. Church's father wished him to enter Brown University, but the young man's love of the sea overcame the parental wish, and at the age 16 he went on board the ship *Charlotte*, 230 tons burden, a puny thing compared with some of our modern craft, and sailed away for Cuba with a cargo of lumber and provisions, returning with a load of molasses and sugar for Bristol. At

the age of 19 Capt. Church joined the Bristol Train of Artillery, a militia company still in active existence, and is the oldest living past member of the company. The young man studied navigation under Capt. George Howe with such fidelity that at the age of 19 he became second mate of the ship *Charlotte*. His first command was the *Alde Beronto*, after which he was in command of various vessels engaged in the West India and European trade. Capt. Church also resided quite a number of years in Cuba as agent of various shipping firms. In all his voyages Capt. Church never met with any serious disaster, his skill as pilot and navigator always taking him safely through. In 1833 he was married to Miss Rebecca Norris. Six children were born to them, of whom three are now living. Mrs. Church died in 1890. Capt. Church has served in the State Legislature, and as deacon of the First Congregational Church, of which he is still a member, and rarely misses a Sunday's attendance. At each anniversary of his birthday the local Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution gather at the Captain's home and present him with some token of their esteem and listen to his recital of by-gone incidents, one of the most interesting of which is when his father took him to a reception tendered President Monroe, who visited Bristol.

COLONEL DANIEL STEVENS, Bristol, R. I.

**THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.**

Those "Daughters of the Confederacy" of Texas who congratulated the President of the United States on his acceptance of the doctrine of secession are not lacking in a sense of humor; but it would be more humorous still for any one to point out points of similarity between the secession of the Southern States and that of Panama.—*New York Tribune*.

The text of the resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the President of the United States, by his recent course toward the republic of Panama, has shown to the world his endorsement of the people's right of secession; and, whereas, the people of the Northern States by their acceptance and approval of his course, have shown that they have been led by him out of the fog of ignorance to the bright realms of truth attained by the Southern statesmen so many years ago,

"Resolved, That we extend to the President the hearty thanks of the Daughters of the Confederacy of the State of Texas for his endorsement of the principles and his vindication of the cause for which the Southern people fought so gloriously but so disastrously in the war between the States."

The oldest Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Phoebe M. Gainesford, recently celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday at Matamoras, Pike County, Pa. Mrs. Gainesford in spite of her years is physically active, and her mind and memory are well preserved.

I want the ancestry of William Remington, born Jamestown, R. I., January 28, 1775; married at Stephamtown, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1798, to Lavina Hill; died Sweden, N. Y., September 13, 1827. Have been told that his father's name was Gershom, but I have no positive information on this subject. Also of above Lavina Hill, born Stephamtown, N. Y., February 20, 1781; died Sweden, N. Y., October 5, 1828.

CHAS. N. REMINGTON, JR.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Write Miss E. H. Remington, care Munsell's Sons.

## SOCIETY NOTES.

## COLONIAL DAUGHTERS OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

The Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century are continuing their effective work by circulating a petition for the preservation and custody of the Vanderveer homestead, in Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y. This landmark is one of the few remaining of the colonial period in that borough, and is a fine example of Dutch colonial architecture. It is located on the original land granted to Cornelius Janse Vanderveer on March 12, 1661, by Gov. Stuyvesant, and was the heart of colonial and Revolutionary interests.

The committee of the Colonial Daughters in charge of the matter has as its chairman Mrs. Charles H. Terry, and associated with her are Mrs. John F. Talmadge, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Elijah R. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Lester Keep, Mrs. James O. Carpenter, Mrs. Cornelius Wells, Mrs. Jeremiah Lott, Miss Louise G. Zabriskie, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth.

The Society has as its officers for the year: Mrs. Harlan P. Halsey, president; Mrs. James O. Carpenter, first vice-president; Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, second vice-president; Miss Rena J. Halsey, secretary; Mrs. Darwin R. Aldridge, treasurer; Mrs. Arthur J. Harrison, assistant secretary; Mrs. John T. Sackett, Mrs. Henry U. Palmer, registrars; Mrs. J. Lester Keep, Mrs. Annie Dows, Mrs. Gilbert W. Taylor, Mrs. Albert R. Chandler, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, and Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins are members of the council. The petition has been very generally circulated, and has already been signed by a number of prominent citizens. A copy will be sent to the municipal authorities of New York City, asking that suitable appropriation be made to preserve this house. If this request is granted, the Society will maintain it as a historical museum for colonial and Revolutionary relics that will be opened to the public under suitable conditions. Copies will also be sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Board of Local Improvement, and also to other patriotic and historic societies for their endorsement, and to the press.

MRS. CHARLES H. TERRY.

## SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The annual meeting of the Sons of the Revolution, New York State Society, was held at Delmonico's, New York City, on December 4th. The officers elected were: President, Frederick S. Talmadge; vice-president, Samuel P. Avery; secretary, Morris P. Ferris; treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch; register, Henry P. Johnston; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix; board of managers, Robert Olyphant, Frederic A. Guild, Edmund Wetmore, Stiles Franklin Stanton, Charles R. Henderson, Henry Applegate Wilson, Joseph Tompkins Low, Philip Livingston, Alexander Ramsay Thompson, Dallas Bache Pratt, and Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris.

The report of Treasurer Arthur Melvin Hatch shows the gross assets of the Society to be \$73,635.85, and the liabilities \$8,847.40, the net assets being \$63,788.36.

The Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, commemorated the 126th anniversary of the beginning of the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777, with appropriate exercises in the old St. Peter's P. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 21st of December last. The pew in which George Washington sat when he attended service in St. Peter's was specially decorated, and was occupied by officers of the Society.

## DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

The Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, at a session held in Washington, D. C., December 14th, passed a resolution endorsing the movement to secure a national flag law, and favored co-operation with the American Flag Protective Society in advancing this patriotic cause. Mrs. (General) H. V. Boynton, Washington, D. C., is the Recording Secretary-General of the organization.

• The New York State Chapter of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America elected the following officers on Oct. 30th, their first meeting of the season: President, Mrs. Malcolm Peters; vice-president, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Whitney; historian, Mrs. George F. Marsh; registrar, Mrs. Helen Fisher; color bearer, Mrs. B. L. Doehl; recording secretary, Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith; corresponding secretary, Miss Sadie Day; chaplain, Mrs. Albert Berg.

MRS. MALCOLM PETERS.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held their first autumn meeting at the King Manor House, Jamaica. Mrs. Andrew Jacobs, regent, presided, and a most instructive talk was given by Mrs. Truman J. Backus concerning the Battle of Long Island. Some seventy members and guests were present.

## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at St. Albans. A plan to buy a farm near Burlington known as the Ethan Allen homestead and turn it into a public park as a memorial to Allen was discussed and a committee appointed to investigate. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Henry D. Holton of Brattleboro; vice-president, Charles S. Forbes of St. Albans; secretary, Walter H. Crockett of St. Albans; treasurer, Clarence L. Smith of Burlington; registrar, Henry L. Stillson of Bennington; historian, George G. Benedict of Burlington; chaplain, Rev. M. L. Severance of Burlington; board of managers, Hiram Carleton of Montpelier, Richard Smith of Enosburg, B. Henry Powers of Morrisville, A. William E. Hawkes of Bennington, Frederick D. Butterfield of Derby Line, Porter H. Dale of Island Pond, Albert M. Albee of Springfield, and Robert Roberts of Burlington; delegates to national convention, Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor, Hiram A. Allen of Burlington, Austin W. Fuller of St. Albans, Arthur G. Eaton of Montpelier, and H. S. Haskell of Derby Line.

The Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has just undertaken a task of more visible importance than most of the incidental work of the fraternal organizations. Among the heaps of the manuscripts in the library of the State Historical Society, waiting to be rescued from their present rather inaccessible position, those documents in the Draper collection relating to the last of the colonial wars before the Revolution appear especially necessary to be published for general information. As they are numerous enough to make a pretty large volume, however, and as the war (Lord Dunmore's) was mostly a Virginia affair, the Historical Society has not felt at liberty to go to the expense of publication. The S. A. R., at the meeting of its directors, voted the sum of \$500 to defray the expense of printing and binding an edition of the volume, and with this assurance Secretary Thwaites will have it prepared for publication immediately. The editorial work upon it will be performed by Miss Louise P. Kellogg, formerly of this city, and now employed by the Historical Society in the library department. Miss Kellogg is an honor graduate of the State university, and said to be well equipped for the work, which will also have the general supervision of Mr. Thwaites.

A handsomely engrossed memorial has been presented to Mrs. McKinley by members of the Cleveland Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

At the fourth annual banquet of the Tennessee Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held in Nashville, in commemoration of the battle of King's Mountain, a letter was read from Mrs. Elizabeth Atchison, State chairman of the Monument Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, soliciting the aid of the Sons of the American Revolution in erecting a monument to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Tennessee. Mrs. Atchison stated the society had in hand \$125, and had been promised \$75 more.

During the meeting the following officers were elected: President, J. A. Cartwright; vice-president, John P. Williams; second vice-president, C. S. Martin; secretary and treasurer, L. R. Eastman; registrar, Robert Lusk; historian, John H. DeWitt; chaplain, Dr. D. C. Kelley. The following board of managers was also announced: Roger Eastman, chairman; John W. Faxon, Leslie Warner, D. A. Lindsley and A. A. Lipscomb.

Empire State Society.—Meeting held on Tuesday, Dec. 15th, at Hotel Normandie, New York City. The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$4,238.25. A resolution was adopted approving the purchase by the State of the Freeman farm (a part of the Saratoga battlefield). Col. Sackett informed the Society that the people of Westchester County were contemplating holding some commemorative services at Washington Rock in Mamaroneck, where the so-called battle of Hethco Hill was fought just preceding the battle of White Plains.

## SOCIETY NOTES.—Continued.

At the foot of that hill, within a stone's throw of the Sound, there stands a chimney of a house which was on one occasion used by Washington as his headquarters. There now stands upon the cliff and beside these old ruins, a rock or some strange stony formation, upon which can be observed a most striking likeness of Washington. At the celebration it is proposed to erect a tablet on this spot. The occasion, Col. Sackett said, will be one of considerable moment, and persons of national reputation will speak.

Previous to the adjournment of the meeting refreshments were served, and a musical and literary entertainment provided.

Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., held a meeting on Monday afternoon, December 14th, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Henry W. Helfer, 234 West 131st Street, New York. After the business meeting, members were entertained with songs from Miss Edith L. Pettengill, and a paper, "Colonial Customs in the Bay State and in Virginia," by Mrs. H. D. Williams.

In the course of a few weeks the Chapter will present a large flag to the Institution of the Brothers of Nazareth, at Verplank's Point, New York.

Among the members present were Mrs. Axel W. Nilsson, Vice-Regent Colonial Chapter; Mrs. Emilio Puig, Mrs. F. H. Parker, Mrs. Robert Mook, Miss Mook, Mrs. A. Leonardi, Mrs. H. D. Williams.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The directors of the new Ellsworth Memorial Association who have in charge the old Ellsworth mansion at Windsor, Conn., recently given to the Daughters of the American Revolution of that State, have elected the following officers of the Association:

President, the State regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney of New Haven; vice-president, Mrs. John M. Holcombe of Hartford; secretary, Miss Alice T. Bulkley of Litchfield; treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Crandall of New London; house committee, Miss Loomis of Windsor, Mrs. J. R. Montgomery of Windsor Locks, Mrs. W. H. Prescott of Rockville, Mrs. Edwin Bugbee of Willimantic, Miss Marian E. Gross of East Haddam.

Following is the full board of directors: Mrs. J. M. Holcombe of Hartford, Mrs. Morris F. Tyler of New Haven, Mrs. Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, William J. Clark of Ansonia; Mrs. Henry Thorp Bulkley of Southport, Mrs. Sarah P. Bugbee of Willimantic, Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood of Simsbury, Mrs. Hannah A. Rathbun of Mystic, Mrs. William E. Seeley of Bridgeport, Miss Katherine Hamilton of Waterbury, Mrs. Celia Prescott of Rockville, Miss Marian E. Gross of East Haddam, Mrs. Herbert L. Crandall of New London, Mrs. John W. Montgomery of Windsor Locks, Miss Alice Bulkley of Litchfield, the State regent, D. A. R., and the regent of Abigail Ellsworth Wolcott Chapter of Windsor, *ex officio*.

Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R., presented a large handsomely framed copy of the Declaration of Independence to the Newburgh (N. Y.) Academy on December 15. Besides the immortal words of this document, the frame contains the representation of the coats of arms of the thirteen original colonies.

Mary Wooster Chapter (Danbury, Conn.), D. A. R., gave a birthday party on December 12th, in honor of Miss Lucy Maria Osborne, a "real" daughter. Miss Osborne is chaplain of the Chapter, and is ninety-six years old.

In the December issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, under this heading, were two erroneous statements to which our attention has been called. The first of these gave notice of a meeting of the Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., and the election of officers. The Chapter in question was the Colonial Chapter, D. R. The second statement was to the effect that the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have accepted a design for a memorial tablet in commemoration of early composers of patriotic music to be placed in the Boston Public Library, etc. This work is the effort of the Massachusetts Society, *Daughters of the Revolution*. It is a source of regret that such mistakes as this occur. If the persons in authority would personally superintend the publication of their Society items, errors would be eliminated. It is our earnest endeavor to make the Society columns as complete and correct as possible, giving honor to whom honor is due, with partiality to none.

The historic South Congregational Church, Salem, Mass., whose hundredth anniversary was to have been celebrated this month, has been destroyed by fire.

## AMERICAN HISTORY STUDIES.

Correct answers to the list of six questions published last month were received from the following:

A. Adams, Palisade, Nev.; Mrs. Samuel Allen, Newark, N. J.; J. Atwater, Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas Carter, New York City; Arthur Collins, San Francisco; George Cook, Spokane, Wash.; Mary D. Cook, Hartford, Conn.; W. O. Daly, San Francisco; Mamie Davis, Worcester, Mass.; Walter Hadley, Biddeford, Me.; John Henry, Newark, N. J.; Fannie Hopkins, Allegheny, Pa.; Martha J. Howe, East Orange, N. J.; Richard Jackson, Bridgeport, Conn.; Nathan Joslin, Cleveland, Ohio; Marion McAleer, Chicago, Ill.; Walter Mitchell, Raleigh, N. C.; George Pear, Godfrey, Ill.; Mary G. Peck, Milwaukee, Wis.; Katherine Pulaski, Germantown, Pa.; Mrs. Henry Schuyler, Allegheny, Pa.; Charles Shumway, Ottumwa, Iowa; Carrie Underwood, Milwaukee, Wis.; Marion Webster, W. Philadelphia, Pa.; Josiah White, Worcester, Mass., and Eleanor Winter, Topeka, Kan.

The questions for this month are:

7. What was the name of the intrepid pioneer, missionary and explorer of the Lake Region some 200 years ago?

8. Who was the author of one of the first books published in America, and upon whom was bestowed the title of the "Tenth Muse?"

9. When and where was the first armed resistance made against Great Britain in the War for Independence?

10. When, where, and under what circumstances was the "great temptation" of Washington?

11. What was this "great temptation?"

12. Who wrote "Yankee Doodle," and when was it written?

Six more questions will be given next month. The person who answers the greatest number of questions correctly will be awarded a prize of \$10. No answers will be considered from persons who are not subscribers to THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Answers to all questions will be published at the close of the contest.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 4, 1903.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76, New York:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned wishes to issue a challenge to any similar organization in the Sons of the American Revolution to shoot a match in the near future, with rifle, pistol or revolver. Conditions to be decided hereafter.

SHELDON I. KELLOGG, JR.,

President American Rifle Club of California S. A. R.

Why restrict the challenge to the Sons of the American Revolution? There are brave men—and women, too—in other patriotic societies. Matches are cheap, and the supply inexhaustible; and it's much safer to shoot matches than ball cartridges. If any one accepts this challenge, we earnestly request him—or her—to advise us of the conditions governing the shooting, whether the contestants shoot *with* matches or *at* matches, and if anybody wins, what's the answer.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dewitt Historical Society has given a tablet to the City of Utica, N. Y., commemorating the Sullivan expedition against the Indians.

"Captain Barrington," Victor Mapes' patriotic love drama, is being presented at the Manhattan Theatre, New York City. The leading woman is Miss Suzanne Sheldon, a member of the Vermont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The role of Gen. Washington is enacted by Joseph Kilgown.

After having been stored for more than a year in a specially built frame house back of the Art Building of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Art and Sciences, the thirty thousand dollar equestrian statue of Gen. Henry W. Slocum is to be erected on the site originally selected. Certain exceptions made to the choice of site were the reason for the long delay.

The monument erected on Missionary Ridge to the memory of Ohio's troops who participated in the battle on those heights was dedicated at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Nov. 12. Five hundred veterans, members of the Loyal Legion, and others, headed by Governor Nash, Lieutenant-Governor Gordon, and General A. P. Stewart were present. The monument stands near General Bragg's headquarters.



## BOOK NOTES.

A REVIEW OF THE LATEST BOOKS.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*By the King's Command*, by Reginald Drew. Cloth, frontispiece. Price \$1.50.

A valuable addition to historical stories is this romance of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. It is a thrilling and exciting novel, and a book well worth the reading. The sequel, which Mr. Drew is now at work upon, will be looked for with interest.

W. A. WILDE COMPANY, Boston—*With Flintlock and Fife*, by Everett T. Tomlinson.

This is the first of a series of several books upon the early colonial history by Mr. Tomlinson. The scene if this one is the battle of Lake George, and around this historical setting has been woven an intensely interesting story of the struggles of the hardy pioneers and settlers during that period. It is a story to excite the reader to further interest in our country's history. Cloth bound. Price \$1.20 net.

THE SMART SET PUBLISHING CO., New York—*A Puritan Witch*, by Marvin Dana. Price \$1.25. Cloth, illustrated.

Mr. Dana has told a story of old Puritan days with power and pathos. It is an absorbing story not soon to be forgotten.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York—*Beer's Ways of Yale*. Small 16 mo. Price \$1.00 net.

This new edition of a popular book contains two stories and several poems not formerly included.

FLEMING H. REVELL CO., New York—*The New Era in the Philippines*, by Arthur J. Brown, D. D. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.25 net.

Dr. Brown says in his preface that this volume was written from "observations on the field and persistent questioning of others who have been there." This the reader feels through the 306 interesting pages, which gives him a clearer insight as to the conditions and needs of our new possessions. It is written from the standpoint of an American citizen, and is a book that will appeal to all interested in the Philippines.

FLEMING H. REVELL CO., New York—*Eleanor Lee*, by Margaret E. Sangster. Cloth, with frontispiece. Price \$1.50.

This story of "love" and "home" will be read with interest and pleasure by those who have learned the meaning of these two words. It is a pretty story sweetly told.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*Zebadiah Sartwell*, by Dr. S. Paige Johnson. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

Zebadiah Sartwell is the miller of Whallonsburgh, and is a quaint and lovable character. His wit and good nature never tires one, and it is little wonder that he was the pride of the village. The whole story abounds in pathos and humor. The characters have a realness that makes the reader feel that they are drawn from life.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*Sketches in Ebony and Gold*, by Mary Cochran Thurman. Price \$1.00.

This volume comprises half-a-dozen short stories gracefully told, and takes its title from the first. Just the book to have at hand to take up in the waiting spells of the day.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*Mountain Walks of a Recluse*, by Rev. E. C. Burr. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

These sketches, covering a period of a little over a year, give us pictures of nature in her various moods and guises. We become the companion of the "Recluse" in the Mountain Walks, and learn to observe the changes which take place from day to day. A restful and entertaining book.

RICHARD C. BADGER, Boston—*The Conceits of a General Lover*, by Edward W. Barnard. Price \$1.50.

A book of bright, readable verse in a happy mood are these *Conceits of a General Lover*. Chance opened the volume at "A Ballad of Old Skates," where the eye caught the line, "Good skating on Branch Brook," it ran. We knew the legend, and memory carried us back to the happy days of youth. The volume is attractively printed and bound.

EATON & MAINS, New York—*Babcock Genealogy*, by Stephen Babcock, M. A. Illustrated. Price \$5.00 net. Postage 36 cents.

This is an exceptionally comprehensive work, containing the

complete records of about two thousand families, which can be traced with certainty to James Babcock (Babcock), who settled in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1642; in Westerly, R. I., 1662, and died there in 1679. The index, which, by the way, is exceedingly simple and convenient, shows a list of 18,365 names. The book is profusely illustrated with ninety-four full-page half-tones, while the paper, binding and printing are of the highest order. An interesting feature of the Genealogy is the Babcock coat of arms, which forms the frontispiece, with an heraldic description especially prepared by Rev. Charles H. Babcock, D.D. Besides the genealogical record proper, the book contains extracts from old wills, contracts and other ancient documents, which lend a charm and fascination rarely found in works of this character. All genealogical investigation requires painstaking work, but this book shows an especial amount of work, and that of the highest order. Copies may be obtained direct from Mr. Stephen Babcock, 363 West 34th Street, New York City.

After years of individual efforts to secure a national flag law, which have resulted in failure for the various bills introduced in Congress, a plan has now been formed by which it is hoped to overcome this difficulty. At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Flag Protective Society, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., President, held at the Hotel Normandie, New York, November 17th, it was determined to co-operate with the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Spanish-American War Veterans, and other patriotic societies and military organizations. They will unite on one measure, which has been submitted to and approved by our national lawmakers in both branches of Congress.

CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER.

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#### "IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

CONCERNING THE ACTION IN CONGRESS FOR A LAW TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN FLAG.

FOR many years a bill prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution (a society of forty thousand members), has been regularly introduced in both branches of Congress. Its provisions and phraseology have been made unobjectionable and the bill meets with the approval of our national legislators and patriotic and military organizations throughout the country.

In the recent extra session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, this bill was introduced by United States Senators Quarles, Hansbrough and Penrose, and Congressmen Davidson and Foss.

The bill was received with the active support of these patriotic statesmen in the regular session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, and its passage will be actively and earnestly urged by many others, and by all patriotic and military societies.

Every loyal citizen in our land desires a reasonable national law to protect the American flag from improper uses, and hopes our National Congress will provide legal protection for our emblem of liberty against its desecration by thoughtless or mercenary citizens, the same protection as every other nation by some provision in its code of laws gives its national colors.

We earnestly appeal to you to write at once to members of Congress urging the early passage of the bill prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER,

*President Illinois State Society Sons of the American Revolution, Chairman Flag Committee Society Colonial Wars, Illinois, and member of the Board of Directors of the American Flag Protective Society.*

Chicago, Dec. 7, 1903.

The foregoing circular has been sent to each member of the 58th Congress, and mailed to all parts of the United States.

"For many years individual efforts have resulted only in the introduction of various bills before Congress, and the various patriotic and military organizations interested in the protection of the National colors have resolved to unite on one bill to prevent the desecration and misuse of the American flag."—*New York World*, Nov. 22, 1903.

"The American Flag Protective Society at a meeting of the board of directors has determined to cooperate with the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish-American War Veterans, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars and other patriotic societies and military organizations, to prevent the desecration of the American flag. These organizations have for a number of years advocated and urged flag legislation and are now united on one measure which has been submitted to and approved by our national law-makers in both branches of Congress."—*New York Tribune*, Nov. 21, 1903.

"Mr. Miller has been working practically since 1894 to secure a national flag law."—*SPIRIT OF '76*, New York.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution would be glad of the assistance of the American Flag Protective Society and the cooperation of all other patriotic and military organizations in securing a national flag law."—*Frances S. Kempster, Chairman Flag Committee National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.*

The following States have passed a flag law: Connecticut, California, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Washington and Arizona Territory.

A despatch just received from Mr. Miller reads as follows:

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Please announce that a flag law has been enacted in Territory of New Mexico.



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**PATRIOTIC AND HISTORICAL LECTURES.**

(Continued from page 83.)

(4) To accumulate a fund that can be used for the purchase of books on American history to be used by the 2,500 students of the Syracuse University, and for the purchase of statues, busts and pictures that will represent the heroes in American history for the Syracuse High School.

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You will note that our committee is made up Hon. Charles Andrews, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the United States; Hon. Irving G. Vann, Judge of the Court of Appeals; Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; the Episcopal Bishop, Frederick D. Huntington; Chancellor of Syracuse University James R. Day; Superintendent of Public Schools, A. Burr Blodgett; one of the Regents of New York State, Hon. William Nottingham; William K. Pierce, former president of the Syracuse Chapter, and the writer, second vice-president of the Empire State Society, and president of the Syracuse Chapter, beside the City Librarian, Mr. E. W. Mundy, and Mr. Hyde, president of the Onondaga County Historical Society.

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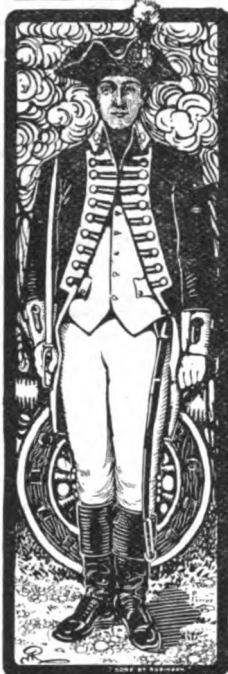
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—II—

DEAR READER OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:—

¶ My letter last month was simply a sort of How-d'y-e-do-and-I-want-you-to-know-my-friend,-Mr.-Robinson sort of letter. When I saw Robinson, the other day, he said he wasn't only pleased, but surprised, at the number of letters he had had from you; some writing in a general sort of way and others specializing. This time I am going to specialize, myself.

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At the outbreak of the Revolution, Mollie followed her husband, who was a gunner in Proctor's 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, in December, 1775, where she served the army both as nurse and laundress. It was on a fiery hot Sunday, June 28, 1778, that the battle of Monmouth was fought. In it, Washington, Lee, Wayne, and Lafayette fought on the American side, and on the British, Clinton, Cornwallis and Knyphausen. It was an eventful day in the history of the war for American independence, for before the battle was over, and in time to save the day for his army, Washington discovered the treachery of Charles Lee. While the leaders of the army were occupied with counteracting his wicked design to lose the battle and ruin the cause of independence, an obscure camp follower was risking her life by carrying water to the men in action, overcome by the terrific force of the sun's rays.

She was near to her husband's gun, when he was shot dead in a charge by the British cavalry. There being no one to take his place, the gun was ordered to be taken off the field, but "Mollie Pitcher," as the soldiers called her, eager to avenge his death, seized the ramrod, loaded the cannon, and did excellent service. In reward for which she was next day commissioned a sergeant by Washington.

There are two monuments erected in Mollie Pitcher's honor, one at Carlisle, over her burial place, and one on the battlefield of Monmouth.

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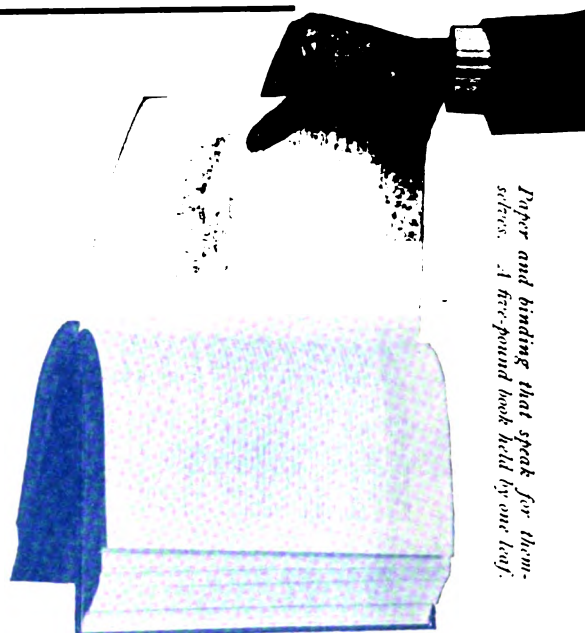
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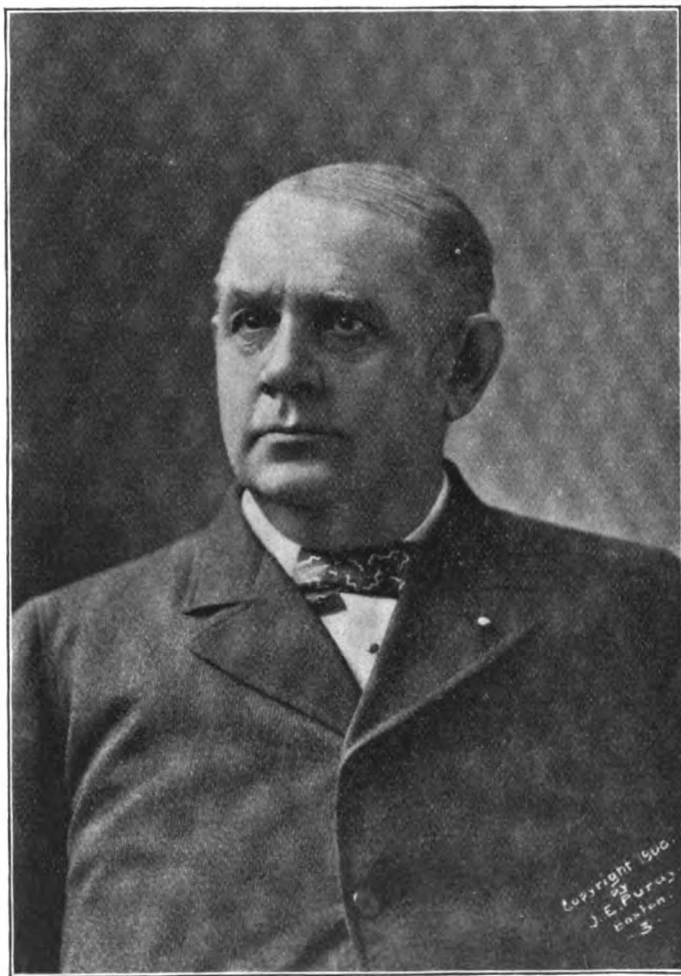
# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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VOL. X.

FEBRUARY, 1904.

NO. 6. WHOLE NO. 114.



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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. X.

FEBRUARY, 1904.

No. 6.

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The Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America will be continued as heretofore in installments of eight pages until completed, beginning with the next issue.

## WORLD ARBITRATION.

IN direct contrast with the conference held in Washington about the middle of January, advocating world-arbitration is the active controversy between Japan and Russia over the Manchurian question and the neutral attitude assumed by the great world powers.

Disputes between nations may be settled by arbitration and the gospel of Peace may reign supreme in the world some day, but we have not yet arrived at that stage of utopian bliss. Were we there, Russia might have been spared the humility of delivering an indefinite number of ultimatums to Japan, and Japan in her turn might not have had her fur rubbed the wrong way. And all the other nations, these great world-powers, might not have committed themselves to any such foolishness as the declarations of neutrality.

The neutrality of nations is something like the stand-pat of the political party; it's a different name for the same sort of a game. A hand is dealt around. Somebody opens the pot. All those who hold jacks or better stay in. The game begins. Bets are placed; ultimatums are delivered and platform planks are thrown in. Meanwhile the other players do nothing but saw wood. They meet the raise every time and on the side are helping themselves to the whole pack of cards. Pretty soon they get a hand good enough to stand pat. So they just stay in and remain neutral until the show-down. They win, of course. How could they help it?

Contrast this method of play with the rules recommended by the Washington conference, where everybody interested has a fair show.

After reciting the concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States, adopted in 1890, requesting the President to invite negotiations with other Govern-

ments to the end that differences which could not be settled by diplomacy might be referred to arbitration; that the British House of Commons in 1893 had adopted a resolution expressing cordial sympathy with this purpose; that since that time a permanent court of arbitration had been established at The Hague; that in the opinion of the conference the United States should continue to further and support every movement by peaceful means, the reign of law and justice among nations. The conference adopted the following resolutions:

(1.) That it is recommended to our Government to endeavor to enter into a treaty with Great Britain to submit to arbitration by the permanent court at The Hague; or, in default of such submission, by some tribunal specially constituted for the case, all differences which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations.

(2.) That the two Governments should agree not to resort in any case to hostile measures of any description till an effort has been made to settle any matter in dispute by submitting the same either to the permanent court at The Hague, or to a commission composed of an equal number of persons from each country of recognized competence in questions of international law.

(3.) That our Government should enter into treaties to the same effect as soon as practicable with other powers.

Were these resolutions carried into effect the selfish motives and possible disinterestedness of each nation carefully weighed and sifted and the result would be a fairer distribution. World-arbitration is the emissary of universal peace and a more equal adjustment of the balance of power. So long as the world will remain armed, however, so long as nations will support large standing armies and navies, so long as this sort of competition, due

to comparison and further mutual self-protection, will exist, arbitration will prove insufficient and the world powers will connive at some method to evade a possible unfavorable decision arrived at by arbitration.

### NATIONAL AID FOR WAGON ROADS.

THERE is now pending in Congress a bill introduced by Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, Senator from New Hampshire, appropriating \$24,000,000 as National aid for the building of wagon roads. This sum is to be distributed to each State according to its population, except that no State is to receive less than \$250,000. The States or counties receiving this money must add a like amount, so that \$48,000,000 will be expended in the building of wagon roads.

The asserted growth of sentiment in favor of the measure has been chiefly due to the institution and extension of the rural free mail delivery system, which has brought the disadvantages of poor roads home to the farmers and other country dwellers. Application for the extension of the free rural delivery system are being refused by the Post Office authorities on account of the roads, and the disappointed communities demand their improvement. These demands are so in excess of the ability of the local boards to respond to that for a year past Highway Commissions all over the country have been putting themselves on record in favor of National aid.

It is claimed on behalf of the bill that the plan of distribution is more equitable than the distribution of some \$32,500,000 a year under the Rivers and Harbors bill, which goes principally to the seaboard States and to the Mississippi delta.

Four States, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, have in the past ten years spent about \$10,000,000 as State aid for building wagon roads. About \$6,000,000 has been added to this sum by the counties and towns where the State roads were built, and about 2,500 miles of State roads have been completed in these four States. Pennsylvania last year appropriated \$6,500,000 for the building of State roads. Wherever State roads have been built the selling price of farm lands has been increased from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent., and even more in some cases. The 2,500 miles of State road already built have been of such benefit to the farmer that they have caused a great demand for more good road.

In support of the Brownlow bill as a general measure, attention is called to the fact that France has 23,603 miles of wagon road, which are built and maintained by the nation, and Italy about 5,000 miles, while many of the States of the Union spend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in aid of highway improvement. Experience has shown that wherever good roads exist every one wants more of them.

R IISS'S "Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen," in addition to being a biography of the most unconventional type, will contain a series of human documents in the way of an admirable collection of portraits of Mr. Roosevelt during the various stages of his career. He will be pictured as a Harvard student, an Assemblyman, a Police Commissioner, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rough Riders, and as Vice-President. The Sargent picture will be included, and the latest portrait drawn especially for the Riis book by Mr. George T. Tobin. There will also be a number of family groups. The book is to be published this spring by the Outlook Company.

### THE SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION.

ALABAMA, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas have started an organization called "The Four States Immigration League."

"The objects of this league is sufficiently indicated by its name," says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, which continues:

"Manifestly the South and Southwest offer far greater advantages for immigrants than can be furnished by Canada, which is receiving a good deal of attention in the outside world these days. Canada is getting tens of thousands of European and American settlers every year. The chief reason for the drift of Americans across the line is the absence of good farming lands in the West at low prices. When irrigation gets to work the number of acres of cheap lands in the West fit for cultivation will be increased, and the drift of immigrants to this section will once more increase. In the meantime the Americans who are moving northward could do better for themselves by turning their attention in the other direction. Millions of acres of good agricultural lands can be had in the South at prices as low as those of Canada, and in a much better climate and a more favorable environment. It is time for the South and Southwest to make their attractions known to the world."

Immigration to a certain extent doubtless is a good thing. The Northern States have no cause for complaint, and if the tide could be turned southward for a time both sections of the country might be more satisfied.

### EARLY COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE theory of colonial administration in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was summarized by Montesquieu in the phrase, "Commercial monopoly is the leading principle of colonial intercourse." This was common to all nations having colonies, without exception. Passing over sundry minor, though important, details, by which the colony was made to minister to the individual welfare of members of favored classes, the monopoly was expressed under two principal heads—commerce and navigation. Under the first was comprised all exchange of merchandise between the colony and the external world. The mother country reserved to itself the right to send to the colony all needed supplies, not only of its own produce or manufacture, but of other countries as well, which first must be brought to it, and re-shipped. In the same manner colonial products could be exported only to the mother country, which constituted itself a commercial centre whence they were to be distributed to other peoples. Thus the colonial market was reserved to the home merchant, and the colonist, for his market, was limited to the mother country. This restricted intercourse was called the direct trade; while the concentration in the mother country of supplies for the colonies, and of colonial exports, whereby she reaped the profits of storage, of handling, and of the commission of the middle man or broker, was known by the French word "entrepot."—From "*The War of 1812*," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, in *Scribner's*.

We regret exceedingly the necessity of being obliged to withdraw from publication "A Grandson of Montesquieu," advertised in the January SPIRIT OF '76. Conditions, arising since the notice appeared, have made it impossible for us to use the manuscript.

## THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

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## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. He finds himself in a tavern on the old Plymouth Path, a league from Boston. Here he is introduced by Dr. Hopper, a local physician, to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop at the tavern on their way to Boston.

## V.

MISTRESS WATSON and I went to the tavern door and saw the Doctor off, soon afterward. During a half-hour in which she and I had been left together, I had devoted every available minute toward the improvement of our acquaintance. After Dr. Hopper had ridden away, Margery sat down upon a cedar bench under the great willow which drooped before the tavern entrance.

"You journey to Boston to-day?" she inquired.

I had overheard, inside, Mr. Watson announce his own plans, which were similar. They were *en route* from Plymouth, where he had been called on business a week before, taking with him his daughter, who had gone either to please him or to indulge a personal whim, I knew not which. I then had a vague impression that I was connected in some way with some place—and why not Boston?

"Yes," I replied, "I think I will go to Boston."

"We are fond of the good old town," said Margery. "I was born there."

"Boston is a very nice place," I agreed.

"But 'twas such a long, long time ago; it has changed muchly since," pursued Margery, pensively.

"You seem to feel very aged," said I.

"That am I," she laughed. "'Tis my nineteenth summer."

There was a look so ingenious in her clear eyes that I was forced to believe this confession of the story of time.

"Dost think I am dreadfully old?" she asked suddenly, looking up with a smile. Was it strange that Margery should feel the burden of years when girls then often married at the tender age of eighteen, and even less?

"May I sit by your side and tell you?" I rejoined, glancing at the bench.

"I am sitting on but one end," replied Mistress Margery, simply.

So we sat, side by side, under the big willow tree. Round about us in the tall August grass grew scores of wild flowers—a galaxy of red, gold and purple, raising their heads above this tangled growth to be ravished by the droning bee and the flashing butterfly. A breeze from the sea came winding up through the forest, stirring each leaf with a low whisper.

"I am waiting," spoke Margery.

"I wish," said I, in as conventional a tone as I could assume, "I wish that I had met you even before you were so dreadfully old."

"Why?" She looked as if something nice was expected.

"Because each day that I might have added to our acquaintance I now look upon as a day taken from one of the greatest pleasures of my life."

"You jump at conclusions," she said, looking rather pleased, nevertheless. "I feared you would say I was truly a spinster. My father vows that I shall never leave him; so I may still wither on the virgin thorn."

"He will think another way some day."

"My mother he took away from her home ere she was seventeen. But she, dear woman, has been dead these two years, and I, alone, am left him."

There was sadness in Margery's eyes. She turned them away and seemed lost in the dark low shadows of the wood. At that moment, in a flash of scarlet, a red-breasted robin flew from a nearby tree and perched on Mr. Farney's sign-board over the door.

"What a beautiful robin!" cried Margery, standing up in her admiration—so suddenly that the robin flew off, frightened.

"But so red! so very red!" she exclaimed.

"What is it?" I inquired, wondering at a new seriousness in her manner.

"Did you not see the red in the north sky last night?" she asked.

Some one was quietly laughing behind us. I turned to see Mr. Farney in the doorway. I knew that he was thinking of my own irresponsibility on the previous evening, when I knew naught, and saw naught, save the inside of a tankard.

"You mean," spoke up Farney, now quite grave himself, "that 'tis an evil omen and portends another Indian surprise. 'Twas a blood-red flush in the northern heavens, and never saw I the like before that was not surely followed by bloodshed. 'Tis a good sound trouncing the French and these devils need, and that will they get before long, say I."

The only red that I had seen, beside the gay plumage of the robin, was the red of Dr. Hopper's stockings. Even as I thus meditated the tavern-keeper continued:

"And when the Doctor came here this day in his red stockings, said I to him: 'Gat thee off with thy red hose, for they are a symbol of distress. Didst not witness the red sign in the sky last night?' 'Aye,' quoth he, sorrowfully, 'that did I see; but, alack! My other pair is soaking in the Widow Bruen's wash-tub, and I must needs wear these ones.'"

Mr. Farney gave vent to a chuckle, despite his woeful apprehension.

During the further discussion of this alarming manifestation of the heavens, in which both Margery and Mr. Farney seemed to place absolute reliance, I chanced to glance through the tavern window. Inside, at a table, I saw Mr. Watson working over numerous papers. When I looked again he was pacing the floor with thoughtful countenance. I fancied him to be harrassed over some entanglement in his business affairs. As I looked the second time, I also caught a glimpse of Mistress Farney, standing at the kitchen doorway and watching him curiously herself. When I turned away I found that Margery's eyes were resting upon me: and I remember that

the tavern-keeper still held his position in the doorway, blocking up its none-too-wide passage with his generous periphery of waist; standing there with his hands behind his back, watching with upraised face the circling flight of a distant fish-hawk, as if its manoeuvres wholly depended upon his close attention. I note these details because they are ineffaceably marked in my memory, preceding, as they did, an occasion of some importance to me.

I recollect the gray weather-beaten aspect of the tavern, with its tall cobble-stone chimneys, its long sloping roof, and the little porch before its door with honeysuckle vines trailing over both columns, and sweetly scenting the air about us; the great willow tree with its melancholy droop; the clearing round the tavern, gay with wild flowers and orange tiger-lilies—a hundred yards of circle closed in on all sides by the dense wood, from which came an incessant piping of quail.

I remember, particularly, that as I turned from the window Margery was watching me. I knew that there was something friendly in her eyes, and that when she saw I had caught her covert glance there was the faintest trace of confusion in her manner. Then did I believe that Margery liked me; and for many days afterward I cherished the agreeable thought, troubled though I was over a most unpleasant discovery.

It was then two hours beyond noon. A filmy woof of clouds had floated beneath the sun, and a mellow haze fell over the land.

He rode into the clearing from the forest-path ere we heard the tread of his horse, so softly did this beautiful creature step.

I saw in the saddle a man of my own age. There was a refined ruggedness in his face that marked him as a gentleman who lived much in the open. The strength and elegance with which he sat his horse told of endurance and skill in the saddle. His richness of attire (I, even, felt outshone in this respect) suggested the cavalier, —and the extreme carelessness with which he rode up to us quite fulfilled this idea of the gallant.

I say that his manner seemed free and easy, nonchalant, indifferent—indifferent to all save the girl by my side. If there had been a trace of confusion in her face a short time before when I had intercepted her soft glance, what was it in her now that brought the brilliant crimson to her cheeks?

There are many men who look their prettiest when perched up high on a horse, but when this man sprang from his saddle, I am ready to vow that the rare symmetry of his person had been lost before. He was well-knit in every way; his waist slender, his shoulders splendid, (the graceful curves of his lower limbs let me leave to the critical eye of Mistress Farney, whom I saw looking from the window, fascinated, by these and nothing else). His hair was long and of a tawny color; his eyes gray, and very bold in their look. They met mine directly at a level, and I believe that there was scarcely the fraction of an inch difference in our height. I had an excellent opportunity to observe this, for he looked me squarely in the face as he passed, close by me, to Mistress Watson.

He was "Oliver" to her; she "Margery" to him. And I cannot say with any certainty which of them evinced the greater pleasure at the meeting; probably it was Oliver. They stood face to face, holding each the other's hands, which they swung gently to and fro as they talked.

"Oliver, Oliver, how glad I am to see you!" exclaimed Margery.

"Margery, Margery, 'tis five long days gone since I saw you last!" said Oliver—just as if it had been five long years, instead.

"You have missed me?" she asked.

"Every hour of the day!" he swore fervently. Then he gave her hands another fond swing and said something else.

Mr. Farney had taken due precaution to frown his enchanted spouse away from the window, and was now leading Oliver's horse around the side of the tavern to where there grew some burdock weeds that he wished removed; and presently Oliver's steed was eating these with avidity, and tangling his silky forelock, incidentally, with the burdock burrs.

"You came from the Boston way," observed Margery. "'Tis not possible that you were hoping to find——"

"You!" cried Oliver, "and for what other reason should I be here?"

Margery smiled so hard that the little beauty-patch on her cheek fell off.

Margery's back, by the way, had been turned in my direction throughout this little dialogue, and I seemed to be forgotten altogether. I felt *de trop* in every sense of the term. I felt singularly awkward, too. I had no harquebus out here to fondle, and the only possible occupation that occurred to me was to gather wild-flowers. But this I did not; instead, I wandered.

I went, unobserved, round the tavern corner. I looked in at the barn door for Farney, but I did not find him. The wood almost skirted the rear of the stable. I wandered into the thicket.

How far I penetrated through this gloom I am at a loss to tell; but I walked until my inclination made me turn to retrace my steps. And here is where the difficulty began. If I had been wandering before, I was certainly wandering now. I suddenly awoke from my preoccupation to realize that I was merely guessing my way. Possibly if I had not turned round so often in the endeavor to form some conception of my bearings, I might have found the inn without great difficulty. But all the trees looked alike, all the moss was green, and all the dead leaves underfoot were brown. I sat down and meditated.

I considered that if I got up and wandered again, aimlessly, I would probably get further away from the tavern than ever; whereas,—a tragic speculation!—if I remained where I was I would surely starve, for the berries were over-ripe and the nuts were not due for two good months. There was some comfort in the thought that I had not yet paid Mr. Farney my score, and that he might be mercenary enough to scour the woods for his delinquent guest. But the idea that last presented itself was easily the most practicable.

I got up and shouted. I gathered all of the power that was within my two lungs and shouted it forth into the heart of that forest: and the strength that was in my yell sent a dozen squirrels scampering in terror through the tree tops.

## VI.

Before me stood a little man dressed in deerskin. Thin locks of gray straggled from beneath his round cap of squirrel fur, but this dignity of years was partially sacrificed by the rosy florescence of his nose—a hue more vivid and far less respectable than the honest bronze upon his cheek. I had discovered still another red sign, and one potent enough to start up ten Indian outbreaks.



"Did you drop from the clouds?" I asked, marveling at his lightning appearance.

"Thou hast the stoutest yell I ever did hear," he answered.

"I am lost," I explained. "I hoped that some one would hear me."

"Never fear; they heard thee in Boston," he assured me. "The squirrel is scared away," he added ruefully, glancing toward a tree-top.

"I am sorry."

"'Tis no matter; there are more squirrels." He leaned his gun against a tree, then folded his arms and gazed at me with a look so steadfast that it became embarrassing.

"You have a manner quite strange to me," he announced, "and yet there is a look about you that is passing familiar."

He took off the little round cap and scratched his head to aid the process of concentration.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, with brightened countenance. "You resemble my own nephew Bezaleel; though Bezaleel," he added with a touch of deference, looking me over from head to foot, "never wore silk stockings or ruffled wrist-bands."

I said that Bezaleel was indeed fortunate in the latter respect.

"So you are lost!" he observed. "And how came you lost?"

I made him acquainted with my difficulty. He seemed highly amused at the ridiculous idea of any one being unable to find his way back to a tavern—of all places.

"Look you, sir," said he, extending his hand and pointing through the trees. "Yonder poplar tree marks the path."

Through this forest vista, almost within a stone's throw from where we stood, lay a rough stone wall; and following this in either direction a long narrow swath of light indicated a clearing through which ran the road—and along this very road, shall I call it a curious matter of coincidence?—I now had the intense mortification to discover Mistress Watson as she rode away with her father, accompanied, of course, by the irresistible Oliver.

A second later they had passed out of sight; and soon the hoof-beats of their horses grew indistinguishable, finally merging into the low murmuring of the sea beyond. The party had ridden by almost too quickly, I thought, for the observation of my companion, for the glimpse that had been afforded was but transitory, and one largely obstructed by trees. But I was mistaken. In spite of these conditions he had recognized the one of the three that was known to him.

"They have just left the tavern," I remarked, succeeding very well in my effort to conceal the chagrin that had risen within me.

"Aye; the young Englishman joined them an hour ago. I saw him ride alone up the path this afternoon," replied the little man.

I noticed a slight indecision in his manner. He wanted badly to tell something, and his reluctance was short-lived, for presently he said, tentatively:

"Is Oliver Everson a friend of yours?"

"You mean the young Englishman?" said I. "No; we have not met."

"I like him none too well," said my companion. "We two had some strong words once."

I was prepared to hear more. Instead, the little man lapsed into silence, and his disinclination to talk lasted

for several minutes. I afterward learned how Oliver had given umbrage to him.

We soon came within sight of the tavern, and my incomparable prospect of passing a night in the forest was lost.

"I was going to the tavern," observed my companion. "I go each fortnight to visit Thomas. I see him now," he added, descrying the inn-keeper upon his porch.

Mr. Farney betrayed unmistakable signs of relief at my reappearance, and soon learned of my predicament in the wood. The little man, who had been accosted by him as "Uncle," now told Thomas that he had come to supper, producing from a pocket his own modest contribution to his host's larder in the shape of two dead squirrels.

"'Tis good of thee, Uncle," said Farney, taking the game; "but as I told thee last week, I need not the skins."

"And didst not I tell thee, Thomas, that thou art quite welcome to the peltry?" answered the little man, generously. "Where is Mary?"

"In the kitchen. Take them to her," said Farney, handing over the squirrels. The little man gave him a look full of mistrust, accepted the squirrels gingerly, then made his way into the tavern, followed, a few steps in the rear, by the grinning landlord.

Left alone once more, the earlier events of that day offered me material for reflection. I felt that in being absent from the scene when Margery left, I had given her grounds for unfavorable speculation, also destroyed my own prospects of meeting her again—under the conditions that I should have chosen. I ought to have treasured more carefully this blossom of a friendship. To be sure, I could not help getting lost—after I had once got into the wood—but I should have hugged the tavern and my opportunities instead of straying off, as I had done in a sudden fit of pique.

The vexation of those few moments was keen, and the doubts and uncertainty that rose to conflict with my slender hope were dark.

I went to the rustic bench. . . . Lying on the seat where we had sat together a few hours before, I found the rose that she had worn in her hair.

\* \* \* \* \*

After the evening meal the little man skinned the squirrels that he had brought. I noticed that he did not seem to relish the job.

"Now, then, Mary," said he to Mistress Farney, who had, like her husband, firmly refused to deprive him of the skins, "the squirrels are ready for the stewing." Mary took the game and disposed of it in the kitchen, evidently quite satisfied that the irksome task had escaped her own hands.

"Uncle," said Farney, when his wife had returned, "tell us how gran'ther John finds himself."

The little man sat all relaxed into a small bundle of humanity and deerskin. Upon his features there dwelt a look of pleasant anticipation—wholly derived from the full tankard of beer by his side on the table. He began with a modest pint. Before answering the question which had been put to him a contented suspiration rose to his lips, similar in sound to that of an emotional draft up the chimney. Then he replied:

"Father is likely. He walks about the yard each day, and takes much amusement from throwing his stick at the fowls."

Farney and his spouse listened with the strictest attention. The health of grandmother Jane, obviously the domestic partner of gran'ther John, was next inquired after.

"Mother finds sore difficulty in sleeping o' nights, for father hath a mighty snore. But she goeth with much regularity to the meeting-house, finding the Rev. Mr. Jeremy's voice so soothing that she may eke out her rest in the corner pew."

"And Bezaleel?"

"Bezaleel owes me two shillings!" said the little man with considerable acerbity. He turned to me adding: "Bezaleel is not unlike you." I had been informed once before of a resemblance.

"But I do not owe you two shillings," I protested.

"And yet you are enough like Bezaleel to remind me of my two shillings," argued the little man, philosophically. Then he drained his tankard and cheered up, ostensibly leaving his mug open (I allude to the tankard) to be refilled. This was promptly done by Mistress Farney.

"Now tell us of Rachel," she said, putting down his beer on the table.

"Rachel," answered the little man, addressing himself solely to his tankard, as though the tankard had made the query instead of the woman, "Rachel"—he frowned darkly, hesitated for an instant, then blurted out indignantly: "The vixenish creature left my shirt a-hanging out on the line last night, and this morning I must needs go forth into the yard in scanty attire and gat the shirt down myself."

Farney and his wife roared. The narrator flushed redder than his nose.

"Think you then 'twas a kind, wifely action?" he demanded. "And my shirt was wet with the night's dew!"

The merriment of his audience only increased. He turned to his best friend, the tankard, and drank deeply, recklessly. And when he had finished, and Farney, for some reason, neglected to replenish his tankard, I thought it my bounden duty to stand treat.

The little man was overwhelmed, and could not well express his pleasure in words; but the gratification was embodied in his look.

A long sequence of queries pertaining to the respective health of fully a score of the little man's relatives,

evoked from him rarely a smile, and a sundry and copious quaffing of beer served to propitiate his sinking spirits only temporarily; for it did not escape me that, in thus compelling him to dwell upon his family affairs, it goaded him to the extreme. This little man it seemed, from his various though reluctant accounts of their indifference to him, was not appreciated by his extensive kinsfolk. He had a tendency that lowered him beneath their respect.

It was apparent, after a while, that the little man had had enough of his favorite beverage—according to the standard allowance of the tavern, and in the estimation of all present, save the little man himself. When Mr. Farney refused him more, he lapsed into a despondency that was pathetic.

An hour later Mistress Farney had gone off to bed. The tavern-keeper rose, stretched himself and yawned,—an impressive hint,—so I told him that I was ready to retire, also informing him of my intention to leave in the morning.

My host went to the sideboard and poured out two cups of wine—only two. He then gave me one and took up the other himself.

The little man across the room had been silent and motionless for a long while. Now his eyes turned slowly our way.

"To thy good health, sir!" proposed Mr. Farney. And we drank.

A tear rolled down the little man's cheek and splashed upon the bosom of his deerskin jacket. The slight had cut him to the quick.

Farney lighted my candle and prepared to go up the stairs with me.

The little man was leaning forward, his face resting in his hands. The tavern-keeper paused before him and laid a hand gently on his shoulder.

"Come, Nehemiah," said he, "'tis time for bed."

Then he looked up and smiled; but his eyes were still wet.

*(To be Continued.)*

### A COLONIAL MAID.

STARBUCK PLANTATION,  
NANTUCKET ISLAND,  
September 20, 1745.

MY OWN DEAR MOTHER:

It seems a very, very long time since you and my honored father and ever-beloved brother and sisters started for your new home. But I suppose you have not at this writing reached your destination, and I think of you every day and all day long as marching and marching, following the lonely trail through the interminable forest, and sometimes I am tempted to repine in that my father thought it best to move to that far away settlement. But my grandfather tells me that the entertaining of that sentiment would be unworthy of the daughter of a pioneer, and, since it was thought best for me to remain behind for a season, I must improve my time to the best advantage. This I try to do with cheerfulness, and Aunt Content is so kind as to say that I am of service in her household duties and in spinning and weaving.

Peradventure my letter shall be a puzzle to you. I hasten to say that I indite a paragraph or two at a time upon leisure and whenever anything comes into my mind that I desire you to know, I straightaway go to my uncle's desk and set it down. I do this, my dear mother, that you may share in my pleasurable thoughts, and may know of my daily life.

The principal news that I have now to tell is that my cousin, Nathaniel Starbuck, has returned to Boston from his late long voyage to China, and is now hourly looked for here. There are divers preparations being made for his coming. My grandfather walks restlessly up and down the yard with his stout stick, peering anxiously up the roadway by which our traveler must come. Uncle Nathaniel says with pride, "The boy will have many stories to tell." Aunt Content flits about the house with a smile on her face and anon tears in her eyes, concocting the favorite dishes of which her son used to be fond, while dear old grandmother knits and knits, because, she says, "Thanel never yet wore any stockings but of my make." I, even I, am to have a new blue gown, made from Aunt's last web, which is the finest and softest piece of flannel ever made on the Island.

My cousin has come. He is tall and lithe, with handsome hair and eyes, but his complexion is bronzed by ocean winds and eastern suns. He has brought a great many curiosities, and presents for us all. One is a silken creamy shawl for me, woven and embroidered with beautiful flowers. Another is a gown of foamy Canton crape as white as snow, and they are so pretty I am sure I shall never dare use them. Grandma says they shall be kept for my wedding; but Aunt Esther says it is not seemly for such thoughts to be put in a maiden's head. Yet

Aunt Content gave me, the other day, a whole piece of linen from the fall bleach. "To be kept," said she, "for a day of need."

Cousin has returned to Boston, and yesterday he sent by a trusty messenger another sea-chest. It is a large box of tea, the first that was ever seen on the Island—real Chinese tea, which Nat himself procured in China. It is of a greenish color, with little shriveled leaves, and, when eaten dry, has a pleasant, spicy flavor. Perhaps when I have an opportunity to send this letter, I can enclose a sample quantity, that you may see what it is like.

He also sent by the same hand a letter, saying when he returns to Nantucket, the owner of the ship in which he voyaged, Captain Morris, will come with him from Boston to pay us a visit.

We are making preparations for visitors, and, if you will believe it, the large parlor, which has not been used since Aunt Mehitable's wedding, is to be opened. When I was admiring it this morning, Aunt Esther rebuked me, saying, "The bright things of this world are of short duration." But gentle grandmother observed with a smile, that it was natural and right for the young to admire beauty, at which Aunt Esther seemed displeased.

We have just had tidings that Cousin Nat and his friend, Captain Morris, intend to arrive here on the 31st of December. Uncle Nathaniel says he will have a tea party and invite Lieut. Macy's family and Uncle Edward Starbuck's family and a few others to meet our distinguished guest and to "sit the old year out and the new year in."

We cooked a beautiful dinner and the guests all came. I wore my blue gown, with some lace grandma gave me, in the neck, and my own dear mother's gold necklace. I tied back my curls, that Cousin Nat will not allow me to braid, with a blue ribbon which he bought in London. Aunt Esther said, "Men dislike to see girls look so brave," but grandpa kissed me, calling me a "bonnie blue-bell."

Aunt Content has been much pestered in her mind because she knew not how to cook and serve the tea, and after our neighbors had assembled she confided to them her perplexities. They all gathered about the tea-chest, smelling and tasting the fragrant herb. Mrs. Lieut. Macy said she had heard it ought to be well cooked to be palatable, and Aunt Edward Starbuck said a lady in Boston who drank tea told her it needed a good quantity for a steeping, which was the reason it was so expensive. So Aunt Content hung the bright five-gallon kettle on the crane, and putting a two-quart bowl full of tea in it, with plenty of water, swung it over the fire. Aunt Esther and Lydia Ann Macy stayed in the kitchen to keep it boiling. While I was laying the table, I heard Lydia Ann say, "I have heard that when tea is drank it gives a brilliancy to the eyes and a youthful freshness to the complexion; I am fearful that my sister-in-law failed to put in a sufficient quantity of the leaves." So Aunt Esther put another bowlful of tea into the kettle.

When the tea had boiled about an hour, my cousin and Captain Morris arrived. The tea, which had boiled down to about a gallon, was poured into grandma's large silver tankard and carried to the table, and each guest was provided with one of her silver porringers, also with cream and a lump of sugar.

The Captain talked to me before dinner, and I told him before I knew that I was getting confidential, how you were all off in the wilds. He said enterprise was what the new country needed, and that it was not best for Nantucket to be peopled entirely with Starbucks;

that I was one of the old stock, it was plain to be seen, if my name was Wentworth. I saw Aunt Esther looking at me so sharply that I remembered she had often told me that it was not seemly for me to talk with men, and presently became discreetly silent; but when dinner was announced, the Captain took me in and made me sit by him.

After grandpa had asked a blessing on the food, Aunt Content said: "I have made a dish of tea for you, but am fearful that I have not prepared it as it hath need, and would like to have your opinion." Whereupon my cousin and the Captain looked and sniffed at the tea, and my cousin made answer: "As my loved mother desires my opinion, I must needs tell her that a spoonful of this beverage which she has with such hospitable intent prepared for us, would nearly kill any one of us at this table. The Captain then said laughingly that Aunt could keep the decoction for a dye to color wools. He farther said he would, if she desired, instruct her how to draw the tea himself, "and this young lady," turning to me, "shall make the first dish of the beverage used in Nantucket."

Dinner being over, they all remained at the table except Captain Morris and myself (for Aunt Content bade me to assist him as he should direct). We searched for a suitable vessel wherein to draw the tea. At last I saw Uncle Nathaniel's large gray stone pitcher, into which our guest instructed me to put as much of the tea as I could hold between my thumb and forefinger for each person and an additional pinch for the pitcher. Then he told me to pour upon it boiling water sufficient for us all and set the pitcher on the coals and let it remain until it came to a gentle boil. He was so kind as to say it was the best dish of tea he ever drank.

We had a wholesome dinner and an enjoyable one withal. Cousin Nat told stories and sang songs, in which latter recreation Captain Morris joined, and the Happy New Year greetings took the place of "Goodbyes" when our neighbors left for their respective homes.

My cousin's friend still lingers for the shooting, and there is not much spinning or weaving done, it takes so much time for the cooking and eating and visiting. He is very agreeable, and calls grandfather, "The Miles Standish of Nantucket." I heard him tell Uncle Nathaniel that we had good blood, and that ever since he first became acquainted with cousin Nat he had conceived a great admiration for the Nathaniel Starbucks, and he said something about a wife. Perhaps he remains here so long on Aunt Esther's account, but dear me, she is so prim! (I write with all respect, dear mother), and he is such a jovial gentleman. I do not understand how such a union could be harmonious. If he has regard for her, it must be on account of the Starbuck blood.

O, my mother, how can I tell you? It is not for love of Aunt Esther that Captain Morris remains, but me, your own little daughter, and all the Starbucks indeed (saving Aunt Esther, who declares with quiet wrath that I ought to be put back into pinafores), have given their consent that I be married and sail away in my husband's ship to foreign ports to see for myself all the beautiful and wonderful things of which I have heard so much of late. But I will not give my consent until I have that of my father and mother first, so there is a company being made up to go with my cousin Nathaniel and the Captain through the winter snows to your far-away home. I am sure, dear mother, that you who know my heart so well will not think it unseemly for me that the Lord will guide your heart and that of my father to feel

kindly disposed towards this gentleman: for indeed he is of good repute, and is so kind as to be very fond of me, and I feel that if I have your consent and that of my honored father, together with your blessing, I shall be very happy and take an honest pride in being his honored wife.

The Captain declares laughingly that I am sending him off on a quest like a knight of old, to prove his love. I cannot help thinking it strange, his wanting to marry me, and when I said so one day, he said it was all on account of the tea, which got into his head. And indeed it may be so, for I was flighty and hardly shut my eyes at all the night after partaking of it, and even dear grandmother says she would not answer for the consequences of what she might be lead to do, were she to partake of it every day.

I send, along with other small articles, a quantity of this famous tea, and a bit of the white crape, that I shall, if it so seemeth best in the judgment of my honored father and dear mother, wear in good time as a wedding gown.

The household all join me in sending loving greetings to you all. I remain now and ever,

Your dutiful and affectionate daughter,

RUTH STARBUCK WENTWORTH.

This letter was sent from Saratoga, N. Y., where it was read at a dinner at the home of the Starbucks. A little note accompanied it, saying that it was an ancestral letter which had been handed down from generation to generation, through a chain of families. The original, an old, yellow letter, with jagged edges; the writer a modest Puritan maiden, who so quaintly tells the charming story of this eventful passage in her pure, sweet life, and an hundred years or more ago was laid away in one of the Boston church-yards.

The letter was sent to *THE SPIRIT OF '76* by Mrs. Julia M. Banes of Duluth, Minn., who said in writing: "You will perhaps remember me as a subscriber of years, and I would like to see the story I send published. The sweet story, so quaintly told of the 'long ago,' appeals to any one with colonial blood in their veins, while the 'brewing of the tea' referred to, may be told and retold with profit and amusement 'over the tea-cups.'"

The board of managers of the Sons of the Revolution, in New York, has offered a gold medal for a play to be written by a student of Columbia University founded upon Columbia's part in the War of the Revolution. This offer is coupled with the condition that the play be sufficiently meritorious for approval and adoption by the "King's Crown," for performance at the annual University show at Columbia.

A search of the old town records of Boston, family records and the original plan of the South burying place, has resulted in the discovery of the location of Governor John Endicott's tomb, which has been unidentified for more than one hundred and fifty years. The tomb is in the northwest corner of the old Granary burying ground, where the first tombs were built soon after the establishment of the cemetery in 1660, a few rods south of the site of the Mansion House, which stood on Cotton Hill when Governor Endicott died.

### THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MONUMENT.

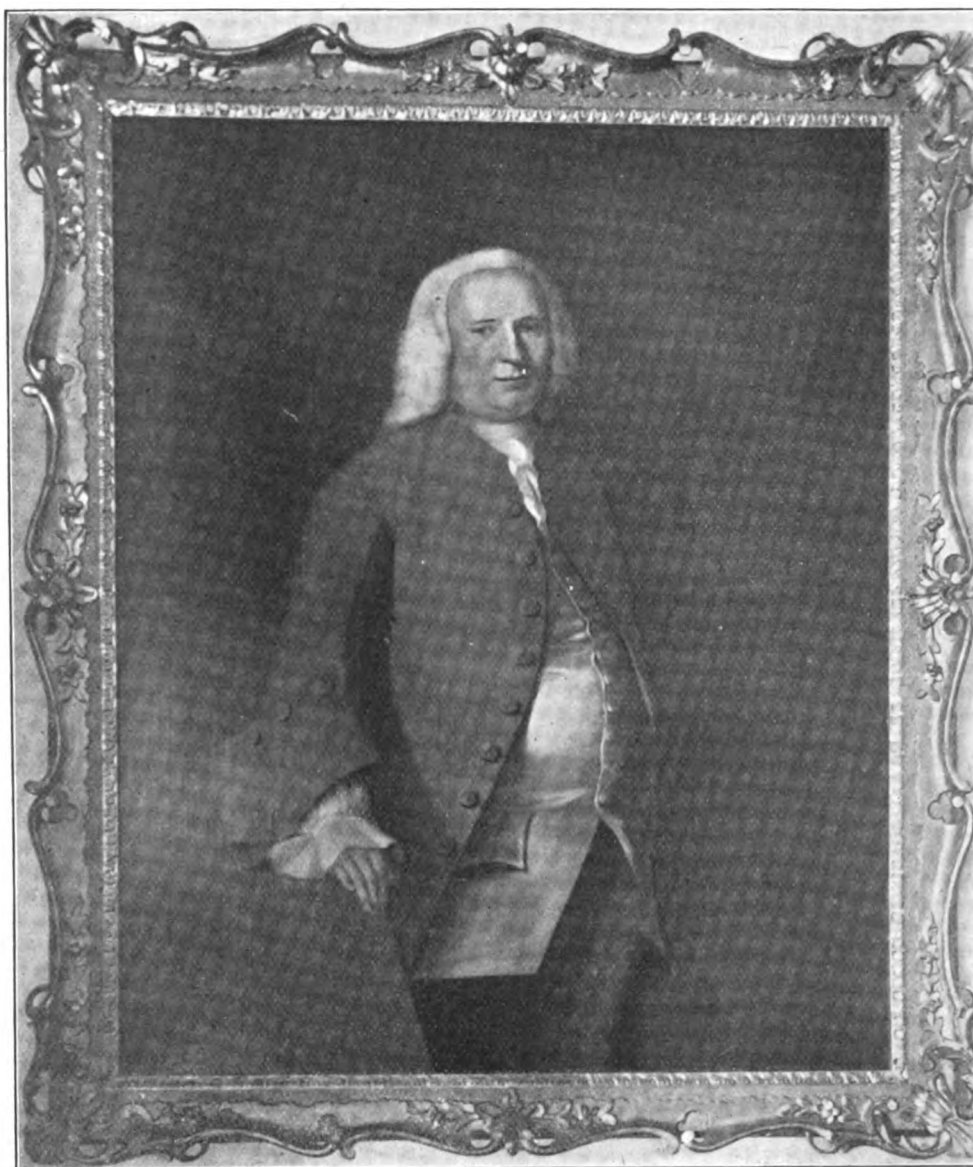
This bronze statue was erected by the State of Indiana at Indianapolis. Its erection was proposed by William H. English, of the Indiana Society, S. A. R., at one of its annual meetings. Through his efforts and those of other members of the Society, the monument was erected. The bronze tablet of inscription is his gift to the State.



Arizona is timidly knocking for Statehood instead of appearing at the Capitol and shooting out the lights. There may be method in its quiet—*Chicago Daily News*.

"The Spirit of '76 in Germany" is the heading of an article which appeared recently in one of the New York papers.



**JAMES PITTS.**

James Pitts of Boston was a distinguished patriot of the Revolution. He assisted in the creation of the spirit of independence, which finally resulted in the establishment of the American Republic. His English ancestor was Baruth Pitts, the Mayor of Lyme Regis, in 1694. His son, John Pitts, the Puritan, settled in Boston, in 1694. James Pitts was born Oct. 15, 1710. He married Elizabeth Bowdoin, the daughter of James Bowdoin, the councillor, October 26, 1832. The most cordial friendship existed between him and Samuel Adams. He was elected, May 28, 1766, a member of the King's Council. At the same time, Samuel Adams, Thomas Cushing, James Otis and John Hancock were members of the House. October 27, 1768, he signed the address to General Gage to have the troops removed from Boston. Although the Council and the House were removed to meet at Cambridge, they still refused to do business. From thence to the final rupture with England, James Pitts was annually elected to the Council. Winthrop says that the course pursued by the Council and the House was of the greatest importance to the ultimate success of American independence. During the ten years of continual warfare with the Crown, James Pitts was inflexibly on the side of the people and against the royal prerogative. The removal of the troops from Boston resulted not only from the efforts of Samuel Adams, but equally from those of Tyler, James Pitts and Samuel Dexter, in the Council. Franklin conferred upon him the greatest mark of distinction when he

directed that the Hotchinson letters, sent by him to Thomas Cushing, should only be seen by Bowdoin and Pitts, of the Council, and Dr. Chauncey, Cooper and Winthrop, as alone to be trusted with his confidence. His three sons, John, Samuel and Lindall, were associated with the Tea Party. The great question at this time was, says Winthrop, which should go under, British tea or American liberty. In the contest which followed, then it was that the cause of the colonies was defended by James Bowdoin, James Pitts, Samuel Dexter, Artemus Ward and John Winthrop. The influence of James Pitts, doubtless, delayed the execution of the instructions of George III. to hang the leaders of the Revolution before any union of the colonies. On May 6, 1774, Parliament passed an act which vested the nomination of the Council in the Crown, and took all executive power from the House. Thereupon the Provincial Council ceased to exist. The original fifteen councillors still declared their attachment to their rights and liberty, and on June 17, with locked doors and the key in Samuel Adams' pocket, and Secretary Flucker on the outside trying to prorogue the Assembly, the House elected five delegates to the Continental Congress. The first Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which met at Salem, October 27, 1774, made him a member, as one of the constitutional councillors of the Province. He died January 25, 1776, one of the most trusted patriots of his day, having given the best years of his life to the cause of American independence.

### FACTS, NOT FICTION.

THE controversy between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of America for possession of the Washington Headquarters is one to be regretted, as the two factions will not prompt either party to get possession of it, and their fight in Albany will be a strenuous one. The Sons of the American Revolution have an application before the Park Commissioner for the custody of this property; their object in getting possession of it will be because of their prominence in point of members, and those interested in its preservation, and also from the fact that documentary records show that they were the first to apply to the city for the purchase of this historical spot. See City Record, March 6, 1901. The Board of Public Improvements approved and recommended to the Municipal Assembly an ordinance for this purpose, which was brought about from a letter sent out by the editor of this paper to prominent people in New York interesting them in the subject.

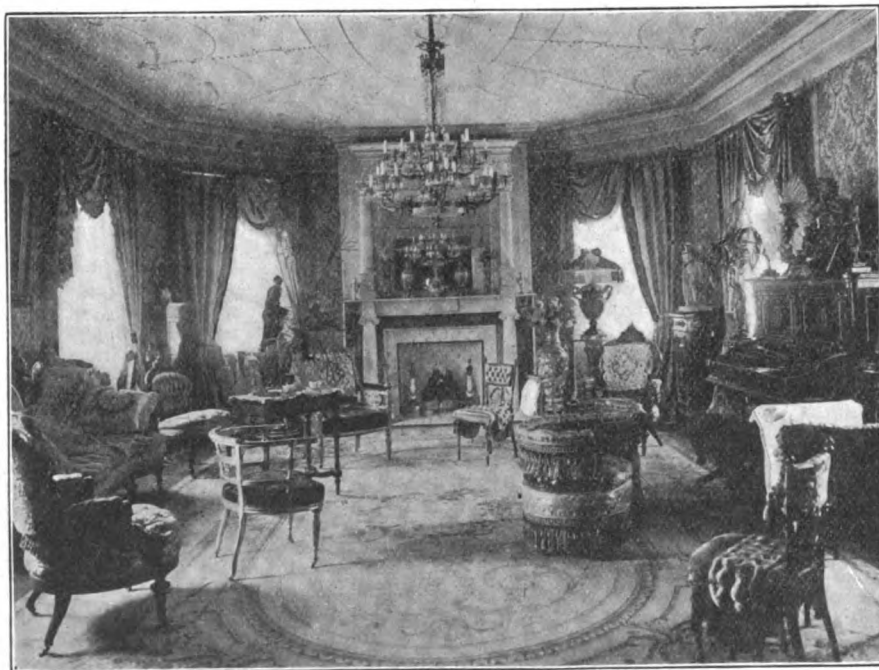
The first woman who is on record as having applied to the city for the Jumel Mansion is Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., who in answer to the letter sent her when the movement was started, cordially endorsed the project. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, the owner, before his death desired the

Revolution are perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the Park Commission, and will do all in their power to assist whoever gets possession of it.

The preservation of the mansion is not the only idea the Sons had in mind. They hope to see on the lot,



back of the old house, a fireproof building erected by the city, to be used as a Museum of Colonial and Historical relics, and the Sons of the American Revolution alone could fill a good-sized building of this kind if the city would erect it. As an interesting memento of Revolutionary times it would draw many visitors. Independence Hall of Philadelphia has 1,000,000 visitors annually; Faneuil Hall, 32,000 visitors annually, not including Bostonians; Plymouth Rock, Mass 32,000 visitors annually; Washington's home in Mt. Vernon, Va., 75,000 visitors annually; Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, 90,000 visitors annually.



Sons to have the custody in case the city purchased the property. Mrs. Earle, the former Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., asked the Sons of the American Revolution to get possession of the property as its custodian. However, the Sons of the American

Hon. Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland, has been a man of many occupations. In the course of his life he has been a farmer's boy, a clerk in a country store, school teacher, register of wills of Howard County, country editor, State Senator, publisher, banker, and president of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the American Historical Society.

The National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution, Volume II., has gone to press, and is now ready for distribution. Those who have subscribed for the same, upon remitting the sum of \$2.00 per volume, will have it sent them prepaid. It is a continuation of the first volume, profusely illustrated, and will be appreciated by those who purchase it. Address, L. H. Cornish, 239 Broadway, New York.

### ROGER MORRIS PARK.

Roger Morris Park, the property recently purchased by the City of New York for a public park, was formally opened on the 28th of December. The park, which is about two blocks square, runs between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, along Jumel Place. It comprises all that is left of the large estate originally owned by Roger Morris, an officer in the British army, who went to England at the close of the Revolutionary War.

The opening was made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration, participated in by the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of America, the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, the Washington Continental Guard, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812. After a brief address by Commissioner Willcox, Senator Chauncey M. Depew was introduced. Mr. Depew said in part:

"New York is unique as compared with all cities of the Old World, both great and small, in that it has preserved but three monuments of historic interest. The delight of the traveler who intelligently visits other lands is contact with the architectural remains of former times. These old towns are all rich in well-preserved structures which illustrate the story of their origin and development. But this metropolis, towering so magnificently above them all, has in its possession little besides Fraunces's Tavern, St. Paul's Church, and this recently purchased Jumel Mansion.

But here in this mansion and grounds we have a place which talks eloquently, and all the world can listen. It speaks and portrays picturesquely colonial and Revolutionary characters and incidents and the story of American life, from the colonial period down to our own day. The spirit of intense loyalty to Great Britain once permeated its halls and rooms. Col. Roger Morris, who had been wounded while with Bradock's army in the fatal fight at Fort Duquesne, and who won distinction with Wolfe upon the Plain of Abraham in the conquest of Quebec, dispensed here for many years elegant hospitality.

"Romance and history have moved together about these grounds. The wife of Col. Morris was that Mary Philipse who won the heart of Washington and rejected his suit. Washington, though invincible in war and peace, was singularly unsuccessful in affairs of the heart. When the Revolution broke out Col. Morris, as a retired officer of the British army and the son of an English baronet, espoused the royal cause. At the close of the war he went with his family to Great Britain, and was never permitted to return.

"The old house, which was closed by the flight of its owners, was reopened by Gen. Washington as his headquarters, immediately after the disastrous battle of Long Island. It was while the British were throwing up a line of intrenchments a short distance below, at Ninety-fourth Street, that from this piazza at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street he was watching the enemy and preparing for the battle which was imminent. Here he gave audience to Nathan Hale prior to the self-sacrificing and fatal mission of that gallant youth.

"In this brief period history once more becomes romance. Two young men of about the same age were constant visitors. Aaron Burr was serving as Washington's secretary, and Alexander Hamilton, by his skill in command of a battery of artillery and building of earthworks, had won the attention of the commander. It was here that Washington conceived a distrust and dislike of Burr, which grew in intensity, and that confidence in Hamilton which became greater every day of his life.

"Washington, with Gen. Greene, Gen. Putnam, Gen. Mercer, and others, later came here on a reconnaissance to see what the British were doing with their intrenchments below. Upon this piazza at that moment were gathered almost all there was of the military brains and experience of the army of the revolution, for this was in 1776. Fifteen minutes after Washington had left for the Hudson River to return to Fort Lee the house was occupied by a detachment of British and Hessians. In that quarter of an hour were suspended the destinies of the American Republic.

"After varying fortunes, this house became, in 1810, the property of Stephen Jumel, a French coffee planter in Santo Domingo, who had escaped the massacre and settled in New York. His American wife was famed for her beauty and wit. She had a genius for social life, and revived all the early glories of the place. When Napoleon was dethroned the Jumels offered him a home for life, but he declined and began the course that ended at Waterloo. When Louis Napoleon arrived here as an exile, he was received by Mme. Jumel as an honored guest.

"Mme. Jumel was a widow of fifty-seven, but still possessed of great beauty and charm, when she fell under the spell of the fascination of Aaron Burr. Though seventy-eight years of age, he was still almost hypnotically attracted to women, and won Mme. Jumel as his wife. The ceremony was performed in the room where nearly threescore years before he had served as secretary to Washington.

"The wealth of his wife aroused that appetite for daring speculation which had repeatedly been Burr's unmaking. He abused her confidence, lost a portion of her fortune, and she summarily dismissed him within a year. He died three years afterward in loneliness and poverty at Port Richmond, S. I."

At the close of Senator Depew's address, speeches were made by Walter S. Logan, president of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and ex-Congressman Cornelius A. Pugsley. Among the many present were James M. Montgomery, Secretary-General Sons of the Revolution; James W. Beekman, President Colonial Wars Society; Arthur M. Hatch, ex-Treasurer Sons of the Revolution; Morris P. Ferris, Secretary New York State S. R.; Joseph T. Low, Sons of the Revolution; Olson B. Ostrander; Capt. Wendell, Battery A, N. Y. N. G., and Capt. C. A. DuBois of the Old Guard.

The Committee on Military Affairs in the United States has submitted a report in favor of Brig.-Gen. Wood's confirmation to be Major General. The report deals with all the evidence introduced in the exhaustive investigation conducted by the committee. In most instances the fact had been brought out that the witnesses were holding real or fancied grievances against Gen. Wood, which made them biased in their views. Of the rapid rise of Gen. Wood, the report says:

"A mere glance at the respective records of the fifteen Brigadier Generals will show that while all are apparently capable and efficient officers, not one of them has a better claim by reason of his past record and experience as a commander than has Gen. Wood, and in the opinion of the committee no one has in view of his present rank equal claim to him on the ground of merit, measured by the considerations suggested."

One of the most valuable historical relics in the United States is a drum that sounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and saw service in some of the greatest encounters in the Revolution. It is now the property of the Richard A. Pierce Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Bedford, Mass. It is a snare drum, of British make, much larger than the same character of drum to-day. It was brought over to this country by a young English redcoat. He was killed at Bunker Hill, and the drum fell into the hands of the Continentals. Israel Smith, the grand-sire of Levi Smith, who presented the drum to the Post, was the drummer in the famous Rhode Island company that stood the charge at Bunker Hill. Later, when the soldiers drew lots for the drum, young Smith became its possessor. Many a lusty charge Levi Smith beat on the drum during the long struggle that followed. Then in 1812 young Israel Smith marched away with the old drum slung over his shoulder.

Mr. Frank T. Holden of Yonkers, N. Y., has presented the Clinton Historical Society of Clinton, Mass., with a handsome memorial building. The specifications call for a building of brick and stone, of colonial style, two and one-half stories high, appropriation \$60,000. The architect is Emil G. Warburton of Yonkers, N. Y.

Patriotic societies of Chicago have honored the memory of the last survivor of the "Boston Tea Party." A boulder monument of Wisconsin granite was erected Dec. 19, 1903, in Lincoln Park, in honor of David Kennison. The monument is seven feet high, three feet wide and four feet in length. One side has a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

In memory of  
DAVID KENNISON  
The last survivor of the  
Boston Tea Party

Who died in Chicago, Feb. 24, 1852, aged 115 years 3 months and 17 days, and is buried near this spot. This stone is erected by the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Charles Kingsbury Miller, president of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution, presided at the exercises, and introduced the speakers. Mr. Geo. L. Douglas, ex-president of the Illinois Society, Sons of the Revolution, delivered the principal address.

## BOOK NOTES.

I. H. BLANCH CO., New York—*Elizabeth Schuyler*, by Mary Elizabeth Springer. Price \$1.50. Postage included. Address 61 West 86th Street, New York. This delightful tale of old New York supplements the work of the patriotic societies in keeping alive the memory of the great deeds in American history, and is dedicated to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Springer has a comprehensive grasp of the period of colonial history, and her portrayal of the various characters that enter into the narrative is extremely clever. Miss Springer is well known as the author of "Lady Hancock," and is herself a great grandniece of Dorothy Quincy, the heroine of the book.

THE PILGRIM PRESS, Boston—*Hewers of Wood*, by W. G. Puddefoot and Isaac O. Rankin. Illustrated. Price \$1.50.

A story of the Michigan pine forests, told with a truthfulness of life that makes one see and feel the life of the lumbermen whose many hardships and few pleasures are depicted in the story. Humor, pathos and the true religion of humanity are woven into the story, which is also a pretty love story.

THE PILGRIM PRESS, Boston—*Going Into Business*, by Frank H. Sweet. Illustrated. Price \$1.00.

To succeed in business it is necessary to have experience, and the author in telling how the boy in this story succeeded has written a story that will be beneficial to any boy who heeds it.

A. C. McCLURG & Co., Chicago—*How George Rogers Clark Won the Northwest*, by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.20 net.

These essays in western history beginning with George Rogers Clark are well written and interesting reading to all lovers of history. The volume contains chapters on "The Division of the Northwest into States," "The Black Hawk War," "The Story of Mackinac," "The Story of La Pointe," "A Day on Braddock's Road," "Early Lead Mining on the Upper Mississippi," and "The Draper Manuscripts." The maps, notes and excellent index add to the usefulness of this book.

A. WESSELS COMPANY, New York—*The Duke Decides*, by Headon Hill. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50 net.

From the opening page to finish this brilliant detective story does not lack in interest. The scene is laid in New York and London, and the action does not flag from beginning to end. A story well worth the reading. The mechanical part of the book is excellent, as might be expected from the A. Wessels Company.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, New York—*The Joyful Life*, by Margaret E. Sangster. Cloth, decorated border. Price \$1.00.

This little volume of helpful talks, which Mrs. Sangster knows so well how to give, will be a source of inspiration to all who have the opportunity of reading them. The book is attractively bound and printed, and has a portrait of the author on the cover.

THE LOTHROP PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.—*Gorgo: A Romance of Old Athens*, by Charles K. Gaines. Cloth. Picture cover, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

Gorgo is an historical romance dealing with the Periclean age of Athens. Gorgo is the daughter of a Spartan chief, Theramenes, a young Athenian, comes to her on an embassy and by a playful wager made by their elders, the two are matched in a wrestling game, in which Gorgo comes off victor. She loses her heart to the young Athenian, as he does his to her, and they part with the vow of eternal devotion, Theramenes pledging to come to Gorgo whenever she may call. Years of separation and warfare between their countries follow. At last Gorgo bids him come, and Theramenes obeys and carries off his bride in defiance of Lysander, who claims her as his own. The reader will find the romance fascinating and the story in every way most enjoyable.

Governor William Tryon and His Administration in the Province of North Carolina, 1765-1771, by Marshall De Lancy Haywood. Cloth bound. Quarto, 223 pages, illustrated. Price \$2.00.

Governor William Tryon of North Carolina is written in a charming style, and an impartial spirit with the desire of justice. Mr. Haywood's love of research has resulted in giving the reading public a book full of interest. The volume is handsomely bound and illustrated. The book is sure to be appreciated by those who believe in giving everyone credit for the good that is in them. The book can be had on receipt of price by addressing Alfred Williams & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

HIND & NOBLE, Publishers, New York—*The Worth of Words*, by Dr. Ralcy Husted Bill. Cloth. Price \$1.25.

This book, covering a wide field, will be valuable to every one who is interested in the cause of good English. Besides

being concise and practical in its arrangement of words, so that the word sought can be easily found, it is a most readable book, which is not usual in books of a text-book nature. The author's humor in many of his explanations, fastens the meaning of many terms, in the gray matter of our being, better than many pages of ordinary talk could have done. A book to be put in the hands of everybody.

THE MACMILLAN CO., New York—*The Mother of Washington and Her Times*, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. Price \$2.50 net.

The rule, almost invariable as the laws of nature, that "the mother of famous men survive only in their sons," is not without its exceptions. In this biographical and historical account of the mother of Washington, Mrs. Pryor is proving the exception. From a long list of authorities and with the loan of portraits, engravings, unpublished letters and diaries, the author has furnished material which the publishers have skillfully and attractively used. The beauty of the book is further enhanced by a number of colored plates. Every page is full of things interesting, attractive and instructive.

On the walls of the beautiful court of the Buffalo Historical Society Building there was unveiled, on January 12th, a heavy tablet of wrought bronze bearing the following inscription:

"To the memory of Mary Norton Thompson, who founded the Buffalo Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in the year 1892, and was its Regent and honorary Regent until her death, November 24, 1902. This tablet is erected in grateful and loving appreciation by the members of the Chapter."

A reproduction of this tablet will be found on Page 71 of the December issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Thus, amid the countless mementos of the past gathered in the building, this simple tablet will speak eloquently to thousands coming of a life that was filled with patriotism.

The Rev. Henry Buck Master pronounced the invocation, and Mrs. Truman G. Avery, chairman of the Thompson Memorial Committee, presented the tablet to the Chapter. Miss Gertrude Van Dalfsen Norton, a grandniece of Mrs. Thompson, standing in her gown and hat of black velvet and rare lace against the bright folds of Old Glory, pulled the cord that loosened the flag and disclosed to view the tablet of colonial design surmounted by a wheel, the Chapter's emblem, and oak leaves.

Mrs. John Miller Horton then made a graceful speech, accepting the tablet for the Chapter, and consigning it to the custody of the Buffalo Historical Society. Hon. Peter A. Porter accepted the tablet, on behalf of the Buffalo Historical Society. Mrs. George Wadsworth, a friend of Mrs. Thompson, spoke briefly and lovingly of her personality, and Mr. Charles Norton, nephew of the woman whose memory was honored, expressed feelingly his appreciation of the honor done to his aunt, "who was a woman with the brain of a man and the heart of a child," and whose whole life was filled with a love for her country and with a desire to increase the spread of patriotism.

Mrs. Harriet Alice Richards, State regent for Wyoming of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and wife of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, died in Washington, of heart trouble.

A girl baby was born to a woman in a merry-go-round at an Indiana county fair. There's a unique way of joining the "Daughters of the Revolution."—*Times*, Los Angeles, Cal.

The old McKonkey house, at Washington's Crossing, Trenton, N. J., the building in which General Washington is said to have slept just prior to starting on the march that ended with the battle of Trenton, has been purchased by Dr. I. H. Stratmatter, of Philadelphia.

To commemorate Forefathers' Day a special service was held at the First Unitarian Church, Boston, under the auspices of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Massachusetts. The address was delivered by the Rev. James Eells, the pastor.

A real Daughter of the Revolution, Mrs. Lucinde Valentine, died last month at her home in Matamoras, Pa., from pneumonia, at the age of 87 years. She was a daughter of Jabez Rockwell, who was born Oct. 3, 1761, enlisted in the American army at the age of 16 years, and served five years under Gen. Washington.



## SOCIETY NOTES.

At its annual meeting on January 9th, the New Jersey State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, elected officers, a board of managers and delegates to the national convention of the S. A. R., heard reports and transacted general business. The day was the anniversary of the Battle of Princeton. All the officers of the Society were re-elected as follows: President, John Whitehead, of Morristown; first vice-president, Justice J. Franklin Fort, of East Orange; second vice-president, Andrew W. Bray, of Orange; secretary, E. Allen Smith, of Newark; treasurer, Oscar H. Condit, of East Orange; registrar, John Jackson Hubbell, of Newark.

For the next meeting of the National Society, which will probably be held next June in St. Louis, the following were unanimously chosen as delegates and alternates: Delegates, Messrs. Condit, Hubbell and Bray, A. C. Smith, of Orange; E. Allen Smith, of Newark; Col. James R. Mulliken, of Newark; David I. Pierson, of Orange; L. H. Carr, of Newark; alternates, Edgar Williams, of Orange; Thomas W. Morris, of Freehold; Madison Alling, of Newark; Dr. Dowling Benjamin, the only representative from South Jersey; Aaron P. Condit, of Madison; the Rev. Dr. George L. Spring, of South Orange; Professor W. Armstrong, of New Brunswick; Samuel C. Cowart, of Freehold; J. Frank Parmley, of Newark.

A tablet, placed by the Daughters of the Revolution of this State, was unveiled on January 19th, at the historic Van Cortlandt farmhouse, Peekskill, N. Y., where Gen. Washington and his aides slept during the time his headquarters were there. The ceremonies consisted of prayer by the Rev. Hugh C. Townley, D.D., chaplain of the Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Peekskill; unveiling and presentation of the tablet by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham of New York; acceptance by Edgar F. Dunning, owner and occupant of the Van Cortlandt manor; addresses by Charles H. Dayton of New York, Mayor Waters of Lake Mohegan, and Hon. C. A. Pugsley of Peekskill; and benediction by the Rev. Henry Williams. The tablet is inscribed as follows:

General George Washington  
with his aides.  
Slept in this house many times  
while making Peekskill  
their headquarters in 1776, 1777, and 1778.  
It was the home of  
Pierre Van Cortlandt  
Member of Colonial Assembly  
Member of the 2d, 3d and 4th  
Provisional Congress.  
President of the Convention  
of Public Safety,  
A framer of the State Constitution  
First Lieutenant Governor  
of the State of New York.  
Col. of Manor of Cortlandt Regiment,  
Erected by  
The Daughters of the Revolution  
of the State of New York  
January 19, 1904.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1903.

Members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the other women's clubs and patriotic organizations in Pittsburg, Penn., are to make a house-to-house canvass such as was never before undertaken in that city, in furtherance of the efforts of the Orphans, the new local political party, to bring about reform in the conduct of municipal affairs. They hope to have an appreciable effect upon the vote at the municipal election in February, especially in the choice of members of the City Councils.

Hon. Archie Lee Talbot, of Lewiston, Me., has been elected Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Maine.

Mr. Angur March Jackman has been elected an honorary member of the Gen. Sullivan Branch (Bridgeport, Conn.), S. A. R.

The pensioning of "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution, an idea originating with the Onondaga Chapter (Syracuse, N. Y.) is being widely agitated.

The Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York have placed a tablet on the Van Cortlandt farm house at Peekskill, N. Y., in commemoration of the occupancy of the farm house by Gen. Washington and his aides—1776.

At a meeting of the Colorado Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held in Denver, December 19th, a resolution was passed urging the board of the general society to make overtures to the kindred society of the Daughters of the American Revolution relative to the consolidation of the two societies.

Of all the forgotten heroes who have trodden the historic soil of this State none has been less deserving of neglect than Brigadier General Enoch Poor, the dashing soldier from New Hampshire, who was with Washington in New Jersey and laid down his life in peace near Hackensack, at the close of the Revolution. In a corner of the historic burying ground of the First Reformed Church of Hackensack, known as the "Old Church on the Green," rest the mortal remains of the intrepid leader of Poor's brigade. Horizontally on four stone posts, set at the corners of the grave, is a large brownstone slab, with this inscription:

In Memory of the Hon'ble  
Brigadier Gen'l Enoch Poor  
of the State of New Hampshire  
who Departed this Life  
on the 8 day of Sept'r 1780  
aged 44 years.

Washington, Lafayette and a portion  
of the American Army attended the  
burial of Gen. Poor.

In 1824, Lafayette revisited this  
grave, and turning away much  
affected, exclaimed, "Ah! that was  
one of my Generals."

Up to 1856 the slab rested on the ground. Andrew Fatin, a French-Canadian, now dead, had it raised on the posts and caused to be carved on it the last seven lines of the inscription. Recently the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who have been instrumental in reawakening the citizens of New Jersey to a sense of the dignity history accords to their State as a scene of Revolutionary struggle and patriotism, determined to repair the injustice which had been done to the memory of General Poor, and set on foot the project of a monument, to be erected on the triangular green between the old church burying ground and the Bergen County Court-house. There is little doubt that the plan of unveiling the monument on June 28, the anniversary of the battle of Monmouth, in which General Poor took part, will be carried out.

## AMERICA.

We are glad to know that a testimonial was given to the author of our sublime national hymn, which, adopting the English tune of "God Save the Queen," is now sung by millions of our own country.

When in 1869, at the festival of the great Congress of our Humane Societies of all nations at Zurich, Switzerland, this tune was played by the band, and we, in company with the English delegation, rose and stood while it was played, we astonished somewhat the Germans, who, in their turn, astonished us by telling us that it was also a national tune of Germany.

We well remember at a later time, at the English cathedral at Toronto, how we enjoyed joining with the great Cathedral Sunday School in singing it.

May the time soon come, in the progress of humanity, when, in place of battle-songs like the "Marseillaise," all nations shall sing, not God bless our kings or queens or emperors, but

God bless our native land,

God bless everybody.

—George T. Angell, in "Our Dumb Animals."

The Quassaick Chapter celebrated the tenth anniversary of their organization in the parlors of the Palatine Hotel, Newburgh, N. Y., on December 30. Addresses were made by Miss Rankin, Regent of the Chapter; Miss Mary I. Forsyth, Regent of the Kingston (N. Y.) Chapter, "The Underlying Purpose of D. A. R. Work," and Rev. Dr. Wm. K. Hall.

## AMERICAN HISTORY STUDIES.

The following questions are given for this month. This completes the series of questions, eighteen in all, that has appeared. The first six were published in the December number, and the second six in the January number of THE SPIRIT OF '76. The person who answers the greatest number correctly will be awarded a prize of \$10. No answers will be considered from persons who are not subscribers to THE SPIRIT OF '76. The list of persons who correctly answered the first six questions has already been published. Answers to all questions will be published next month.

13. Who originated the idea of celebrating the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag, and when is "Flag Day?"

14. Who was it that said, "The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time?"

15. "The Flower of Essex." In what connection was the name used?

16. Where will be found the following inscription: "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof?"



17. Where is Washington's birthplace?

18. When was the first statute establishing slavery in America adopted?

## CORRESPONDENCE.

EAST OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 28, 1904.

EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—Referring to desire of American Rifle Club, S. A. R., to shoot a match at targets with any similar organization, military or otherwise, will say: We will shoot a friendly patriotic match with rifle, revolver or pistol at, say 50 to 200 yards, terms to be agreed to later on by correspondence. Cannot you publish our desire in your columns?

Yours fraternally,

SHELDON I. KELLOGG, JR.

KEWANEE, Ill., Jan. 27, 1904.

EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sirs: The January number of THE SPIRIT is just at hand. I have previously written several letters to you on the subject of the *Genealogical Guide to Early Settlers in America*, but my seed seems to have fallen on "stony ground." I have in every letter

called attention to the fact that in binding, *four page sections* are very objectionable, and that no section should be gotten out with less than eight pages, and even these will not be the best to bind. Heretofore the Guide has always been in the form of a *Supplement*, which could be readily separated from the Magazine, but in the number just at hand it is printed on *two successive sheets* of the magazine, and cannot be separated, without *mutilating the magazine*, leaving nothing to sew to, as it will when taken out be in *two half sheets*. If you are striving to make the Guide worthless to subscribers for binding in a separate book, you could not adopt a more complete scheme than the one followed in the January number. You certainly do not expect subscribers to leave it in the magazine, and to hunt from one volume through five or six more, if they wish to consult the Guide. I subscribed this year on your statement that the Guide was to be continued, and while you keep the promise in the letter, you break it in spirit. I do not want to seem to be fault-finding, and believe that my criticism is just. If you will ask any practical book-binder, he will tell you the difficulty in binding single sheets in a large volume. The Guide is a very important undertaking, and I realize the amount of work necessary to get it in form, and appreciate the effort, and for that reason have taken THE SPIRIT since its beginning.

I suggested some time ago, that when you had reached what you believed to be the *first half* of the work, that you get out a *title page*, so that subscribers could have the work bound and put into a convenient form for reference and annotation. In that form it would be valuable, but is almost worthless in loose sheets.

Hoping that I am not overstepping the bounds of propriety in making these suggestions, and that they will be received in the spirit in which they are written, I am,

Yours very truly,

JAS. K. BLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—In your interesting December number, I find a record of individuals and States which should certainly prove instructive.

If we are true to ourselves and to the God who made us, the seed planted in the past is yet to flower and to fruit; and such patriotic societies as are now in existence are destined to play an important part in the future development of American manhood. Our children's children will have cause to glory that they, too, will have had liberty and righteousness to uphold and defend upon the earth and "far away thy memory will be blessed by children of the children of thy child."

They say that in a foreign navy every cable had a red line woven in, to show that it was reliable and had been made and accepted as the well-worked and choice material of government inspection. In our descent and in our descendants this thin red line is unquestionably shown, and the qualities it indicates are relied upon again and again in each successive generation.

In this comparatively narrow circle, what we commemorate, rather than what we do is memorable. But may we not hope to hear named some day with warm interest and commendation the individuals who bore the burden and heat of the day, especially during the early years of the decade which closed the last century?

Yours very truly,

SCOTT DUDLEY.

We wonder, if Christ should come again on earth, what He would think about these military organizations and football prizefights in our colleges and larger schools, and the plans being adopted in so many of our Christian churches of various denominations of enlisting their youths in military companies and arming them with rifles and other implements of war. And we wonder what He would say to the thousand Christian presidents and professors who are educating the youth in our colleges and higher schools, and the hundred thousand clergy of America."—*Our Dumb Animals*.

Edward Olcott, a "real" Son of the American Revolution, died in Rome, N. Y., Nov. 22. He was born in the town of Lee, near there, April 17, 1814, and was a son of Jared Olcott, who had served as one of Washington's life-guards.

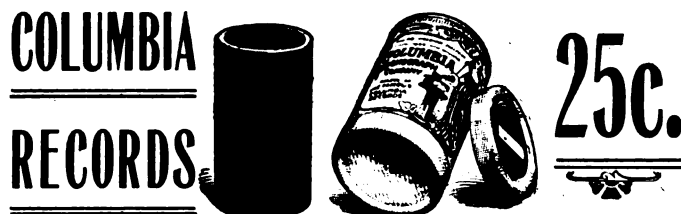
## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ANNUAL CONGRESS ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 15 AND 16.

As previously stated in THE SPIRIT OF '76, the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held in St. Louis on June 15-16 this year. The St. Louis Exposition management have set aside June 15 as "Sons of the American Revolution Day," and have given the Society the use of Festival Hall on that day for their meeting. The Missouri Society S. A. R., acting as hosts during the Congress, are preparing a series of entertainments for those who attend. June 14th, the day before "Sons of the American Revolution Day," has also been set aside by the management as "Daughters of the American Revolution Day."

THE SPIRIT OF '76 has made arrangements with the railroads for a specially conducted excursion for members of both the S. A. R. and the D. A. R. Arrangements have likewise been made by THE SPIRIT OF '76 for hotel accommodations at the Inside Inn, a hotel within the grounds recommended by the Exposition management as well as by the Missouri Society.

Those who desire to secure accommodations on the excursion trains or at the hotel can do so direct from this office. For full and detailed information, address THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUB. CO., 239 Broadway, N. Y.

**FLAG DAY, JUNE 14, 1904, WILL BE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DAY.**



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## PERFECTING FAMILY TREE.

"Information concerning William Ross, who settled in Cumberland Valley; Penn., in 1754: I wish to know who his wife was."—Mrs. John C. Ames, 28 Woodland Park, Chicago, Ill.

BURNHAM.—I wish to prove the whereabouts of a family that were residents of Hartford many years ago, and hope you can help me through your Genealogical Gleanings. The name was William Andrew Burnham, a physician. He was born at Hartford, September 26, 1798, and his wife also, I think. He came South about 1829. His cousin, Dr. Belden, came with him. We last heard of them South, but suppose some one now living at Hartford can give information of them. (Mrs. M. A. E., Newberry, S. C.)

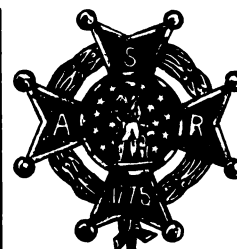
PORTER.—Thomas Porter married Lois Beardsley (daughter of Benjamin of Stratford), and had a daughter Hannah, born June, 1637, who married David Beers of Fairfield. (History Stratford). Who were the parents of Thomas Porter? Was he a descendant of John of Windsor; or was he the Thomas, son of Thomas, the son of Robert of Stratford, who died January 14, 1679-80? (H. B. B.)

WANTED.—The ancestry, date, and place of birth of Experience Field of Providence, R. I., who married, 1678, Joseph Edson, son of Deacon Samuel Edson, of Bridgewater, Mass., where he was a proprietor, Representative, and owned the first mill in the town. Address, M. WINCHESTER ADAMS, care THE SPIRIT OF '76, 239 Broadway, New York City.

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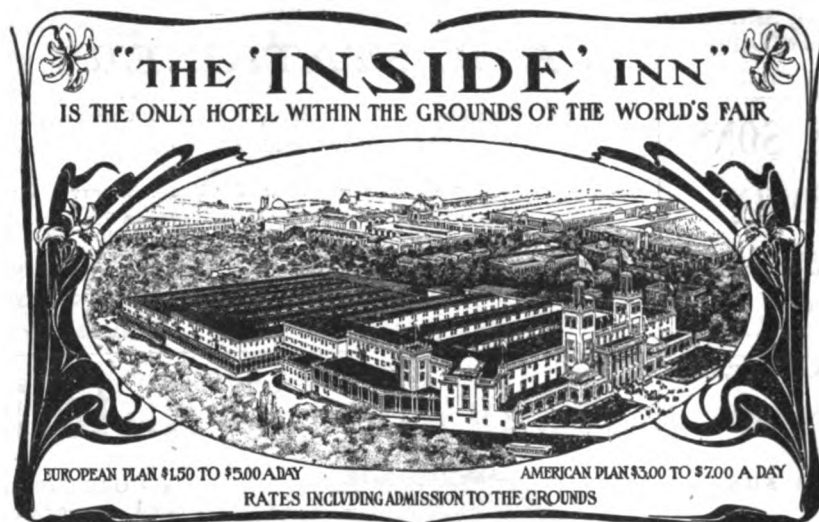
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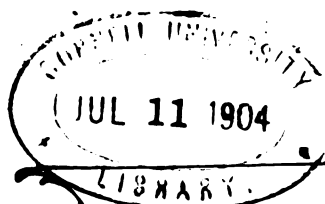
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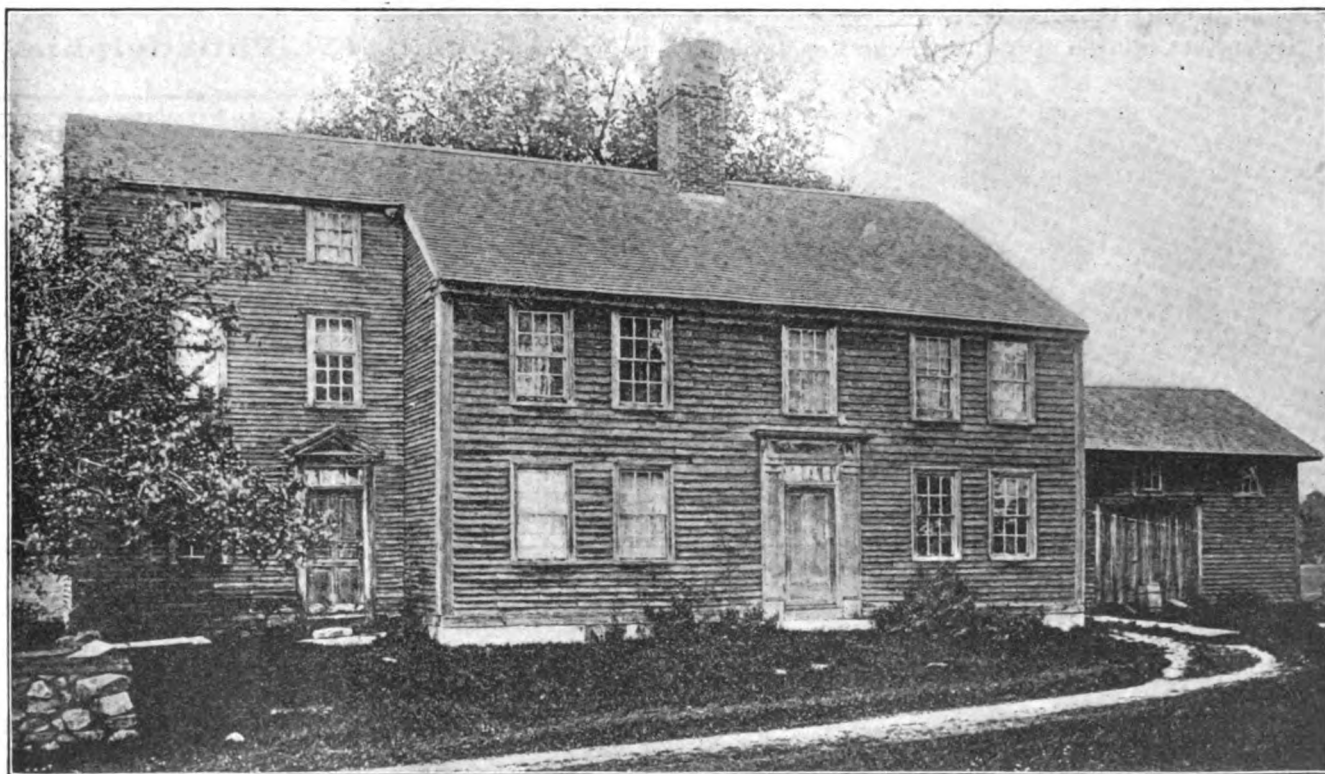
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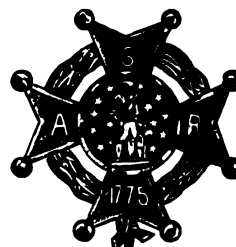
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. X.

MAY, 1904.

No. 9.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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THE preservation of Fraunces's Tavern as a historical landmark has been assured by the announcement of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution that it had purchased outright this building, made famous by Revolutionary memories.

For many years historical societies have sought to induce the city authorities to buy the block on which the old tavern stands at Broad and Pearl Streets and preserve the building and site for the patriotic public.

During Mayor Low's administration condemnation proceedings were authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the purpose of securing for the city a part of the block in question, including the land occupied by the building. The present board limited the extent of this action by simply authorizing the condemnation of the tavern. The purchase of the building by the Sons of the Revolution will doubtless put an end to the controversy over the property and its retention as a historical museum.

The Sons of the Revolution, who will take title to the property on Aug. 1, intend within the next two years to restore the tavern as nearly as possible to its former condition, and to make its headquarters there.

Fraunces's Tavern was built in 1710 by Etienne De Lancey, and in 1757 was occupied by the firm of De Lancey, Robinson & Co. In 1762 it was purchased by Samuel Fraunces, and established as an inn. It was here that George Washington made his headquarters after the British evacuation of New York, and there he took farewell of his officers on Dec. 4, 1783.

The New York Chamber of Commerce was organized in the building in 1768. It was a meeting place for the Sons of Liberty prior to the Revolution, and as such became the target for the British ship Asia in 1775, after the seizure by a party of King's College students, led by Alexander Hamilton, of a quantity of guns and ammuni-

tion from the fort at Bowling Green. Samuel Fraunces allied himself with the patriotic cause, enlisting in Col. Malcolm's regiment. When the British entered New York he abandoned the tavern, and only returned to prepare the banquet given by Gov. George Clinton to Gen. Washington.

About twenty years ago the Sons of the Revolution were reorganized in the famous "long room" of the tavern.

A picture of the tavern as it appears to-day was published in the March issue of this paper.

The editor of this paper has made several remarks about the lack of enterprise of the Sons of the Revolution as a society, but will now take it all back and admit that the only life displayed in a patriotic organization of the male sex is that of the Sons of the Revolution, and in taking possession of the old landmark have made the people believe that such societies may be of some use after all.

Messrs. Cabarel & Co. announce tablets for the following by their firm: Hannah Weston Chapter, D. A. R., Mechias, Me.; Frederick Chapter, D. A. R., Frederick, Md.; Wilmington Library Association, Wilmington, Ohio; Olean Chapter, D. A. R., Olean, N. Y.; Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, D. A. R., Fairfield, Conn.; Columbus Chapter, D. A. R., Columbus, Ohio; Georgia Society, Colonial Dames of America, Savannah, Ga.; Mahwenawasigh Chapter, D. A. R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Dorothy Q. Chapter, D. A. R., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Esther Stanley Chapter, D. A. R., New Britain, Conn.; Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., New York City. They are always very busy on tablet work, as they make a specialty of tablets for the different patriotic societies. Their work is of the highest grade only.

## THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTER.

BY ROY L. CHALMERS.

## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. He finds himself in a tavern on the old Plymouth Path, a league from Boston. Here he is introduced by Dr. Hopper, a local physician, to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop at the tavern on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson. Nehemiah comes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain, is overheard in a confidential talk with Oliver Everson.

## X.—CONTINUED.

"H'mm!" murmured the doctor.

"Go on," suggested Oliver.

"I'll tell ye of something that has been my heart's secret for months," proceeded the captain—and the secret was honey to him, for his intense pleasure in the occupation of it, played over his handsome face like sunshine. "Mayhap 'twould remain a secret still had I not as ye say, gone so deep into my wine—but Heaven above! 'tis rocking in my bosom now like a bark in a wild sea, and it must out at last. I doubt not ye may know the maiden, for few are the maids that ye know not—ha, ha! my lad, don't deny it."

"'Tis a maid, then!"

"Of course 'tis a maid. Would'st have me in love with a grandmother?"

"Oh! thou art in love, too!"

"Even so, my lad, for the first—and aye, for the last time. What, ho, landlord! Come hither."

Mr. Monk thus accosted, approached as requested. But few guests now remained in the dining-room.

"Sit ye down, landlord, and drink with us a toast to one fair lady."

The host took a chair and the glass of wine that was proffered.

"A toast of that kind, Captain, is hard to resist," he gallantly observed, smiling.

"Well said, landlord. But when ye drink now 'twill be the handsomest lady in the colony. Gentlemen, said the captain, rising to his feet—none too steadily—and raising his glass high, "here's to the most bewitching damsel in all the King's land—and my sweetheart. I give ye Mistress Margery Watson!"

George Monk instantly put down his glass, untouched. Oliver, too, neglected to drink for some reason of his own. I may also add that Captain Sylvester himself never tasted a drop of his insolent toast—though that was scarcely his fault.

Dr. Hopper had dashed at him like a tiger, slapped the uplifted glass to the floor, and seized the astonished braggart by his nose in two human knuckles of iron.

"Thou boasting, bullying, villainous dog of a pirate! Thou foul-mouthed, blaspheming, devilish son of a sea-cook! I'll teach thee to couple a lady's virtuous name with thine," he cried, walking the struggling Captain swiftly backward round the room. "Nay, talk not through thy nose, 'tis unbecoming a fine gentleman. Oh, writhe and struggle at thy best, these fingers of mine will hold thee till kingdom come!"

The captain fought hard and furiously to release himself, while the cursing through his trapped nose sounded like the bleating of a sheep. Yet he was quite helpless in the doctor's hands, and frantic with agony.

"Ha! I have squeezed thee till thy nose bleeds. Shall I wrench it till the bone breaks? I can do even that. Now dog!" cried the physician, giving the abused member a farewell tweak, "I think thou hast learned thy lesson, so sit thee down in the fire-place and think it over."

The captain fell, and none too softly, into the capacious mouth of Mr. Monk's fire-place and lay there, stunned and bleeding.

## XI.

"I'm going home," announced Margery suddenly, reining in her mare and stopping short.

We had been riding at a moderately brisk gait, and her halt had been so abrupt and unexpected that I rode on several paces before I could check my own horse.

"Do you often change your mind as quickly as that?" I asked, riding back.

"Sometimes my mind is very set," she replied, looking firm. "I'm dreadfully headstrong on some occasions—that is, when I've set my mind on anything that I want very much."

"On your heart," I suggested.

"You told me but this afternoon that I had none. 'Twas a horrid accusation to tell a lady she had no heart," she declared, with an incriminating glance. "Had you a heart yourself 'twould never have been said."

"I have no heart: you are right."

"I thought as much."

"I lost it—last summer."

"Oh!", she exclaimed, with a luminous smile, "did'st really have a heart once?"

And then, rather irrelevantly:

"How chilly it is growing."

"What—my heart? Never!"

"I'm going home," said Margery again, totally ignoring my wit and riding on. I lost no time in following.

Ruddy October had come, and varied as were the changes wrought by nature through wood and meadow since summer had mellowed and departed, the incidents that marked my own life in Boston for the past two months had been quite as diversified. But to gather together and review these sundry happenings now would remind me unpleasantly of the troublesome task of packing a trunk. Suffice it to say, the season had been very fair for me. Gilbert Watson, who was a merchant and ship-owner of considerable importance, had taken me into his employ, and I had demonstrated at this brief stage of our business intercourse that his new acquisition was a young man not wholly devoid of commercial prudence. This he told Dr. Hopper. But that I should be riding with Mistress Watson on one late afternoon of October, and before the warerooms of her father had closed for the day, need in no way indicate that I was derelict in my duties, nor undeserving his good opinion. The truth was that Margery's society had been quite unexpected, for I had met her by chance a short distance out of Boston while returning to town myself, after finishing an important errand for Mr. Watson. I had turned and ridden back with her.

"You shouldn't ride alone so far from town," was my austere advice.

"I often go farther than this. Dost remember the witch that stood on the corner the day I talked to you from my window? I met her down here one afternoon about as late as now—nay, 'twas almost dark. She said she was going to a witch-dance in the forest, and coaxed me to come with her." Margery appeared to be seized with the creeps for a moment, then continued: "I tried to get away, but she held the mare's bridle tight. My! wasn't I frightened!"

"I don't envy you your experience. Tell me the rest," said I, watching the dread in her lovely face. Fully a dozen times had I myself gone far out of my way to evade this creature whom Margery now spoke of.

"Your old friend Nehemiah came along and made her begone. Oh! but I was glad to see him. I could almost forgive him for what he had said to Dr. Hopper about Oliver and the Farney woman."

"Deserving people are too often maligned in this world," I observed, looking away. And Margery immediately took offense at the slight irony in my tone. Her faith in Oliver was so sublimely beautiful! It is strange what a long rope a woman will give a man because she likes him.

"I know you don't think he has been wronged," she exclaimed, with a warm show of zeal.

"It's none of my affair, and I'm not going to talk about it," I answered.

Margery bit her lip and flushed red as a poppy. Presently she replied:

"I suppose it is indelicate to talk of Mrs. Farney and—and such happenings."

"Oh!" exclaimed I, laughing, "*that* isn't why I refuse to discuss the subject."

"Indeed!" cried Margery, sitting up very straight in her saddle and looking as severe as any Puritanical straight-laced lady. "Well, sir, if *you* wish to talk about such unseemly things I'll not listen. 'Tis very improper!"

What an inconsistent minx! And she held her head loftily for two minutes and wouldn't look at me. Finally I caught her eye and we both laughed away any bad feeling that could have momentarily existed—and heaven knows I had known none; while for Margery, I may say that her's was too sweet a character to dwell long over a grievance. This loyalty for her friends (misplaced though her faith in one might appear) was staunch enough to kindle resentment in her bosom at their disparagement by others—if she thought they merited her esteem. And I believe that at this time, in all the fairness of her heart, she would not doubt Oliver despite the unpleasant rumors that reached her ears.

"Margery," said I, after a silence. We were riding closer together and walking our horses. The evening had grown cool with the keen brisk wind that had arisen, and the low sun gleamed red through the autumn wood. When I spoke I knew not if her face glowed from this ruddy light or from another cause. And she looked at me so strangely that I had been about to ask her why, when, of a sudden, it flashed to me.

"Upon my word, I didn't think!" I exclaimed.

"Then you ought to have thought."

"To call you Margery?" I proposed.

"Well, I suppose there's no harm done," she answered, leaning over and stroking the mare's mane. "You may call me Margery."

"Upon one condition——" I began.

"Well, Robert?"

"You are a very clever girl——"

Yes, Oliver——oh! I mean Robert."

Probably I looked very much injured.

"How absent-minded of me!" pleaded Margery.

"You said it purposely," I charged.

"Forgive me."

"On one condition."

"Another condition!" said Margery, opening her eyes wide. "Pray what must I call you now?"

"When you are talking to Oliver the next time you will say, 'Yes, Robert—— I mean Oliver.' " It wasn't a bad scheme at all, and I congratulated myself.

"I'll consider it, she replied, appearing really amused at the idea. And I felt that the words were as good as spoken.

"Aren't you afraid of meeting the witch again?" I asked. "I should think you would shun these lonely rides."

"I'd surely die if I met her again the same way. But she's such a strange, weird creature that I can't help wishing for a glimpse of her—at a distance."

"Keep her at a distance."

"I wish she would stay away from our corner, though. She often comes there at night and watches my window like a cat."

"Change your room."

"I'm fond of my room."

"Set your dog on her."

"'Twould be inhuman."

"Well, she is not human. I'll report her to the constable if you wish."

"No, no! I daren't!" cried Margery, now the picture of despair. "Er—Robert, you might talk to her."

"I'll think it over," said I, relishing the prospect with as much zest as if I had been asked to fondle a centipede.

Margery regarded me doubtfully.

"If my interference has no effect, I know of one who might discourage her," I suggested.

"I suppose you mean the doctor," said Margery, apparently not over-pleased at the idea. "He is inclined to be over-zealous, and I wish no talk about it. You remember what gossip there was over Captain Sylvester and me?"

A few words will relate what followed that little episode at the Blue Anchor, in which Dr. Hopper had tweaked the sailor's nose as neatly as one might have twisted the cork in a wine bottle. The physician had at once gone to Gilbert Watson and reported to him the captain's disrespect for Margery, for her father was associated with Sylvester inasmuch as the Griffin, which the captain sailed (when chance sent him on sea duty, and not ashore making light of gentle maiden's reputations), happened to be owned by Mr. Watson himself. It is very needless to state that this gentleman was more than mildly astonished at the captain's unparalleled insolence, which could hardly be ascribed alone to the wine that he had been drinking. Mr. Watson had ever looked upon Sylvester as valued and trustworthy, an able sailor, a man of courage, and one ready to cope with the maritime exigencies so common in these days, when every sail that was met upon the horizon did not float an honest flag. Had the captain, then, received any encouragement from Margery? On interviewing that young lady it was discovered, to Mr. Watson's parental horror, that she had talked on no less than two occasions

with the captain, after dark, from her window. (What a busy window was this!) She expressed her own surprise at the captain's immense confidence in himself, but could not understand why he had not allowed her, of all persons, to share the secret of his heart, particularly as his avowed devotion for her appeared to be the nucleus of this secret. Hence her astonishment. But when Mr. Watson went in quest of his impulsive sea captain early the following morning, to demand an explanation, another surprise awaited him. The Griffin, with her gallant commander, and her brave crew of "hair and gristle and hell," was nowhere to be seen in the offing, having sailed with the tide that previous night. And for two long months no word of advice had reached her anxious owner.

Oliver Everson had appeared not in the least perturbed over the startling declaration of the captain, nor at his sudden disappearance. He denied that the latter was his friend, asserting that he had known him only during the week prior to this affair; that he had never even heard of him before, and cared not a whit if he never saw him again. His invitation to join the Griffin had merely grown out of the captain's liking for him—a regard that was quite one-sided.

Dr. Hopper, however, had formed an impression that the captain's motive in trying to induce Oliver to join his ship was none other than an artful scheme to separate him from Margery, for Sylvester was no doubt a little apprehensive of the results which might follow in the train of their uninterrupted friendship. At his failure to persuade Oliver he had, in a moment of recklessness, vaunted his own alleged share of Margery's favor. Whether Oliver would have resented his remarks had not Dr. Hopper championed his protege, remains unknown. But I do know that if the doctor's attack had come less sudden, if he had hesitated an instant before chastising Sylvester, that I should have acted in his stead. I have thought this over again and again since the affair, and have solaced myself with the belief that I was quite ready at the time to trash the captain; aye, and able, too, for was he not smaller than I?

In what waters now sailed the Griffin, or to what end the intrepid Sylvester was directing his energies, engendered a host of disagreeable apprehensions in Mr. Watson's mind, and a deal of active speculation among those acquaintances of the merchant to whom the peculiar circumstances of the captain's hasty departure were no secret.

Poor Margery! Her Aunt Elizabeth had laid the burden of it all upon her fair shoulders, and protest as she might, her aunt would only believe that her connection with the unfortunate affair had been of the gravest; that she must have inspired Captain Sylvester with some hope, otherwise he would not have claimed her as his sweetheart. Mr. Watson's faith in Margery had remained unshaken. From the first he had considered a heart entanglement between his daughter and the truant captain quite extravagant.

But it had been noised about town among the prudish gossips (who were thick as flies over a sweet-cake) that Gilbert Watson's pretty daughter was not the modest maiden that they had once known. All of which was far from conducive to Margery's tranquillity of mind.

She suddenly broke the quiet into which we had lapsed.

"Do say something; you're as sober as the Sphinx."  
(*To be Continued.*)

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### PLAN OF THE DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO ADVANCE OGLETHORPE'S MEMORIAL FUND AT GEORGIA DAY EXERCISES IN STATE SCHOOLS.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have put on foot a new plan to raise a school children's fund to be added to the general fund for the erection of a monument to Oglethorpe.

February 12th was Georgia day, and the schools throughout the State held special exercises appropriate to the day. Communications received by the various schools from the D. A. R. suggesting that on Georgia day each school child in the State bring a sum of one cent with them and deposit it at the opening of the school on that morning to the school children's fund for the Oglethorpe monument fund, which will be forwarded by the teacher to some proper person in each city or county, and in turn it will be forwarded to the proper persons in Savannah. A neat sum was raised in this way, and will be the means of carrying the general fund well along in the way of completion. Work on the Oglethorpe fund has been in progress for a long time, and it is the desire of those interested to complete it just as soon as possible.

### FRAMED COPIES OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Through the generosity of Gansevoort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Albany, N. Y., there has been presented to each of the twenty-two public schools of that city a copy of the Declaration of Independence, suitably framed and inscribed. These fac-similes of the Declaration are on heavy parchment paper. At the bottom is the official certificate and signature of the Secretary of State, John Hay, attesting that it is an exact fac-simile of the original Declaration of Independence.

Each copy is neatly framed in black oak and should be highly esteemed; but its chief value lies in the fact that it will bring before the eye and mind of future citizens of our republic an exact copy of that sacred document that embodies the sentiment and spirit that marked the beginning of our national life.

In this gift to the schools of the city Gansevoort Chapter has not only shown a commendable spirit of civic loyalty, but is fulfilling in its broadest sense the pledge of the great society of which it is a part—"to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom and to foster true patriotism and love of country."

### RECEPTION BY REGENT.

The Irondequoit Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution did not follow their custom of a few years past of uniting with the University of Rochester in patriotic observance of Washington's Birthday. So few of the members attended the services that the Chapter this year made no arrangements to be present. Mrs. William E. Hoyt, Regent, instead, gave a reception to the members of the Chapter and their husbands at her residence, 50 Westminster Road.

A meeting of the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was called at the Buckingham Hotel by the Regent of that Society, and at noon the Daughters of the Cincinnati met at the residence of Mrs. Payson Merrill. This was a special meeting held for the purpose of taking action on a very short amendment. The Colonial Dames of the State of New York met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edward H. Landon, where a paper was read by Mrs. Mayo-Smith. The woman, who is a member of a number of patriotic societies, has her time pretty well occupied if she attends all the meetings arranged, and the fees and incidental expenses must be something of a tax upon the pocketbooks of those whose aristocratic lineage is not backed up by large bank accounts.

New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York celebrated the battle of Lexington on April 19, with a breakfast at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fortyninth Street, at half-past twelve o'clock.



**SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR "DOROTHY Q" HOUSE.**

The treasurer of the fund for the preservation of the "Dorothy Q" house acknowledges these subscriptions:

|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Hon. Charles F. Adams .....          | \$500 |
| Josiah H. Quincy .....               | 50    |
| Mrs. Woodbury .....                  | 100   |
| Lucretia W. Revere, In Memoriam..... | 50    |
| Harriet J. Guild .....               | 10    |
| Alice Bache Gould .....              | 100   |
| Mary J. E. Clapp.....                | 25    |
| A Friend .....                       | 10    |

The amount needed to purchase the property is \$9,000. If this can be secured the estate will be held by a board of trustees composed of well known men, and the preservation of the house forever assured as the rental from a portion of it will suffice for its maintenance.

All are earnestly asked to contribute, and the names of the donors will be preserved in a suitable manner within the house. Checks may be made payable to Mr. Horace F. Spear, cashier of the National Mt. Wollaston Bank of Quincy, Treasurer, Fund for Preservation of the "Dorothy Q" House, Quincy.

Letters of inquiry will be cheerfully answered by Miss Sarah E. Hunt, 4 Federal Street, Salem, or by Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Atlantic post office, Quincy, Mass.

**HEARD PATRICK HENRY'S WORDS.**

The Virginia Sons of the American Revolution, meeting at the Virginia Club, had a thoroughly delightful evening. The members went first to St. John's Church, very near the Virginia Club, where the meeting was to be held, and took seats in the church, which was opened especially for them. Mr. Griffigna, the keeper of the grounds, standing in the pew in which Patrick Henry stood when he delivered his famous speech, ending with the immortal words: "Give me liberty or give me death," repeated much of the address which had stirred the hearts of all that historic assemblage one hundred and twenty-nine years ago.

The company, repairing to the club house, was soon seated at a table heavily laden with choice viands.

A great deal of oratory followed the dinner. Judge L. L. Lewis, president, was the toastmaster. Mr. J. S. Moore read a paper of historic interest, and among others responding to patriotic sentiments were Congressman John Lamb, Dr. Benjamin Blake Minor, Dr. George Ross, Dr. C. W. P. Brock, Mr. Charles Evelyn Smith, General Charles J. Anderson, Mr. Arthur B. Clarke and Mr. Paul H. Carter.

The society adjourned without electing officers, postponing that and other business until the next meeting.

**CHARTER FOR THE DAUGHTERS.**

Haddonfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, incorporated in Camden. The following were named as trustees: Eleanor M. Hamlin, Eva M. Sherred, Gertrude A. Hoopes, Gertrude T. Lippincott, Anna D. Babcock, Mary J. S. Moore, Emma L. Doughty, Mary P. Tunnelle, Sarah C. Wright, Frances A. Boyer, Charlotte A. Nye, Helen H. Babcock, all of Haddonfield, and Lillian I. Rogers, of Merchantville.

**OLD CITY RECORDS FOUND.**

Sixty-odd volumes of old city records, some of them in the handwriting of De Witt Clinton, then Mayor, and afterward Governor of New York, were discovered in an old book shop near the City Hall, and Corporation Counsel Delaney instituted replevin proceedings and recovered them. They comprise the original rough minutes of the Common Council, 1809 to 1811, and of the Board of Aldermen from 1831 to 1847. These records have been missing for some time, and were recently offered for sale by an old bookseller, who made the claim that he could support his title to them by purchase through a junk dealer. Their importance, not alone for evidence in litigation, but in other ways, can readily be understood. Mr. Freedman and Mr. Byrne, two of Mr. Delaney's assistants, are responsible for making the important find. Having occasion to use the records between the years above mentioned, and finding the documents missing, they began a search for them, and finally, through a newspaper advertisement, located them.

**WANT BIBLE RESTORED.**

A determined effort is being made in Sag Harbor to have the Bible restored to use in the public school. The movement was inaugurated by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Daughters of Liberty. A petition was sent

to the Board of Education at its last meeting, but it failed to reach its destination. This petition, bearing the names of about 175 parents and taxpayers, was supported by a committee of the officers and members of Wegwagonock Council, who appeared before the Board and asked that the request be granted. The Board took the matter under advisement, and the people are hopeful of a favorable action at the next meeting of the Board. The Bible was removed from the school more than twenty years ago, by a political compromise.

**THE RIGHT KIND OF PATRIOTISM.**

Mr. George Kennan, in an article in The Outlook on "The New Secretary of War," says:

Fourteen years ago, when one of Secretary Taft's friends tried to dissuade him from taking a \$6,000 position on the Federal bench by pointing out to him that he could earn four or five times as much in private practice, he said: "There are bigger things in this world than money." Twelve years later, when he had an opportunity to realize the hope and ambition of his life by taking a seat on the Supreme Court bench, he declined the proffered appointment, for the reason that it would interfere with the discharge of what he regarded as a higher duty in the Far East. Finally, two years ago, when he returned to the United States in somewhat shaken health, and a classmate and friend tried to persuade him not to risk his life again in the tropics, he said: "I don't think that service in the Philippines is more dangerous to health or life than service anywhere else; but even if I knew that I should die there, I'd go back."

In a speech that he made to his classmates at the vicennial class dinner in New Haven in 1898, just after the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, Judge Taft said: "There are several kinds of patriotism. We heard in Alumni Hall this morning of that quiet, self-denying patriotism which is working for the good of all in securing a better civil government, and which has not the plaudits of the crowd and the deep gratitude of the people before it as a reward for labor and self-sacrifice. In the long run, this kind works more for the good of the country than any other. It needs not the spur of palpable danger or the excitement and fervor of war's alarms to rouse it. It is a constant force making for public righteousness."

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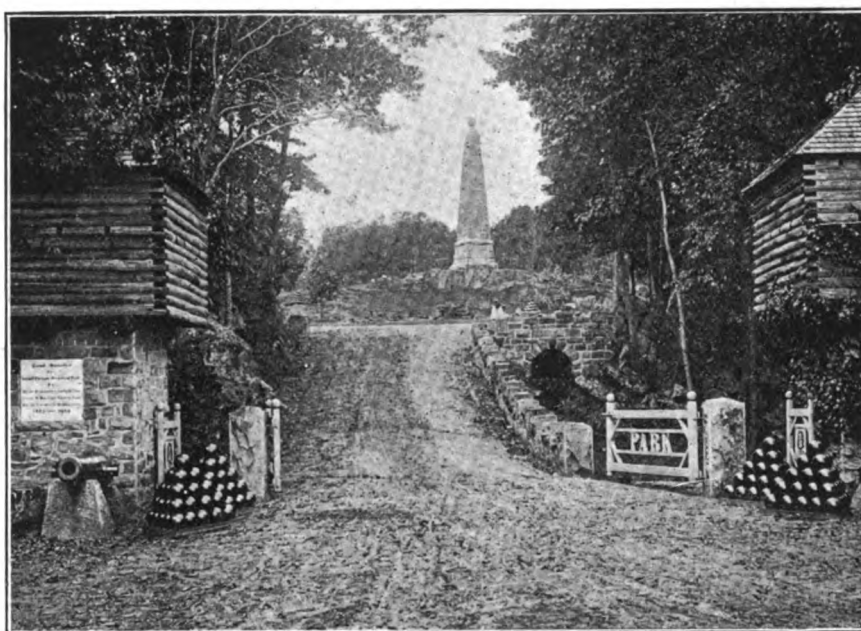
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Vol. X.

JULY, 1904.

No. II.

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## JAMES DENTON HANCOCK, PRESIDENT-GENERAL NATIONAL S. A. R.

James Denton Hancock was born in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Wilkes Barre, June 9, 1837. The name of his father was James, and that of his mother, Mary Perkins Hancock.

His primary education was obtained in the common schools and the Academy at Wilkes Barre, and afterward in the Wyoming Seminary, where he prepared for college. From the last-named institution he went to Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, where he graduated in 1859. From there he went to Pittsburg, Penn., at first occupying the position of tutor and afterward of Professor of Mathematics in the Western University of Pennsylvania. While he was teaching he also studied law under the instruction of William Bakewell. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and practised his profession in Pittsburg until January, 1865, when he removed to Franklin, Venango County, Penn., where he has since resided, and, until the last few years, has engaged in the active practice of his profession.

In 1877 he was appointed solicitor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. In 1878 he also became solicitor for the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad Company, holding these positions until 1888, when he was appointed general solicitor of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company. During this period he was adopted by the Seneca nation of Indians under the name of "Nya Gua Hai," or "Grizzly Bear," and during this period also served thirteen years as a trustee, and part of the time as president, of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn.

In 1892 he was nominated for Representative in Congress for the Twenty-seventh District of Pennsylvania; in 1894 he was nominated for Congressman-at-

Large in the State, and in 1896 was nominated by the Democratic party as Elector-at-Large, but subsequently declined on account of dissatisfaction with the Chicago platform, and became a delegate to the Indianapolis convention which nominated Palmer and Buckner.

In June, 1872, he delivered the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Kenyon College, of which society he was a member. In June, 1900, he delivered the Alumni address at the same institution, and in June, 1901, Kenyon College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He has written many essays upon historical and economic subjects, for one of which he received the silver medal of the Cobden Club, England.

He is an honorary member of the Cobden Club, a life member of both the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Club, and a member of the American Economic Association.

## A BRIEF REPORT OF THE S. A. R. CONGRESS.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
New York City:

Dear Sir—I thought you might want a little report of the convention (?) at St. Louis, from which I have just returned. I joined the delegation of Minute Men (?) at the Utica station Sunday evening as planned by the committee, but failed to find the two cars of men who seemed to be there on the minute from New York. However, there was President-General Greeley and his escort from Connecticut, and I managed to get an upper berth on their car. At St. Louis we failed to see any band or tally-ho to welcome us, but however, the police did not molest us, and we should be thankful. I did not go to the Inside Inn, but stayed in the Outside Out, and on the morning of the 15th I assembled by myself at the Festival

### D. A. R. TEA AND LECTURES.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution raised \$375 by a lecture day entertainment at Sherry's recently. The fund will be devoted to the Barnard College scholarship. E. Woodruff was the lecturer, and he spoke on "The Little Colonial Girl," and "Eliza Pinckney." Following the lectures, tea was served in the ballroom.

A very interesting and attractive entertainment was given recently in a town in Connecticut for the purpose of raising funds for a patriotic undertaking, and consisted of a talk on the battle of Saratoga by Mr. L. H. Cornish, editor of the Spirit of '76.

Mr. Cornish, who is national recruiting officer for the Minute Men, was dressed in the uniform of a Continental soldier, and told the story of the battle as though he had been present as a participant. Accompanying him were two young Minute Men in uniform, one with fife, the other with drum. They stood at the door of the house where the exercises took place and made the welkin ring with their stirring music of days of old, afterwards acting as ushers to the guests.

After the talking, refreshments were served, the favors being a boutonniere of blue and white. Then all sang America, accompanied by the music of the drum and fife. The afternoon affair was given complimentary to the lecturer and was by invitation only.

In the evening Mr. Cornish lectured in the public hall on "Story of An Aide on Washington's Staff," accompanied by handsomely colored stereopticon slides, to the people of the town, who willingly purchased tickets to aid the fund the ladies were bound to raise.

The lecturer wears a uniform of a captain of the Continental army under Washington, and tells the story as though he personally participated in the war as an aide on Washington's staff. He leaves his Connecticut home at the Lexington alarm and takes part in the battle of Bunker Hill, afterwards meets Washington at Cambridge and becomes attached to his staff and remains with him until the surrender at Yorktown. The pictures act as a beautiful background to the talk, which is very interesting as well as instructive and contains many unique features that have been culled from old diaries of Revolutionary soldiers.

The Editor is arranging for a lecture tour through the West as far as St. Paul during the month of February, and Chapters of the patriotic societies can make arrangements on very reasonable terms, provided the dates can be so fixed that they will not clash.

### COLONIAL LIFE AMONG THE CAVALIERS OF VIRGINIA.

#### PROSPECTUS.

Stereopticon views taken by the editor, who visited the country that he is to talk about. We start off with a view of Jamestown Island and the landing of Captain John Smith, describing his encounter with the Indians and what is known of this early settlement. From there we cross over to Williamsburg, Va., showing a map of that location and the peninsula upon which it is situated. Williamsburg is 12 miles from Yorktown, and seven miles from Jamestown, and is rich with relics of colonial days. It is a city of some 2,000 inhabitants, laid out in

1699. The main street is called the Duke of Gloucester Street. Upon it is situated some of the following interesting spots: The College of William and Mary, founded in 1693, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, who erected St. Paul's Cathedral, England. The old walls are still in use. Bruton Church, built 1678. Several views of this old structure, showing its architecture and ivy-clad walls; numerous views of old gravestones, surmounted by the coats-of-arms of the early families, surround this interesting old relic. The old powder-horn built during the administration of Gov. Spotswood, in 1714, and in use at the present time as a museum. Home of Charles George Wythe, headquarters of Gen. Washington in 1781. Home of Edw. Randolph, Secretary of State during Washington's administration; home of Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress, 1774; Bassett Hall, home of President John Tyler; site of the old colonial capital, burned in 1832; site of the famous Raleigh Tavern; the six chimney lot where Washington made love to Martha Curtis; Poor Debtors' Prison; site of Colonial Palace; first theatre in America, built in 1716; Hospital for Insane, built in 1758.

In the neighborhood the Green Spring, the home of Sir William Berkeley; Porto Bello, formerly the hunting-lodge of Lord Dunmore; Carter's Grove; historical Moore House, in which the terms of surrender were drawn between Washington and Cornwallis; Belfield, the residence of Edward Digges, Governor of Virginia, 1665, the fourth son of Sir Dudley Digges, whose tomb is still standing.

In addition to the views here mentioned, I have added scenes of negro life as it appears to-day. For historical value, it deals very much with the early life of George Washington as a landed proprietor, and describes the lives and manners of the early Virginian cavaliers. There are scenes of a fox-hunt, and plantation melodies interspersed with music fitting these scenes. The entire subject is handled in a unique and pleasant manner, but confined strictly to historical facts.

### COLONIAL LIFE AMONG THE DUTCH AROUND MANHATTAN.

#### PROSPECTUS.

Views of New York under the Dutch rule and the first landing of the Half-moon. Deals particularly with the home life of the Dutch, and the views are taken around the outskirts of New York. Dutch farmhouses on Long Island; the old red mill; views in Carnarsie; then into Hackensack. Also the grave of Peter Stuyvesant in St. Mark's Church; historical sketches of the Dutch church; the first school in New York compared with modern educational methods, child life, with description of a caudle party.

The talk deals with the first occurrences in Manhattan under Dutch dominion, and is also enlivened by music appropriate to the subjects. I have been for several years collecting material for this lecture, and taking from dry history the things not generally known by the public. This lecture was especially arranged for the Free Lecture Course of the Public Schools.

One of the prettiest and most catchy musical compositions of the season is the "Cavalier" march and two-step, written by Mr. J. N. Kaufman, of Richmond, and dedicated to the Colonial Dames of Virginia.

**AMERICAN WOMEN.**

BY MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER.

Heredity and environment are powerful factors in shaping national traits. "As the twig is bent, so the tree will grow." In the same manner that a skillful gardener knows how to bring plants to their greatest perfection, so statesmen of far reaching views may establish the foundation of a prosperous nation by edicts and laws, although its destiny is governed by an overruling Providence. Manners and customs differ in every land, and originate from the peculiar conditions of the inhabitants.

The early settlers of New England came of English stock, the Anglo-Saxon race, noted for sterling worth and independent thought, and they were descendants of forebears who won their Magna Charta through inflexible purpose and undaunted spirit. The Pilgrim Fathers came to the New World to establish a community of their own and to worship God after their own way, untrammelled by any irksome restrictions. Many left England and fixed their abode in Holland, where they were hospitably received, but fearing that their children might forget their native tongue, the Puritans or Separatists, as they were called, finally sought a new home across the wide ocean in the forests of America. They landed in Massachusetts in bleak, wintry weather, cleared the wilderness, and erected log cabins, while enduring all sorts of discomforts and privation with Spartan fortitude. Frost, cold, hunger, and thirst were not the only hardships to which they were exposed, for the red-skins resented the invasion of their hunting grounds by the pale-faces, and frequent raids were made on the little settlements. The Indians destroyed their homes, killed many women and children, scalped them and left their bodies on the smoking hearth and carried others into captivity, while the savage who displayed the greater number of scalps was considered the greatest brave.

Many a time the colonists would return from the field to find home destroyed, and the dead bodies of their dear ones stark in death, or else carried into captivity, and lost forever. Many instances are cited of terrible torture and lingering death inflicted by savage captors, and the tragic fate of Jane McCrea was never forgotten. In rare instances children were restored to their parents after years of captivity, who had forgotten their own tongue and were strangers to civilized ways.

Wealthy colonists also arrived from England, but the majority were not blessed with worldly goods, and were compelled to eke out a bare existence from the barren soil or to engage in occupations which necessitated absence from home the greater part of the day, while their wives and children were exposed to attack from their stealthy enemies from the forests.

Therefore from colonial days American women acquired self reliance and independence. Brooms and muskets were placed side by side, and many a brave woman would snatch up the latter at the approach of the red skins and be ready to defend her hearth, if their intentions were hostile. In the South, also, the red man made war on the pale-faces, and, up to a recent date, raids of Indians were frequent occurrences in the far West.

With the onward march of events, the thirteen colonies were founded and prospered. Life was not such a hand to hand struggle for existence. Professional men found a field for their labors. The exaltation of the parson to the exclusion of the lawyer ceased, for in early

days in Massachusetts many fanatical people considered such a legal calling allied to the black art. Settlements grew into villages, villages into towns, and commerce and trade flourished apace. During the war for independence nearly all able-bodied men bore arms, and so women were left alone in their country homes. Thus the life they led during colonial and revolutionary days inculcated self reliance and independence in American women.

Woman's sphere is wider in the United States than any other country in the world. Teaching, journalism, art, medicine and literature are open to her as well as law. Both society, institutions and laws guard her more safely than in any other land, and yet how often we see American women, who, like butterflies sipping honey from every flower in their thoughtless round of pleasure, yet are transformed into busy bees in time of need.

**GEN. GREELEY'S ADDRESS AT ST. LOUIS.**

HON. GEO. H. SHIELDS, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE EXPOSITION MANAGEMENT, AND CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS:

"The graceful greetings you have spoken and the hearty hospitality you have accorded us, together with the impression already made upon us by your splendid city and your wonderful Exposition have almost overwhelmed us. I find myself utterly unable at this moment to choose fitting words in which to clothe my thoughts and emotions. But I should know myself, and justly be deemed by the society I represent, entirely lacking in appreciation if I did not at least attempt to express our admiration and gratitude. We had heard of the courtly courtesy and broad catholicity of this Queen City of the Southwest, but to-day we realize that the half had not been told us. We have come; we have seen something of your greatness; we have been warmed by your generous welcome; you have conquered; henceforth we are all the ardent partisans of Missouri and St. Louis.

We cannot fail to remember that we are on the historic soil of one of the great States of the Republic, whose archives preserve the record of some of the most remarkable and romantic transitions known to American history, and whose acquirement by the United States marks the dawning of that larger self-consciousness and realization of destiny which has steadily grown through succeeding years.

We are also aware that we are assembled in a city whose record and achievements add lustre to the American name. We recall the name of LaCledé, whose fur-trading post, established here in 1764, was the beginning of your community life and gave you the name, in honor of the French King, which you have never stained. We remember Captain Amos Stoddard, who in 1804, succeeded the Spanish commandant here and brought Missouri under the United States authority, against which happily she has never rebelled.

We know something of the struggles and triumphs of your early years, and how decade by decade you have steadily grown in all those industries and arts and enterprises which make a city great and distinguished. We are not unmindful of the fact that you are to-day the fifth city in the Union in population and manufactures; that you have the largest electric plant in the world, with unrivalled parks and public buildings, colleges, schools, libraries and eleemosynary institutions which declare at once the intelligence and liberality of your citizens; the 18th century trading post has become the 20th century metropolis. But we are especially amazed when we

think of the magnificent courage and foresight which planned, inaugurated and brought to splendid completion the marvelous Exposition which is now drawing crowds of eager pilgrims from the whole civilized world.

"Many Daughters of the Republic have done worthily, but thou excellest them all."

But you are the heirs of a glorious heritage; the memory of illustrious men, heroes and scholars and statesmen, and of distinguished deeds stirs within you; you have been loyal to your ancestry and your history. In your daily life as a city, and in this crowning achievement with which you have opened the twentieth century, you have been doing what every American community is bound to do by the very terms of its life; I mean, you have been doing your best in reverence for the past and in recognition of the high privileges heaven is bounteously bestowing upon us all in this land of promise. American enterprise, American achievements, American patriotism, and, best of all, American manhood, are the glory of the race in this favored age of the world. To-day St. Louis is focussing the eyes of the nations, and causing a new, world-wide revival of admiration for American pluck and productiveness, but, beyond all that, better than all that, she is teaching Americans that all things are possible to us as we yield to the inspiration of the past, seize the opportunities of the present, and put forth the whole power that is in us.

Standing amid these flags and portraits, there instinctively comes to our lips the names of some of those distinguished citizens whose fame is indissolubly linked with yours, and whose labors and sacrifices for the Republic can never be forgotten. Thomas H. Benton, illustrious patriot, wise statesman, historian of thirty of the most stormy and strategic years of the United States Congress. He was a man of splendid courage and of unswerving fidelity to conviction even when that fidelity seriously impaired his own fortunes and popularity. His dying words to President Buchanan, explaining his vote for that statesman in preference to his own son-in-law, are immortal words fit to stand beside the loftiest utterances of Washington or Jefferson: "I voted for you because Fremont headed a sectional party, whose success would have been the signal for disunion. I have known you long, and I knew you would honestly endeavor to do right." There spoke the man of ideals and of convictions; the man who gathered the whole country into his warm regard and who did the right as God gave him to see the right; let his lofty sentiments be rehearsed to our statesmen and taught to our children.

Francis P. Blair, editor, soldier, Congressman, Vice-Presidential candidate! His is a commanding figure, and never more commanding than when, in conjunction with Nathaniel Lyon, a native of Connecticut, by his wise foresight and skillful diplomacy, he held St. Louis loyal and saved Missouri and Kentucky to the Union.

John C. Fremont, scholar, pioneer explorer, who opened up the great West to our people and assured us of our fabulous wealth in prairie and mine and forest. Presidential candidate of the first Republican convention, and again in 1864, when he withdrew to save his party from defeat. His is a name to conjure with in this land. Few Americans have had so eventful and conspicuous a career or done so much to cultivate national self-respect and to promote accurate knowledge of ourselves and of our vast domain.

But we are not here so much to recite the fascinating facts of your history, already known to you, or to call the roll of your illustrious citizens, as to recall the heroes and statesmen of the Revolutionary period, whose wisdom, discretion and valor won our independence and secured us our place among the great nations of the world. We are patriotic Americans, oblivious of all the differences of more recent years; united in our veneration for the past; seeking to conserve all that is valuable in the national traditions and life; to foster an intelligent Americanism, and to perpetuate for our descendants the memories and principles which we hold sacred.

Compatriots! It is no small or unworthy task to which we have set ourselves. The men we revere were noble and distinguished men, stalwart Americans, whose majestic figures will forever dominate the foreground of our history; the deeds we commemorate were illustrious deeds worthy to be sung with those of the Greek and Roman heroes. It is our high calling to remind our people of these heroic men and to celebrate in speech and song and monument and tablet the deeds that caused the world to wonder. The shot fired at Lexington was "heard around the world." It announced a new birth of freedom, the beginning of a new civilization; the forth-stepping of a new nation whose right to be was already established. The conditions of our modern life require a renewal of traditions and our consecration to American ideals. We have grown great and prosperous and proud; we are absorbed in material things; the commercial spirit holds sway; that ceaseless tide of immigration which has already made New England half foreign, and is sweeping resistlessly over all the land, threatens to engulf us; some voice must be uplifted in praise of the past, in defense of our great, underlying truths lest we forget; what other voice can be lifted so strong, so persuasive, so commanding as ours?

Our youth must be indoctrinated, they must be taught to revere our heroes; to trust our principles; to dedicate themselves to the working out of our high destiny in love and in fear of God. What loftier service can we undertake? What cause more worthy of the best that is in us could appeal to us?

The Revolutionary fathers did their best as foundation builders and handed to their sons the tools with which to carry on and up the structure; the statesmen and leaders of succeeding days interpreted and enunciated the great precepts that were to regulate the national life; the brave soldiers of the Civil War, both blue and gray, settled at the points of their bayonets the eternal principles that were forever to determine the character of American civilization; the legislators of the reconstruction period planned wisely and well to start the new, reunited nation upon its new career; the men of the brief but glorious Spanish war expanded our territory and enlarged our mission and our responsibilities. Of all this sacrifice and labor we are the heirs. Ours is the equally important task to teach reverence, wisdom, fidelity, to curb the too intense spirit of partisanship; to sink sectionalism in a common patriotism, and to inculcate that loyalty which will hold America in the forefront of the civilizing agencies of the world.

Nothing is too great or too difficult for consecrated Americans. The world belongs to our principles, and while we are true to our declared ideals Almighty God is on our side. Inspired by the spirit of the fathers; devoted to all those undying truths which are our most



precious heritage, let us ourselves embody American ideas and lead our people to that glorious endeavor which shall make America the praise of all peoples and the joy of the whole earth.

We have much to do; our work as a great patriotic society has only begun, but we may thank our sisters that we are not let alone to organize and carry forward the great work which lies before us.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, many of whom have graced this occasion by their presence here to-day, have done a great patriotic work, and have set a rapid pace for us to follow. They have shown a great ability; indomitable pluck and energy, unbounded enthusiasm, and almost unlimited resources for pushing forward the many schemes they have devised for perpetuating the memories of the great soldiers and statesmen who founded this magnificent government of ours. And now they are building in the city of Washington a grand Memorial Hall that will be one of the most attractive features of the new city of Washington. All honor to the 40,000 Daughters of the American Revolution. We bid you God Speed in all of your patriotic undertakings.

And now, Mr. President, in behalf of the 12,000 Sons of the American Revolution, I thank you and your colleagues in the management of this great Exposition; the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the citizens of St. Louis for the generous and hearty welcome extended to the delegates of the National Congress, S. A. R., assembled here to-day."

### OLD GLORY.

[ACROSTIC.]

There was booming of cannons, and belching of guns,  
Humanity, country love, called for our sons,  
E'en South, as the Northland responded the call,

Brothers together there, for one cause to fall,  
Loyalty recked not of a compass, that day—  
United, they rushed forth to join in the fray;  
Each heart warmly beating for Liberty, dear,

And for Cuba's sufferings fell many a tear.  
Not vengeance, but sympathy, their motive, to aid,  
Dauntless their struggle, they were never dismayed.

Glory, Old Glory, soon they flung to the breeze,  
Rearing, unfurling it, far o'er the wide seas,  
And in triumph its bright stars, and bars, ever wave,  
Yet emblems of freedom, best flag of the brave.

FANNY LINDSLEY-FANCHER.

### INCIDENT OF CIVIL WAR.

I was fast asleep in my father's home in Portsmouth, Virginia, when one morning my mother excitedly entered my room, crying:

"Get up, get up, my child, the Yankees are coming!"  
How well I recall how this news affected me! I was but a little one at the time, yet my whole being was alive to the situation, and when dressed, I hastened to the front porch, where I could see the various neighbors grouped on sidewalks, talking and gesticulating, in great excitement. Some of mother's friends came over from the other side, and, as we stood there, I saw the excitement had reached its height, and was told the cause—a Yankee soldier was coming down the street!

This news struck terror to my childish heart, and I began to cry, starting to run in the house. But my mother caught me, and lovingly soothed me, at the same time saying I, too, must see the first Yankee. He was approaching rapidly. In his blue suit he looked very strange to us, as we had been accustomed to only the gray.

One of our group was a woman of strong secession ideas, and it was to this very woman the soldier addressed:

"Madame," said he, lifting his hat with most gentlemanly air, "can I beg from you a glass of water?"

How well I remember her look of horror and indignation as she replied:

"What! hand a Yankee a glass of water! Never, sir, shall *these* hands, so loyal to my Southern land, be guilty of such an act!"

An old-fashioned pump, with which our town, at that time, abounded, but which are no more seen, stood on the corner, and an old darky woman, hearing the young rebel's loud harangue, went to her mistress' kitchen, procured a glass, and gave the soldier water.

In after years that same young woman became the bride of an ex-officer of the "Yankee" army.

EVE ANDREWS.

### TO-DAY'S MAGAZINE.

From the vivid, striking covers to the delicious sketch on the back page to-day's magazine is the kind that satisfies.

The articles are all of wide general interest, full of information, yet delightful in the reading. The leading article on "The Spirit of '76" came to be painted, tells some unusual things about this famous patriotic painting.

The other Fourth of July features, especially "Fiddles for the Fourth," by Frederic Benziner, and "The Fourth of July Revival," give a timely tinge to the magazine, as well as add to its entertaining qualities.

### THE NERVE OF THEM.

Mrs. Newlyriche—Well, of all the impudence!

Mr. Newlyriche—What is it, Hannah?

Mrs. Newlyriche—Them poor first cousins of yours have gone and got themselves the same identical ancestors that you've got!—*Puck*.

### THE NEXT BEST THING.

"I thought she was determined never to marry any man whose ancestors had not come over in the Mayflower."

"Yes, but she changed her mind when she met this fellow whose ancestors went to California in a prairie schooner."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

The "Spirit of '76" has reached England. A London paper recently published the Declaration of Independence in full, saying that correspondents were continually inquiring about it.

### THE PIONEER BRIDE'S OUTFIT.

Pathetically simple was the outfit of the American pioneer's bride, described as follows in the story of "Rebecca Boone," the second of the series of "Great Women of Pioneer Times," in *The Delineator* for June:

"The bride's inventory during her first year of housekeeping revealed two ancient pewter plates, one table and two decrepit spoons, beside a large wooden one; a couple of old forks, a substantial wooden bowl, a tolerably good trencher of the same material and a choice assortment of drinking mugs fashioned out of hard-shelled squashes. At a somewhat later day the progressive young wife added two or three wooden-handled case knives, and a few of the crockery plates that were now tardily following the course of empire, but the experiment was regarded with disfavor by her neighbors, who looked with suspicion upon any innovation upon the old order of things."



"Ye Yello Hous," where the would-be nominee waits the call of the Committee.

### TO THE "YELLOW HOUSE."

Oh, "Yellow House" on the hillside standing,  
The merry making your life has known;  
Brave youths, fair maids your portals gracing,  
Have left you for stranger hearts to own.

Away to the south, blue waters dancing,  
Sing of the days of your youth and pride;  
And over your roof, in the blue of heaven,  
The fleecy clouds in their beauty glide.

After the silence of years unbroken,  
Again your rafters with music ring;  
And the stranger hearts within your keeping,  
Will cheer your heart and your praises sing.

Childhood's laughter,—and manhood's promise,—  
Middle-life's tasks,—and the rest of age;  
Again are gathered for your protection,  
A beautiful theme for your memory's page.

Guard them well, protect and cherish,  
Oh, "Yellow House" and your joy will be;  
Your fame will live in their hearts forever,  
Through all the time of eternity.

M. Winchester Adams.



The birthplace of the subject of our sketch. He had the misfortune of not being born in a log cabin.

### THE WOULD-BE NOMINEE—HOW HE COURTS PUBLICITY.

BY L. H. C.

There comes a time in the lives of all great men no matter how modest and diffident they may have been, when by proper persuasion they can be interviewed and the inner secrets, hopes and accomplishments of their life laid bare to the morbid curiosity of humanity.

It was during one of these spells of innocuous desuetude that the interviewing ego overcame the shy and unobtrusive part of our nature and secured the following write-up.

The subject of this sketch was born at a tender age of poor but otherwise honest parents, in the beautiful but provincial city of Hartford, Connecticut. Descended from a long line of ancestors, he takes particular pride in the fact that his genealogical tree on his mother's side has been traced back to the original Adam, and that the name is the same with the exception of the letter "s."



The President and his family at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Quentin. Theodore, Jr. Mrs. Rosevelt.  
Archibald. Kermet. Ethel.  
Miss Alice.

His memory is a little hazy about the appearance of this first ancestor, but he distinctly remembers attending the obsequies of his great-grandfather Adams, who was famous during his life for the number of adjectives he could use in a short sentence. This Adams family still own the land that was bought by their ancestors from the Indians, but the value of the land is less than when thus purchased. Another ancestor on the paternal side who was a deacon of the church, bought what is now the town of Granville, Massachusetts, from Toto, an Indian chief, for fourteen brass buttons and an old musket, and from what we hear of the town he paid too much for it.

The blood which courses through the veins of the subject of our sketch is of the bluest New England stock, and the descent is very discernable. He is in direct descent from Richard Warren, Gentleman, who came over in the Mayflower; from Matthew Grant, the ancestor of General Grant; from Sergeant Josiah Ells-

worth, the ancestor of the chief justice; and many of the early settlers of Windsor are his kin. The Huguenot R  n   Cossett gives a strain of French blood to the Saxon.

He was educated in the common schools of Connecticut and afterwards took a commerical college course and the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific course of the class of '85.

Early in his youth his inclinations were towards organizing societies and clubs. His first effort at this was, when living on a farm after the war, and his father having killed off the hogs, he cleaned out the hog house, put in a stove, and a sign over the door "Templars Hall." Here was started a temperance society which developed into a social success, as the farmers in the vicinity invited the society to meet at their homes, where pop-corn and apples were dispensed with a liberal hand. The next organization to emanate from his fertile brain was called the Y. A. M., and the initiation was carried



The old Adams Homestead, built in 1750. From this house two ancestors answered the Lexington Alarm, and fought in the Revolution. The land was bought from the Indians in 1647, and is still in the possession of the Adams family.

became unpopular, organized a society of that name from the members of the club.

In social life he has "spieled" in Walhalla, and promenaded in the Waldorf Astoria.

Put away a square meal in the Bowery, and dined at Delmonico's.

Lectured in Hell's Kitchen and talked at pink teas at Sherry's.

Delivered patriotic addresses in a Presbyterian meeting house in Saratoga Springs, and after-dinner speeches in Fraunces Tavern.

Presented a bust of Washington to a public school,

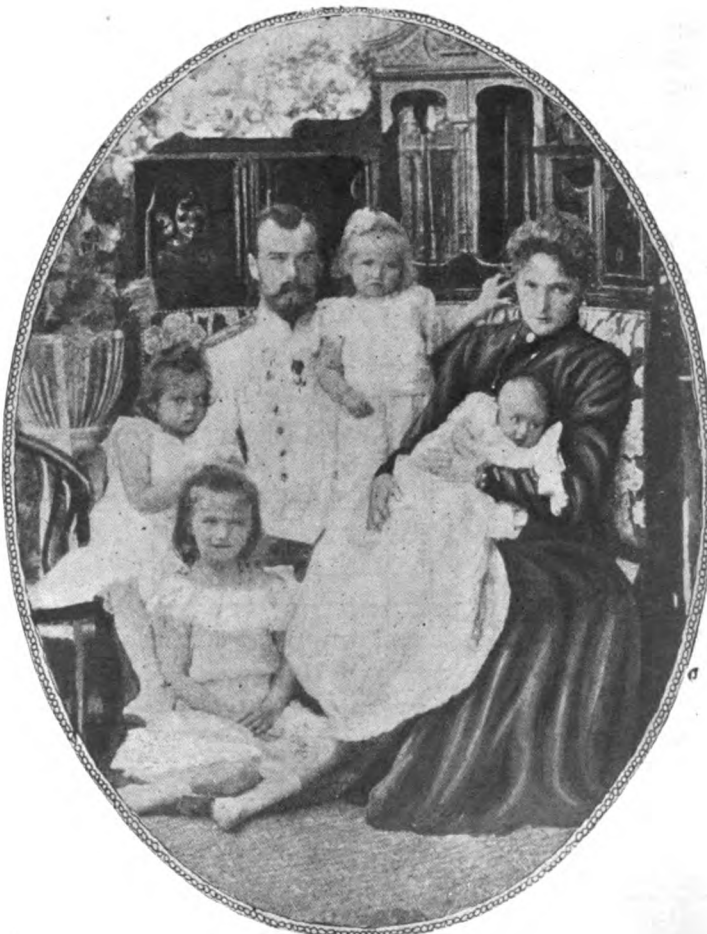


The would-be nominee and his extensive family, taken in God's country Stamford, Conn., August 10, 1904, opposite Oyster Bay, L. I.

Hal. George. Alice.  
Mrs. C. Eleanor. Majorie Spot. Jeannete.  
Grove Horton.

out in the old Center Church graveyard, which at that time was in a desreputable condition, but which now, through the efforts of the local D. A. R., has become a place of beauty. From this to the "Y. but M." an athletic and social club that was a howling success in its time.

Arriving at manhood he came to New York with the intention of making his way in the world. His first position was with a religious weekly that paid him the munificent sum of \$4.50 per week. With this amount he found himself and made many slumming trips to the Bowery, where for five cents he could get a bowl of coffee and a small loaf of bread. When the "L" road opened, he was one of the first to get a position upon it, and continued in service for four years. This railroad experience made him long for higher things, and in becoming an editor it was not far from the elevated to the exalted. During this time he joined the Y. M. C. A. for the benefits to be derived from its gymnasium. Afterwards joining the Second Avenue Club, he became the representative of the members on the Executive Committee Board, and before Mugwumps



This man has a salary of \$4,800,000 a year, and other troubles the Editor of this paper escapes.

and a set of resolutions to the president of the Cat Club of Connecticut. (This latter required great courage.)

Jollied many a gathering of the Sons of the American Revolution, and said things to the Stamford Board of Trade.

As an advocate of the strenuous life, the accompanying illustrations show that he is in the race with the President and the Kaiser.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and as that party are having some trouble in selecting a candidate for President, they might come to Stamford and look him over. He would accept the position of President and Vice-President for one salary.

He moved to Connecticut from Brooklyn because the political lightning did not strike him in that borough, and the thunder showers were not severe.

In Connecticut, however, he expected to work for the nomination of Governor, as his acquaintance with various State executives made him feel that he could fill their shoes without getting a swelled head.

His patriotism is shown by hanging up the American flag as well as the butcher, the grocer, and others in the town of his adoption.

His inclination makes him hang up the flag, and the time he devotes to patriotism necessitates the hanging up of the others.

As the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76 he has gained a knowledge of early Colonial manners, with which he delights numerous audiences in his series of lectures on Colonial Life. He has given these lectures before the crowned heads of Europe—even thought of giving lectures.

But after two years residence in Stamford he found that real fame was only obtained by becoming Mayor of that beautiful city, and he now awaits the summons at "ye yello hous" on Fairfield Hill, where he can see the Sound, if he does not hear the nomination. For the benefit of those who might bring him his nomination, he

has two bells in the house, and has recently added a brass knocker to the front door, which he keeps well oiled and in working order, and also a long-distance telephone that is willing to work overtime.

He has no objection to being disturbed at night.

After much persuasion we secured the illustrations



that accompany the article. Like most great men, our subject complied with his wife's wishes and used a picture of himself taken before the cares of life had dismantled his head piece of its hirsute adornment.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is willing to promote prominence among the diffident in a similar manner for F. A. M. E. fifty and my expenses.

### WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR OF WARREN STOCK.

BY ELEANOR LEXINGTON, IN THE PITTSBURG LEADER.

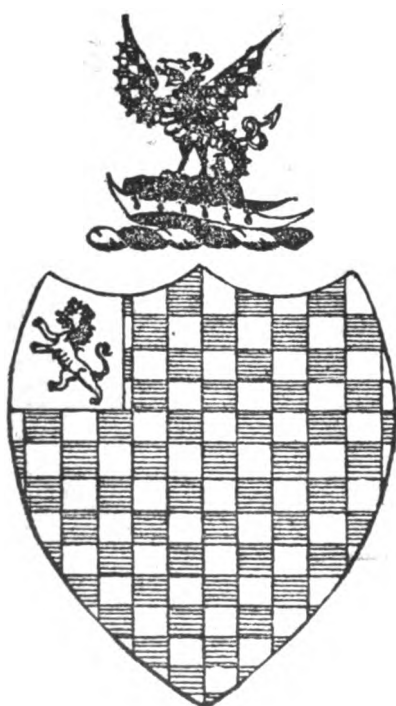
The first to assume the name of Warren was a Norman baron who lived on the river Varenne. Hence the name, which has had various forms—de Varenne, Warrenne, Warrena, Warrener, Warinus, and finally Warren.

The Baron de Varenne's daughter Gunnora married Richard, Duke of Normandy; their grandson, Robert, was father of William the Conqueror.

When William and his Norman army invaded Great Britain one of his knights was William de Varrene; he was given estates and was known as Earl of Warren, and married the Conqueror's daughter Gundrada.

If the mighty Conqueror was the greatest man of his day, then the Earl of Warren ranked second in importance, for when William was absent from his realm, Warren was Guardian of the Kingdom, and an additional earldom, that of Surrey, was given to him. Malcolm and William, kings of Scotland, were of Warren stock.

The first of the name in the New World was a man of affairs, for he is spoken of as "Mr."—a mark of distinction in Colonial times. He was Richard Warren, and had consideration enough for his descendants to come over in the Mayflower. His wife, Elizabeth, followed three years later with her five daughters on the Ann. One of the daughters, Sarah, married in 1634, John Cooke, son of Francis Cooke. It is an interesting coincidence that the father of both of them came in the Mayflower and the mothers on the Ann.



**Warren**



The Warren name is a synonym for courage and patriotism. Representatives have taken part in every American war since the storming of the Narragansett fort in 1675. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, was the model of a patriot. It was he who sent Paul Revere on his memorable midnight ride to warn Adams and Hancock, thus making possible the initial victory of the war.

The true version of the story, that when delivering a political speech a British officer levelled a pistol at his head, is that the officer displayed a lot of bullets in his hand, and Warren at once covered them with his handkerchief. Warren found this meeting so crowded that rather than disturb the audience, he procured a ladder and entered by a window.

The "Squabble of the Sea Nymphs," a poem which had a great vogue at the time, and which satirized the "Boston Tea Party," was written by Mercy Warren, wife of General James Warren. Her "History of the Revolution" was one of the popular volumes of the day, and had the merit of being written by one who, if not exactly "in it," was of it, and knew all the principal participants. Mrs. Warren was a life-long friend of Abigail Adams, and some of Martha Washington's most interesting letters were written to her. She was so brilliant and forceful a writer that her pen was in request on all occasions. Many political speeches delivered by members of the convention in favor of adopting the federal Constitution in 1788 were written by Mrs. Warren.

Another feminine member of the family who made a name for herself in those stirring times was Lydia Warren. She was a woman of powerful physique, and had the courage of her convictions. She displayed that courage in a practical manner.

"Lydia, there's a red-coat coming," called out one of her neighbors. She ran out and saw a trooper on horse-back in the midst of a group of women and old men. He was inquiring the way to Boston. The sight of the hated red-coat was more than her Yankee and Warren blood could bear. Grasping the bridle, she ordered the soldier to dismount. As he paid no heed to her, she pulled him from the saddle, at the same time shaking him vigorously.

"You villain," she cried, "how do I know but that you have been killing some of my family." Lydia had five brothers in the Lexington fight.

The unfortunate soldier protested that he hadn't killed any one; that he hadn't fired a shot.

"Let me see your cartridge box," she demanded.

Opening it, she found several cartridges missing. At this, she shook him again violently. Her anger increasing, she grasped his sword in such a threatening manner that, falling on his knees, he begged for his life. She made him prisoner, afterwards exchanging him for one of the American soldiers.

The Warren arms are what are called in heraldry "checky"—a most honorable distinction, as the game of chess is a representation of a combat between two parties of warriors. These arms are described as chequy or an azure, on a canton gules, a lion rampant argent. Crest, on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a wivern or dragon argent, wings expanded chequy or and azure.

### A WARREN DESCENDANT.

Richard Warren, passenger on the Mayflower, 1620. His son, Nathaniel Warren, married, 1645, Sarah Walker; their daughter, Mercy Warren, married in 1678, Lieut. Jonathan Delano, Sr. Their son, Jonathan Delano 2d, married in 1707, Amy Hatch; their daughter, Sarah Delano, married in 1724, Samuel West; their daughter Anne married, in 1761, Isaac Eno or Enos; their son, Isaac Eno, Jr., married Zeruah Griswold; their daughter, Caty Eno, married Ambrose Adams; their daughter, Catherine Adams, married Hiram Adams; their daughter, Electa Catherine Adams, married Grove Horton Cornish; their daughter, Sarah B. Cornish, married Edward F. Kenyon, and their daughter is here on horseback.



An attractive Mayflower Descendant.  
Miss Ethel Kenyon.

### FIRST WOMAN EDITOR.

Editorial work for women is nothing very new. The claim has been made by the Hartford Courant that its proprietor and editor in 1777 and 1778, Mrs. Ebenezer Watson, was the earliest woman journalist of the country. But this claim has been set aside because the Charleston News and Courier comes forward with the chronicle of the fact that even as far back as 1738 a Mrs. Timothy, of that town, on the death of her husband, continued publishing his paper, the South Carolina Gazette.

A replica of Daniel C. French's equestrian statue of Washington, which was presented to Paris by the Daughters of the Revolution, has been erected in Chicago at the Grand Boulevard entrance to Washington Park. The horse is by Potter.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

The committee to prevent desecration of the American flag herewith presents its seventh annual report. The past year has been an eventful one in the movement to protect the flag from desecration, a noticeable advance having been made during the twelve months; but we have not yet the privilege of announcing a successful end to our labors.

The events of the year have not all given cause for congratulation; the Empire State, by decision of the Appellate Division of its Supreme Court (a decision of three to two), pronounced the law of New York unconstitutional, which forbade desecration of the national flag.

The court holds, however, that it is within the power of the Legislature to make it a misdemeanor "to publicly mutilate, deface, defy, defile, trample upon, or cast contempt upon the national flag."

This decision was based upon the opinion that the law was "an unauthorized interference with the liberty of the citizen," and that there is nothing in the use of the flag as a trade mark that suggests the idea that it is degraded or belittled.

The emblem of our country and government has one hundred and twenty-seven years of association with all that is great and noble in our national history. It has been maintained through this century and a quarter by such suffering and sacrifice as is unknown elsewhere in history, and has become a symbol of loyalty, dear and sacred to all true and thoughtful Americans. It is the standard for which hundreds of thousands of our bravest have vied with each other in giving up their lives; it has grown to be something more than a printed rag, purchased on the street corner, and owned for private benefit. Questions of taste or sentiment are not matters of argument, but the world is mainly ruled by such influences.

This decision from New York is a cause for deep regret. It could hardly have been made without a complete knowledge of the ignoble uses and the base accompaniments which attend the free use of the flag for advertisement, and the court evidently considered such uses and accompaniments unobjectionable when thus giving license for such advertisement. We can but feel that there is occasion for serious and disquieting thought when those placed so high in power and authority hold so lightly the blood-bought symbol of our country, our government, and our liberty. We are again brought to realize the weakness of State laws to protect our flag, upon which the chairman of your committee has repeatedly expressed her views in other reports.

In contrast with this unfortunate finding of the court of New York, I am pleased to record publicly the patriotic decision made in March, 1903, and previously by the United States Commissioner of Patents that the United States flag, and the shield of the United States, the portrait of the President, and of any member of his family, were all forbidden for use in any trade mark registered at the United States Patent Office. This decision marks a notable advance for the protection of our flag; but unregistered trade marks will still have free use of the flag, shield, and portraits.

Our outlying dependencies, having smaller and simpler means of government, can perhaps meet this question of flag desecration more easily. At least they have done so in Porto Rico, owing to the strict fidelity and loyalty of Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, who, on October 22, 1903, issued an order forbidding insult to the American flag or draping it in black to express defiance, or as a menace to the government of the United States. This was followed on March 6, 1904, by the passage of a law, by the Legislative body of Porto Rico, to prevent desecration of the flag, and also forbidding the use of the black flag.

In the autumn of last year a new society was organized to aid in the effort to protect the flag from misuse and indignity, under the name of the American Flag Protective Society, with Admiral George Dewey as President, and with a list of officers and directors containing many names distinguished in public life. In November, this Society officially announced its support of the bill to prevent desecration of the American flag, which had been introduced in Congress in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Senator Quarles and Representative Davidson. The fruits of this union of effort were soon evident in the active interest shown by a number of members of Congress.

This unselfish and patriotic support of the bill introduced for the Daughters of the American Revolution, resulted, on March 12, 1904, in the action of the United States Senate, which

passed unanimously the bill to prevent desecration of the American flag, introduced by Hon. Joseph V. Quarles in behalf of our national Society.

The House of Representatives as yet has taken no action upon our bill, although it has many friends there.

Your committee again appeals to every Daughter who may hear or read these words to urge representative and influential citizens to write to Representatives from their districts, asking for their prompt and favorable action upon the bill to prevent desecration of the American flag, H. R. 4699, introduced in behalf of the Daughters by Hon. J. H. Davidson, in order that the bill may become a law at the present session of Congress.

We now face our half-accomplished task, and we must realize the need of individual exertion, or we fail to reach the longed-for success. The large body of the House of Representatives must be impressed with the demand for the law, or they will not grant it. Much and varied legislation absorbs their attention, and our personal effort only can make this law of importance to them. We ask each of you to help, and without delay. We have but to look about us with open eyes and mind to see the necessity for this legislation. The air is full of threatening and defiant discontent. Misleading names cover ugly, intolerant, malicious teachings. Our country, offering its widespread freedom as a shelter beneath which the oppressed of all lands shall find refuge, has nurtured good and evil-minded with the same impartial care; and in the liberty which was her generous gift to each and all, she has given a weapon which is being prepared for her own heart.

The women of our land are closely connected with all that is passing day by day. We are called to aid in every movement in town or city. We are told continually that this is a land which protects caste, oppression and corruption. On the one hand, we are harassed with details of suffering and poverty, which no government of mankind could prevent while our nature is human. On the other hand, we see approaching us as a great threatening cloud, a vast organized, powerful body developed under our fostering and forbearing government, and controlling every means of our daily existence, which stands menacing and revengeful and demands the destruction of government and law.

Never could there be a time when the teaching of true patriotism was more requisite, when our country could have more urgent need for the energies of our noble Society, and when a law to teach respect for our flag and to protect it from destruction could be more wisely enacted.

As usual, the Milwaukee Chapter has borne the expense of the work of the committee during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,

*Chairman of Committee, to prevent desecration of the American Flag, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.*

The annual church service of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held Sunday, May 22, in old Trinity. The members, marshalled by Mrs. Donald McLean, the regent, and Mrs. M. C. Murray Hyde, the secretary, assembled at the Broadway entrance. Many carried bouquets of Easter lilies and roses. Led by Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Hyde, they marched to the pews.

The Rev. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of old Trinity and chaplain of the Chapter, delivered the address. Dr. Steele talked about the significance of Whitsunday, spoke of the permanent value of the D. A. R. as a society, which makes for pure patriotism and closed with allusions to the deeds of Revolutionary heroes who lie in Trinity churchyard.

The time-scarred stones which mark the graves of Gen. Clarkson, Marinus Willett, Capt. Lawrence, Col. Michael Cresap, Capt. Benjamin Parke, and Commodore James Nicholson, the monument of Alexander Hamilton, and the slab over the grave of William Earl of Stirling, who gave up wealth and home to throw in his lot with the colonists, were afterward decorated with flowers. No stone marks the grave of the Rev. John Tetard, who was with Washington's army as a chaplain. He is buried under the south wall of the church, but a prayer was said near the spot and flowers left near the church wall.

Then the Chapter marched to the Sub-Treasury at Nassau and Wall Streets, where the statue of Gen. Washington was decorated.

The annual election of officers of the Chapter, held at Sherry's, resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Donald McLean as

regent. Mrs. Clarence Postley was re-elected first vice-regent, and Mrs. Edward S. Hall, second vice-regent. Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde was elected recording secretary, in the place of Miss Mary Springer, who is living in Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley was elected corresponding secretary, in place of Miss M. B. Martin. Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney was re-elected treasurer, Miss E. G. Lathrop, historian, and the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of old Trinity, chaplain.

Nearly fifty new members have joined the society, making the membership nearly five hundred. The members elected to the Safety Committee were Mmes. John Stanton, Frank Jefferson Blodgett, A. J. Robinson, Edward Cochran, Charles Cone, Frank B. Jordan, Robert T. Haskins, Ronald E. Bonar, M. George Ryttenberg, Elmer J. Post, and the Misses Myra B. Martin, Elizabeth Ingraham and Evelina Davis. Members of the Auditing Committee: Mmes. James Herman Aldrich, Charles Henry Jones and Jacob Berry.

Mrs. McLean delivered an address at the Flag Day exercises of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at St. Louis, on June 14, when the various Chapters throughout the country were the guests of the Missouri Chapters. Mrs. McLean was also invited by Governor and Mrs. Warfield, of Annapolis, Md., to be their guests, when a reception was tendered the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Maryland, at the gubernatorial mansion. On account of previous engagements Mrs. McLean was obliged to decline this honor. The annual informal reception of the New York City Chapter of the Society was held at Claremont.

Mrs. Donald McLean of the New York Chapter of D. A. R., delivered an address at the social meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society and its woman's branch. Wednesday, May 18. A luncheon was served.

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

One of the pleasantest features of the convention of the Daughters of the Revolution, held in Boston, was the dedication of a bronze tablet in the Boston Public Library to the early writers of patriotic song and verse. The tablet, which has been placed in the lecture room of the library, bears the following inscription:

The Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in grateful recognition of patriotic verse and song, commemorate these names:

William Billings, father of American psalmody.  
Oliver Holden, author of "Coronation."  
J. H. Payne, who wrote "Home, Sweet Home."  
S. F. Smith, who wrote "America."  
F. S. Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."  
G. F. Root, who wrote "The Battle Cry of Freedom."  
Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Mrs. Howe, the only living member of the group, was present, and recited the famous "Battle Hymn."

The Daughters of the Revolution, which held their session in Boston, are not the Daughters of the American Revolution, who met recently in Washington, but they are characterized by the same fluency of expression and the same vigor of disagreement.

Mrs. F. Adelaide Ingraham of Manhattan was elected president-general; Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz, regent of the Massachusetts, first vice-president, and Miss Adeline W. Sterling, retiring president, second vice-president.

The election of Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham as president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution was an extremely popular act of the general convention, and means an administration of the affairs of that society which will be at once progressive and popular. For the last two years Mrs. Ingraham, who resides at No. 27 Mount Morris Park, West, has been State regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, and under her influence the society has grown in numbers and position. Before that she was regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter.

#### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

WANTED—The family history of Col. Hinson (first name unknown), of Cecil Co., Maryland, lived 1718; also his descendants. Also family and descendants of Randolph Hinson, John and Randall Hinson, of Maryland, supposed to be also of Cecil Co. Randolph Hinson mentioned as an executor and sons proba-

ble legatees in will of Zachary Wade of Charles Co., Md., May 25, 1677. Also of First Lieut. James Hinson, served in Revolutionary War, in Capt. Wm. Smith's company, Maryland Volunteers.

WANTED—The ancestors and family history of William Whittam, or Wittam, of Cecil Co., Md.—Mrs. L. B. Rowley, Wingra Park, Wis.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 5, 1904.

L. H. CORNISH, ESQ.,  
New York, N. Y.:

*My Dear Compatriot:*—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the 2d edition of the National Register, and observe that it is sent with your compliments.

Please accept my thanks for the gift. I am pleased to see that a very large number of the members of the Connecticut Society are represented in the book.

I think the book a very good one in all respects, well worth waiting for. I had sent you an order for a de luxe copy, but this will answer my purpose just as well and you may cancel the order for the de luxe binding.

I am glad that you have at last succeeded in publishing the 2d volume of the Register, and filled your contract. There was considerable unfavorable criticism on account of the long delay, but every one will be satisfied when they get the book. With best wishes, I am, yours truly,

E. S. GREERLEY.

"I much prefer the taffy while I live  
To all the epitaphy you can give."—Ed.

FRIDAY, July 29, 1904

DEAR MR. CORNISH:

The June number of THE SPIRIT has reached me. I regret to read in the editorial notes that you feel compelled to relinquish your position as "organ" of the S. A. R. No one knows better than I do what a reed you have been leaning upon. Still, the fact that I, a stranger, have been able to "talk" some forty or fifty members into agreeing to take THE SPIRIT for a year at least, shows what might have been accomplished had there been a hundred enthusiastic "spirits" in the society. Money is the American god to-day, and while even the most lukewarm of our "blue-blooded" Americans can not be said to be deficient in patriotism when war is in the air, there appears to be few, in these piping times of peace, who care a rap for it or who fancy it is in any way in jeopardy. Except as a social distinction membership in the S. A. R. seems to be regarded as of no moment. I know that you, personally, are a stalwart patriot—what else could be expected, in view of the fact that the good red blood in your veins is all patriotic? Here and there I find somewhat such another, but not just such another. Many of those who talk the loudest and most vehemently are merely bigots—against the foreigner. To my mind—and I have looked into the matter carefully for a great many years—the foreigner is no danger to us: indeed, I find intense American patriotism among the most despised of these. If we set him a good example, the rest is easy. We do not always do it. *Americans* have permitted the separation of the body of American citizens into "the classes and the masses." This overturned the *very fundamental principle* of our republican government. In the *World Almanac* you will find the beginning of an "Almanach de Gotha" in the publication of the genealogies of the multi-millionaires, thus tacitly accepting *wealth* as our standard for measuring freedom.

Permit me to wish you every success with your paper in its new departure. Do not get away from the patriotic societies wholly: they should afford a respectable nucleus on which to hold a large circulation for a monthly paper devoted to patriotism.

A little chit-chat about individuals will do far more to popularize your paper under the new departure, than cut and dried accounts of the societies' meetings in such very general terms as usually employed. The American is, *par excellence*, an individual—a sovereign. He spells himself with a capital "I."

Under your new departure I may be able to help you with an occasional contribution.

Very truly yours,  
DR. HYLANDE MACGRATH.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

FUNK & WAGNALLS Co., Publishers, New York—"The Widow's Mite and Other Psychological Phenomena," by I. K. Funk. Price \$2.00 net.

In these days of scientific advancement, "The Widow's Mite" should lead the thoughtful, earnest psychologists to renewed efforts. Dr. Funk has given the account of the finding of the "Widow's Mite" and the opinion of learned psychologists in regard to the same. He clearly states in a letter accompanying the booklet "that he is not a spiritualist." His object is to arouse the public mind to compel a systematic investigation by trained scientists beyond anything heretofore undertaken. With Huxley he believes that to know you must "Sit down before the fact as a little child, be prepared to give up every preconceived notion, follow humbly wherever and in whatever abysses nature leads or else you shall learn nothing."

The book is one that is full of interest to readers interested in psychic phenomena.

HINDS & NOBLE, Publishers, New York—"The Best American Authors of To-Day," by Harriet Blackstone. Cloth. Price \$1.25.

The contents of this volume is a compilation of orations which will be an inspiration to every thoughtful reader. They proclaim the thoughts of our wisest men and are masterpieces which are uplifting in their influences. Among those who responded to the request for material for this collection are our leading statesmen, financiers, college presidents, ministers and other prominent Americans from all parts of the country. Surely the gems of thought presented by them should help to make good citizens.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"The Visit of Lafayette," by Lucia Gray Swett, is a little book tastefully bound in gray silk, stamped with silver. Silver edges. Illustrated with reproduction portraits of General Lafayette. Price \$1.00 net. CHARLES FRANCIS PRESS, Publishers, New York—"Betty Zane," by P. Zane Grey.

This artistically told story of Betty Zane, one of the heroines of the American Revolution, is dedicated to the Betty Zane Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. The story is full of interest and is a worthy addition to our own historical novels. The mechanical part of the book is in every way pleasing. The

type, paper, illustrations and decorated cloth cover add materially to its attractiveness as a gift book.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"The Louisiana Purchase," by Ripley Hitchcock.

This timely little volume should be read not only by those expecting to visit the St. Louis Exposition, but by those who stay at home as well. It is a story that fascinates and is clearly and accurately told. It is one of the most interesting historical books that has been our pleasure to read in many a day. Attractively bound and illustrated. Mailing price 70 cents.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"Ancient History," by Philip Van Ness Myers. List price \$1.50.

For many years Myers' "Ancient History" has been used in by far the great majority of schools of the country, and has continuously given the highest satisfaction to both students and instructors. To make this work still more adequate the author has thoroughly revised it, and it is now presented with these valuable additions and changes: a usual serviceable form for which its publisher is noted.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"Leading Facts of French History," by D. H. Montgomery, presents the most important events of the history of France, set forth in a clear and attractive narrative. The work is based on the highest French authorities, and all points demanding special consideration have been carefully compared with the views of the best English writers on France. Eleven full-page illustrations and numerous maps add to the attractiveness of the volume. List price \$1.12.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"An Elementary American History," by D. H. Montgomery, is a useful and attractive little book for beginners and so arranged and illustrated as to make the study a pleasure for the little folks—an excellent book to add to the children's library.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"The Ship of State." By Those at the Helm.

In this book the work of the government and its departments is entertainingly told by men who have been influential in the administration of public affairs. In a convenient form is given much information which, under ordinary circumstances, is hard to obtain. The illustrations add to the usefulness of the volume. Mailing price 50 cents.

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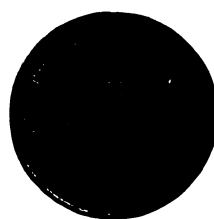
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INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76  
AND COLONIAL TIMES

VOL. XI.

Edited and Published Monthly by  
LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York City.

SEPTEMBER, 1904.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as  
Second Class Matter, Sept., 1894.

NO. 1. WHOLE NO. 121



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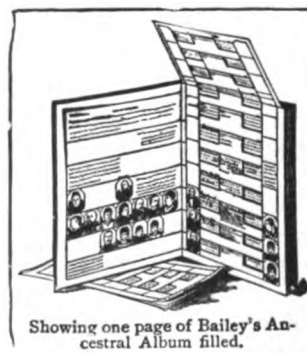
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Vol. XI.

SEPTEMBER, 1904.

No. 1

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT. 1894.

## NEXT S. A. R. CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is rumored that the next S. A. R. Congress will be held in Philadelphia. The Congress to be called in old Independence Hall and is to be followed by a banquet at one of the large hotels. The idea was suggested by our honored compatriot Judge John Whitehead, and a wish expressed by him is as good as a thing accomplished, and we venture to predict that the next National Congress of the S. A. R. will be held in Philadelphia, with its store of reminders of Revolutionary days. A strong contrast to St. Louis, with its noise and bustle.

We are sorry to announce the demise of our attractive contemporary in the field of Patriotism, the *Patriotic Review*.

The following obituary has been sent us: "Owing to insufficient support, lack of patriotic encouragement and capital, it has become necessary to cease publishing *The Patriotic Review*, in whose interest our editor has devoted four years of labor without financial recompense. We desire to express our appreciation of your individual encouragement and our regrets that we can no longer sacrifice valuable time or continue the magazine unaided. M. H. BRAZIER & Co., (Miss) Marion Howard Brazier, Editor in Chief."

Miss Brazier's experience has been along the lines we have trod.

Our lively contemporary, the *Historical Bulletin*, says that we have practically left the field of patriotism because we no longer wear the tag of official organ.

We feel we have just entered that field and hope to give our columns up to matter that will instill a love of country and that will teach our readers to be better

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Americans even though they do not remember their ancestors.

With this issue we enter our eleventh year of publication, and shall continue to appear for another eleven years, and in that time we hope to write a pleasant obituary of many of our well wishers.

## THE NOMINATION DECLINED BY L. H. C.

After struggling with our inner conscience for several weeks trying to decide what our duty was in regard to the nomination, we have at last concluded that while our constituents are the losers by our act, it was necessary under the peculiar circumstances of the case to decline the nomination.

The reasons leading to this rash act are three, and are as follows:

First.—While we know our great worth, we are a little shy in mentioning it, but after reading the nominating speeches given at the Republican convention of the State of Connecticut, which in three cases were eulogies of the ancestors of the nominees rather than any fitness of the one who was to receive the honor, we decided that while we were long on ancestors and had them to burn (and we think some of them have been burning for some time), we were short of the needful which is more potent in a nomination than a high standard of manhood.

We were also prone to consider our numerous family after visiting Judge Parker at Esopus and seeing the ravages made on his ideal estate by the camera fiends and watching his delightful little grandchildren being caressed until they could not conceal the ennui they felt, and that the older people concealed. Even the Judge's dog had a bored look and the cattle showed lassitude unbecoming.

## THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared.

## XIII.

The doctor reached Gilbert Watson's before me that evening. He arrived in time to hear from Elizabeth Watson all that she surmised about Margery's mysterious trouble; for her brother had not yet arrived home, and I had found no opportunity to apprise the physician of the climax at Farney's. I forget if my ears burned as I walked up the dark lane: if they did not it was no fault of Aunt Elizabeth's, for the opprobrium that rolled over the my innocent head in her short talk with the doctor was severe enough to badly scorch those useful members.

And I might have gone in and listened to this disparagement of my character without her knowledge, had I been so inclined, for Margery had left the street door ajar and was standing without as I came up.

My lady appeared neither distressed nor forlorn, though perhaps her cheeks were a trifle paler than usual, otherwise she was Margery in every way, and her smile had seemed never so sweet.

We went quietly to a small room adjacent to the front door, where a newly-kindled fire of clean-cleft hickory burned briskly, throwing the dancing miniature image of each flame fantasy upon the polished andirons at the hearthsides. A solitary candlestick on the center table mingled its soft mellow light with the fire glow. I had often sat in this cozy room with Margery. It was finished with a quaint oriel window overlooking a flower garden, at the side, and the perfume of roses and mignonette stole through the opened panes in summer. Several solid pieces of black walnut,—a high court-cupboard in one corner, a round table covered by a Turkey carpet, with a few wainscot chairs upholstered in red leather, and red curtains, furnished the room. Another window, which I shall have reason to mention, opened upon the street. I sat with my back to this, Margery facing me, in her favorite chair,—a tall, narrow-backed affair with great arms that closed her in comfortably: it might have been built to her measure for its snugness.

"Aunt Elizabeth and the doctor are talking about you and me," she announced. Their voices could be heard from the parlor; but what they said was indistinguishable, for Elizabeth had carefully closed the door.

"I've been acting so silly since Wednesday evening, confessed Margery, looking ashamed.

"Your father told me all about it," said I, smiling grimly.

"Oh!" exclaimed Margery. "I'm sorry."

"He thought I had made you unhappy."

"They asked me if you had, but I denied it," she said.

"Yet I couldn't bring myself to tell them what had really happened: so they would believe nothing save that you were in some way to blame."

"Your father is convinced now that I'm not. He demanded the truth," I replied.

Margery leaned forward, very anxious and curious.

"And what said he when you told him?" she inquired.

"That he had always had faith in Oliver Everson."

Margery sank back in her chair again as she replied, with lowered eyes:

"I believed in him myself. That is why 'twas so great a shock to me. Hast ever been badly disappointed?" she asked, looking up at me.

"Once," I replied, tragically.

"Tell me of it," said Margery, who knew as well as I what I meant.

I told her, in only the few words that were needed, of the bright hope that had been in my heart, and of the dark shadow that had settled over it two days before. I looked into her beautiful serene eyes as I told my foolish story, and they were very bright, and kind, and smiling, and her cheeks glowed again in the warm firelight. In answer she said that any girl but a stupid could have seen that I was rather fond of her; but that she had never deemed the little comedy (she called it) about the rose that I relinquished in the wood, and of the sentimental dreams that I had, in all these weeks, woven round the flower, could have so menaced my happiness. She said also that girls (nice, modest ones) were not likely to leave flowers for gentlemen whom they had known but an hour: which sounded decidedly sane, and slightly ameliorated my green jealousy. She loved Oliver, it is true. His indiscretion, however, had so blackened his name that Mr. Watson would never again admit him to his house. Oliver had, in a way, fallen out of the tree—and dragged Margery's heart with him.

Elizabeth opened the parlor door and called for lights. The engrossing theme of their talk had driven from her excited mind all thought of the rapidly falling dusk. During the succeeding interval we heard the doctor's voice rise up in its usual energetic strain:

"Gadzacks! I most forgot to tell you: Goodman Tuttle's wife had triplets this morning."

Aunt Elizabeth was a severely modest, finical spinster, and the nature of Dr. Hopper's remark sadly shocked her sensibilities. There followed a cold and significant silence. But the doctor was incorrigible.

"And I only got a bag of corn for my services! Two bushels of corn for delivering three bouncing brats——"

"Hush!" gasped Elizabeth in consternation, "here comes the servant."

The woman entered the parlor with the candles, and presently departed, neglecting, by the way, to close the door behind her.



"You have not answered my last question," said Elizabeth.

"To be sure," responded the doctor. "We were speaking of Robert Gillum. You asked if I knew aught of his family—his parents. Nay, I do not; i' sooth, I met him this last summer for the first time."

"A mystery, indeed," observed Elizabeth, critically.

"I know not even where the boy hails from," said the doctor. "Yet I have always thought him a very estimable young man."

"I caught Margery watching me with a puzzled look in her eyes. She, too, was wondering. And the strangest of all, I had never myself succeeded in fathoming this uncertainty which enveloped my past,—the age that preceded my awakening on the August morning at Farney's.

Margery had quietly risen and closed the door of our room after the doctor's last remark.

"We'll not listen longer," she said, resuming her chair, "for you know"—and she smiled—"what often happens to eavesdroppers."

"The doctor's words have set you thinking," I answered. "I am a mystery to you also."

But what Margery might have said in reply never passed her lips. Her eyes, which had wandered to the window behind me, appeared to become riveted all at once upon something there with a fixed intensity that startled me. I turned instantly, but could discern nothing beyond the panes but the gloom of early night, and hear on sound except a high wind that was robbing the trees of their dead leaves at every boisterous gust.

"What is it?" I asked, puzzled enough.

"Oh! how very, very strange!" she whispered, fearfully. "Your face, Robert,—*I saw your face looking in through the window at me!*"

No doubt I contemplated the poor girl as if I were forced to realize that she had suddenly become mentally unbalanced; at least the whole thing seemed so preposterous that at the time I actually believed Margery had been the victim of an hallucination. An hour later I changed my mind.

"I saw it as plainly as I see you sitting there," declared Margery, white and trembling, her eyes still staring at the casement.

She appeared so distraught that I opened the window and looked out to reassure her. Not a being was in sight. But to make matters worse for Margery, a gust of wind entered the room as I did so and extinguished the candle; while the sudden rush of air caused the flames in the hearth to leap up the chimney with impetuous fury.

But the cat! Margery was calling to me to watch the cat. If there was fury expressed in the flames, what words can describe the antics of this sable feline. She stood on the hearth silhouetted against the bright fire-light, her spine hooped up high, her tail swollen to thrice its wonted size, scowling and spitting with extraordinary vehemence in the direction of that remarkable window—even after I had closed it.

"What ails her?" cried Margery, standing and watching the animal with fascinated gaze. A second later, her eyes returned to the confounded window.

"'Twas your face, Robert," she murmured, "but it wore a look that frightened me. It was sinister, and leering."

"Have I ever looked at you so?" I asked, laughing lightly.

"If you ever do, I'll shriek," she answered, with tears in her eyes.

The cat had subsided, but sat suspiciously watching the window with its yellow basilisk eyes.

I turned Margery's chair around so that it faced the fire and made her sit down; then I held the candle-stick to the fire and relighted the wick—for propriety's sake, because I heard some one in the hall. In another moment Elizabeth Watson turned the door knob and entered.

She did not recover from the shock of seeing us together for several moments, during which time I stood, feeling rather ill at ease, and waiting for her to respond to my "Good evening, ma'am."

"Mr. Gillum, good evening," she replied at last. "Your presence here was rather unexpected,—though we were speaking of you but a moment past."

I knew this to be no compliment, so that it was on the tip of my tongue to cheerfully repeat the time-worn adage, "Speak of the devil and he is sure to appear." I said instead:

"You were occupied privately with the doctor, ma'am." Then I heard a writhing of the parlor sofa springs as the doctor got up, for my voice had reached him.

"We thought your talk was not meant for our ears," observed Margery, who still sat by the fire with the black cat at her feet. "I shut the door when Robert heard you speak of him."

"What ails thee, ma'am?" demanded the doctor of Aunt Elizabeth, for he arrived just as that lady seemed about to be seized with a fainting spell. She would not suffer him to hold her, however, and recovered speedily.

"Robert!" she exclaimed in dismay. "Did you hear? She calls him Robert!"

"I asked Margery to do so," I explained. Dr. Hopper was grinning broadly.

"Margery!" gasped Aunt Elizabeth, with a weird grimace. "No young man ever called *me* Elizabeth when I was her age."

"Probably not," remarked Margery, wickedly, as she caressed the cat with her slippered foot. And the feline purred contentedly.

Margery was explaining that her father had invited "Rob—Mr. Gillum" to supper, when the hammer at the street door fell with a resounding thud upon the heavy oak panels; and presently Mr. Watson was welcoming Dr. Hopper and me.

He must have found time to say a word privately to his sister and the physician, for the former condescended to treat me with a new, though restrained, courtesy and favor that was unprecedented, while the doctor, to show that his own suspicions were dispelled, winked at me slyly over the cheese.

Aunt Elizabeth's acerbity of temper fell upon Martha, a plump, red-faced girl who waited on the table. The usual amount of milk and cream were not forthcoming at supper. The girl explained, in confusion, that one of the cows, which until now had supplied two gallons each day, had suddenly gone quite dry. The other cow's milk had also strangely diminished in quantity; and that evening upon skinning the morning's milk, the cream, usually of the richest, proved only of the poorest quality.

Mr. Watson could not conceal his annoyance.

"The cow's have broken into the orchard and eaten apples," he declared.

The girl showed this to be impossible, for the cows had been, for a week, pastured in a field remote from any orchard. Mr. Watson looked puzzled.

"I'll examine the cows," offered Dr. Hopper. "Per-

chance I may find them sick. Something else may have disagreed with them. I once knew a cow to eat a rawhide bridle."

"Indeed?" said Elizabeth, incredulously.

"She swallowed it all save the bit," said the doctor, gravely. "The bit lodged between her teeth. I pulled the bridle out of her, but 'twas a hard tussle, i' sooth,"

"And what were the effects," I asked.

"The bridle was ruined," quoth the doctor.

"But the cow?" inquired Margery and I together.

"The cow developed a taste for leather, and went dry. She chewed saddles and bridles at every opportunity. One day she espied a man in her field wearing leather breeches. She chased the man, got him down, and ate up his breeches. But it killed her."

The doctor gurgled, and we all smiled—out of politeness.

"I'll wager she made tough beef," observed Mr. Watson.

"How about the man?" asked Elizabeth, innocently.

"The man went home in a barrel," answered the doctor, grinning.

Aunt Elizabeth blushed furiously. She had not thought of this contingency. Everybody else laughed—at Elizabeth, of course.

The dilemma of the milk would probably have remained unmentioned again, had not Elizabeth discovered another singular feature about it. An earthen jug-full, though perfectly sweet when first placed upon the table, had now turned sour. We all sampled the milk and found this to be unquestionably true.

"Martha, run to the door and see if there be lightning in the sky to sour the milk," suggested the physician.

Nobody countermanded this order, for Mr. Watson seemed so astonished that he scarcely heard the doctor, while his sister sat, with perplexed countenance, staring at the milk jug.

Martha went through the hall and opened the street door. At this identical moment the black cat, which had been lying comfortably upon the dining room sofa, repeated the strange performance that Margery and I had witnessed earlier in the evening.

"What ails the cat?" cried Dr. Hopper.

"How strange!" exclaimed Elizabeth.

"A dog in the street," suggested Mr. Watson.

I glanced at Margery, who sat by my side. She was almost as white as the tablecloth.

We heard the street door close with a bang, as though Martha were heartily glad to shut out the black night and get back to the cheerful light and our company. She came in looking decidedly scared, and gave a little screech at seeing the cat behave so. Presently the animal grew quiet.

"Well, my girl, saw you any lightning in the sky?" questioned the doctor.

"No, sir; 'tis growing clear enough to see the stars shine; but 'tis very black, sir," replied Martha.

"Take away the jug, Martha," said Aunt Elizabeth, looking as sour as its contents. "'Tis getting sour to curdling."

Martha was reaching out for the pitcher when she all at once clasped her arm above the elbow, and screamed in affright.

"What now?" exclaimed Mr. Watson impatiently, pushing back his chair.

"Why don't you answer your master?" said Eliza-

beth, sharply, as the girl hesitated, trembling, and still holding her arm as though it pained her.

"Somebody pinched me as I stood here," she answered, ready to cry with fear.

"Nonsense! Nobody pinched you," said Elizabeth.

"But I feel it, ma'am, right here," protested Martha, touching her arm.

"Let's see thy arm," said the doctor, jumping up from his chair.

Martha pushed back her sleeve and showed where the hurt was.

"A nice plump arm," murmured the doctor, squeezing the limb appreciatively. "I' faith, 'tis most strange," he said the next second. "The flesh is red here, and I find two white indentures like the marks of finger-nails."

We all gathered round Martha and looked curiously at her injury. She had commenced to cry. Margery here left the room, unobserved by all but me.

"Stop thy noise!" said Dr. Hopper to Martha, "and let's reason about this. First we find one cow gone dry, and the other with little milk; next, the milk turns sour; after which the cat acts like one possessed; lastly, the girl is pinched by some invisible hand. What think you?" he turned to Gilbert Watson.

"I'm bewitched!" cried Martha like one distracted. "The cows are bewitched, and the cat is bewitched!" And she renewed her sobbing.

"Hush, child!" cried Elizabeth, agitated herself. She turned to Mr. Watson: "I think, brother, there's a deal of truth in what the girl says."

"I have but little faith in such nonsense," said Mr. Watson sternly.

"Be quiet, girl! Go to the kitchen!" he bade Martha, who had burst into another spontaneous flow of tears. The girl obeyed.

"I have always been skeptical," remarked the doctor. "And yet how can we doubt these phenomena?"

A draft of air rushed in from the hallway: the cat rounded up her back, bristled her tail, and snarled savagely. Then a woman screamed outside in the street.

"My God! where is Margery?" cried Mr. Watson, white to the lips. "I thought she was here."

"Wilt thou believe now?" said the physician, grimly. And he sprang toward the door. But I was ahead of him, and out in the street the next second.

A man might have attempted, no less futilely, to look through a stonewall as to penetrate that darkness with his vision. I listened at the corner and heard nothing but the wind and scurrying leaves. I called her name loudly, and that brought both her father and the doctor to my side.

Margery had disappeared, either by her own volition—which seemed improbable—or through the agency of some one else.

A man with a lantern came running swiftly down the street. The doctor caught him deftly by the collar.

"Now then, scoundrel, I have thee fast!" he cried excitedly; and the following moment: "Gadzooks! I've made a grievous mistake: 'tis the watch!"

The man had heard Margery's cry. We told him, what had happened. Being a considerate watch, he at once forgave the gross indignity to which he had been subjected.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## AN OLD COMMUNITY.

A very old community in Passaic County, New Jersey, is that of Preakness, with the exception of Acquackanonk (Passaic) and Pompton, probably the oldest in the county. The name is of Indian origin, and means either "quail woods," or "a young buck." One authority, an old family tradition, claims that the original pronunciation was as if spelled Pra-qua-less, which means "quail woods." Another authority, Hon. William Nelson, of Paterson, affirms that it was at one time pronounced as if spelled Per-ukunces, meaning "a young buck." Possibly both pronunciations, at different times, or with different people, were used. No matter. Preakness is believed to have been settled before any part of what is now known as Paterson contained a single white inhabitant. Four we know of came here as early as 1717, and, it may be that settlers that we know of came here as early as 1717, and it may be, that the first was here a year or two earlier, viz.: Jan Berdan, Johannes Doremus, David Danielson Hennion, and Derrick Dey. Jan Berdan and D. D. Hennion located in Upper Preakness, and the other two in Lower Preakness. The first took up nearly 400 acres of land, the second 150, and the others 650 and 600, respectively, as land was then measured. It may be that Derrick Dey was at Pacquanack, the western part of Wayne Township, in which Preakness is located, as early as 1708. Other settlers were George Doremus, brother of Johannes, and Cornelius Kip, who came here in 1723, and together bought 600 acres in Lower Preakness. Still other early families, but who came later, were those of Ackerman, Merselis, Van Riper, Van Winkle, etc. The Berdans, Doremuses, Ackermans, Merselises, and Van Rippers yet have descendants here bearing these names.

Preakness was very much in evidence during the War of the Revolution; not that any battles were fought on this territory, but a portion of the American Army lay here and at Totowa (Paterson) for several months in 1780, and the headquarters of a number of the American Generals were here.

One very notable mansion in Lower Preakness, and one of the most historic buildings in the State of New Jersey, was erected about 1740, by Derrick Dey, and so substantially was it built of brick and stone, that it is to day in almost as good a state of preservation as when completed; and, barring accident, should stand as much longer. For months, during the fall and summer of 1780, this old mansion was the headquarters of Gen. George Washington, viz.: from July 1 to 29, and from October 8 to November 27. Washington, however, had been in the house before this. On June 11, and several days thereafter, as well as between July 11 and July 14, 1777, when he made his headquarters at Pompton Plains, but four miles from the old mansion, he was in this house. Colonel Theunis Dey, son of the builder, with his family, was the occupant of the premises all this time, inheriting it from his father, and the property remained in the possession of the family until 1801. At present the house, with some fifty acres of land, is owned by the Hon. William H. Belcher, the Mayor of Paterson, who, on account of its great historical associations, is taking excellent care of it. The house is fully described in a work entitled "Preakness and the Preakness Reformed Church, Passaic County, New Jersey. A History, 1695-1902. With Genealogical Notes, the Records of the Church and Tombstone Inscriptions. By George Warne Labaw, Pastor of the Church."\* The Hon. William Nelson likewise, in an

article published in 1879, in the *Magazine of American History*, August number, has minutely described the old mansion.

The adjoining cut was taken in the summer of 1902. Washington occupied four rooms in this house, when he used it as his headquarters, and entertained there at times the various members of his staff and other persons of note. The Marquis de Castelleux, a Major General in the French Army, was entertained in this house by Washington in November, 1780. The Marquis writes: "At nine this morning they informed me that His Excellency was come down to the parlour. This room served at once as audience chamber and dining room."

Washington was at the Dey house in Preakness when Count de Rochambeau, in command of a French fleet, having 6,000 men on board, arrived at Newport, July 10, 1780, "when, filled with the joyous news . . . and assured of the possibility of success in the Rhode Island campaign, the army, on July 29 (1780), moved from Preakness to Paramus, thence to King's Ferry, where the Hudson was crossed." (New Jersey as a Colony and as a State. By Lee, Vol. II, p. 240.) On his return in the fall, Washington came by easy stages from Tappan, N. Y., where poor Major Andre had been hung, reaching Preakness but six days later, viz.: October 8.

The unsuccessful attempt to capture Benedict Arnold, in New York City, after his contemptible treachery in the effort to turn over West Point to the enemy, was planned in this house. Some of the Generals known to have been entertained here were Lord Sterling, Marquis de Lafayette, Nathaniel Greene, Henry Knox, Anthony Wayne, Robert Howe, Arthur St. Claire, John Glover, Jedediah Huntington, William Maxwell, Baron Steuben.

This old mansion, to our knowledge, is a much finer building than others in the State kept up as memorial premises and depositories: for instance, the Ford mansion at Morristown, the Wallace House, between Somerville and Raritan, and the Berrian mansion, at Rocky Hill, near Princeton. Should the Sons or the Daughters of the American Revolution, or some other organization or body, secure the premises for the State as a depository of relics and mementoes of Colonial and Revolutionary days, it would be a deed well done.

The situation of the property is on the line of a beautifully macadamized road over the Totowa Hills, about two miles from the Paterson trolley terminus at Laurel Grove Cemetery, and about one and one-half miles from the Mountain View stations of both the Greenwood Lake R. R. and the D. L. & W. R. R.

Another notable house in this neighborhood, built about 1770, by Samuel Van Saun, on the old Johannes Doremus property, and which is still standing, or the most of it, also in a good state of preservation, was in 1780, the headquarters of General the Marquis de Lafayette. It, too, in many ways, is a most interesting object of the past.

Likewise the house of George Doremus, a descendant of George, the brother of Johannes, "on the Pompton Road" (but not on what is now known as the Pompton road), in Upper Preakness, was the headquarters of Lord Sterling; and back of this old house, which has long since disappeared, was established a flying hospital for Washington's army.

Other houses in this vicinity have historic value.

"Preakness and the Preakness Reformed Church," by George Warner Labaw, or address Rev. George W. Labaw, R. F. D., Route 1, Paterson, N. J.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY OF THE CININNATI.

The one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Society of The Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was celebrated in the city of Newport, R. I., on the Fourth of July, 1904.

The annual meeting of the State Society was held in the Senate chamber of the old State House at 11 o'clock in the morning. The president, the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., presided. The senior member of the Society, ex-United States Senator William Paine Sheffield, being absent from physical infirmity, caused by advanced years, a committee composed of Gen. Varnum, ex-Gov. Lippitt, and the marshal of the day, Oliver Hazard Perry, was appointed to wait upon him at his neighboring residence and convey the salutations of the Society.

The secretary, George W. Olney, in the course of his report, alluded to the part taken by the Cincinnati in the ceremonies attending the removal of the State battle flags from the old State House to the new capitol at Providence, on October 17, 1903, also to the forthcoming history of the Society of the Cincinnati in France, by the president of this State Society, and to be published under its auspices; the death of the late Treasurer-General of the order, Frederick Walcott Jackson of New Jersey, and the next triennial meeting of the General Society, which will be held at Richmond, Va., in May, 1905.

On recommendation of the standing committee, Frank Augustus Coburn of Voldosta, Ga., was elected to hereditary membership in right of his great, great grandfather, Lieut. Pierre Douville, Continental Navy, an original member of this State Society, and in succession to his late father, Moses Douville Coburn, who died at Savannah, Ga., in 1902. The original member was a gallant officer, serving under John Paul Jones, and later was Capitaine de Vaisseau in the French Navy.

Under the regulations of the Society adopted July 4, 1800, whereby an hereditary member may formally introduce to the Society at an annual meeting his direct heir and prospective successor, ex-Gov. Lippitt presented his eldest son, Charles Warren Lippitt, Jr.

The secretary read a letter to the Society from His Excellency the Ambassador of France, M. Jusserand, now on a visit to his own country, in which he said: "I will join in thought the assembly which will gather at Newport on the Fourth of July and partake in the patriotic wishes which will then be expressed for the everlasting prosperity of both republics." Also a later letter from M. Desportes, Charge d'Affaires of France, expressing the same cordial sentiments and announcing the appointment of the Prince de Bearn of the French Embassy, to represent it at the celebration of Independence Day by the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Gen. Varnum read a minute on the death of the late Treasurer-General, Mr. Jackson, and offered resolutions in reference thereto, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. William Watts Sherman, chairman of the special committee of the Rhode Island Cincinnati on the preservation of the Revolutionary earthworks at Butt's Hill, the scene of the battle of Rhode Island of August 29, 1778, reported that the committee had had the earthworks mapped out and surveyed and had collected information regarding their present value. A memorial to the Legislature had been prepared, which would be presented at the first favorable opportunity. The members of this special committee are Mr. Sherman, ex-Supreme Court Justice Horatio Rogers, ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer, ex-United States Senator Sheffield, and ex-Secretary of State Addeman.

Ex-Gov. Lippitt, chairman of the special committee which had charge of the Revolutionary battle flags on the occasion of their removal with the other battle flags of the State, with public ceremonies, from the old State House to the new State Capitol in Providence, on October 17, 1903, made a report. The Revolutionary flags were those borne by the Rhode Island Continental line in the war and came into possession of The Cincinnati of Rhode Island at its close, and were presented by the Society to the State. They had been preserved in the old State House for upwards of one hundred and twenty years. By act of the Legislature, The Cincinnati are their custodians on all occasions of ceremony, and in the event of last October they were borne in the procession by a detail of the Society, which occupied the right of the line. The speech of presentation was made by the chairman of the committee.

A resolution was adopted directing the president to appoint a committee to investigate and consider the proposed incorporation of the Greene Monument Association, and recommend to

the Society appropriate action in connection therewith. The purpose of the proposed association is to unite with certain patriotic societies in making provision for the erection of an equestrian statue of Major-General Nathaniel Greene on the esplanade in front of the new Capitol at Providence. The estimated cost of the structure with appropriate surroundings, on the plan of the Washington statue in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, erected by The Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, is \$300,000. As members of this committee the president appointed Charles Warren Lippitt, George W. Olney and Edward Aborn Greene.

Mr. Sherman presented to the Society, on behalf of Mr. Arthur E. Johnstone, the composer, a copy of the score of his air for the hymn "America," for which the prize of a gold medal was awarded by the Society last year. This score was specially prepared for the Society by the composer, and was a duplicate of the one presented by him to the President of the United States.

An election of officers and of delegates to the General Society resulted as follows:

President, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D.; vice-president, Hon. James M. Varnum, A.M., LL.B.; secretary, Mr. George W. Olney, LL.B.; assistant secretary, Mr. Thomas Arnold Peirce; treasurer, Mr. William Dehon King, A.M.; assistant treasurer, Mr. William Blodget, A.M. Delegates to the General Society of the Order—Hon. James M. Varnum, Hon. Horatio Rogers, Dr. John Sullivan, Mr. William Dehon King, Hon. William Paine Sheffield. Alternates—Mr. George W. Olney, Mr. Edward Aborn Greene, Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt, Mr. Henry Jackson Brightman, Mr. William Watts Sherman.

President Gardiner was elected member of the standing committee of the General Society, and the Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D.D., was appointed chaplain of the State Society for the ensuing year.

In compliance with the regulations, the principles of the Order were read by Mr. Addeman, after which the Society adjourned sine die.

## CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

The custom of the Rhode Island Society of The Cincinnati has been to celebrate the Fourth of July in the old fashioned way with an oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence and other appropriate ceremonies.

The one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the day was commemorated by exercises in the Representatives' Hall of the old State House at Newport.

There was a large audience assembled at the invitation of The Cincinnati to take part in the ceremonies, there being present representatives of the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The president occupied the chair, and the program of exercises was as follows:

Prayer—Rev. William Wallace Greene, of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Introduction—Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., President of the Society.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence—Rev. Alva Edwin Carpenter, S. T. B., of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Song—"The Sword of Bunker Hill," Mr. Augustus Franklin Arnold, of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, the accompaniment by Mr. Albert Ross Parsons of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, President of the American College of Musicians, University of the State of New York.

Address—"The French Alliance," Mr. Charles Howland Russell, LL.D., of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Hymn—"America," by the assemblage. (The new air for which the gold medal of this Society was awarded was sung from the score distributed with the program.)

Benediction—Rev. Daniel Goodwin, D.D., of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

There was present at this celebration, as the representative of the Republic of France, the Prince de Bearn, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington. On the conclusion of Mr. Russell's eloquent and brilliant address on the "French Alliance" of the Revolution, the Prince de Bearn spoke upon the subject, expressing his deep interest in the observations of the orator.

## THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The by-laws of the Rhode Island Cincinnati require the members to dine together on the Fourth of July, and the function was observed this year at the Casino in Newport, in the even-



ing. Among the guests were the Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island (the Governor being absent from the State), the Prince de Bearn, Capt. William W. Mead, U. S. N., commanding the Newport station; Col. William Ennis, U. S. A., commandant at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor; Lieut.-Col. Andrew H. Russell, U. S. A., ordnance department; Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Dr. Valentine Mott Francis, Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, Arthur W. Dennis, President of the Sons of the American Revolution; Dr. Elmer Lee of New York; Samuel F. Huntington, Clarence C. Olney, Jr., and Dr. H. F. Copeland.

In accordance with the ancient custom of the Society, thirteen toasts were proposed at the dinner, the following being the past prandial program: (The date printed with each toast was that when it was originally proposed at a dinner of The Cincinnati):

- I. The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784). Response by His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Utter.
- II. The Memory of His Excellency General Washington, our First President-General (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1800). Drunk standing and in silence.
- III. The Order of The Cincinnati. Instituted by the Officers of the War of the Revolution. Its Principles are Immutable (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 25th October, 1784). Response by ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt.
- IV. The Continental Line of the Revolution (Major General the Marquis de Lafayette's Toast in the Rhode Island State Society of The Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784). Response by Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, President of the Sons of the Revolution of Rhode Island.
- V. "The Town of Newport" (President General Washington's Toast at Newport, 17th August, 1790). Response by His Honor Mayor Boyle.
- VI. The American Army—Ever Ready to Defend the Honor and Independence of these United States (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1798). Response by Col. Andrew H. Russell, U. S. A.
- VII. The American Navy—May Its Victories in War Command Peace, and Its Increase in Peace Prevent War (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1800). Response by Capt. William W. Mead, U. S. N.
- VIII. The American Flag—The Emblem of Liberty Throughout the World (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1786). Response by Arthur W. Dennis, President of the Sons of the American Revolution of Rhode Island.
- IX. Our Great and Good Ally, the French Nation (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1794). Response by Hon. James M. Varnum.
- X. The Constitution of the United States (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1790). Response by Gen. Hazard Stevens.
- XI. The Ever Glorious Fourth of July, 1776 (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1793). Response by Rev. Dr. Daniel Goodwin.
- XII. The Battle of Rhode Island, 29th August, 1778 (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784). Response by Dr. V. Mott Francis, President of Newport Historical Society.
- XIII. Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America (President General Washington's Toast to the Continental Officers in the Cantonments, near Newburgh, N. Y., 19th April, 1783). Response by Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Governor of the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants.

At the conclusion of General Varnum's response to the toast to the French Nation, he proposed the health of President Loubet, to which the Prince de Bearn responded in French.

#### COLONIAL DAMES ACTIVE.

Mrs. Frank L. Vance states that the Society is doing much work in restoring buildings which have a connection with the early history in this country. Among them she instances the first church at Jamestown, Va., built upon the site of the landing of the colonists there. The Milwaukee Society voted \$100 to this fund.

#### COLONIAL DAMES' RECEPTION.

The Colonial Dames of America did honor at the World's Fair to their national president, Mrs. Herbert A. Clarborne, of Richmond, Va. The arrangements included a reception tendered by the board of lady managers of the Exposition. Addresses

were made by President D. R. Francis of the Exposition; Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the board of lady managers; Dr. Horace N. Spencer, governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and General George H. Shields, first vice-president general of the national society, Sons of the American Revolution.

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The monument marking the sit of Fort Mary, erected by the Rebecca Emery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Fort Hill, Biddeford Pool, is completed. The base is about five feet square. The monument is of rough stone, ten feet high, and has set in it a slate slab with an inscription, "Fort Mary, 1710-1902. Rebecca Emery Chapter, Biddeford." It looks as substantial as the hill on which it is built.

On Tuesday, June 7, the Manhattan Chapter of the D. A. R. enjoyed a day at Averne, where they were the guest of Mrs. William Cummings Story, the regent. The party went down in special cars, and on their arrival a luncheon was served. This was followed by a varied and delightful program of music and recitations. Francis Walker gave one of his inimitable renderings of an old English ballad. Katherine Kidder recited in a charming manner, Mr. Dudley sang, and the Countess of Castle-Vocchio gave a very dramatic rendering of "Perdita's Soliloquy." Others contributed to the entertainment, and all the numbers on the program were ably rendered. Before train time ample opportunity was given to enjoy a stroll on the board walk and watch the surf. The members of the Chapter present, together with the invited guests, numbered about fifty, and they all agreed that they had never passed a more delightful day. Among those present were Mrs. Charles Terry, State regent; Mrs. James Griswold Wenty, first vice-regent of the Chapter; Mrs. Parker, regent of the Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Col. Sprague; Mrs. Osborne, who arranged the entertainment so much enjoyed; Mrs. F. DuB. Hudler, regent of the Bronx Chapter; Mrs. McDonald, and Mrs. Cora Welles Trow.

#### A CHILD OF THE CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER.

At the last meeting of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, D. A. R., of which Mrs. Hamilton Ward is the regent, held in Friendship, with the State regent, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, present, a very interesting interruption was made in the program, of the afternoon by Mrs. Ward announcing that word had been received of the advent of a little daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Rice of Friendship, and that the mother, who is a member of Catherine Schuyler Chapter, said that the 15-minutes-old baby should be called Catherine Schuyler. Congratulations were unanimously voted to Mr. and Mrs. Rice and baby, with the request that the Chapter be invited to the baptism when it should be christened Catherine Schuyler. Mr. Rice is a man very well known throughout the State.

#### D. A. R. MONUMENT FOR NORWALK.

The dedication of the monument commemorating the destruction of Norwalk by the British general, Tryon, on July 11, 1779, was marked by an outpouring of the citizens of this historic town. The monument was placed on what is known as Tryon's or Grumman's Hill, in East Avenue. Companies F and D acted as a military escort for Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, under whose auspices the monument was secured. Among those who took part in the celebration were Governor Chamberlain, Congressman E. J. Hill, A. Homer Byington, United States Consul at Naples; Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Connecticut, and Mrs. Charles Terry, New York State regent, Daughters of the American Revolution. The monument was presented to the town by Mrs. Jabez Backus, regent of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

A luncheon and reception under the auspices of the New York State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, will be given at Hotel Astor on November 30, which promises to be one of the most attractive entertainments ever given by the Society. Miss Josephine Wandell is chairman of the entertainment committee.

The October social day of Chiorean, which occurred on the twentieth of the month, was under the direction of the committee on education, Mrs. Henry Powell, chairman, who presented an interesting program concerning "Revolutionary Days." The

American and French revolutions, with the Marquis de Lafayette and Benjamin Franklin as connecting links were touched upon by the following members and guests of the club: Mrs. Daniel Simmons, "The Marquis de Lafayette;" Miss Susan Chase, "The Story of a French Chateau;" Miss Adelaide Pollock, "The Marsellaise;" Clayton Meeker Hamilton, "Benjamin Franklin." The program contained patriotic songs, among others the famous "Yankee Doodle," as first sung by the American Army. Mrs. Denniston was heard in several French songs. The decorations were appropriate to the subject of the day.

### THE MAID OF BEDLOE'S ISLE.

BY REV. SIPKO REDERUS.

Yes, here I stand on Bedloe's Isle,  
This ground is all my own;  
It's right—no one should with me rule:  
I rule—*must* rule alone.  
My face looks grave, you say? It does;  
I wear no servile smile;  
Still through my features you may read  
My sweetness all the while.  
This Torch you see? I lift it high,  
That all may have the light  
Of glorious liberty and peace,  
To groan no more in night.  
This volume in my left arm here,  
It is the Law of Right  
For all; no one shall wrench it from  
My hand and arm of might.  
For many years I have stood here,  
Guiding the oppressed this way,  
And all who came confessed: "It's well  
Beneath sweet Freedom's sway."  
And here I do expect to stay,  
To all the world a friend,  
But foe implacable to all  
Who'll try my reign to end.  
Yes, I stand high on Bedloe's Isle,  
I kiss the passing cloud:  
A Queen, the mightiest one on earth,  
A Goddess, strong and proud.  
But one stands higher than I do—  
God—who has placed me here;  
My Law is founded on His Law,  
Him I'll obey and fear.  
Around my head his lightning bolts  
Oft' play; let them strike me.  
If God's light no more radiates from  
My Torch of Liberty.  
Yes, then to atoms dash my form,  
To sink into the sea,  
With this grand realm of mine, they call  
Now: "Land of Liberty."  
And the old ocean take our place,  
The ocean true and free,  
Chanting a requiem o'er our grave,  
Wailing eternally.

CANASTOTA, N. Y.

### WOULD SCRUB A GODDESS.

That the Goddess of Liberty needs her gown sponged and cleaned was the decision of the Political Study Club women reached, following a discussion of her seeming neglect by the Government. Just how her robes are to be cleaned the women did not say, but that her pedestal needs attention was insisted on, and a way to hurry the repairs is to be found in executive session.

We are losing reverence when we neglect our beautiful statue on Bedloe's Island," said Lillie Devereaux Blake, with heat. "And though we are great, we have a great deal to learn from other nations in regard to art and the care of our treasures."

Then the president called Mrs. Charles Goldizer, whose paper was on "The Influence of the Modern Press." A discussion was started at once.

"Why, ladies," said Mrs. A. Johnson, in a grieved tone, "an editor told me the other day that were it not for women there would be no yellow journalism."

"Well!" said Mrs. Coyle, dryly, "since the days of Adam all the evil that has fallen to the lot of humanity has been fastened on women."—*New York Press*.

### RUINS OF THE OGLETHORPE'S FORT MARKED.

The Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution have unveiled at Frederica, near Brunswick, Ga., a bronze tablet, marking the ruins of the fort erected by General Oglethorpe at that point.

Pope Pius X. has sent a tree from the Vatican garden and King Edward VII. of England has sent three oaks and the roots of six wild primroses to the Madison, Ind., Daughters of the Revolution to be planted in John Paul Memorial Park in that city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1, 1904.

MR. LOUIS CORNISH, EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

Noticing in your latest paper, the query concerning painting called "Spirit of Seventy-Six." I myself was greatly interested in that painting, owing to a very strong likeness to the men of my husband's family, and then, too, was told an ancestor posed for the old man. As I was anxious to know if this was so, I made an investigation. Finally I received a letter from Mr. Henry C. Sparhawk, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Abbot Hall, Marblehead, Mass. In answering mine he says the face of the drummer boy is that of Gen. Deverenx's youngest son. That of the other drummer is the face of the father of the painter, the Rev. Mr. Willard, a Methodist minister. That of the fifer is the fifer of the 40th Ohio Regiment.

Enclosed with this letter of information was the following:

"Cleveland, Ohio, April 27, 1880:—My Dear Mr. Appleton—It seems most fitting that this particular picture of Willard's should become permanently identified with the town of Marblehead, whose history is so interwoven with Colonial and Revolutionary times, and whose patriotism shows forth in every epoch of the nation's life.

"The artist has struck with a master's hand the chord of patriotic devotion, grand and ennobling in its effect, and breathing through his creation the loftiest spirit of self consecration in the fulfillment of 'Simple Duty,' which hath no place for fear. Well and proper it is, therefore, that the picture should stand as a witness and teacher upon rock-ribbed Marblehead, that those coming after us who look upon it may be strengthened by its inspiration. I may be pardoned for saying that for myself the painting has had an extraordinary interest. Unknown to me, Mr. Willard selected my youngest son as a model for the 'drummer boy,' and the likeness proved to be striking. Possibly the artist discovered a spirit in the boy, whose great great grandfather, John Deverenx, was an officer of Glover's Marblehead Brigade of the Revolution, and whose great grandfather was born in the camp of the Connecticut Army at Winter Hill, in May, 1776. I trust that the picture will be acceptable to the townspeople generally and remain sincerely yours,

"J. H. DEVERENX."

I thought possibly you would like this true history of the painting, and, furthermore, I was disappointed to learn that none of our family heroes were connected with it, though the resemblance is perfect. Sincerely yours,

MRS. ORVILLE DWIGHT BALDWIN.

1000 Green Street.

November Special—The first of a great series to run for more than a year—The Home Life of Geo. R. Wendling, by P. M. Pearson.

Illustrated by photographs taken especially for *Talent*. "Maplehurst," Charlestown, W. Va., is one of the old Virginia homes of Washington's time. The atmosphere of the olden day still pervades the place, and to visit it is like reading one of Mary Johnson's romances.

Though repeatedly importuned, Mr. Wendling has never before allowed photographs of "Maplehurst" to be taken. But the November *Talent* will have ten pictures of the venerable old place, its spacious halls, library and porches.

The writer of the article was a guest at "Maplehurst" for two days, which were spent wandering about the farm, driving to old plantations in the valley, chatting in the library, or lounging on the broad veranda.

The article is delightful reading.

There is no better representative of the lyceum platform to-day than George R. Wendling.

Have your subscription begin with November.—*Talent*, 1224 Land Title Building, Philadelphia—\$1.00 a year.

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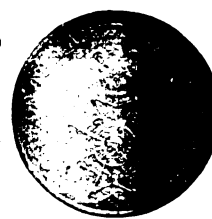
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DR. JOHN ANDREW HOLMES, who lives just opposite the "Sage of Sunnycrest," will write of BOB BURDETTE.

REV. JOHN RANDOLPH SMITH, of Omaha, will write of BISHOP C. C. McCABE, whose "Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" is one of the great lectures since the war.

There is no more interesting figure in modern church history than BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, whose life work will be presented by DR. FRANK C. LOCKWOOD, of Allegheny College.

The bachelor home of the genial Hoosier poet, the greatest of our author-readers, JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, will be described by DR. ROBERT MCINTYRE, who for fifteen years has been a friend of Riley's.

Dr. N. M. WATERS will write of his intimate friend, DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, of Plymouth Church.

No man on the lecture platform presents so great a contrast in his home life and platform work as SAM JONES. MR. C. H. MOONEY, who for years was Sam Jones' manager, will give the readers of TALENT some most interesting pictures of Sam Jones in his home.

The best known temperance reformer of our time, JOHN G. WOOLLEY, will be presented by his friend and former co-worker, LOU J. BEAUCHAMP.

The busiest and among the greatest of our lyceum orators is RUSSELL H. CONWELL. This article will be written by ORA SAMUEL GRAY.

There will also be articles on the home life of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Dr. Robert W. McIntyre, Mark Twain, Susan B. Anthony, Mary Livermore, Dr. Robert Collyer, Bishop C. H. Fowler and so on through the list of great living lecturers.

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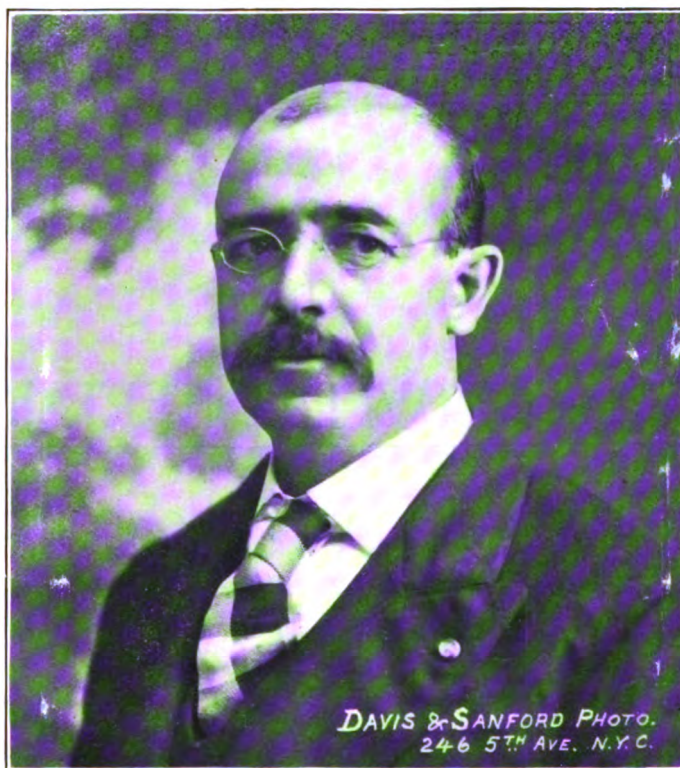
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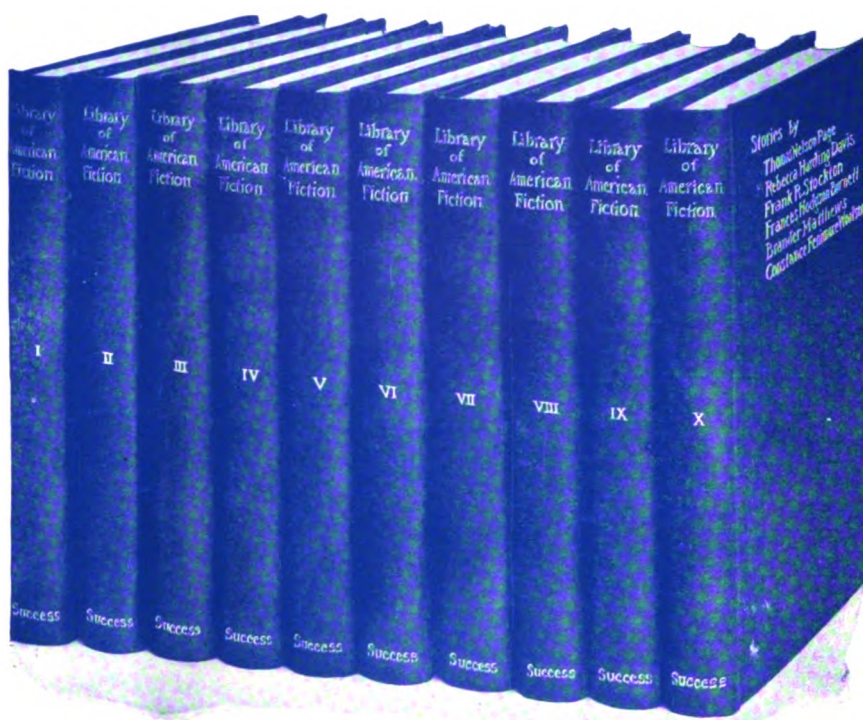
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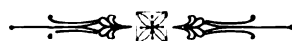
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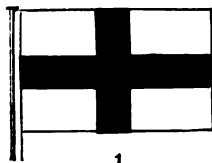
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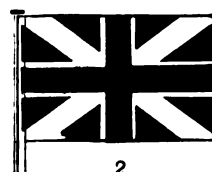
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## COLONIAL, REVOLUTIONARY, 1812 AND "OLD GLORY"



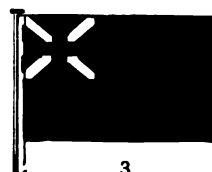
1

Sebastian Cabot landed at Labrador 1497, and planted on North American soil the Red Cross flag of England, the Ensign of King Henry the Seventh.



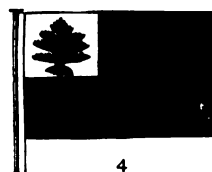
2

The flag of England, our Mother Country, was our flag from the landing of the Mayflower, 1620, until June 14th, 1777. In 1606 Scotland was added to England, and the White Cross of St. Andrew was placed upon the National flag, changing the field from white to blue, by order of King James I, and was called Union or King's Colors. It was used in Massachusetts Colony in 1634.



3

1707 the color of the flag was changed from blue to crimson, and the two crosses on a blue field were placed in the upper corner. This flag was called the "Cromwell Flag."



4

The Colonies used the King's Colors, and when the Cromwell Flag was adopted (1707) used it with modifications, as placing a pine tree on a white field, in lieu of the crosses. This, and



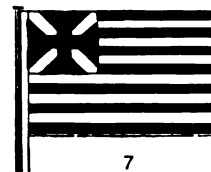
5

The plain white flag with a pine tree, were regarded as the flags of Massachusetts Colony for some time. In 1775 the Pine Tree flag was decided on for our vessels.

The Southern States, or then Colonies, from 1776 to 1777, used the Snake flag.



6

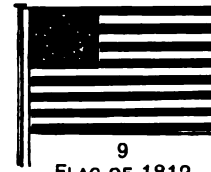


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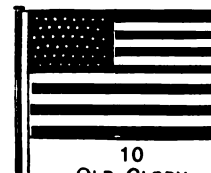
8

REVOLUTIONARY FLAG



9

FLAG OF 1812



10

OLD GLORY

The first striped flag was raised at Washington's Headquarters, Cambridge, Mass., January 2nd, 1776. It was called the "Cambridge Flag," and known in England as the "Rebellious Stripes." Lieut. John Paul Jones hoisted this flag on his vessel the "Alfred," and said "The flag of America floats for the first time over an American Man-of-War."

June 14th, 1777, Betsy Ross made the first flag of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes.

Vermont was added to the Union in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792. In consequence two additional stars and stripes were added to the flag, making a flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. This was the flag of the War of 1812, and was known as "The Star-Spangled Banner."

April 4th, 1818, a bill was passed by Congress, reducing the number of stripes to thirteen, and increasing the number of stars to one for each State.

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. XI.

DECEMBER, 1904.

No. 4

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ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1904.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir:—I wish to acknowledge receipt of the National Register, S. A. R. This beautiful book needs more than a mere acknowledgment. It is a wonder how you could furnish as fine a work for the price asked. I feel sure that every member would have one could they but see a sample copy. Yours truly,

F. WHITE.

The National Society, S. A. R., publish annually a year book without illustrations and with a paper cover that few members or others see.

For the amount expended on this work we agreed to give the National Society, S. A. R., 500 copies of the book so highly recommended by our compatriot, but the Board of Management thought otherwise.

Living in a farm house near Taunton, Mass., is the last descendant of the Massasoit Indians, Princess Teweelerna of the Wampanoags. She is called Miss Mitchell by her neighbors. Her face, it is said, is of the pure olive type so rarely seen, and, although sixty-seven, she is in full possession of her mental and physical vigor.

The series of lectures on Colonial Life can be secured without much expense by Chapters in distant localities by consulting the Editor of this paper.

There is an infant industry in patriotic periodicals that takes a great interest in our health, and when we do not appear on time hope enters its breast that our demise is a fact. Whereas a cause for delay is that if we were on time there would be no reason for the being of the infant, and it would do the dying act. On account of these delays on our part he insinuated that our obituaries could not be written until the persons were dead and forgotten. The dictionary says it is not good form to write obituaries until a person is dead, but we keep several on hand for emergencies.

The Editor of this paper attended a seance at the Arsenal in Central Park, held by the Commissioner of Parks, for the purpose (like Paris of old awarding the apple) of hearing arguments in relation to the disposition of the historic Jumel mansion.

The Commissioner, probably, heard reasons given that surprised him, as he has at the present time letters of which the following are samples that were used by the Editor of this paper in 1899, which influenced the city to preserve this place:

## EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

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.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Compatriot:—I am in receipt of your letter, and approve the plans to have the city own the Jumel mansion. I will do whatever I can to promote the plan.

CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW.

And about fifty more of the same sort, but at that time there was no effort made by the Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution to influence the city to preserve it, and his presence at this late day does not show good taste.

The City Record of about that date mentions the fact that L. H. Cornish was the person who started the movement, but from the looks of the ladies present they were so young at that time they may have forgotten.

However, that is neither here nor there. It has been purchased by the city, and now remains to be disposed of that it may do the most good to the many, and while we do not represent any of the direct descendants of Gen. Washington as the Tammany Senator claimed the Dames did, we do say that we are the only man who can conciliate all the D. A. R. and not give a Dame a cold look, and the Park Commissioner can save himself nervous prostration by appointing us curator in charge of Washington's Headquarters.

**BUNKER HILL.**

There was Howe within the valley,  
 He alone could lead them on,  
 And behind him marched the stormers,  
 At the first blush of the dawn;  
 'Cross the valley, up the hillside,  
 At the nooning of the day,  
 Where behind the rude abattis  
 The embattled farmers lay.

There was Prescott on the hilltop,  
 Standing on the wall alone,  
 While around him lay his rebels  
 Little feared and all unknown;  
 There was Warren in the trenches  
 Passing 'round from man to man,  
 Smiling as he paused to watch them  
 Sift the powder in the pan.

Deep and loud the ships' guns bellowed,  
 Ball and shell screamed 'cross the Bay,  
 Tore away the rude abattis  
 Where the rebel farmers lay;  
 There was Stark to guard the lowlands,  
 Where the Mystic gurgles still—  
 Stark behind the hay-thatched breastworks  
 On the slopes of Bunker Hill.

Time and time the English stormers  
 Turned their faces toward the foe—  
 Black as hell the gruesome muzzles  
 Frowned above them row on row,  
 Waiting ominously for them,  
 Waiting till beyond recall  
 They should pass within the shadow  
 Of that grim and silent wall.

Time and time those gruesome muzzles  
 Leapt from darkness into light;  
 Time and time the black smoke lowered  
 To obscure the bloody sight.  
 Then again a fearful silence—  
 There in windrows stiff and still  
 Lay the valiant English stormers  
 On the slopes of Bunker Hill.

There was Howe within the valley,  
 Urging on a new attack;  
 There was Prescott on the hilltop,  
 Striving hard to keep them back;  
 There was Charlestown, black and blazing,  
 There the hill lay steeped in red;  
 There, too, lay the noble Warren,  
 In the rebel trenches—dead.

Time and time the world has listened  
 To the story often told:  
 To the story of oppression,  
 And the tyranny of old—  
 Tho' the battle's roar is ended,  
 Loud its echo ranges still:  
 'Tis the voice of Freedom thund'ring  
 From the slopes of Bunker Hill.

FLOYD D. RAZE.

**BE AMERICANS!**

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst.

There are men and women in America who seem to feel complimented when told that they resembled some other nationality than their own—that they suggest the English, the French or Spanish type, and we all know apologies for American citizens who imitate the English walk, dress and accent. Our societies of "Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution" and Colonial Dames are excellent antidotes for this ape-like tendency, but we need some stronger stimulus toward national pride.

All men and women whose parents were born in America ought to feel it a reflection upon their good sense when accused of seeming to be other than out-and-out Americans in speech, manner and ideas. Of course, Americans are composite beings, with many inheritances, but the real, genuine American should feel that he needs no foreign brand to pass him into public favor.

He should not consent to being a poor imitation or an echo. The American man or woman should glory in the national characteristics. These characteristics, at their best, are self-respect, independence, courage of convictions, ambition for individual achievement and freedom from whatever restraints of customs are narrowing to self-development or usefulness toward humanity.

These qualities are the result of national and social conditions. However educated or cultured the genuine American becomes, he never loses these characteristics, because he breathes them in with the air he takes into his lungs from birth. He never becomes a toady, or a sycophant, or a slave to conventions. He never reaches the point where he is ashamed to say that his father was or is in business, and he always feels restless if he has nothing to do himself, in this age of action and endeavor.

If you, sir, or miss, or madam are boasting that your family has never worked, you have lost your true American spirit, and you should make haste to leave your country for your country's good. If you are flattered at being thought "foreign" and are attempting to strengthen the impression by cultivating a foreign accent or manner, then we no longer need you in our midst.

If you, Miss Columbia, are sighing for the attentions of men born and reared in other lands, and comparing them with your own countrymen to the disparagement of the latter, then the pride America has in her daughters must be denied you, and her one wish will be to have some visitor remove you from her shores.

If you intend to remain in America, be an American in the best sense of that word.

If you cannot become the best of your own kind, get away from us and do not offend our taste and pride by showing us what miserable imitation of something else you are.

**DESCENDANTS OF KING ALFRED.**

It has been commonly assumed that royal descent is very uncommon and that when it does occur it is found almost solely in the families of our older aristocracy. This is a strange mistake. We have personally known men and women in a very humble class of life whose descent from Alfred is as unimpeachable as that of royalty itself, says a London journal.



## THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared.

The two streets intersected at this corner, leaving four directions which might be followed. At Mr. Watson's suggestion, we decided to each search up a different street.

My course brought me back past the entrance to Mr. Watson's house, a few steps from the corner. As I was going by, the door opened and Elizabeth appeared with a lighted lantern, which I seized. Elizabeth hadn't lost her head entirely. The servants, four of them, and women, grouped together in a frightened bunch behind her.

Ten yards up the street I found a man skulking behind a tree. And as I held up my light I beheld the face that Margery had seen at the window; then I understood why she had been startled. I had met my double—Bezaleel Gillum!

Dropping the lantern, I seized him by the throat.

## XIV.

When Margery left us in the dining room she went directly to the street door, as if some irresistible force from without drew her there. She opened the door and stepped outside; it was then that the cat again acted so strangely.

Margery passed, with fast-beating heart, step by step to the sidewalk, absolutely unable to turn back and avoid the danger that awaited her.

A bony hand clutched her shoulder, and wheeling round, she beheld the haggard face of Mary Gillum, the witch.

Following her scream she remembered a great dizziness and darkness, which lasted she knew not how long. Next, a struggle to awaken from a depressing, helpless state which seemed not unconsciousness, nor yet a condition in which she might grasp clearly what had happened and where she was. Then, like one who had been deep in the water, and felt herself rising, rising up to the top, at last her senses came back with a rush.

She found herself upon the ground in some dark place surrounded by bushes. Her hands were tied behind her back with a handkerchief, and something had been stuffed into her mouth to silence her. And the witch! She leaned over Margery, quite cognizant of her returning senses, so that when the girl's eyes opened they were met at once by a glance from this unwholesome being that made her heartily wish she might lapse into unconsciousness again.

Margery saw a lantern swinging up the street at her left, but a few steps off. I had just come from the house, but had not yet discovered Bezaleel. An instant later she heard sounds of a short struggle ('twas decidedly brief. Bezaleel had a club concealed behind him, and dealt me a stunning blow on the head, which caused me to lose interest in life temporarily. Dr. Hopper afterwards remarked that I had a singularly thick skull). When I fell, I fell upon the lantern and smashed it. Aunt Elizabeth and the servants heard the noise, and as soon as they could get a man—the first to return chanced to be the watch, they went up cautiously and found my prostrate body.

In the meantime other things had happened. After I fell and Margery heard the screeching of the servants at the house, a man sprang through the bushes. She found an opportunity then to see his face again, for he knelt down and brought this part of him so close to her own that she was quite convinced of its material aspect, and likewise considerably startled at its resemblance to mine.

"Don't I look like *him*?" he asked, leering as she had seen him at the window. Margery, being carefully gagged, could not express an opinion.

"You'll see so much of me for a few days that there's little chance of your missing him," continued Bezaleel.

"He, he, he!" laughed Mary Gillum. "You're alike as two peas."

"We're going for a little trip into the woods to-night," went on Bezaleel. "'Tis a nice night for a journey, eh?"

Margery's heart failed her. She heard the wind wail through the naked tree boughs like some distressed spirit. It had grown cold, too. Mary Gillum drew her shawl round her thin shoulders and shivered.

"Well, then, why so slow?" she shrilled impatiently. Shall we stay here and wait for them to find us? The very dew is frosting on our heads. She emphasized this utterance with a slight tap of her cane on Bezaleel's shoulder.

"Don't touch me, old woman!" he exclaimed, drawing away in aversion. "Keep your staff for others, and try no witcheries with me." Then he arose.

"You are right about going. Let us be off," he added, listening apprehensively.

"Naught but wind! naught but wind!" cried Mary Gillum. "The devil is whistling loud. 'Come, my love,' she said to Margery. "You shall go with me to the witch dance to-night. I promised ye before."

Bezaleel raised the girl to her feet. She felt weak and queer.

"You're going with us now, my lady fair," he said roughly. "You can't talk, and you're not strong enough to help yourself. We're going a dark, lonesome way, and will meet nobody. Come!"

Margery shrank back. Mary Gillum seized her arm to urge her along, but Margery shook the hand off with a gesture of abhorrence, then impulsively turned on her heel and ran with all the strength she could muster toward the street, only to be caught by Bezaleel, and compelled to walk between them in another direction.

An hour later, after a hurried, silent walk over frosted turf, through dark, rough lanes and narrow cow-paths, meeting no one, for Bezaleel had stealthily watched their route and drawn into hiding on several occasions, they arrived at a distance which, in his judgment, brought them beyond the chances of being interfered with. He therefore considerably removed the encumbrance from Margery's mouth and released her hands from the handkerchief which had fettered them.

Mary Gillum had all along kept up the quick pace that Bezaleel had set, with a limping, uneven gait, assisted by her staff, and uttering vain remonstrances now and then at his haste. Now she sat down panting upon a log. Margery, being not loath to rest, seated herself as far away from the old woman as the few feet of log would allow. But the latter was still too distressed to notice her.

If Bezaleel had expected Margery, when he gave her this first opportunity to speak, to abuse him roundly, as he deserved, he was mistaken. The girl leaned forward, her face in her hands, not a syllable passing her lips until he spoke himself.

"I'm sorry I hadn't a horse to bring you on," he remarked. "'Twas rough to make a lady hasten so. We've a spell farther to go to-night yet—unless you prefer to sleep on the ground." He had been standing until this; now he sat down on the log beside Margery.

Tired as she was, Margery instantly arose.

Mary Gillum struck Bezaleel smartly over the back with her stick.

"Get up, you dog!" she cried. "Where are your manners?" Can't you see you're not welcome?"

"I only wanted to show her my face again. *He's* not here, but *I* am! Ha, ha, ha!" And Bezaleel got up, insisting, with mock urbanity, that Margery should resume her seat. She did not require much urging.

"He grabbed me by the throat," said Bezaleel, with a sneer; "but I laid him out with a neat one on the head. You won't see *his* face soon."

Bezaleel had resented Margery's refusal to sit by him, and sought this method of retaliation. Then she spoke for the first time.

"You mean that you have killed him?"

Bezaleel laughed roughly. "Perchance I have, perchance not," he answered. "But I thought 'twould make you speak."

"I know not what your villainous purpose may be," said Margery, "but I suppose I shall before long."

"Right you are," replied Bezaleel. "You shall know this very night."

Mary Gillum, having quite recovered from her unusual exertion, here laughed with the knave.

"Aye, you shall know to-night," she said, siding up the log nearer Margery. "There'll be bright lights and a cheerful rousing fire, and a glass of something to cheer us up," said Bezaleel. "And something else to cheer *you* up." Then both he and the hag laughed loud and long.

"But before we get there, I promise you another cheerful time," cried the latter. "There'll be dancing and song in the forest such as ye never saw before—he, he, he!" And she poked Bezaleel playfully with her stick, much to his annoyance.

"Come, my pretty one, cheer up," said Bezaleel, leaning over and bringing his face nearer to Margery's, and speaking lower. "I'm not such a bad one! *I've* good looks. If you like him, why not *me*?"

Margery pushed his arm away from her so vigorously that Bezaleel was not only surprised, but injured in feeling, and likewise discouraged. Mary Gillum, having divined his meaning, though she had not heard a word, took him aside and whispered something in his ear which may also have made him act with better grace toward the girl.

They proceeded through the frosted forest for another tedious length. It was obvious that Mary Gillum had another object from that pursued by Bezaleel. And finally they reached the spot to which she had been leading them.

And here Margery was allowed to rest again—and witness the weirdest scene that had ever met her eyes.

The clouds had scattered enough to dispel the opaque darkness which had enveloped the wood, for the translucent light from a partially obscured moon entered the clearing where the trio had stopped.

Waiting in this vague light were three of Mary Gillum's companions: three crack-voiced, crooked-backed, aged women. Popular excitement on the subject of witchcraft had lately seized the people of eastern New England with the infection of some wide-spreading fever. These four were among those whom common prejudice had stamped as witches. And they seemed to thoroughly enjoy this invidious distinction—until the authorities began to hang witches by the wholesale.

"Why so late, sister?" cried one; then, perceiving Margery: "Who's the maiden ye bring? Another disciple to the devil? Has she come to sign her name in the black man's book and dance with us this night?"

"She'll be one of us before long, fear not," answered Mary Gillum, laughing fiendishly.

They gathered about Margery, laid their scrawny hands upon her hair and face, and thrust their haggish countenances close to hers.

"Such hair for the black man!" said one.

"Such skin!" said another.

"And what eyes!" said the last.

Bezaleel pushed them away.

"Leave the girl alone!" he cried. "And go on with your devilish fooleries by yourselves. If you don't hurry," he added in an undertone to Mary Gillum, "I'll be off without you. He said midnight, you know."

"Come!" cried Mary to the other three, "she'll not dance with us yet, but have her we will some fine night not far hence. Come, sisters, let's on with the dance."

"We'll dance while the moon shines!" cried another. "Come, sisters, round the sycamore tree."

And the four hags, joining hands, revolved round the tree, singing, as they swung, the following:

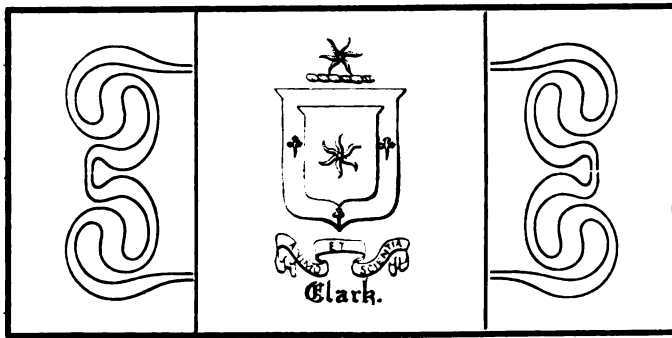
#### FIRST WITCH.

"I saw dame Brady sitting alone,  
And I dried up the marrow within her hip-bone.  
When she arose she could scarcely limp,—  
Why did I do it? She called me foul imp!"

#### SECOND WITCH.

"I scratched the Justice's swine on the head,  
When he wakes in the morning he'll find them dead.  
And I saw the pirates land on the shore,  
Loaded with gold, but crimsoned with gore."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



### CLARK.

By ELEANOR LEXINGTON, in *Evening Press*,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The name Clark is derived from "clericus," meaning a priest, or one connected with the service of the church. At first the term was used only to designate those in clerical orders, but as in early times the church was the only source of learning, any person who had been educated by the clergy eventually came to be called a "clerk." The designation was finally given to all who were able to read and write.

So distinguished a name was eagerly coveted. Hence its frequency, many people adding "le clerk" to their names. This was finally dropped, and only Clerk left, or, as it was pronounced, Clark. The final "e" is an addition in later times.

Compounds of the name are Beauclerk, the good Clark; Mauclerk, the bad Clark; Kenclerk, the knowing Clark; and Petyclerk, the little Clark.

The name Milo le Clerk is found in the "One Hundred Rolls," compiled in the reign of Edward I., which contain records of the persons who owned lands in the time of William the Conqueror, for which they paid rent in money, sheep or hens, or gave their service as soldiers. Several Domesday tenants are designated "Clericus."

An interesting tradition connects the Clark family by marriage with that of Joseph of Arimathea. After the Crucifixion, Joseph was banished from Judea. In company with Philip the Apostle, Mary, Martha, Lazarus and a servant, Marcilla, he was put into a vessel without sails or oars, and set adrift, to perish on the sea. The ship was thrown upon the French coast. Joseph finally found his way to Britain, where he founded a church at Glastonbury, to which place thousands of the devout, in the Middle Ages, journeyed every year to see the blossoming of the sacred thorn on Christmas day.

Upon what authority the tradition of the connection of the family of Clark with Joseph rests, history maintains a discreet silence. It gives the tradition, and leaves the rest to the imagination.

A tradition which has been the source of much romantic speculation relates to the first of the name in the New World. Richard Clarke, a Mayflower passenger, was one of the seven who died in the first sickness, and he left no descendants. The tradition concerns a Thomas Clarke. Was he the mate of the Mayflower? The story goes that he was the first of that company of pilgrims to put foot on the soil of the New World. He landed on an island in Plymouth Harbor, now called Clarke Island, supposedly in honor of the mate. If he was one of the officers of the Mayflower, he probably went back to England and did not return until three years later, when the records show that a Thomas Clarke landed in New England. He was a man of education, a representative to the

General Court, and was employed to audit the accounts of Plymouth colony.

Perhaps he was one of the trio—Joseph and Bray Clarke being the others—of whom it was inscribed upon a tombstone in the Dorchester cemetery:

"Here lie three Clarkes, their accounts are even,  
Entered on earth, and carried up to heaven."

Among the early settlers was Joseph Clarke, who was born in Suffolk, England. He came over in the "Mary and John" in 1630. William Clarke was one of the twelve who came over with Winthrop in 1632 and founded Ipswich, Massachusetts. John Clarke came in the "Elizabeth" in 1634. An interesting relic is the Clark Bible, which was brought over from England in 1637 by Dr. John Clark, and is still extant. Its records go back almost to the founding of the family in England.

Two Pilgrim Fathers who were prominent in Colonial wars were Lieutenant William Clarke, who came over in the "Mary and John," and Captain David Clark, who came from Chester, England, in 1640, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. Joseph Clark served in King Philip's war. It is recorded that he received, on March 24, 1676, as compensation for certain services in that campaign, 00, 09, 04—a very modest sum, so far as appearances go.

As majors, captains, sergeants, ensigns, drummers, fifers, as well as in the rank and file, the Clarks have worthy war records. Arnold, Joseph, Phineas, and William Clark were signers of the town Declaration of Independence of Westerly, Rhode Island; and Abraham Clark wrote his name so large upon the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, that King George could read it without putting on his spectacles.

Jonas Clark, a clergyman of Lexington, Massachusetts, was an ardent patriot. The night before the first bloodshed of the Revolution, April 18, 1775, he was entertaining Samuel Adams and John Hancock at his house when Paul Revere gave the warning of the approach of the expedition sent by Gage, one of the objects of which was to surprise and capture those two patriots. When Clark was asked by Hancock whether his people would fight, he replied:

"I have trained them for this very hour. They will fight, and, if need be, die under the very shadow of the house of God."

Only a few rods from his house the first blood of the Revolution was shed on the following day. The men who fell were the clergyman's parishioners. "From this day," he exclaimed, on seeing their dead bodies, "will be dated the liberty of the world!"

The Clark arms reproduced are sable, a mullet of six points, pierced, or, within a bordure argent, charged with three cross crosslets, fitchee of the field. Crest, a mullet of six points, argent. Motto, "Animo et Scientia."

### ENTERED THE NEW LIFE.

The many friends of Compatriot Albert J. Squier may send him congratulations and household utensils, as he has departed from the lone role of single unhappiness and become the contented protector of one woman, where before he was the champion of many. His friends of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., presented him with a silver remembrance and hearty congratulations, both of which he richly deserved, for he was one of the few S. A. R. members that gave his time that others might enjoy life while with him.



## Daughters of the American Revolution.

The historical homestead of the late General Nathaniel P. Banks in Waltham has been sold to Mr. John F. Burt, a resident of Waltham, Mass. The Dorothy Brewer Chapter, D. A. R., made strenuous efforts to have the property bought by the Society and converted not only into a museum, but a monument to the famous soldier-Governor. The funds, however, were not forthcoming.

The artist, Darius Cobb, held an informal reception at his studio on Tremont Street recently. The reception was to afford Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution an opportunity to see his magnificent picture of George Washington on exhibition. This picture commemorates the first great victory of Washington. A recommendation was made at the recent meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the Baptist Church on Commonwealth avenue, for the regents to consider the desirability of purchasing the picture. Already \$3,000 has been pledged toward securing the picture. There is no doubt but the sum required will be raised, and Massachusetts will have a gift worthy of her daughters to place in the Memorial Continental Hall at Washington.

The Washington State Assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Tacoma June 19. The members of Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, were hostesses. A patriotic program, beginning at 11 a. m., opened the day's session. At noon a luncheon was served by the Mary Ball Chapter. In the afternoon Mrs. John A. Parker, State regent, made an interesting report of the doings of the recent national congress of the organization, which took place at Washington. Following this the Rainier and Lady Stirling Chapters of Seattle discussed the advisability of limiting the tenure of the office of the State regent to two terms of one year each.

Methods of electing the State regent were discussed by members of Virginia Dare Chapter of Tacoma. To the Esther Reed Chapter of Spokane was assigned the subject, "The Use and Protection of Our Flag." Miss Katherine Graham of the Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma ably advocated in a well delivered address the setting aside of Washington's birthday as a holiday in the public schools of the State.

The officers of the State Assembly are: Mrs. C. W. Griggs, honorary State regent; Mrs. John A. Parker, State regent; Mrs. M. A. Phelps, vice-State regent.

### PATRIOTIC LUNCHEON.

All in the national colors were the beautiful decorations and favors at the luncheon given on Thursday by Mrs. M. R. Stewart, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Walter C. Lewis of Butte, Mont. Red and blue streamers extended from the chandelier to the corners, with a centerpiece of red and white carnations. Small silk flags were the souvenirs for the guests, and the place cards were ornamented with tiny flags. Bundles of firecrackers, torpedoes and other fireworks were stacked about the table, each package tied with ribbons in the national colors. Invited to meet Mrs. Lewis were Mrs. Edwin F. Holmes, Mrs. Jay Tarvin Harris, Mrs. Richard A. Keyes, Mrs. A. H. Tarbet, Mrs. Oscar K. Lewis, Mrs. Charles Brink, Mrs. S. S. Walker, Mrs. Fred Dern, Mrs. W. P. Kiser, Mrs. Joseph E. Galigher, Mrs. Emma Eccles.

Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom entertained the officers and members of the Eschscholtzia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at her beach home, La Concha, at Santa Monica. The party went down in the private car "400," taking the trip via Hollywood. The date marked two important events in this local Chapter, being its tenth anniversary as well as the 120th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. A splendid program was given during the afternoon, and impressive ceremonies in honor of the two events marked the event of the day.

### HISTORIC TREE PLANTING BY THE STATE D. A. R.

When the ground was broken, Oct. 11, 1902, for the Memorial Continental Hall, in Washington, D. C., to be built by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, one of the founders of the Society, placed the first earth, which was then turned, in a large flower vase which occupied a conspicuous place on the platform. She then called the roll of the thirteen original States, and the representative of each State planted a seed of the osage orange.

At the conclusion the vase was removed to the United States propagating gardens, where its precious contents were carefully nurtured until the seeds had germinated into strong, well developed plants. The roll of the famous thirteen commonwealths, which drove the dragon flag of St. George and all the King's men off the soil of the one-time British colonies, was again called on April 19, 1904, and the regent of each State received the plant assigned to it, to be taken within her State borders and planted in a public park or place where it may be seen and enjoyed as a perennial recollection of the time, occasion and sentiment of its growth.

### PATRIOTIC AMERICANS TO CONVENE.

The Patriotic Order of Americans, the motto of which organization is "God, our country and our free schools," held its annual session beginning at 10 o'clock, October 25th, in the Clinton Assembly Rooms, 164-166 Atlantic Avenue. Headquarters were established at the Hotel St. George. The session was a notable one.

### COLONIAL RELICS LOST IN BURNED HOMESTEAD.

Investigation into the cause of the fire at the old Clark homestead in Centerville, recently, gives the cause as a defective flue. The barking of a dog warned the occupants of the house, and all they saved was a feather bed. The homestead was occupied by John Clark and his family at the time of the fire. The building was of old hand-hewn timbers, shingled down the sides, and was known to be more than 100 years old.

Thomas Clark, the head of this generation, died about two years ago, at the age of 102, and his wife about one year later, at ninety-nine years. The old Yankee Doodle Orchestra was handed down from the Revolution to this family, and the Clark Fife and Drum Corps of recent years met in the wagon house at this place for practice. Their last show in public was at a big Democratic parade for Cleveland at Keyport, when the father wore a bandana on his head and played the fife. They were all typical Revolutionary musicians. Mrs. Clark had never been on the railroad in her life, although the main line crossed the Clark farm. An old weaving shop stood on the place up to a few years ago, the family shearing the wool from the farm and weaving their own clothes.

The old homestead was full of old Revolutionary relics, consisting of muskets, spinning wheels, cannon balls, and similar articles. The Clarks were almost all natural musicians, and not educated according to book. "Tommy" Clark, the son, is the family's musical head now, and is known as "the professor," and is on call with his fiddle and banjo accompaniment at all cornstalk dances in Monmouth County. He says the educated musician "can't git thar." He has a good ear and plays anything you hum or whistle in excellent time. His fort is breakdown dances, jigs and old style square sets. The old homestead is on the State road to Red Bank, between old Bethany and Centerville schoolhouses country hamlets.—*Record*, Long Branch, N. J.

### LONG ISLAND CHAPTER GATHERED AT JAMAICA.

The Long Island Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution held its first general meeting at Jamaica, in the rooms and grounds of the King Manor House. Owing to the uncertainty of the weather, the box luncheon was served in the house and on the piazza, instead of under the trees, as had been originally intended. Mrs. Frank Whiting read an original paper on "England's Opinion Regarding the Action of the Colonies at the Time of the Revolution," and as a reply to this Mrs. Schomburg's granddaughter, Miss Appleton, sang the old words of "Yankee Doodle." Once On a Time Old Johnny Bull." Mrs. S. B. Clark, whose subject was "Causes of the Revolution From the American Standpoint," read Patrick Henry's famous speech as embodying the grievances of the Americans better than an essay would have done. A quartet from Jamaica rendered the ballad, "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

The guests of honor for the day were Mrs. Herman Nichols, president of the Cambridge Club; Mrs. Bates, president of the



Kosmos, and Mrs. D. Phenix Ingraham, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution.

The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution gave an informal dinner party at the Occidental Hotel as an enjoyable ending to a day spent in commemorating the battle of Bunker Hill. A meeting of the board of managers of the Society was held, at which Colonel A. D. Cutler presided and a large number of applications for membership were acted upon.

A neat little brochure in buff and blue, entitled "The Year's Doings of the Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York," has been distributed to those interested, and we were the happy recipient of one.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 1, 1904.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

In looking over a copy of the SPIRIT OF '76 and noting the Adams coat of arms, the thought was suggested by it of an Adams family reunion. There surely ought to be a goodly number of Adamses in the United States, who would be glad to come together and make their first place of reunion where the homes of the ex-Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, stand.

Naturally such a reunion would need some organ by which to make itself known and keep all the Adams family in touch.

Is the SPIRIT OF '76 open to such an object, and who will make an effort to bring the Adams clan together for some patriotic object and mutual enjoyment? Yours truly,

ONE OF THE ADAMS CLAN.

The SPIRIT OF '76 is open for any family clan that cares to organize for family reunions.—Ed.

#### FUN.

"Uncle Ephraim, what do you do for a living?"

"I preaches an' I raises punkins, boss."

"Which pays you the better?"

"Well, o' cose, I gits mo' money ou't'n de punkins, but I gits 'nuff distinction ou't'n de preachin' to make up de diff'unce, boss."—*Chicago Tribune*.

"Have the Newlyriches got quite settled in their new mansion?"

"Oh, yes. They've got all their ancestors hung except a few who were hung on earth?"

The Daughters of the Revolution movement will have delightful sailing when it strikes Venezuela. There are revolutionists enough down there to permit every woman to be an only daughter.

"You don't belong to one of the oldest families, do you?" said the supercilious woman. "No, sir," answered Mrs. Cumrox, "but after we get the girls married we expect to have several of the oldest families belonging to us."—*Washington Star*.

#### HIS LAST WISH GRATIFIED.

"No," said the billionaire, with deep conviction in his voice; "I would consider myself in error indeed should I die while I have even a tenth of the wealth I now possess. It is my wish to die comparatively poor."

"Oh, you dear old papa!" exclaimed his fair and only daughter, as she embraced him. "The Duke proposed last night and I accepted him. Isn't that just your luck?"

#### LINCOLN'S PASSES NOT HONORED.

Lincoln's humor armed him effectually against the importunate persons with whom, as the head of the nation, he was beset at all times.

During the Civil War a gentleman asked him for a pass through the Federal lines to Richmond.

"I should be very happy to oblige you," said Lincoln, "if my passes were respected. But the fact is, within the last two years I have given passes to a quarter of a million men, and not one has got there yet."—*Youth's Companion*.

#### BOOKS NOTICED.

THE MACMILLAN CO., New York—*The Crossing*, by Winston Churchill. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

The theme of this most interesting novel deals largely with the conquest of the Louisiana territory by American settlers, and depicts American life in the States bordering the Mississippi a century ago, the crossing of the river after the Louisiana Purchase, and the introduction of American social and political ideals into the Louisiana territory. The story is full of action and fascinating.

*Reminiscences of Peace and War*, by Mrs. Roger A. Prior. Cloth, with 6 portraits. Price \$2.00 net.

In this admirably written book Mrs. Prior describes her remarkable experiences and adventures in Virginia during the Civil War, during the most of which time she lived in the Southern Army, and reveals as never before what the strife meant to Southern women. The whole narrative is inspired by the author's brave yet thoroughly feminine personality.

*Old Time Schools and School Books*, by Clifton Johnson. Cloth, profusely illustrated. Price \$2.00 net.

This book is an entertaining account of school life and school books from the first settlers down to 1850. The story concerns itself especially with the picturesque and primitive characteristics. The illustrations include reproductions from interesting and typical early school books, school implements, building and school scenes.

*The American City*, by Delos F. Wilcox, Ph.D. Half leather. Price \$1.25 net.

Is an essay on the problem of municipal government, with special reference to the growth of democracy. Dr. Wilcox looks upon the city as the open door through which political and social reforms are most likely to come. The book is well written and is of value to all interested in municipal government.

*The Unpardonable War*, by James Barnes. Cloth. Price \$1.50.

A tremendous conflict between England and the United States some thirty years hence in the present century, forms the basis of this story. A sensational paper stirs up the American people to resentment against the English, and a thrilling portion of the book is the account of the great sea fight between the two navies. Various new explosives are used. Later on an extraordinary American invents a contrivance that enables him to project "The Force" into space with disastrous results to the enemy's ammunition. Finally peace is restored, and is increased on both sides.

*The Declaration of Independence*, by Herbert Friendenwald, Ph.D. Cloth. Price \$2.00.

The first part of this book consists in a review of the independence sentiment and of an original interpretation. The second part gives an account of the adoption and signing of the Declaration. Then follows an elaborate analysis of the Declaration. The concluding chapters describe the popular reception accorded the Declaration throughout the States upon the occasion of its promulgation.

*Our Mountain Gardens*, by Mrs. Theodore Thomas. Price \$1.50 net.

Is an attractive book, telling of her summer home, "Felsen-garten," not far from Bethlehem, New Hampshire. It is a practical guide for those who want to do the author's kind of gardening, which means spending little money, having little knowledge of horticulture and no professional help. It describes gardening that any one with a love for plants, with care and perseverance can do any where. The lettering is made pleasant with many half tone illustrations.

*History of the United States to the Compromise of 1850*, Vol. V., by James Ford Rhodes. Cloth. Price \$2.50 net.

This volume comprises a history of events from 1864 to 1866. A full account is given of the great march to the sea—the closing events of the war; the nation's anguish at the death of Lincoln; society at the North and South during the Civil War; the treatment of prisoners of war by both sides, and Johnson's policy of reconstruction, etc. The book is handsomely printed and bound, and in every way the publishers are to be complimented for its mechanical make up.

*The Pathfinders of the West*, by Agnes C. Lant. Fully illustrated. Cloth. Price \$2.00 net.

This is a thrilling story of the adventures of the men who discovered the great Northwest—Radisson, La Verendrye, Lewis and Clark. Radisson's life reads more like romance than history, but it is history of the most romantic order. The true story of his adventures in now told for the first time. The author has given the reader a story far more interesting than fiction.

REILLY & BRITTON COMPANY, Chicago—*The Marvelous Land of Oz*, by Frank L. Baum. Cloth bound. Price \$1.25.

This further account of the adventures of the Scarecrow and Tin Woodman and their new associates will be welcomed by all the little friends of the *Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. The little girl who three years ago persuaded each member in the family to read to her the "Wonderful Wizard" in turn, and is now reading it over and over for herself will be highly entertained, the big type, the pictures in color, the making of Jack Pumpkinhead, and all that makes up this charming companion book.

THE EVERETT PRESS, Boston—*Sequel, or Things Which Ain't Finished in the First*, by Henry A. Shute. Cloth bound.

He who would forget the mad rush of daily life for this world's good and would laugh and be a boy again, should read not only the *Real Diary of a Real Boy*, but this equally humorous "Sequel." The whole book gives an insight into a boy's nature that makes it excellent reading for parents and teachers who have boys under their care. The hopes, ambitions, trials and disappointments of this real boy are true to life.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & Co., New York—*Dorothy's Spy*, by James Otis. Illustrated. Cloth. Price 60 cents. Postage 10 cents.

A story of the first Fourth of July, in which two children see Washington's review in New York and King George's statue pulled down in and have an adventure with a red-coat. The story is full of excitement.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING CO., Boston—*Evelyn Byrd*, by George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated cover, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

In this romance of the Civil War, the story is told of a high-minded and courageous Southerner, who joins the army of Lee at the time when the Confederacy is making its last desperate stand. He rescues a girl from a burning house in the midst of an artillery engagement, at hazard of his life; falls in love with her, and after a time happiness comes to both. The heroic fortitude and devotion of the people of the South in the last stage of the war are strikingly shown.

R. F. FENNO & COMPANY, New York—*The Albert Gale Mystery*, by Louis Tracy. Cloth. Illustrated. Price \$1.50.

Is a thrilling tale of further adventure of Reginald Brett, Barrister Detective. The story is full of mystery, is absorbing, and well worth the time spent in reading it.

HENRY HOLT & Co., New York—*The Marathon Mystery*, by Burton E. Stevenson. Price \$1.50.

This story is well written, and has an absorbing plot. It is the sequel to the *Halladay Case*. Here again a refined young woman seems responsible for a cold-blooded murder in a New York apartment house, which is followed by a second, still more mysterious, implicating her lover. The volume is cloth bound, with illustrations in color.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., New York—*Orrain*, by S. Levett-Yeats. Cloth bound. Price \$1.50.

This is a stirring romance of old France, but the chief interest lies in the adventures of the hero, Bertrand, Chevalier d'Orrain, and his rescue and courtship of Diane de Paradis. The story is well written, and full of fire and action.

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., New York—*Samantha at the St. Louis Exposition*, by Marietta Halley. Cloth bound, profusely illustrated. Price \$1.50.

To laugh and be rested is the result of taking up this delightful book when one is tired. Wit, humor and pathos, logical reasoning and instruction, sharp criticism and humorous experiences, make it most enjoyable reading.

THE CENTURY CO., New York—*Captain John Smith*, by Tudor Jenks. Cloth. Illustrated. Price \$1.20 net.

"It was John Smith," says Tudor Jenks, in this new history, "who taught all colonists the strength of independence. The United States of America owe more to him and to his words than they have yet recognized, and the nation which is the fulfillment of his dream owes him a monument among those of its founders." For the making of this new biography the author went to Smith's own writings. The story is one which will fascinate every boy who reads it.

*The Youth of Washington*, by S. Weir Mitchell. Cloth, 300 pages. Price \$1.50.

This unique and interesting fiction-history is a delightful interweaving of fact and fancy until the reader wonders which is the true and which the romancing. As one reads the thought comes, "Will not the boy of a hundred years hence think the autobiography is Washington's own in very truth?" But what matters it so long as we of to-day enjoy Dr. Mitchell's clever story.

THE HOBART COMPANY, New York—*Comrades in Arms*, by Gen. Charles King.

In this new story by Gen. King will be found a plot different from anything he has previously written. It consists of three parts: What happened in the West; what happened in the East; and what happened in Gotham. The reader will renew acquaintance with some old friends and will be entertained by the experiences of men and women of army life, which no one can better portray than this delightful writer.

THE GRAFTON PRESS, New York—*Rachel: A Story of the Great Deluge*, by Ernest U. Smith.

This entertaining historical novel of the time just before and during the Great Deluge, is full of adventure, war and love, and will appeal to those who enjoy a story for its historical value and also to those who read for amusement. The author has devoted the introduction to a statement of the results of his many years of investigations. It is his belief that the lands of Eden and Nod were situated in that part of South America now known as Peru. It is a most readable book.

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia—*Her Fiance*, by Josephine Daskam. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

The four stories of college life in this little volume are bright, artistic and full of humor and repartee. The genuine womanliness of college girls is portrayed with fidelity. A pretty book for holiday gift.

*Little Miss Joy-Sing*, by John Luther Long. Price \$1.00.

A dainty little Japanese story interestingly told and attractively bound and illustrated, which is sure to please the little maid who is fortunate in getting a copy.

*A Little Rough Rider*, by Tudor Jenks. Cloth, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Is the story of a little girl who as the equestrianne saved the fortunes of a circus during the early years of the gold fever in California.

*Amy Dora's Amusing Day*, by Frank M. Bicknell. Cloth, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

The adventures of a little girl who ran away for one day are told in this wholesome little story in a bright and witty way. It will prove quite as attractive to the "grown ups" as to the little folks.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, Mass.—*On the Trail of Pontiac*, by Edward Strathmeyer. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.25.

This is the fourth volume in the "Colonial Series" by Mr. Strathmeyer, whose historical stories are as much appreciated by the boys of to-day as "Oliver Optic's" series were by the boys of a generation ago. The present volume is full of action and adventure.

*The Children on the Top Floor*, by Nina Rhoades. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

A pleasing, helpful story of children for children. Miss Rhoades has the rare gift of being able to touch the hearts of her readers, by the simple naturalness of her conversations and descriptions. Those who were interested in *Winifred's Neighbors* last year will be glad to meet Winifred again in this new story.

*Helen Grant's Friends*, by Amanda M. Douglass. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.25.

Although a complete story in itself, this is the second volume in the "Helen Grant Stories," and will be found interesting to those who followed Helen Grant through her school days.

*American Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt*, by Edward Strathmeyer. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.25.

This book is one that every American boy can read to advantage, and should be in every boy's library as an incentive to noble endeavor.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston—*The Wolverine: A Romance of Early Michigan*, by Albert L. Lawrence. Decorated cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

A spirited story of love and politics, with its scenes laid in Detroit just before Michigan became a State, where disputes over boundary lines nearly led to open warfare. Perry North, a young surveyor of Puritan ideas, is sent to Detroit, where he falls in love with Marie Beaucoeur, a charming French girl of the Catholic faith. The events which follow hold the reader's attention to the last page.

*The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield*, by Mary P. Wells Smith. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.25.

Tells the story of the attack on Deerfield by the French and subsequent events. The story will appeal to the sympathy of its young readers, who, while being entertained, are being also instructed in Colonial history.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*Marcelle*, by William Davis and Claudia Brannon. Price \$1.00.

This tale of the Revolution, written as a play in four acts, and dealing with that exciting time, the capture of Andre, will especially appeal to the various chapters of the patriotic societies as a means of entertainment at their social gatherings, or as individual reading. The book is cloth bound, gilt top, illustrated, and very pleasing as a gift book.

*The De Witts of Virginia*, by A. D. Knappe. Price \$1.25.

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*Dixie Dolls*, by Ida Barton Hays. Cloth bound, gilt top. Cover design, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Comprises four short stories, prettily told. The first, "Secessia Virginia," will interest not only the little girls of to-day, but those who were little girls in the sixties.

*A Missourian's Honor*, by W. W. Arnold. Cloth bound and illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Is a love story, with an abundance of exciting scenes, and does not allow the reader's interest to flag.

W. A. WILDE COMPANY, Boston—*The Fort in the Forest*, by Everett T. Tomlinson. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

This story is based upon the events which led up to and the incidents connected with the fall of Fort William Henry in 1775. Throughout the story the author has pictured the adventurous life of the times, when intrigue and treachery on the part of the

Indians kept the colonists on the alert. It is a story that its boy readers will appreciate.

GINN & COMPANY, Boston—*Machiavelli and the Modern State*, by Louis Dyer. Cloth. Price \$1.10.

This volume consists of three lectures delivered at the Royal Institution, London, April, 1899. Of these the second has been almost entirely rewritten, and all three have appended to them as footnotes the original Italian text of the numerous passages cited, translated paraphrased or summarized in the body of the work.

LAIRD & LEE, Chicago—*Turk*, by Opie Reed. Silk cloth cover design, illustrated. Price \$1.25.

A charming story, dealing with the conditions existing in Kentucky during the day of the Old South. The real story lies in the delineations of that sturdy, manly character, freckled faced Turk, whose constant effort was to live up to ideals inculcated at "Old Blood," a school noted for its rigorous standard of honor.

*Preakness and the Preakness Reformed Church*, by George Warne Labaw.

The history of Preakness, Passaic Co., N. J., from its earliest settlement in 1695 to the present time, is a valuable addition to the local and general historical works of New Jersey. The work bears evidence of the thoroughness and care with which the author has written the chronicle. It is a book which outside of its historical value will appeal to all genealogists and those interested in family history. The appendix, comprising nearly a hundred pages, is a veritable store house of names and dates. It is a book that no library can well do without. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$2.50, postage 16 cents. Address Rev. Geo. W. Labaw, R. F. D. Route 1, Paterson, N. J.

## PURITAN COLONIAL LIFE.

INTERESTING ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BY LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Louis H. Cornish, of New York, Editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, lectured twice in Unity Hall, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at 8 o'clock in the evening, on "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," under the auspices of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R. \* \* The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, which were especially good. A quaint idea, which took very well, was that several times when a view of an old church was placed upon the screen, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light gradually so as to bring on night, with a full moon casting its shadow upon the white church, and then a phonograph behind the screen produced the singing of a hymn by a congregation, accompanied by an organ. It was very realistic. Mr. Cornish was introduced by Principal Gordy of the Second North School, who said that the citizens of Hartford ought to feel proud of their city, not only for the excellent improvements that are being made in it each year, but for the men and women it has given up who have done so much for the country. He praised Ruth Wyllys Chapter for beautifying the old cemetery, and also for bringing to Hartford such an interesting speaker as Mr. Cornish, whom Mr. Gordy then introduced.

Mr. Cornish first showed views of Center Church, the old burying ground on it, Gold Street as it was before Ruth Wyllys Chapter collected money to improve it, and the street as it is now. These were followed by pictures of Windsor. He said the first house in the State was erected in Windsor, in 1633, as a trading post with the Indians. Windsor in early times was a business rival to Hartford. He showed a picture of the old Congregational Church in Windsor, erected by the oldest Congregational Society in America, and with one exception, the oldest in the world. The members were called to worship by the beating of a drum, and they carried guns with them for protection from the Indians. Mr. Cornish then showed a view of the old burying ground adjoining this church, where are buried the ancestors of Admiral Dewey, General Grant, and of other great persons in our history. He read some epitaphs from tombstones which are very quaint and humorous. The tombstone of Ephraim Huit in that cemetery is the oldest tombstone in Connecticut. Mr. Cornish said that the early settlers of Connecticut came of excellent English families, some of them even having family coats-of-arms of Great Britain. He then showed Rev. Mr. Williams's home, which was built in 1753; the Styles house, also built in 1753; Dr. Chaffee's house, which was a tavern where Washington and Lafayette are supposed to

have stayed. These houses show different styles of architecture. Mr. Cornish said that dish-washing was sometimes unknown then. There was an oak board with round impressions on it where food was placed, and, after the meal, the board was taken off its fastenings and washed.

Chief Justice Oliver Ellworth's house was next shown. The first potatoes that came to Windsor were from New Haven. It was believed that if a man ate potatoes every day he could not live longer than seven years. Tea was not much in use, and when it was first introduced, many mistakes were made. Some boiled the tea leaves in hot water, after which they spilled out the water and ate the cooked leaves, but that not having a very good taste, some flavored the leaves with butter and salt. Mr. Cornish showed another old grave yard there. One epitaph in the cemetery reads: "The winter's snow congealed his form, but now we know our uncle is warm."

Mr. Cornish then showed views of Simsbury, the first view being of St. Andrew's Church, which was built in 1744. He showed the house and tomb of Captain Abel Adams, a soldier of the Revolution, who fought at Lexington and was promoted from lieutenant to captain. Mr. Cornish said that the authorities have him inscribed as a deserter, but that is not to be depended upon, since they had a good many men as such. The day before his company was discharged, Captain Adams and another one left the company, and therefore were put down as deserters. He also showed views of the old Phelps house in Simsbury, and other places of colonial interest there, and also the mountain views, as well as Tariffville Copper Hill, where copper was mined for many years. In 1772 the mine was sold and the famous old Newgate Prison was erected there. Mr. Cornish has some excellent views of both the outside and the inside of the prison. He showed a good picture of the Bacon home, which he said was the oldest in Simsbury. He paid an excellent tribute to that town by saying that in 1775, Simsbury sent a company of 100 men to serve in the war, later it sent other companies and it sent more enlisted men to the war than any other town in Connecticut according to its population. The last picture thrown upon the sheet was a chasm near Simsbury, which is called "Satan's Kingdom." The lights were turned up; two flags went down over the screen, and the phonograph played patriotic music, and after loud applause, the people went out pleased with the evening's entertainment.—*Hartford Daily Courant*, Dec. 15, 1900.

## A ROLL OF HONOR.

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OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, John P. Sanborn,  
Treasurer and Manager, Newport, R. I.

LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

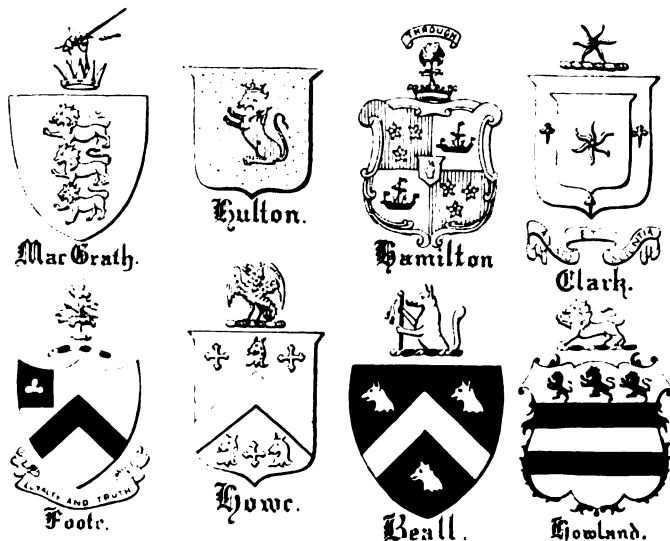
Dear Sir:—When the *Newport Mercury* inaugurated its department of Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries the new feature was widely advertised among the newspapers and magazines of historical or genealogical character, including the SPIRIT OF '76. We desire to state that we have received more returns from the advertisement in the SPIRIT OF '76 than from any other publication that we used, not only in requests for sample copies, but in subscriptions. We appreciate the assistance that your publication has been to us in making the genealogical department of the *Mercury* the success that it is to-day.

Very respectfully,

MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.,

Per A. H. Sanborn.

If you have anything to advertise that will appeal to patriotic Americans, you might try the SPIRIT OF '76.



Above we show a few coats of arms that our artist has made for our readers. The work done has given satisfaction in every case, and our subscribers will do well to patronize this department when anything of the kind is wanted.

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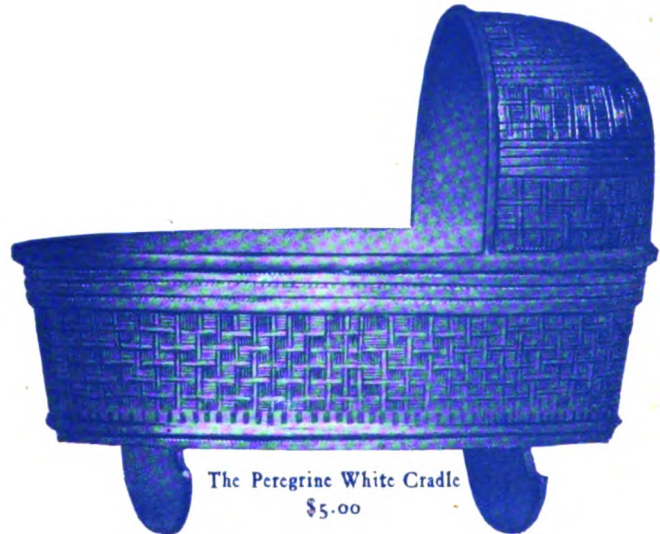
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| Coffee-pot, 10 inches high, 1 1-4 pints.    | 45.00   |
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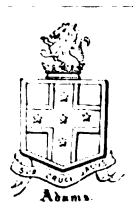
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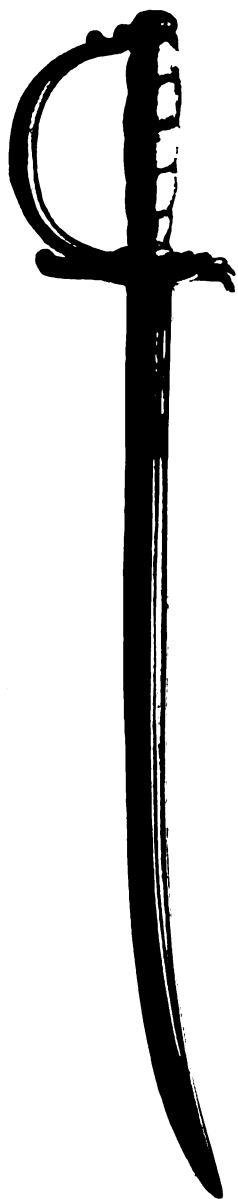
THE PUBLISHER, SPIRIT OF '76

15 Vandewater Street, New York City

Copies of the Bradford Coat of Arms printed on vegetable parchment for one dollar each.

## Miles Standish's Sword

A copy seven inches long of the sword in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth.



The Miles Standish Sword  
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Sterling Silver, extra size, \$1.00  
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## Paul Revere Spoons

A copy in sterling silver of an old Colonial spoon bearing the initials P. R. on the reverse of handle.



The original was made by Paul Revere and is now in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth.




### The Washington Mirror

A beautiful, artistic mirror, framed in antique mahogany, with bold relief ornaments, finished in dull gold leaf, reproduced through the courtesy of the Century Company of New York from a mirror which hung for many years during Washington's life in his home at Mount Vernon.

The Washington Mirror: Full size, 4 feet 10½ inches by 2 feet 6 inches, glass 17 inches by 30 inches, \$50.00. The same in miniature, 11 inches by 6 inches, \$8.00. We make no charge for packing, casing, and delivery in Greater New York. As the margin of profit is very narrow, we shall have to charge for delivery outside these limits.

We illustrate herewith a few Quaint Colonial Things of our own manufacture. These and many other equally interesting reproductions can be seen at our store.

Send for our Green Book illustrating many interesting Colonial patterns and a very large variety of high class jewelry and silver ware. The only illustrated catalogue published without any imitations of any sort.

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

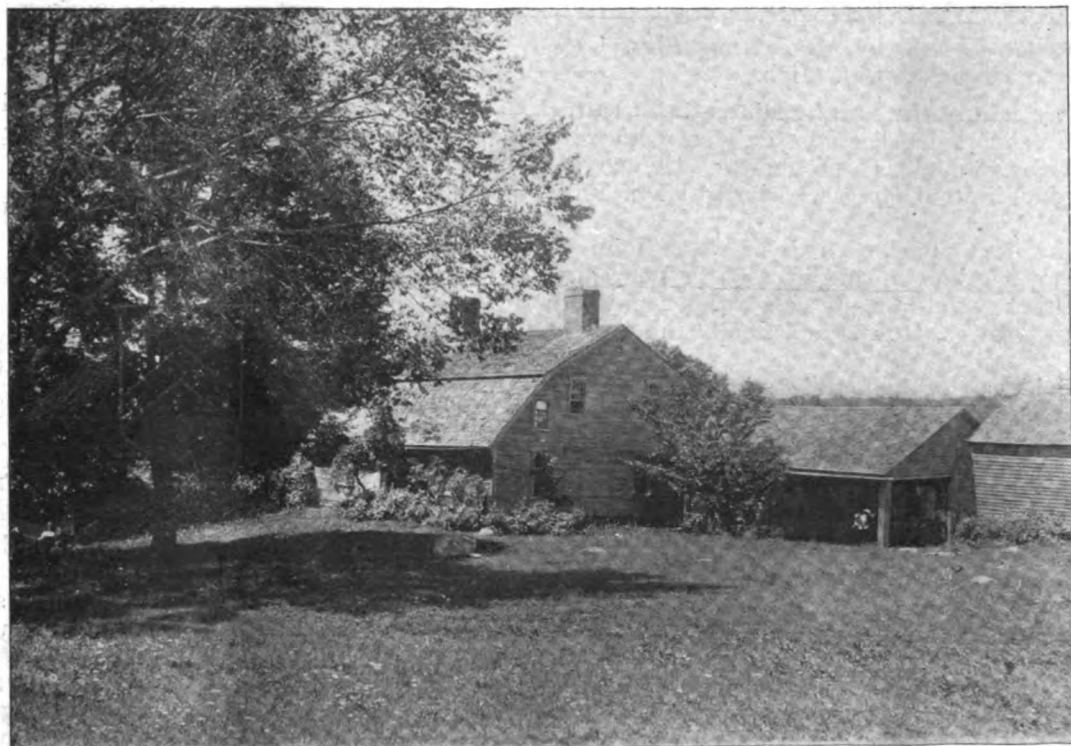
DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES  
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76  
AND COLONIAL TIMES

VOL. XI.

Edited and Published Monthly by  
Louis H. Cornish, New York City.

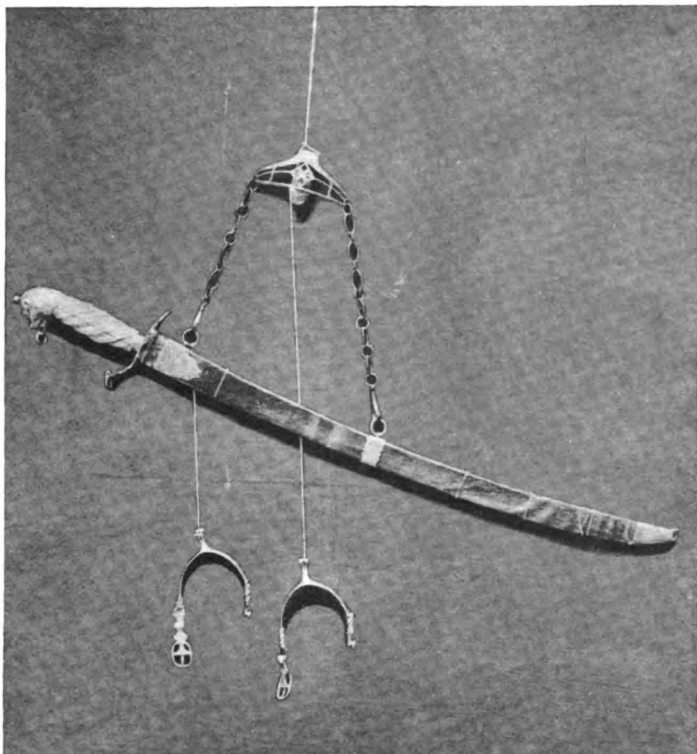
JANUARY, 1905.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as  
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THE HOME OF LIEUT. EZEKIEL HOW, JR.  
AT FRAMINGHAM, MASS.





SWORD WORN BY LIEUT.-COL. EZEKIEL HOWE,  
4TH REGT. MIDDLESEX CO. MILITIA, AT CONCORD BRIDGE, APRIL 19,  
1775.

### THE HOWE FAMILY.

BY ELEANOR LEXINGTON, IN *Evening Press*,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Howe family traces its pedigree back to the time of the Crusaders, if Alexander de Hoo, who wore the cross, may be counted as a progenitor. He married Devorgilda, daughter of King Alexander II. of Scotland.

The name next appears as de Huse, a John de Huse receiving a grant of land in 1066 in Berkshire, England. Other variations of the orthography are Huys, Howys, Howse, Howes and finally the present form, Howe.

As an evidence of honorable service the Howe banner hangs high in the chapel of Henry VII. Oliver Cromwell's chaplain, who was given the office on account of a sermon the Protector happened to hear, was the learned and devout John Howe.

Among the emigrant ancestors were Edward Howe, who came over in the *Truelove* in 1635; John Howe, who came a few years earlier, and Thomas Howes.

The record of the family is a patriotic one. Many representatives fought in Colonial wars and in the Revolution. Baxter Howe was captain of artillery in the Revolution, Jazaniah Howe was sergeant and Dr. Estes Howe was surgeon. Then there was Lieut. Bezaleel Howe, who served through the Revolution and was an auxiliary lieutenant in Washington's own guard for the last six months of the war. He commanded the escort that took Washington's baggage and papers back to Mount Vernon at the close of the war.

Lieutenant Howe used to entertain his children and grandchildren with reminiscences of Mount Ver-

non and of Mrs. Washington, who played the part of doctor for him—at General Washington's request—when he had a cut finger. The first lady of the land bound it up with balsam of apple, the popular remedy of the day.

Lieutenant Howe was such a splendid shot that he could pace off twenty paces, turn around and hit a dollar nineteen times out of twenty with an old flint-lock. He was present at the execution of Major Andre and wrote to a friend, "Andre was dressed as neatly as if going to a ball, with his boots nicely polished. We marched along to the tune of 'Roslyn Castle,' a dead march. There was hardly a dry eye. Andre's bearing was manly to the last."

The old sword carried by Colonel Ezekiel Howe in the Concord fight is one of the relics treasured by his descendants. For many years it hung upon the walls of old Sudbury Inn, the "Wayside Inn," made famous by Longfellow. Over the sword hung the Howe arms for nearly 150 years, or from 1700, when David Howe built the house, until about the middle of the nineteenth century, when the place passed out of the possession of the Howe family.

"A kind of old hobgoblin hall," Longfellow calls the place in his poem, and he thus describes the Howe arms:

"And in the parlor, full in view,  
His coat-of-arms well-framed and glazed  
Upon the wall in colors blazed;  
He beareth gules upon his shield,  
A chevron argent in the field,  
With three wolves' heads, and, for the crest,  
A wyvern part—per—pale—addressed,  
Upon a helmet barred; below  
The scroll reads, 'By the name of Howe.'"

In the plain prose the arms are described as gules, a chevron argent between three cross-crosslets, and three wolves' heads. Crest, a wyvern, or dragon, pierced through the mouth with an arrow.



These arms are supposed to have been brought from England by John Howe in 1630. The arms of Lord Chedworth, Henry Howe, are similar. The crest, however, is a dexter arm and the motto is "Justus et Propositi Tenax."

The coat-of-arms, gold upon a blue ribbon, is the badge worn by the Howes when they gather for the family reunion. The first of these meetings took place in 1871 at Harmony Grove, South Framingham, Mass.; 5,000 Howes were invited and 3,000 answered the roll call.

Tribute was paid, of course, to Elias Howe, who worked out the problem of the sewing machine, and to the martyr of the family, Mrs. Elizabeth Howe, of Ipswich, hung for witchcraft in 1692, "whose virtues sanctified the altar and made her name illustrious."



# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

VOL. XI.

JANUARY, 1905.

No. 5.

PRINTED MONTHLY BY  
**LOUIS H. CORNISH,**  
NEW YORK.

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Paid in advance direct to this office, - - - - \$1.00  
Foreign Countries, - - - - 1.25  
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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an ——— monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

Remittances should be made by New York Exchange, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Mail. If checks on local banks are used, 10 cents should be added to cover cost of collection. The publishers are not responsible for money sent by unregistered mail nor for any money paid except to duly authorized agents. All communications should be addressed and all remittances made payable to THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING Co., New York.

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#### Principal Events of the American Revolution.

##### JANUARY.

- 1, 1776—The American flag of 13 stripes and crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, on a blue field, first unfurled over Washington's army at Cambridge.
- 1, 1776—British bombard and burn Norfolk, Va.
- 1, 1776—Free negroes first enlisted in the army.
- 2, 1777—Second engagement at Trenton, N. J.
- 2, 1788—Georgia ratifies the Constitution.
- 3, 1777—Battle of Princeton.
- 4, 1778—Battle of the Kegs in Delaware River.
- 5, 1781—Arnold burns Richmond, Va.
- 8, 1776—Battle of Charlestown, Mass.
- 8, 1781—Engagement at Charles City Court House, Va.

- 9, 1779—British capture Fort Sunbury, Pa.
- 9, 1779—Engagement at Fort Morris, Sunbury, Ga.
- 9, 1788—Connecticut ratifies the Constitution.
- 10, 1777—Engagement at Fogland Ferry, R. I.
- 14, 1784—Congress ratifies treaty of peace.
- 17, 1777—Battle of Kingsbridge, N. Y.
- 17, 1781—Battle of Cowpens, S. C.
- 18, 1780—Engagement at East Chester, N. Y.
- 20, 1777—Battle of Somerset Court House, N. J.
- 22, 1777—Engagement at Millstone, N. J.
- 22, 1781—Second engagement at Morrisania, N. Y.
- 25, 1777—Engagement at West Farms, N. Y.
- 25, 1780—Engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.
- 25, 1780—Engagement at Newark, N. J.
- 29, 1777—Engagement at Augusta, Ga.

The National Society of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812 have designated THE SPIRIT OF '76 as their official organ and entered into a business deal whereby they edit their own department and guarantee enough subscriptions to pay for the space used for this purpose.

This paper has been an official organ of other societies at great expense to itself, but is willing to be an organ of any patriotic society that wants it enough to pay for the space used, as in the case of the National Society of United States Daughters of the War of 1812.

Washington's Headquarters in New York City, over which a controversy was raised by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, will not be given into the custody of either society, but will be run under the rule of the Park Commissioner, who has requested the co-operation of both societies he has turned down. We fear this co-operation will be rather lukewarm from this source, but if a live man

is appointed to gather a collection of Colonial and Revolutionary relics he could fill the house to overflowing and necessitate the building of a fireproof museum back of the old house, as suggested by THE SPIRIT OF '76 when the movement was first started.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are cordially invited to attend a memorial service in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth street, February 18th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor, chaplain Empire State Society S. A. R.

The annual banquet of the Empire State Society S. A. R. is to be held at the Hotel Astor, March 17th, and our compatriot, Theodore Roosevelt, has promised to be present. Members may invite their friends, and the presence of women at the banquet makes the affair an agreeable one. Compatriots of other States are welcome.

**OUR MATCHLESS FLAG.****I.**

The flag that ripples on the breeze,  
With melting stripe and trembling star,  
No foeman's hand shall basely seize  
Or traitor's blade its beauty mar.

**II.**

Our lives in its defense we pledge  
With love that ever thrills and thrills,  
To guard it at the rampart's edge  
And keep it waving on the hills.

**III.**

We hail it when the morning breaks,  
And cheer it through the azure day;  
The kindling hope its sight awakes  
Not even death shall catch away.

**IV.**

Yon starry field shall light the world,  
Those lines run out to all mankind;  
That where the colors are unfurl'd  
The brave and free shall refuge find.

**V.**

Then ripple, ripple in the blue,  
Fair ensign of a sovereign race;  
Our God, with swelling hearts, we sue  
To guard with us thy matchless place.

**VI.**

The flag that ripples on the breeze,  
With melting stripe and trembling star,  
Shall yet invade a thousand seas,  
To publish liberty afar.  
—Joseph Fulford Folsom in Newark Evening News

**PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.**

We have recently passed the two hundred and eighty-fourth milestone since the flag—that of the cross of St. George—floated from the masthead of the good ship Mayflower as she sailed into the harbor of Provincetown. In her cabin, on the 11th of November, 1620, was signed the compact by forty-one of her male passengers, which was the beginning of a new republic, now developed into a mighty nation.

On the 21st of the following December the Pilgrims made a landing upon an unknown soil and there founded the principles of civic and religious liberty, the influence of which has made our government what it is, based upon equal rights of the individual in church, state and school.

"Aye, call it holy ground,

The soil which their feet has trod;  
They have left us unstained what there they found—  
Freedom to worship God."

Their sublime faith is a lesson for the whole world.

"Ah, theirs were noble hearts and iron wills;

What wonder that from them a nation rose  
Whose mighty name the Universe now fills?

And as the years roll on yet mightier grows,

A nation which transformed the western land  
Into a garden; and throughout its length  
Stretched the iron sinews of its power and strength.  
Sending electric nerves from shore to shore,  
And made this soil, by Freedom's breezes fanned,  
A blessed refuge from oppression's hand."

Indians possessed the territory from the Saco to the Connecticut. The Massachusetts Confederacy was on the north, the Pawtuckets beyond on the east, the Pocohonets from Cape Cod to the Narragansetts on the southeast shore, which included a part of Rhode Island and the islands in the bay, and beyond the Pequots, in the eastern portion of Connecticut.

Each nation was composed of several tribes under the will of a sachem, each occupying certain territory. The Indians adjacent to Cape Cod seemed to be of a different race from those who inhabited the other parts of New England. They were peaceable, never engaged in wars against the English, and, as time advanced, had schools and religious teachings by such ministers as Bourne, Mayo, Sargent, Cotton and Tupper. Had the Pilgrims encountered the hostility from the natives which was shown in other sections it is doubtful if the infant colony which contributed so much to the American Commonwealth could have gained a foothold on the inhospitable shores of Massachusetts Bay.

A plantation was finally set off to them, some ten thousand acres, called Massapee—from Mishee, great, and sapee, river—and they were called the South Sea Island Indians. This inheritance was confirmed to them and their posterity, which so remains to this day.

On the 22d of March, 1621, the Pilgrims made a treaty with Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, who governed the tribes in the Pocohonet Nation, a treaty kept unbroken for over forty years while he lived and which made this nation possible. He was about thirty years of age at this time and honor to him was his native character. An untaught savage, never accepting Christianity, he stands forth to-day as one of the most noble of redmen recorded in history. The terms of this treaty are worth recalling:

First—That neither he nor any of his should injure or do hurt to any of our people.

Second—And if any of his did hurt to any of ours, he should send the offender, that we might punish him.

Third—That if any of our tools were taken away when our people were at work he should cause them to be restored, and if ours did any harm to any of his we would do the like unto them.

Fourth—If any did unjustly war against him, we would aid him. If any did war against us, he should aid us.

Fifth—He should send to his neighbor confederates to certify them this, that they might not wrong us, but might be likewise comprised in the conditions of peace.

Sixth—That when men came to us they should leave their bows and arrows behind them, as we should do our pieces when we come to them.

Lastly, that doing this, King James would esteem of his his friend and ally.

Be it said that no lands were acquired by the Pilgrims but what were paid for in sums satisfactory to both parties and the sales recorded on parchment with great care and exactness.

Massasoit—from Massa, great, and tassout, king

—had his headquarters at Soams, now Warren, R. I., about nine miles from the city of Providence, on a tidal river flowing into Mount Hope Bay.

He died in the year 1661 and history relates was buried in Brookfield, Mass., the habitation of the Nipmucks, one of the tribes under his power. No monument marks his resting place, but at Warren there still flows a spring of water bearing his name, which marks the place of his former wigwam.

His family consisted of his wife; two brothers, Quadrequina and Akkompoin, who were associated with him in the government of his nation; three sons, Wamsutta, whose wife was Weetamo, squaw sachem or Pocasset; Metacom, whose wife was Wootonekanuske, sister of Weetamo; Sonkanuhoo and daughter Amee completed the family, who, after the death of Massasoit, removed to the Mount Hope reservation in Bristol. Amee married Tusparquin, the "Black Sachem"; Benjamin Tusparquin married Weecum, Benjamin Tusparquin married Mercy Felix, Lydia Tusparquin married Wamsley, Phoebe Wamsley married Brister Gould, Zervia Gould married Thomas C. Mitchell. Melinda Mitchell, born in North Abington, Mass., April 11, 1836, of the eighth generation, is yet living at Lakeside, Mass.

Metacon (Alexander) succeeded his father in the government of the tribe, but died the same year, 1661. He was ordered to report before the court at Plymouth to answer charges of plotting against the colony and died of fever as he was returning home. His widow, Weetamo, circulated the report that he had been poisoned, and, while years of peace followed, from that hour the Wampanoags became secretly the foes of the colonies.

Wamsutta (Philip) succeeded his brother, and fourteen years passed between the death of his brother and the beginning of active hostilities, which were for a time successful.

In the year 1671, his hostile preparations and movements being known, a conference was held at Taunton, Mass., with him, and while he denied the imputation, he finally confessed and signed a submission to the English.

After about three years he made peace with the Narragansetts, who agreed with him to commence a war in 1676, but the plot was revealed by his secretary, Sassamon, and he was forced to commence the war under many disadvantages, attacking Swansea on the 24th of June, 1675. From this time King Philip took the warpath, which continued until his death, in August, 1676. The victory gained by the English at the Great Swamps fight, December 19, 1675, was the most sanguinary battle known in the history of New England and perhaps of greater moment in determining the future destinies of America than any other battle ever fought upon the continent. Had the English suffered defeat in this battle it would have been the beginning of a speedy end to the occupancy of New England.

The colonists lost over six hundred of their most able men; thirteen villages had been destroyed; one-twentieth of the people were without homes; 100,000 pounds sterling were sustained in losses.

Heroism is immortal. We honor the memory of these brave sires!

The reproduction of the New England character is seen from the shores of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate. It has reached the isles of the Pacific, where

Christianity and civilization walk hand in hand together. It has extended to the far off China Sea, where a new civilization is protected by the American flag, which future generations to come will love to bless it.

To-day the sun does not set upon the possessions of our United States. When the evening gun is fired in Manila Bay its echo resounds at Porto Rico, where the rays of the morning sun gild the stars and illumine the bars of Old Glory; Old Glory a name as old as the glory of God, a flag that wherever it floats, on inland sea or proud ocean, on cottage or castle, on schoolhouse or fortress, no man need be without a country.

To-day there is a quickening of a spirit of mutual regard and affiliation between this and the mother country. On festive and other occasions the flag of St. George and St. Andrew is entwined with our own banner of freedom and humanity. Let Columbia be among the foremost to stand in the open door with hands outstretched for a universal and united friendship and speed the day when all nations shall

Join in that glorious anthem by the angels began—  
Glory to God in the highest—on earth peace, good will to man!

## THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

### SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the seventeenth century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared. At the instance of Oliver Everson, Bezaleel Gillum and the witch, Mary Gillum, force her to accompany them to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits her.

### XV.

The lights that glimmered through the leafless wood shone from the windows of Farney's Tavern and Margery soon recognized the familiar outlines of the inn. But why were they going there?

The door was opened by a man new to the place—a stocky person, surly, rough-visaged and dull-eyed—as though he had only been aroused from a heavy slumber by their knocking at the door. A fire burned in the hearth and a kettle that hung over this blaze

gave out the pungent fumes of some brewing drink—to Bezaleel's unbounded satisfaction, not to mention Mary Gillum's eager anticipation.

The surly man had evinced no surprise at their entrance, and no words were exchanged between him and Bezaleel. He eyed Margery's good looks, however, with unconcealed admiration. She had dropped into a chair near the hall door, as far off as possible from Bezaleel and the old woman, who were making themselves comfortable at the fire.

A moment later the door opened behind her back and Oliver Everson entered the room. Margery started up from her chair in surprise, but the meaning of his presence here was at once apparent to her. The others, across the room, were closely attentive to the whole scene. At a glance from Oliver they went into the back room, old Mary repining at her forced discomfiture in being obliged to leave the fire.

"Have you nothing to say?" said Oliver after several moments had elapsed, during which each had looked steadily at the other.

"I should think you would prefer me to say nothing," answered Margery. Her voice was low and almost emotionless; but her next utterance was delivered with more feeling.

"Yes, there is one thing I would ask: Where is the honest man under whose roof you are? Where is Thomas Farney?"

Oliver appeared to see something particularly funny in this question. His luxurious, unembarrassed manner was really delightful.

"Farney," said he, smiling, "is away in Boston. I suppose you are aware that he is looking for—someone?"

The aversion in Margery's face must have stung him. She went across the room to the hearth—away from him; but he followed, and stood over her chair.

"It's more cheerful over here, eh?" he observed. "Oh, you needn't look so gloomy; you can be cheerful with me; you used to enjoy my company. Remember the last time we met at this place—last summer? you seemed glad enough to see me then! And we haven't seen each other for many days. That's why I sent for you to-night—because I couldn't see you any other way."

"You surely went to a deal of trouble," answered Margery. "I'm afraid that Mrs. Farney will be jealous, now that I am here."

"Possibly, if she knew. But I think that I have persuaded her to return to her husband. I'm sure he will be glad to take her back; it's really wrong to keep her away so long."

"God help you if you two ever meet!" said Margery. "How considerate you have suddenly grown! What made you tire of her so soon?"—sardonically.

He laid his hand on the back of her chair: at the touch of his fingers she impulsively drew away; but he leaned over so that she was compelled to look into his face.

"For you!" he said in a subdued voice, but with passionate vehemence; "I want only you in all this world. I cannot answer for the strange folly of my affair with this woman; but she is gone now. I love you—and you still love me!"

The little trick in Margery's answer cut him worse than anything else that she might have said.

"No, Robert—er—I mean Oliver"—she had kept

her word with me—"I once did love you, 'tis true; but I cannot love a wicked man."

He angrily drew away from her.

"You want to force him down my throat, I see," he said, sneering. "Of course I expected that you would pretend to despise me, after what has happened. Yet I know that at heart you still love me!"

"You are very confident," laughed Margery, archly. "'Tis strange," she said, sighing, "how many care for me. Only this very night, on my way here, the man you sent to bring me sought my love!"

"The impudent hound!" exclaimed Oliver. "I promise you he shall be sorry! I at least did not intend to expose you to his insolence."

"Really, I know not which one to choose," went on Margery, as if she had not heard. "I have so many, many admirers, it quite overwhelms me. 'Tis verily a puzzle! Which shall I take, you or him?"

"You are very amusing," said Oliver, smiling cynically. "However, you shall have ample opportunity to decide that question later. We start before day-break for Canada. I shall be of some service to the French government in its present disturbance with England, and have already been summoned to Quebec. I thought it would be rather pleasant to take you along. We go escorted by some Frenchmen and Indians."

"You are a worse villain than I thought!" cried Margery; and the scorn expressed for him made even Oliver wince. "If I could betray you I would gladly do so! Where are your new friends?"

"The back room is full of Indians—asleep," said Oliver. "And if you wish to get any rest I advise you to take it now; we'll have a tedious journey to-morrow."

Margery got up, very slowly, and drawing herself to her full height, looked him closely in the face. Her tired eyes burned with a restless, feverish light.

"You wouldn't dare take me away!" she murmured, defiantly.

"There is nothing that I would not dare—for you!" he answered in the same low, intense voice, gazing into her pure, sweet face. "Margery, dear, you love me!—you love me!" he whispered.

At the words tears sprang into her eyes; even now it was hard to turn him from her heart. In another instant she would have been in his arms; it was almost a complete triumph for him. But before it was too late her strength had returned, and she stood away with a proud, cold look that bespoke her resolute denial of him. It was like a dash of cold water to Oliver.

"I might have forgiven everything else had you not declared yourself a traitor to your country," she said, coldly. "Yes, I loved you once"—the feverish light again burned in her eyes—"and I believe that I still love you—in a way. Of course I am quite in your power; but I give you fair warning that I shall expose your treacherous plans if I have the chance. What was that?"

"Someone at the door," said Oliver, coolly. "It's a friend; I can tell by the knock. Pierre!" he called toward the back room.

The sleepy-eyed man responded, after some little delay, and went through the hall to the door. Margery and Oliver waited silently. There was a sound of the man's heavy boots shuffling over the floor, the snapping of burning fagots in the fire-place, and from that extraordinary, mysterious rear room the voice of



Mary Gillum, the witch, remonstrating with the snoring Indians for the commotion they made.

Then a woman in a red cloak entered the room. She threw back the hood from her face and head, and Margery saw that it was Mary Farney.

"Oh, are you back again?" said Oliver, irritably.

Her cheeks flamed at the insult, and her black eyes flashed.

"Yes, I am back," she replied, not over-calmly. "I suspected that you had a very good reason for wishing to be rid of me, and now I understand!" Her eyes had sullenly avoided Margery since her entrance.

"Your curiosity made you return, eh?" rejoined Oliver, who, tongs in hand, was working over the fire-brands, his back to her.

"Haven't I a right to return to my own home?" she demanded.

"Hardly—after the unceremonious way in which you left it," replied Oliver, whose object seemed to be only to exasperate the woman. "If I were you I think I'd wait for a special invitation—from him."

He still kept his back to her. Not so very many hours before her coarse, ruddy beauty had been rather attractive to him. Margery had taken a chair some distance away.

"You know yourself that he is ready to forgive me! You wanted me to go back to him!" retorted Mary, almost in tears.

"Well, why don't you go back, then?" said Oliver, impatiently, throwing the tongs into their corner and facing her. "I wouldn't waste any time over it; he might change his mind."

"You're a devil!" cried Mary Farney, coming a step nearer to him, her eyes as wild as an angry cat's. "And pray, what right have you here yourself? You wouldn't dare come if he was here!"

"I stay here," replied Oliver, blandly, "because this is a public house. I don't propose to sleep out on the ground for the mere reason that the landlord is not home. I'll see that he gets his score paid."

"Why did you ever come here?" cried Mary. "Why did you ever let me see you?"

"Because your charming face and figure had made you famous for miles round," he cajoled, smiling sweetly on her. But his blandishment had not its desired effect.

"Where's the other witch?" she suddenly asked, to his astonishment and Margery's.

"What are you talking about now?" demanded Oliver.

"Well, she's one," replied Mrs. Farney, extending her arm toward Margery, but without looking around. "By the other, I mean old Mary Gillum. I saw them all in a witch dance to-night!"

Margery was already upon her feet, her heart almost still.

"It's not true!" she cried. "I witnessed a dance in which the loathesome creature you speak of and her companions took part, but when you say that I joined them, 'tis false!"

"'Tis true!" cried Mary Gillum, coming into the room; "and she was the merriest of us all!"

From Mary Farney Nehemiah had learned of Oliver Everson's plan to carry away Margery. Intense jealousy caused her to reveal what she had overheard; it was far from agreeable for her to be supplanted by this girl in Oliver's affections. "But Nehe-

miah apprised us of his knowledge only after Margery's disappearance. Mr. Watson and the doctor had returned to the house after seeking in vain for her. I was already there, having been carried in, still unconscious, by the watch. I opened my eyes to find them working anxiously over me. Nehemiah had arrived, having come to warn us, and his serious look was comical to behold."

"I always knew that Bezaleel was bad," he declared. "Any man that will owe his uncle two shillings for three years will break a man's skull for sixpence."

"Why don't you take it out of his hide?" asked Dr. Hopper.

"Because," replied the little man with his accustomed philosophy, "he is bigger than I!"

We arranged to proceed at once, on horse, to the Elk's Head, and with twenty picked men from the town guard we started forth at midnight. Thomas Farney was among us.

Before two o'clock we had come within sight of the tavern. The wind had long ere this brushed back the clouds, leaving the stars strewn like gold dust over the sky. Our horses were left in the wood some distance from the inn. Nehemiah and Thomas Farney went forward first; and soon after, at receiving a pre-arranged signal, the rest of us followed.

No one seemed to have discovered our approach. Farney had gone in first and left the outer door open, and we stole in noiselessly, preceded by Nehemiah. Farney had already entered the tavern room, and the door that led into the hall where we were had also been left widely ajar, allowing the fire light to stream outside. When he reached this Nehemiah started, and paused abruptly, while his upraised hand mutely bade us stop.

From within came the sound of a woman weeping; and we saw, down on the ground before the honest landlord, the wife who had dishonored him. . . . Then he raised her slowly to her feet.

"Home again!" said Dr. Hopper, striding into the room. "Roll up your sleeves, my daughter; I know there's a pile of dirty dishes awaiting you in the kitchen!"

We all had followed the physician, having heard Mary tell her husband that she was alone in the house.

They had gone, an hour before, taking Margery with them! We wasted but very little time at the tavern.

Odd to say, Oliver had followed a course leading toward Boston. He must have felt strangely secure in that dark hour. It was gray when we had gone half-way back, and in this same pallid light many a person rushed to the window, roused from his sleep by gun shots. We, too, heard them, far, far away—perhaps half a dozen altogether; then quiet again. There was meaning in these shots for us, and we spurred our horses on.

Half an hour later we found out what had happened. It was market day, and at daybreak the town would have been busy anyhow; but now we found a greater crowd than usual around this section.

Not very long after our departure for Farney's it had been deemed wise to hold in readiness a body of armed men in case of further emergency; and also to follow up our party with a reinforcement, the actual strength of Oliver's band of Canadians being unknown.

Oliver had never intended to place himself within a dangerous proximity to Boston. He had planned a circuitous route which began in the direction that one would take in starting from Farney's to the town. He had been surprised by the second party of soldiers.

As a result, Bezaleel and four Indians had been

killed; Oliver and the rest were locked up in the town gaol.

No one could say what had become of Mary Gillum. And Margery? We found her safe at home, thank God!—but seriously ill.

(To be continued.)



## NATIONAL SOCIETY OF United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

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### NATIONAL SOCIETY.

New York, Dec. 25, 1904.

Owing to the failure of the "Clubwoman" the last official news from any portion of this society was written and published as late as September 10th only. The Regular National Executive Board Meeting was held at the home of the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, on Friday, October 14th, 1904, to make preparation for the next national meeting, which, this year, by unanimous vote of the society, was held in November of 1904 instead of January 8th, 1905. This change was made on account of the inclemency of the weather in January, which frequently makes traveling so difficult. The experiment of this season is in reference to an amendment to the Constitution changing said date and place permanently. The result has proved that, while the attendance was not much larger, the comfort of those who did attend was much greater.

The National Meeting was opened by that of the Credential Committee at the Hotel Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third Street, New York City, on the evening of November 14th, followed by that of the Auditing Committee the same evening. The Credential Committee met in the same place again at nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th. The meeting of the Associate Council, which is made up of the officers of all the organized States, Chapter Regents, Charter Trustees and members of the Executive Board, all of whom are delegates and electors, consisted of executive work and State reports, followed by the election of First Vice-President, Curator and Historian. The candidates were:

Mrs. John B. Richardson, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer, Mrs. T. L. Greve, Mrs. Robert C. Berry, Mrs. Charles Catlin, Miss Nina Hornady, Mrs. Western Bascome, Mrs. E. Cass Ledyard Goddard, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. William R. Wright. The result was as follows: First Vice President, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, of Michigan; Curator, Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, of Texas; Historian, Mrs. John B. Richardson, of Louisiana. (State Presidents holding no office. Constitution, Art. 14, Sec. 15.) These officers qualify on January 8th, of 1905. A luncheon was served at one o'clock, followed by the National Meeting, to which all members of the society were admitted. It was called to order at 2:30 P. M. The National Executive Board met the next day at the residence of the National President, Mrs. Willima Gerry Slade, taking recess at one P. M. for a luncheon of twelve covers. The favors were bronze horses, as it was "Horse Show" week. "Five O'Clock Tea" was held at the residence of Mrs. Jasper Cairns, Registrar of the Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry, for the members of the Associate Council. All the delegates were entertained at the Horse Show in the evening.

The conference regarding work, held on Thursday morning, was a most creditable affair. It was presided over by Mrs. B. C. Whitney, President of Michigan. Its results will be far-reaching. All branches of work were touched upon as far as time would permit. Mrs. William Lee, of Massachusetts, was delegated to go to Plattsburgh, N. Y., to collect any legends or facts pertaining to the Battle of Plattsburgh or Lake Champlain and the work on Crab Island.

Thursday afternoon the newly organized "Greater New York

Chapter," under the Regency of Mrs. George A. Ludin, gave an afternoon tea at Delmonico's in honor of the National Executive Board and State Presidents. The session closed on Friday afternoon with an "at home" to all members and their friends by the National President at her home, and a large number responded. The entire week was marked with harmony and earnestness of purpose and each delegate returned to her home society with new inspiration and ideas regarding the work and its possibilities.

Among the new measures passed were the following: A pin was adopted to be presented to the "Real Daughters" who are regular members of the society. It contains the emblems and colors of the National Society, and, as the youngest Real Daughter is not yet thirty, it is hoped that many may enjoy this memorial to the service of their own father.

Mrs. George A. Ludin being compelled by the duties of her Regency to give up her position on the National Membership Board, Mrs. Charles D. Frazer, of Yonkers, will take her position as corresponding secretary of that Board for this year. The other members are Miss Louise Edge, Registrar; Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, Recording Secretary, with the National President ex-officio.

An emergency committee, consisting of Mrs. Ludin, Miss Edge, Mrs. Washington L. Mann, with the President was appointed to attend to the routine work between the meetings of the Board.

It was placed in the hands of the President to select an official organ for the society official news, the vote being in favor of the SPIRIT OF '76. The offer of the *Twentieth Century Home* was refused, as it stated that the articles must be rewritten in their office, which could not be allowed with official news. Several other publications were considered. On consultation with the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76 the following notice has been sent to each member of the society: "The Club Woman, having failed in its contract with us, this society, by a vote at the National Meeting, recommenced THE SPIRIT OF '76 for adoption as its official organ, and the first article will appear in the January number of 1905. The subscription is one (\$1.00) dollar per year, issued monthly, or ten (10) cents per copy. Members wishing to see a copy can have the December premium number for 1904 sent them free of charge."

The editor says that the taking of this work must depend largely on the number of subscribers from the society, as the insertion of additional pages will be an extra expense to him. We must, therefore, know before making permanent arrangements, how many will subscribe. Please let the society know at once, in no case later than January 8, 1905, if you will become a yearly subscriber. Address by postal, "National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, sending your name and address and adding SPIRIT OF '76."

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, of Michigan, presented a resolution which she wishes to take the form of an amendment to the Nation Constitution, that the payment of each State to the National shall be at the rate of fifty cents per capita instead of twenty-five, as at present. By vote this was referred to the consideration of each State Society, the result to be presented at the next National Meeting. Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, Mrs. Charles H. Denison and Mrs. Jennie de la Lozier were elected Honorary members of the National Society.

It was voted to try the experiment of holding the National Meetings in the different States, in the order of their organization, and at a date as near that of January 8th as would be best according to climatic conditions. The meeting of 1906 will, therefore, be held in Louisiana, the date not being decided. By vote, the terms of the National officers, which expire on January 8th of 1906, will be continued till the National Meeting of 1906. These are Second and Third Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, of Massachusetts, and Miss M. Louise Edge, of New Jersey.

A scrap book was established for all historical articles and original papers on the period which we represent, as a nucleus for future collection into one volume for publication.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. W. Johnson Quinn, of the Hotel Empire, for his never failing courtesy and generous donation of rooms during the society session. Greetings by dispatches were received from Louisiana and the District of Columbia.

There was an omission to the article on General Macomb made by the magazine in the last issue of the *Club Woman*, in not stating the fact that it was written by his granddaughter, Maria B. Wheaton, the wife of General Frank Wheaton, and dedicated in the following words: "This sketch is affectionately dedicated to Mrs. Jane Octavia Macomb Miller (General Macomb's twelfth and only surviving child) my mother. Maria Bleeker Miller Wheaton, Denver, Col., March 25, 1897."

## NEW YORK.

The only meeting of this State Society for this season was held at the Yates House, in Syracuse, on November 2d, from five to six P. M., and took the form of a reception to Mrs. James M. Dow, President of the New York State Federation, then in session in that city. On the receiving line were, with Mrs. Dow and the State President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Philip Carpenter (subsequently elected President of the New York State Federation), Mrs. Henry C. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, and Mrs. Samuel B. Larned, Regent of a Chapter in Onondaga County; Mrs. Edward Addison Greely, New York State Historian, Secretary of the State Federation and subsequently elected State Secretary to the General Federation; Mrs. Westover Alden, President of the International Sunshine Society; Mrs. William Warner Penfield, the wife of Judge Penfield, of New York City, and the President of the Westchester Woman's Club; Mrs. William Austin Casler, Regent for Jefferson County, and Mrs. Franklin P. Nelson—all of these ladies being members of this society. About three hundred and fifty were in attendance, the "Yates" being most courteous in its arrangements.

The Greater New York City Chapter is growing rapidly in numbers and interest under the able Regency of Mrs. George A. Ludin. It has held but two meetings as yet, both being wholly social. The first was a reception given to the National Executive Board and State Presidents at Delmonico's, on the afternoon of November 17th; the second, a book party on December 9th. Both were largely attended and were a complete success.

## MICHIGAN.

The first regular meeting and also the Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 was held at the residence of Mrs. Alfred F. Wilcox, of Royal Oak, on Tuesday afternoon, October 18th. The election resulted as follows: Secretary, Miss Alice Thrall; Treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Farland; Registrar, Miss Minnie M. Dwyer; Assistant Historian, Mrs. C. W. Hockett. For the Executive Board, Mrs. Jane E. David, Mrs. Henry B. Joy and Mrs. Alfred F. Wilcox. The President, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, made the annual address, reviewing briefly the work of the society during the past year, and, at the conclusion of her remarks, appointed committees on finance, visiting, entertainment and press. Amendments were made to the by-laws. A valuable heirloom was presented to the society by Mrs. James T. Sterling, of Grosse Isle, consisting of a cartridge bag, such as was worn by the soldiers of 1812, and which once belonged to her grandfather, Major Jonathan Kearsley.

The November meeting was held at the home of one of the "Real Daughters," Mrs. Katherine S. Rainey, of Detroit. The President being in New York attending the Annual Meeting of the National Society, the Vice-President, Mrs. John V. Moran, presided. The printed programme was carried out by giving the opening paper of the series, "Our First State Governor, Stevens Y. Mason." This was read by his descendant, Mrs. Sallie Mason Partlan. For the December meeting, Mrs. Jane M. Kinney, of Port Huron, will read a paper on "Some Battlefields I Have Visited." The other papers will be on January 17th, "Michigan and Its Resources," by Mrs. William S. Chittenden; February 21st, "The Indians of Michigan," by Mrs. Alfred F. Wilcox; March 21st, "The Life and Public Services of General Lewis Cass," by Mrs. George W. Moore; April 18th, "The Character of General Hull," by Mrs. Thomas Simpson Robertson; May 16th, "The Establishment of the Church in Michigan," by Mrs. Lucy Swift Griggs.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The first meeting of the season of the Dolly Madison Chapter, of Pittsburg, was held on September 26th, Mrs. Robert S. Reine-man, the Regent, presiding. Little but the routine business was transacted. Resolutions of sympathy were passed on the death of Mrs. Hostetter and Mrs. Charles O'Brien. It was decided to hold the meetings in the Twentieth Century Club House during the coming season.

The Keystone Chapter, of Harrisburg, held one of its most interesting meetings at Edgewood, the country home of Mrs. C. W. Lynch, one of its members. The day was beautiful and the three-mile drive greatly enjoyed. This house was originally, in old stage days, the old Stone Inn, and no one remembers when it was built. The meeting was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Thomas McDowell Jones. An amendment was passed to the resolutions governing the Chapter, creating the office of Second Vice-President, and Miss Calder was elected to that office. Three new members were admitted, two being Mrs. Beverly Waugh and her granddaughter, Miss Rachel Kunkle, with our former member, Mrs. C. A. Kunkle, making three generations represented in one chapter. An interesting description of the National Capitol as it was in 1812 was read by Mrs. George

Loveland. Mrs. Jones conducted a current events session, followed by a paper by Miss Calder on "Our American Navy." A letter was read from the State President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, some extracts from "Mark Twain's Diary of Adam," and all concluded with a dainty luncheon, the souvenirs being small silk flags. A walk over the hills and a view through the Gap closed the entertainment of the day.

The "Old Ironsides Chapter" of Media, held their Annual Meeting of October at the home of Mrs. Frank T. Downing, near the Idlewild. The result of the election was as follows: Regent, Mrs. H. Clay Marshall; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frank T. Downey; Secretary, Miss Helen Ball; Registrar, Mrs. Charles Delany; Treasurer, Mrs. James Harrity; Historian, Mrs. Hanks, of Stratford.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The first meeting of this State Society in October was held in Sewall Hall of the New Century Building, and was devoted to the consideration of helpful work among sailors coming into Massachusetts ports. The Rev. L. B. Bates, of East Boston; Stanton H. King, superintendent of the Seaman's Mission in Water Street, in Charlestown, and Miss Mary E. Frink, Missionary of the Boston Seaman's Friendly Society, in Hanover Street, Boston, were present and presented facts showing the great need of earnest work along this line, particularly wholesome places for recreation and entertainment. Practical assistance asked for was the donation of a billiard or pool table or a new supply of playing cards. The State President, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, presided, and it proved a most interesting and instructive session.

#### MAINE.

The season's meetings were opened in this State on Wednesday, October 5th, at the home of Miss Sarah F. Colburn, in Glenwood Avenue. Miss Colburn is not a member of this society, but a frequent visitor and personal friend of the President, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer. The house was tastefully decorated, the word "Welcome" in large gilt letters over the door and under the American flag. The rooms were made beautiful with autumn leaves and sweet peas. Luncheon followed the business session, and the table decorations by Mrs. John F. Greene and Mrs. Roland Greene were unique, being centered with a golden "Welcome, 1812," from which radiated flags of all sizes. The bay window—the post of honor for the President—was arranged with the society's colors, the blue and the gray. Each member contributed toward the entertainment by song, recitation or story, and all felt that at the next meeting each could take up the work of the society with more earnestness for this day of good fellowship.

The Annual Meeting took place in December at the home of the treasurer, Mrs. Abner H. Davis, of Portland. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer; Vice-President, Mrs. Mary E. Young; Secretary, Mrs. John C. Brown; Treasurer, Mrs. Abner C. Davis; Auditor, Miss Ella Clements; Registrar, Mrs. Louise McKenney; Historian, Mrs. Albert C. Smith; Chaplain, Mrs. Gardner C. Libby; Councillors, Mrs. I. Frank Bubb, Mrs. L. A. Brown, Mrs. William Fennelly and Miss Margaret Pillsbury.

#### OHIO.

The Ohio State Society held its October meeting at the residence of the president, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve. The principal feature was the inaugural address of the president particularly urging the marking of the graves of the soldiers of 1812 in Ohio.

The November meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. N. S. Clark, where the vice-president, Miss Joan Kennedy, gave an interesting account of "1812 Day" in St. Louis. There were two piano solos by Miss Pierce and two recitations of "Ye Olden Time" by Miss Adams.

#### VERMONT.

This State held its first and regular meeting in October and received the gift of a valuable relic in the form of a piece of a shell from one of the vessels in the Battle of Lake Champlain.

The Regular Honor Day exercises took place on December 21st and the Guest of Honor was the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York. Owing to a severe cold of about ten days standing, Mrs. Slade was not as well able as she had hoped to do the honors of the National Society, and to bring to Vermont the unalloyed happiness she would have wished. But she received from one and all the tenderest care and courtesy. The ex-state Regent of the D. A. R.'s (our elder sister), Mrs. Julius Estey, gave the first personal greetings after the cordial hospitality of the home and family of the State President, Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne. The Day of Honor was celebrated by a luncheon given to the National President at the home of Mrs. Jacob George Ullery, who is not only Vermont Vice-President,

but is also Charter Trustee of the National Society. This was followed by a reception given by Mrs. George S. Dowley in her beautiful home on Main street. The decorations of both houses and tables were those of the society, the blue, the gray, and the white carnation. Orchestral music for which Brattleboro is noted, soft, and yet thrilling with patriotism, was continued during the entire reception, to which were invited the members of the Vermont Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 for the State of Vermont, the officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the officers of the National Society of Colonial Dames and the officers of the Colonial Dames of the State of Vermont, and the officers of all the other women's clubs of Brattleboro. The service and menu were all in harmony, many of the young ladies of the city assisting the hostess.

The evening exercises were held in the Brooks House and were largely attended by all the finest families of the place, both men and women. It was also a delight to the eye and to the thought to see that the young had not become so satiated with other pleasures that they could not enjoy a patriotic meeting and exercises. There was an hour of reception with more of that fine orchestral music. This was followed by a programme consisting of two solos very sweetly sung and the recitation of Mrs. Roberts (of Pittsburgh, Penn.), poem, "The Spirit of 1812." The addresses were made by Colonel Herbert E. Taylor, of Brattleboro, who gave a short and condensed, but most interesting, account of Vermont's part during the War of 1812, and that of Dr. Henry D. Holton, of Brattleboro, President of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Holton referred back to the original causes of the War of 1812, told of the struggles, gave a glowing and most just tribute to Vermont as a State and to the great men it had been sending all over the world to do the grand works that the spirit of Vermont had evolved, and adding an appreciation of all that the women of Vermont had been doing at all times and in all places where duty called. "Our Yankee Girls," he said, "may every blessing come to them." Mrs. Slade being called upon for a greeting could respond most truthfully to all that had been said, and adding that in every gathering and every convention the prevailing spirit of the Vermont delegation is loyalty to their society, to their State, to their cause, and to their convictions. Not the kind to be bought, not the kind to be turned from the right for personal gain or interest, but staunch and true in its highest signification. And such had been to her her Vermont society and her Vermont President, not only in the State work, but also in her office as National Treasurer, and on the National Executive Board. She then gave a resumé of the historical points included in the period of our eligibility, of some of the political features of the time, of what we had already done, and of what we hoped to do, concluded with words of appreciation for her personal part in all of this day's exercises. The session ended with a collation.

Among the personal pleasures of the National President was the surprise of the presentation, during the reception at Mrs. Dowley's of a beautiful souvenir spoon of the State of Vermont. In the bowl was the old stage coach of early Vermont. On the handle was the Coat of Arms of the State of Vermont with the name, and on the back of the handle were the monogram initials of the President, "E. M. H. S." and "12-21-1904." It was a session long to be remembered.

#### GEORGIA.

The John Floyd Chapter, of Atlanta, Georgia, had expected to hold its October meeting at the residence of Mrs. Frank Greer Lake, at her home in Atlanta. But, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Lake's little son, it was held at the home of Mrs. Walter Maude. The address of the afternoon was made by the Honorable Edmund W. Martin, who gave due tribute to the women of the patriotic societies in their efforts to do honor to those who have served their country. During the course of the address he drew attention to the rapid progress science had made since this war, in that the knowledge of the signing of the Treaty of Peace was not received in time to prevent the Battle of New Orleans. The address was followed by music by Miss Waddell. After some routine business, refreshments were served by Miss Virginia Arnold, ex-President. This Chapter is offering a five-dollar gold piece prize for the best article on the War of 1812 written by a pupil of the Boy's High School.

#### DELAWARE.

The October meeting of the Delaware State Society was held in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society. Mrs. Robert C. Barry, President of the State of Maryland and Curator of the National Society, was the Guest of Honor, and read a paper on the Battle of North Point and its importance. At the business part of the meeting it was voted to prepare a roster of the



Delaware soldiers of the War of 1812 as soon as possible, and to mark all their graves when found. The November meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Horace G. Knowles, in Wilmington. The out-of-town guests were Miss Margaret Roberts, of Maryland; Mrs. S. E. Senseny and Mrs. Louis Dill. A paper on "The Burning of the Peggy Stewart in the Annapolis Harbor" was read by Mrs. Robert Raynor. Another on "Fort Meigs and its Heroic Defense against the British," was read by Mrs. A. H. Woodward. A report of the annual meeting in New York was given by Mrs. Thomas Sadler. Delaware is particularly interested in the sending of Mrs. William Lee, of Massachusetts, to Plattsburg to collect data and legends (by the National Society), because Commodore McDonough was from Delaware.

The December meeting is always the annual meeting, with the year's reports, and the election. The result of the latter this year is as follows:

Third Vice-President, Mrs. Murphy.

Historian, Mrs. Taylor.

Librarian—Mrs. Morrow.

The other officers remain unchanged.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This National Chapter met at the Ebbitt House in Washington for its October meeting. Only the routine business was transacted. The Regent, not having returned to the city, the meeting was presided over by the First Vice Regent, Mrs. G. W. Baird.

The November meeting welcomed its Regent, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, on her return.

A photograph of the Battleship New Orleans, with a history of that ship, was presented by Mrs. Casler, of Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, New York State. A telegram of greetings was sent to the National Society in session at the same time in New York.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,  
President National.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

#### STATE OF NEW YORK.

To enlarge the fund for patriotic and other work, the Board of Managers of the Daughters of The Revolution have arranged to give a euchre party at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the Astor Gallery, on Tuesday, January 24, 1905, at 2 p. m.

Extra tickets may be obtained from the treasurer, Mrs. A. O. Ihlseng, 394 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City, and at the door on that day.

The patriotic work of this society may be shared by all persons; and many who are not members have on this occasion opportunity to contribute to the erecting of monuments and the placing of memorial tablets, to revolutionary heroes.

The Regent of the State, Mrs. Abeel, is leaving no stone unturned to maintain the attractive social features of the winter's work, and her interest with that of the other state officers in this entertainment guarantees its success.

The ladies in charge of this entertainment are:

Mrs. John Howard Abeel, Mrs. Henry William Helfer, Mrs. Henry Chase Foster, Mrs. Franklin N. Class, Mrs. George Bell Wallis, Jr., Mrs. Axel Olaf Ihlseng, Mrs. George F. Hanford, Mrs. Henry D. Williams, Mrs. Charles F. Stone, Mrs. Robert Mook, Mrs. Wilbur Fisk Wakeman, Mrs. David C. Carr, Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, Mrs. William F. Coxford, Mrs. William H. Hotchkin, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton.

### MONTANA STATE CONFERENCE. D. A. R.

The first State Conference in Montana, was held at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, in Butte, on December 17, 1904. That it was held at all, was due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Tallant. In a state of such "magnificent distances," it is not easy to gather for a conference. The interest shown in this meeting proves that the spirit of our ancestors still lives in our grand mountain state. Reports were read concerning the patriotic work done by each chapter in the state, and by-laws were adopted. An entertaining talk on the Continental Memorial Hall, was given by Mrs. McCrackin. Mrs. Martin gave a full account of Montana's memorial alcove, in Manila. A box of books will soon be sent for this alcove. Mrs. White read a paper on "Our Flags," which was full of patriotic interest. Miss Hawley presented the subject, "The American Monthly," in an entertaining manner. After the programme, the ladies present enjoyed a "patriotic tea," the house being decorated for the occasion. It is hoped that the State Conference will be a settled feature of each year's work in Montana.

MISS ETHEL M. PRICE,  
State Historian for Montana.

Independence Hall Chapter, D. A. R., of Philadelphia, Pa., gave their annual charter luncheon on Tuesday, December 13th, in the Manufacturers' Club rooms, 1407 Walnut street. It being the fifth anniversary of their having received a charter in Independence Hall and the 115th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. About eighty persons sat down.

The Regent, Mrs. James G. Leiper, made a most appropriate welcome, and was responded to by Miss Agnes Mitchell on behalf of the Chapter. The luncheon was most excellently served in eight courses. Toasts were given by the various ladies of the chapter and guests—the concluding one most apt—"How Penn Won the Game," by Mrs. George H. Cliff.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. F. MCCOY,  
Chaplain of Independence Hall Chapter N. S. D. A. R.  
Dec. 16, 1904.

For the purpose of restoring and preserving the cliff dwellings and Pueblo ruins in the State of Colorado a chapter auxiliary to the Colorado Cliff Dwellers' Association was formed in December at the Nevada, Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Thomas Henry Whitney was chosen Regent with Mrs. Donald McLean Vice Regent; Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert M. Lockwood, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Dwight Holbrook, treasurer.

The disseminating of knowledge concerning these prehistoric people, the collection of relics and the acquiring of such property as may be necessary to attain the objects of the association, will be the immediate aim of the Chapter.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 28, 1904.

LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Dear Mr. Cornish:—Enclosed herewith please find Austin, Texas, postal money order No. 104037, to your order on the New York City Post Office, for \$1, in renewal of my subscription to THE SPIRIT OF '76 for another year.

I appreciate very highly the good work you have been doing in trying to promote the spirit of patriotism among our people.

Hoping that the year 1905 may be full of happiness and prosperity for you, I am, with cordial regards,

Yours very truly,

IRA H. EVANS.

"The Establishment of American Independence as Related to the Louisiana Purchase," an oration delivered by Mr. George Williams Bates, of Detroit, Historian-General of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the National Congress, held June 15, 1904, at the World's Fair, St. Louis, has just been published, together with the orator's "Review of the Historical Work of the Society for the Year 1903-4." The publication is in the form of a neat octavo pamphlet, and is illustrated with a photograph of the Congress assembled on the terrace at Festival Hall, a map of Boston with its environs in 1775-6, a picture of Washington's Headquarters (Jumel Mansion) in New York City, portraits of Napoleon, Jefferson and Livingston, and a map of the United States, showing the expansion of the country on this Continent.

In the oration Mr. Bates eloquently refers to the chain of events which culminated in the decision of Jefferson (despite his interpretation of the Constitution) to acquire the Louisiana Territory, and in the virtually simultaneous decision of Napoleon to dispose of it. "Its exploitation," adds Mr. Bates, "has made us what we are to-day. Even though it revolutionized American life and culture, the instant we accepted that great territory, with all its responsibilities and possibilities, we became a world power."

H. M. G.

### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Can any one tell me who were the ancestors of Richard Warne, b. 1753, d. 1803, of Montgomery Co., N. Y. (although some say he was of New York City), who, in 1786, married Mary Hilton. He has numerous descendants, but from among them no one can be found who knows anything about his parents or ancestry.

Likewise, I would like to know who the parents or ancestors were of Joseph Warne and Dorcas Miller, who married in New Jersey, and in 1768-70 emigrated to Western Pennsylvania.

The writer would be pleased to enter into correspondence with any one who can furnish him with data of any branch of the Warne or Warn family.

G. W. L.

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1905

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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

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No. 6. WHOLE No. 126



LUNCHEON GIVEN AT FRAUNCE'S TAVERN, FEB. 22, 1905, BY THE WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD OF NEW YORK.  
SCENE IN THE "LONG ROOM," WHERE WASHINGTON BADE FAREWELL TO HIS GENERALS.

*Photo courtesy of N. Y. Herald.*

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

Instituted October 22, 1875.

The annual meeting of the society for the election of officers and a board of managers for the ensuing year was held at the Occidental Hotel, on Tuesday evening, January 10, 1905, at 8 o'clock.

The report of the secretary and treasurer show the society, at the end of its twenty-ninth year, to be in a prosperous condition, financially and physically.

The work of the treasurer has been prompt and satisfactory and all that could be desired and being gratuitous, entitles him to the thanks of the society.

The secretary's duties demand more than a passing notice.

Besides the individual accounts with and collections from, more than four hundred compatriots, a large volume of miscellaneous correspondence to have prompt attention, besides that growing out of the numerous functions of the society and finally, the ordinary recording duties of the position are onerous and cumulative.

All these require much time, besides continued and efficient attention and no small share of the society's success has been due to their financial performance.

The duties of the registrar are of so technical and professional a character, that it is doubtful if they could be performed at all, let alone satisfactorily, by any other than the present incumbent, whose long years of support of the society through its trials and tribulations of youth, supplemented by the continued and faithful performance of his official duties as registrar, entitle him to the highest praise.

The monthly meetings of the Board of Managers have been attended by a majority of its members and to their activity and co-operation are due the general success of the society during the past year.

The attendance at the functions of the society in 1904, except that of April 19th, has not been encouraging or in keeping with the efforts made to have them entertaining and attractive.

If there are too many, they can easily be lessened, which had better be done than to subject the society to criticism, from the light attendance.

It is true that the continued celebration of the same anniversaries becomes monotonous and it is therefore recommended that future functions take place on the anniversaries of heretofore unobserved events.

While the society through the Board of Managers, has advised from time to time that its invitation to the National Society to hold its Congress here in 1905 would be accepted, it has just been officially and finally advised that the Congress would be held at Philadelphia, presumably, because of the good effort of that location, on the proposed amalgamation of our society with its rival, the Sons of the Revolution, which latter society is very strong in Pennsylvania. There were (3) three invitations from other cities showing the estimated importance of the affair.

The efforts of our society, through its resolutions of September 3, 1904, to consolidate the State and National Societies, with those of the rival Order, Sons of the Revolution, have been appreciated throughout the country, and while they have not yet produced any actual general result, we feel sure the action already taken by several State Societies, will be followed by others and that in time the desired consolidation will be effected.

Touching the future of our society, while we may congratulate ourselves on our success, we must realize that a society like ours, cannot sit still. It must either go ahead or fall back and the former can only result from individual efforts of our own.

It is true we have no local conditions or connections, such as exist in the thirteen original States, binding us to Revolutionary deeds and places, but as *Sons of the Fathers*, our pride in their doings and the heritage transmitted to us, should manifest itself by renewed and continued effort, to hold our own and make good the proud position enjoyed by us, as the *Pioneer* of the Societies of our Order.

A. D. CUTLER, President.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Membership January 14, 1904.....                         | 380   |
| Elected since .....                                      | 66    |
| Reinstated .....   | 1     |
|  | 447   |
| Died .....   | 7     |
| Dropped for non-payment of dues.....                     | 15    |
| Resigned .....   | 1— 23 |
|  | 424   |
| Present membership .....                                 | 424   |
| including 21 members of the Branch Society at San Diego. |       |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Received for dues .....                   | \$957.00   |
| Received for entrance fees.....           | 547.50     |
| Received for dinners.....                 | 342.75     |
| Received for sale of button rosettes..... | 17.75      |
|   | \$1,865.00 |

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Paid to Treasurer..... | \$1,809.50       |
| Cash on hand.....      | 55.50—\$1,865.00 |

The secretary takes this opportunity to announce that a pressure of other duties will compel him to relinquish the office this date.

EDWIN BONNELL, Secretary.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Balance on hand January 14, 1904..... | \$ 391.38  |
| Received from Secretary.....          | 1,809.50   |
|                                       | \$2,200.88 |

### DISBURSEMENTS.

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Per capita tax to National Secretary.....                  | \$ 94.75          |
| Office rent, 12 months at \$10.....                        | 120.00            |
| Secretary's salary .....                                   | 120.00            |
| Registrar's fees .....                                     | 135.00            |
| Banquets .....   | 608.90            |
| Music at banquets.....                                     | 81.50             |
| Reporters' fees .....                                      | 30.00             |
| Printing .....   | 328.80            |
| Badges for retiring President and retiring Treasurer ..... | 20.00             |
| P. O. stamps and sundries.....                             | 185.00—\$1,723.95 |
| Cash on hand .....   | \$ 476.93         |

C. S. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Again has death invaded the inner circle of our order. Again has a "real son" been taken. Mr. John Atwater, a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, died at his residence in Angelica, N. Y., November 9, 1904.

Mr. Atwater came from Connecticut ancestry of several colonial generations. His father moved to Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he himself was born May 29, 1826. Having in 1863 removed to Angelica, N. Y., he was there married to Miss Eliza Starr Arnold, October 1, 1873. In 1882 he engaged with his elder brother Samuel, since deceased, in the grocery business of Atwater & Carter, Newark, N. J. While still retaining his residence in Angelica, the most of his time was spent in Newark, until about two years ago, when he disconnected himself from business and returned permanently to Angelica.

His last illness was brief; a fall on the frosty walk, the resulting shock to his entire nervous system, a two weeks' struggle for the mastery, a peaceful shortening of the breath, and life was closed. Appropriate services were conducted by his pastor, the Rev. David Craft, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church—the church of his childhood and of his lifetime.

Mr. Atwater, naturally retiring and unassuming, was honest and honorable, dignified yet genial, having a memory well stored with reminiscences of the past and a pleasant faculty of bringing those reminiscences to the enlivenment of the present. To the last his erect form and gentlemanly bearing as he walked the street and engaged in the various associations of life were agreeably noticeable; and seemed to indicate far younger years than those he bore.

A remarkable circumstance in Mr. Atwater's life was, as already intimated, that he was one of the few—very few, indeed, during these last years—whose father served in the Revolutionary War. It seems almost incredible, but it is true. John Atwater, father of the late John Atwater, was born in 1757 and died in 1838. He served three years in the War of Independence. Twelve years before his death, by a second marriage, the subject of this sketch was born. The father's patriotic spirit was a life-long characteristic of the son. Mrs. Atwater and the one daughter, Sophia L., remain at the old family home. Two older sisters, Mrs. Susan Gillett, of Kenosha, Wis., and Mrs. Sarah Ward, of Oshkosh, Wis., also survive him.

There are many delinquent subscribers to the SPIRIT OF '76 to whom bills have been sent recently.

The postal laws say that as long as a periodical is taken from the post office or carrier it makes the recipient liable for the payment of the subscription.

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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## Principal Events of the American Revolution.

### FEBRUARY.

- 1, 1781—Engagement at Cowan's Ford, N. J.
- 1, 1781—Engagement at Torrence's Tavern, N. C.
- 1, 1781—Engagement at Wilmington, N. C.
- 2-4, 1777—Battle at Fort McIntosh, Ga.
- 3, 1779—Engagement at Beaufort, S. C.
- 3, 1779—Engagement at Port Royal Island, S. C.
- 3, 1780—Engagement at Young's House, Four Corners, N. Y.
- 4, 1776—Clinton dropped anchor in New York Bay.
- 6, 1778—Franklin secures a treaty of alliance with France.
- 6, 1781—Engagement at Shallow Ford, N. C.
- 6, 1788—Massachusetts ratifies the Constitution.

- 9, 1775—Both Houses of Parliament present an address to the King, declaring the existence of a rebellion in Massachusetts.
- 10, 1779—Engagement at Car's Fort, Ga.
- 12, 1781—Engagement at Bruce Cross Roads, N. C.
- 14, 1776—Engagement at Dorchester Neck, Mass.
- 14, 1779—Engagement at Cherokee Ford, S. C.
- 14, 1779—Engagement at Kettle Creek, Ga.
- 20, 1781—Robert Morris becomes Superintendent of Finance.
- 21, 1779—Engagement at Vincennes, Ind.
- 24, 1779—Clark captures Vincennes, Ind.
- 25, 1781—Engagement at Haw River, N. C.
- 26, 1775—First forcible resistance at Salem, Mass.
- 26, 1779—Engagement at Horseneck, Conn.
- 27, 1776—Engagement at Moore's Creek Bridge, N. C.

On another page will be found the constitution of the Minute Men, an organization formed for the purpose of bringing together in a national organization all who desire to perpetuate the principles that animated those patriots who achieved and maintained the independence of the United States of America, to participate in patriotic ceremonies in Continental uniforms that this historic uniform may become a familiar sight throughout the land.

The editor of this paper has been appointed national recruiting officer for the Minute Men and will be pleased to enlighten any who may desire to join the organization on the way to do so.

It is hoped that each year a muster of all the Continental uniformed troops will be held on some one of the historic battlefields of the Revolutionary War.

The copy for the February issue relating to the Society of the Daughters of the War of 1812 will be embodied with that for the March issue.

## ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS, Author of "The Quest of an Ancestor."

The concluding chapters of the above story, to be contained in the March issue, focus upon an event in our American history whose lurid atmosphere can never be dispelled from its pages. In "One Day on Gallows Hill," a chapter describing the execution of witches at Salem, Mr. Chalmers has drawn a vivid, convincing picture of this season of fanatic zeal at its height. The Salem Witchcraft has ever been a historic "skeleton-in-the-closet," the worst blemish that New England bears. No doubt that is why coeval historians are particularly chary in their information of "how it happened" on Witch Hill. And afterward, when the sinister cloud of superstition had cleared away, eye-witnesses would not boast of having eagerly stood by at the murdering of the unfortunate victims of this strange and sad delusion. Much has been said concerning the witch trials, but a decided forward tendency to avoid anything dealing with the passing of the witches is noticeable; and it is a chapter that seems

to have been neglected by contemporaneous writers of historical novels, obviously because of these meagre fragmentary records.

Mr. Chalmers' literary work has mainly been of a humorous character; but his magazine and newspaper contributions deserve more than the stamp of superficiality that marks the work of so many of those who write in the lighter vein.

There are many delicious bits of humor in the "Quest of an Ancestor." For instance, when Robert Gillum comes to Boston Towne he is struck by the severity of the Puritan countenance everywhere. He remarks:

I had traced these stern graven lines in more than one countenance to-day. Immutable, ineffaceable, cold enough to freeze the water in which they bathed. It was carved in the comely features of the matron, softened in the maiden's, marked with a lighter touch in the childish face. I saw it, that morning, upon the pudgy countenance of a baby in arms, and yes! I saw it in the face of a little Puritan dog that ran down the street.

And in the opening chapter there is the Jersey farmer who writes to Mary Gillum:

It affords me great pleasure, ma'am, to state that I am descended from Nehemiah Gillum—only I'm afraid it hain't the Nehemiah you allude to. This un fot in the Rivolutionary War, and plowed the ground that I plow now; hence we air very proud of the old farm and its associations. If the trolley had come along here last year, instead of goin' up by Bill Smith's, I might hev got my price for the farm. . . . My Nehemiah was scalped by the Indians after the war. But he didn't die, and after hevin' slew the savage that cut him, he recovered his own scalp from the warrior's belt. To-day it is hung over the dining-room table, where we use it as a uneeke fly-catcher in summer—with a little pulverized sugar.

Mr. Chalmers is a nephew of Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird, who wrote "The Gladiator" for Edwin Forrest, and a number of well-known American novels. He is also of the same family as Thomas Chalmers, the eminent Scottish divine. His grandfather, Thomas Silver, was a noted American inventor and scientific writer. One ancestor, Richard Whitacar, landed in Maryland in 1665. With some others he entered Delaware Bay in a small vessel, and ascended the river as far as Billingsport. He was the first of the party to reach the shore, therefore the first Englishman that set foot in West New Jersey. He sprang to land, and with a hatchet cut down a bush, according to the ancient mode of taking possession, in the name of King Charles II. He was also, says, Mr. Chalmers, "the first Englishman to kill a mosquito in West New Jersey." Other ancestors were active in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and as busy with the sword as their descendant is with his pen.

The following sketch, which appeared in the Smart Set Magazine, is by Mr. Chalmers:

#### IN THE TOILS OF THE WIRE.

Box Office Man (over telephone)—I can give you two aisle seats in G, centre of the house; fine seats.

Sampson—All right; hold them for me.

Box Office Man—What name?

Sampson—Sampson.

Box Office Man (uncertainly)—Tampson?

Sampson (reiterating with care)—Sampson!

Box Office Man (confidently)—Oh! Ransom!

Sampson (impatiently)—No, no! Samp-son!

Box Office Man (wearily)—Spell it, please.

Sampson—S-a-m, Sam—

Box Office Man—S-a-n, San; all right.

Sampson (louder)—No, no! S-a-m; m, m—k, l, m—

Box Office Man—S-a-m. k-l-m; go on.

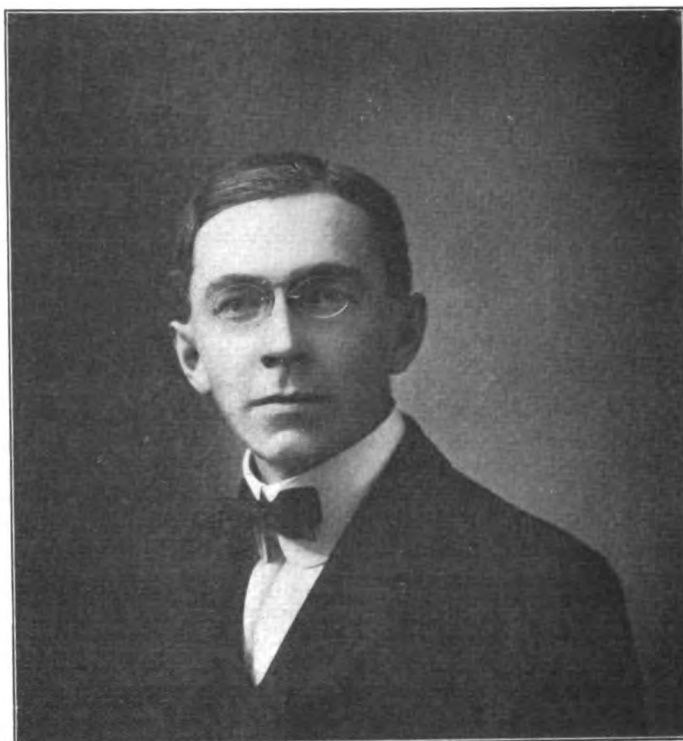
Sampson—P-s.

Box Office Man—T-s.

Sampson (irascibly)—No, no! Can't you hear straight?

Box Office Man (angrily)—Can't you mumble straight?

Central (sociably)—Through?



ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

Sampson and Box Office Man (together, ungallantly)—No!! Keep off! Get out!

Telephone (diabolically)—Brrrrrrr!!! Brock! brock! brock! brock! brock! plunk! plunk!!

Sampson (in a voice that seems to have gone to Chicago, faintly but desperately)—P—not t; n, o, p; p, s-s-n!

Box Office Man (triumphantly)—N-o-p; p-s-o-n.

Sampson (relieved)—Good! Now spell.

Box Office Man (with great precision)—S-a-m-k-l-m-n-o-p-p-s-o-n. (Pronouncing with slight effort) Samklmnoppson!

## THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

### SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the seventeenth century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream: they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared. At the instance of Oliver Everson, Bezaleel Gillum and the witch, Mary Gillum, force her to accompany them to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits her.

## XVI.

Oh, the deadly mischief in that Farney woman's lie! She had told Oliver that Margery had danced with the witches. She told it again, and again, to others. Days afterward it was on the tongue of every idle person in town. And so the story began.

Martha had been dismissed from the Watsons on account of being a "superstitious nuisance," for she had persisted in declaring that she was bewitched, until Mr. Watson could tolerate her no longer. In her resentment, she was only too eager to take up Mrs. Farney's tune and attribute her trouble to Margery. Hundreds believed her.

Margery was avoided on the street; little children pointed her out and ran away, shrieking in affright. Finally she could bear it no longer, and remained at home.

The idle rumors that annoyed her father at first, shocked and dismayed him when they became so persistent and widespread. But he was quite helpless in his distress. There was only one way to disprove the invidious detractions made by Mary Farney, and that in a court of justice. Unfortunately, a case of this kind would not be brought before the General Court, which conditions had found necessary to establish for the purpose of trying witches. It was called a court, but it might more aptly have been termed a nest of wasps, for the inquisitorial methods that were adopted. Persons suspected of being "in league with the devil" were now arrested with such frequency that the county jails soon became overcrowded. Mr. Watson feared that Margery might be called upon only too soon and allowed an opportunity to deny the evil charges made against her.

I still kept my room at the Blue Anchor, because I liked the place (now especially so because Oliver Everson was in jail and no longer underneath the same roof). A strong friendship had sprung up between the vintner, George Monk, and myself. One evening I had come in, direct from the counting-house, and found my landlord with a very grave face indeed. He took me aside and revealed something that fairly staggered me.

Margery Watson had been arrested and taken to Salem that very afternoon!

If to me the sun shone less brightly on these fair spring days, if the meadows and woodland were cheerless and dismal, if the very notes that were sung by the birds in the forest where she had loved to linger sounded disheartened and unhappy and the hours that passed were like the lagging journeying of a snail, what must that haggard father have lived through in his anguish?

One day at Salem I met Nehemiah. He came from the prison-house, but I did not know until afterward what had brought him there, I conjectured at the time that it was because his relative, Mary Gillum, was detained within, and that he had been to see her. I was, however, largely mistaken, for he informed me later that he was heartily glad of her being locked up. And yet he was seen, day after day, going to and from the jail.

On this occasion the little man took a message from me to Margery. When he returned his eyes were wet with tears.

Margery had sent me her love, but begged that I would not attend her trial.

## XVII.

"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live."—Exodus xx, 18.

Poor Margery had wanted to spare me the scene of her trial; and I fully intended to remain away until the day arrived. What it was that finally drew me there during the last few minutes of this outrageous ordeal seemed not fortuitous, but more like an imperative inner prompting. And I learned of the earlier details of that wretched day only too soon.

Several women and one man were tried before Margery. Two of the women (one of them Mary Gillum) were found guilty. The man, John Willard, of Salem, had been a deputy in making arrests for witchcraft, until he grew convinced that the accused were above suspicion. When his views became known to the miscreant persecutors, they at once denounced him as a wizard himself. He had attempted to save himself by flight, but was pursued, brought back, and to-day tried and condemned to death.

There were six judges on the bench, six men of learning and distinction. One of these, afterward becoming dissatisfied with the methods of trying prisoners, withdrew from the court. If the others were never disturbed in conscience during this widespread storm of delusion, the only palpable reason that can be advanced is that the great mist of superstition which enveloped these days so completely, which influenced the ignorant and intelligent alike, shut out the light of truth to them alone. Can we wonder that they should not have been skeptical when such men as Lord Bacon and Joseph Addison professed their belief in witchcraft? But that does not excuse the brutal treatment to which the wretched victims were subjected while in prison and during trial.

Martha, the servant girl, was the first witness against Margery. She related how she had been pinched one night at the Watsons by some invisible hand; how the cows had been bewitched, and the cat; how that same night in the kitchen some invisible force had violently thrown the cat at her back. She told how she had been awakened from her sleep later that night by some unseen hand pinching her again and again, and choking her till her breath was almost gone. Later, toward morning, she had been awakened once more, when the bed quilts were dragged away, and a ewer of freezing water emptied upon her. Afterward she had seen the spectre of Margery standing over her bed. Then this same spectre had flown through the window on a broomstick and ridden high above the housetops, with other witches, till daybreak.

All of this caused considerable of a stir in the court room. The beauty and youth of the accused were unusual, and her quality was alien to the low degree of birth and intelligence which stamped many of those on trial. Perhaps it was the calm, commiserating way in which she regarded Martha that made that young woman quite hysterical when she had finished.

The man who was called as the next witness would rather have died, I know, than have contributed a modicum of damaging evidence against Margery. Martha had drawn Dr. Hopper into her story; it was he who had examined her arm on that fateful night and found the marks where she had been pinched.

"The girl is right," he reluctantly affirmed. "There were finger marks on her arm"—

Here he was interrupted by a loud scream from Martha.

"She pinched me again!" she cried, distractedly, sobbing and holding her arm.

They bade her be quiet, and turned to Dr. Hopper. A peculiar change had come over his face. He had half-started from his chair and was seen to be watching Martha fixedly. His face was suffused with anger.

"Who pinched you, girl?" he sternly asked.

"Why—why—her!" faltered Martha, white and trembling, and still caressing her arm.

Margery's face, too, was white: it had been almost impassive, but a faint smile appeared there now that seemed like a pale sun on a winter day.

The physician turned to the judges and the jury.

"When she says that she tells a lie!" he exclaimed, vehemently.

"You speak strongly!" said a judge.

Martha stood aghast, and watched the physician breathlessly, as did every other person in the room.

"I speak justly!" continued the doctor, now upon his feet. "I saw her, the moment before she screamed, deliberately pinch her own arm—as I now know she did on the night when I found the marks."

The room buzzed with excitement. Martha weepingly protested that it was not true. They examined her arm and found the impression of finger-nails.

"This girl worked at the Watsons for years," went on the doctor by permission from the court, "and never had trouble of the kind before. 'Tis my idea that the witch stories stirred her imagination till she became distraught with fear, and prey to her terrified fancies. I believe that she was first stimulated by revenge for having been dismissed from Mr. Watson's, and therefore levels her cowardly accusations at his daughter. And I' sooth I now suspect that so well is her perjured lesson learned that she may really believe she is bewitched. In brief, your humble servant thinks, gentlemen, that the girl is not responsible for what she says."

"If we are to accept the evidence of this second witness against that of the first," said the Bench to the jury, after a short conference, "it is truly sufficient to prove that there is not a grain of truth in her statements, and she must be dealt with in the way that the law provides for the perjurer. And yet the girl seems sincere in her protestations, and how are we to know that this last witness saw her deliberately pinch her arm? May he not, at the moment when he saw her hand raised to her arm, have placed it there at the first feeling of pain? Let us seek for further manifestations of this evil influence which the afflicted states that the accused holds over her. The accused will lay her hand upon the afflicted girl! We know it has been established by precedent that sometimes a glance, but always a touch, from one in communion with the devil, on the body of the person whom she has practiced her sorcery upon, will cast the afflicted person into a fit!"

Margery rose passively and was led to Martha. She touched the girl, ever so lightly, upon the breast. Martha clutched at her bosom as if a white-hot iron had seared it, recoiled with a cry of terror, and the next moment fell to the ground in what appeared to bear every semblance to a fit. This continued for several moments, amid great excitement, until Margery was ordered to touch the girl a second time.

"If she be guilty (and who is not already convinced of her sorcery)?" said the same judge, "one touch of her hand will restore the girl."

Margery obeyed, and the afflicted one recovered from her spasm with remarkable promptness. Then the judge said to Margery, in a voice brutally harsh:

"Will you not now confess the guilt that is so evident?"

"I cannot!" answered Margery. "I am as innocent as you are."

The opinion of the jury, which for a short while had been unsettled by Dr. Hopper's words, now closed in against Margery like a great wave.

Mary Farney, the second afflicted person, was next brought into the court room. Her eyes steadily avoided Margery while she gave her testimony. The rancor in her breast for the prisoner had never died. Thomas, her husband, had forgiven the outrage upon his honest name—until he learned that his wife, instigated by this cherished grudge which she bore the girl who had unwittingly caused Oliver Everson to cast her aside, was still so completely governed by her love for the knave that she had become the most bitter to denounce Margery. Thomas, not alone in his conviction, believed Margery innocent, and not being blind to his unfaithful wife's motive in persecuting the girl, he had now driven Mary from his home. Puritan laws were severe for offenders like Mrs. Farney. Her only hope in escaping these punitive measures lay in the nature of her present defense—which threw the brunt of everything on Margery, who had, she alleged, by her evil influence, brought about all the wickedness that had ruined their home.

"Do you still deny your guilt?" Margery was asked, after she had replied to a score of questions, vainly endeavoring to refute, among others, the lie that she had joined in the witch-dance.

"I can only deny every falsehood that has been uttered by these women to-day!" she answered, looking with burning eyes at Mary Farney.

"Don't let her look at me!" cried that creature, whose eyes had accidentally met Margery's. And she straightway went into another fit.

Margery was ordered to exercise her supernatural power in restoring the woman. When she refused, they forced her to lay her hand upon the afflicted. In the meanwhile, Dr. Hopper had privately whispered something to one of the judges. Whatever the physician said impressed him, and after a conference with the others it seemed to strike them, too, as a suggestion of some worth.

Margery was brought back into the room. Then she and Mary Farney were both blindfolded. Margery was next told, in a loud voice, to go and touch the bewitched females; but when she was half-way, they mutely bade her stop. Dr. Hopper, now carrying out his idea, went forward instead and touched Mary with his right hand, Martha with his left.

Simultaneously each set up a great cry and immediately passed into her former convulsions and hysteria!

Dr. Hopper was delighted. The judges and all else in the room were astounded at the result. Poor Margery's face lightened up; the tide had risen in her favor again.

Then the doctor leaned over and touched both women a second time. Their spasms—if such they might be called—abruptly ceased. And when the

bandages were snatched from their eyes, the scorn expressed for them in the face of every honest being in the room, the indignant murmurings, the threatening visages of the judges, the total absence of sympathy in the looks of the jury, brought to the countenance of each woman an expression of mingled bewilderment and apprehension.

The court room buzzed louder than ever. The judges put their heads together for another conference. Finally they prompted the jury as follows (there was a good deal of prompting in these witch trials):

"We have considered the latest manifestation from the afflicted women, and have decided that in justice to them it would be grossly unfair to admit it as evidence. While it disproves nothing, it at the same time reflects suspicion upon the learned and distinguished physician whose proposal we adopted. The result of his experiment was amazing to all, and has doubtless altered the sentiment of you, gentlemen of the jury. It fails to prove that the accused did not, on more than one occasion, by the mere touch of her hand, bring to each of the afflicted the most acute distress. And why," cried the prosecutor, dramatically, "did a touch from this physician produce the same dreadful result? Because he is either an agent of the accused, or an agent himself of the devil!"

I entered the court at the judge's last astonishing words, and if there had been surprise before, I am sure it could not have been so supreme as now. Dr. Hopper, the most prominent figure, was as mad as a March hare. His eyes were furious, and his face was as red as his stockings; wholly carried away by his emotion, he actually shook his big fist at that learned Bench.

"The devil!" he cried; "I'm an agent of the devil, am I? Well, let me tell your precious Honor, that if his majesty were to walk into this very room now, he'd be the first to shake hands with you!"

Talk about an uproar! that court room was a veritable cascade of excitement and confusion!

"Silence! Arrest that man!" they cried.

Dr. Hopper had an engagement with Goodman Tuttle's wife that day, but he never got to the house of this industrious family. My worthy friend reposed in jail a few minutes after his indiscreet speech. But on his way to the door he harangued the jury so impressively that I know his arguments, though pithy and brief, had considerable weight.

There was one other man present who resented the treatment of Dr. Hopper almost as much as did the physician himself, and this was Mr. Watson. He sat apart from his daughter (they would not suffer them to be together), and his self-control that day, from beginning to end of the trial, was marvelous. I knew him now to be in a white-heat at this latest development, but he realized the utter futility of appealing to the judges—especially at the present time.

After the doctor had been taken away the afflicted were blindfolded again, and Margery was obliged to touch them. Martha, suspecting another trick, hesitated; but Mary Farney at once renewed her "fit"; perhaps a corner of her eye had been accidentally left uncovered. Martha, at hearing her cries, followed her example. This last demonstration quite confuted Dr. Hopper, and Margery was led back to her chair.

"Will you confess now?" they asked her.

"No," she answered, in a voice scarcely audible. Oh how white she was, and how dark and feverish her eyes seemed—as if the very tears had parched in them.

A witch was popularly supposed to be incapable of weeping. If Margery could only have sobbed as I had known her to sob once, all the prejudice in that deduced court room would have quickly cleared away.

The witch-pins were proposed! Margery quailed then. She had expected the torture. It was customary to resort to this inquisitorial way of extorting a confession from the accused when the usual court-trial had proven futile.

But no; there was one more afflicted person. If the earlier part of the trial had been distressing to her, the ordeal of being obliged to face this last witness must have been infinitely more painful.

A military prisoner was brought into the court room. The sight of his irons, his prison pallor, the dejection of spirit which his forced indifference could not conceal, aroused the pity in her heart. It was Oliver Everson. If she did not understand why he had been brought here, her uncertainty was short-lived.

My hands itched to get at the dastard's throat while he made his miserable plea. He, who had always been a loyal King's subject, represented that at the instance of some invisible power he had almost been tempted to betray his country's secrets to the French. This same evil influence that made him ruin a good man's home had also forced him to become a traitor.

He glanced at her only once while he was there. No tears had come to her eyes yet, but the agony of her look haunts me. Even as he vilely lied the court room had been growing rapidly dark—not with the dark of night, but the leaden gloom of a summer storm; there had been ominous rumblings in the sky and frequent flashes of lightning.

So worked up were these people upon the subject of demonology, so all-absorbing and fearful the superstition of that year, and so infinite believed they the powers of witches, that the authorities actually gave credence to Oliver Everson's absurd story. And this fire and muttering in the heavens, with the sinister darkness which was blighting the afternoon sun, seemed nothing but terribly significant to them.

The trial for Oliver's life had been set aside until to-day's hearing, and his fate hung upon this one thread. It was his life or her's!

"Are you guilty?" they asked her.

All was hushed as the dead, until—— They said it was the devil's breath that stole in after the storm shadow.

"I am guilty!" she replied at last.

## XVIII.

There had been a drought for many days, and now it rained in torrents. It rained as if it would never stop. Rivers flowed down the gutters, and low-lying meadows were turned into lakes. The trials were over for the day, and people who had waited in the streets of Salem for hours, all eager for news, fled for shelter to doorways and houses.

I was drenching wet, I know, yet I never stopped to seek cover. Going to where my horse had been left, I mounted at once and rode for Boston.

I wanted to be there when they had knocked Oliver's irons off.

"You will probably have an old patron back soon," I remarked to George Monk, at the Blue Anchor.



"Who?" he asked.

"Oliver Everson," I replied.

"Not while I am landlord!" cried George, stoutly.

"You may lose an old patron, then?" said I, smiling.

"Who?" he asked again.

"Me."

"Why, where are you going?"

"I may go where no man has ever gone and come back from," I said; and then I told him everything.

"Look here!" said he, when I had finished, in a tone that befitted his grave look; "this is not Old England; men don't fight duels here!"

"'Tis high time that one was fought, then," I returned.

"God help you!" he exclaimed, pressing my hand.

Being the first to return from Salem, I became the center of interest, but not caring to talk, I soon went upstairs and stood looking out at the storm.

### OLD AND NEW AMERICA.

The address before the Empire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was given by Prof. W. K. Wickes, of Syracuse. His theme was really "Young America," as the resultant of the Old and the New. He recalled to the minds of his auditors, a few December days from the landing at Plymouth in 1620 to the ending of the Civil War in 1865. These years, said the speaker, compassed the Old America; the record of New America stretched from 1865 to 1905. In the olden time was that memorable day when the forefathers first set foot on the shore of the New World; the bleak yet glorious day when Boston tipped the tea overboard; the victorious day of Trenton, following the stormy night on the Delaware; the cheerless yet magnificent spectacle of Valley Forge, lit up with its flame of fortitude and patience, and pleading prayers as the lips of the great Washington were touched with a live coal from off the altar of the lord of battles; the wonderful day when the same great leader—cabals overthrown, Congress merciful, victory won, peace assured, nobility of character triumphant—returned to Congress his commission, and the still greater day, alike in its sorrow and its world-wide significance, when he gave back his spirit into the hands of his Creator.

In Olden America also, on a December day, the Treaty of Ghent was signed and America's supremacy on the sea was made clear to the world, and it was a dreary day in a "Winter of Discontent"—just forty-four years ago this day—when South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession.

But with the close of the war and the consequent freedom of an enslaved race, came the era of New America—a history growing brighter and brighter, until on a memorable day in December, 1898, in the beautiful City of Paris, a treaty of peace was signed between Spain and the United States—and the domination and despotism of a cruel government ceased forever on this continent.

And as by the blending of differing faces, a composite picture is formed, so by the intermingling of Old and New America came "Young America"—a history, indeed—and yet, as visualized and vivified in the mind of the speaker, a personage—none other than that character so well known to everybody in this country who has ever seen a boy—*Young America*.

Now into the heart of his theme, the speaker plunged—portraying the possessions of this scion of a noble race; a country beautiful in its grandeur and fertility; a government free and beneficent; freedom, won by unwearied struggle, of the fathers; law, with its protecting shelter for each and every man; above all, traditions and memories that served to enrich and endear every day of his life as a young American.

But this lad of destiny has many problems to work at and work out; expansion, within the borders of his native land and in distant and alien islands of the seas; diplomacy, with its allurements of world-wide power and its danger of entangling alliances; justice, that "finest sense of honor" of which the poet speaks, making no difference between rich and poor—even-handed, yet merciful; patriotism, with its constant tendency toward debasement and ignoble ends, yet worthless ever without purity of motive, and brotherhood, with its democracy of thought and freedom of opinion—delightful! dangerous!

Out from this composite of "Young America's" processions

There came a knock at my door, and when I responded, Nehemiah entered.

"They are letting the cur out," he said. "I promised to tell you."

\* \* \* \* \*

It was a familiar spot where I waited. It stood off the path to Farney's, marked by a great gnarled, twisted tree, dead to the pulp, a phantom of the forest; dismal always, more dismal now. The dusk was gathering swiftly by this, and each vivid flash of lightning seemed to make the darkness lie even heavier after it had passed.

I cannot but believe that he had thought himself safe in that ride; for he had tried to steal away in an hour as dark as his black heart. And when he came upon me, riding the same beautiful horse that had carried him into Farney's almost a year before, I had him fairly covered by a pistol.

(To be concluded.)

and problems should spring the thought and desire of helpfulness by an organization such as the Sons of the American Revolution, with united and unwearied effort to make clear to the youth of this dear land how great the claims, how ennobling the charms of American history and life. And, indeed, how much larger the hope of worthy accomplishment, when the effort is made in behalf of the good heart, good head and good blood of young America, than when such influence is exerted upon the decrepitude of Europe and the effecteness of Asia—these two, moribundistic—that one, fronting the sunlight, more abundant in life!

As, according to Emerson's beautiful thought, "America is only another name for opportunity," shall it not be ours to seize the opportunity and to bring it within reach of the outstretched yet immature hand of youth? No finer prayer can we pray for the dear future rulers of America than that of Milton—that they may be "enflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue; stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages."

### UNVEILING OF THE BRONZE TABLET, "WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE."

JAMES E. KELLY, Sculptor.

Under the Auspices of The Washington Continental Guard and Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

The tablet is the gift of John J. Clancy, Esq., to the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 318 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

#### PROGRAMME.

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD, Presiding.

1. Overture.....Y. M. C. A. Orchestra  
James Wyllis Seeley, Conductor.
2. Invocation.....Rev. B. Oakley Baldwin  
Chaplain of the Guard
3. Music.....Apollo Glee Club
4. Address.....Edmund Wetmore  
President Society Sons of the Revolution
5. Music, "America" (First two verses).  
Solo by Mrs. Theodor Björkstén
6. Address.....Rev. Arthur H. Judge
7. Music, "The Sword of Bunker Hill".....Apollo Glee Club
8. Address.....Dr. John H. Finley  
President College of the City of New York
9. Unveiling of Tablet.....Miss Helen M. Gould
10. Presentation.....Major-General Joseph Hayes
11. Acceptance.....Wm. M. Kingsley, Esq.
12. Music, "The Soldier's Farewell".....Apollo Glee Club
13. Music, "Star Spangled Banner,"  
Solo by Mrs. Theodor Björkstén
14. Salute to the Colors.....American Volunteer Cadets  
Benediction.....Rev. Livingston Rowe Schuyler

## ADDRESS OF EDMUND WETMORE, ESQ.

President Society Sons of the Revolution,  
AT THE

Unveiling of Bronze Tablet,

"WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE,"

Under the Auspices of the

Washington Continental Guard and Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

On November 26, 1904,

AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,  
318 West 57th Street, New York.

The event we have assembled to commemorate—the heroic endurance of the Continental Army, at Valley Forge, in the Winter of 1777 and '78, was one of the turning points in our national history. If that army had then dissolved the American Revolution, as Washington himself believed, would have come to an end. It was at a time when England was so situated that she was ready and even eager to grant us all we asked for except our actual independence, and nothing except the fortitude of those in the camp amid the snowdrifts of Valley Forge averted that result. It is no extravagance to say that but for their patriotism we should be, to-night, the subjects of King Edward the Seventh, singing "God Save the King" instead of the "Star Spangled Banner."

A memorial of such an event as that relates not only to the past—it serves, and should serve, as an incentive for the present—an incentive to the performance of our own civic duties—an incentive to an unshaken belief in the preponderance of goodness among our fellow countrymen, and an unfaltering faith in the Power that has made and preserved us as a nation. Fitting it is that such a memorial should be given by one of those who are united for the purpose of defending their country, to be set up in the gathering place of those who are united for the purpose of cultivating and promoting those virtues without which we should have no country to defend. The more closely the revolutionary period is studied, the more clearly will it appear that the difficulties and dangers which our forefathers had to encounter in carrying through that war were the same as those which we have to meet to-day. Greater or less in degree—different in many of their incidents, but essentially the same—springing from the same causes and producing the same results. The failure to furnish supplies of food and clothing which caused the bitter suffering at Valley Forge was solely due to the bad organization and inefficiency of the commissary department, and that, in turn, was due to the ignorance, incapacity and political intriguing of the Continental Congress which, by that time, as Governor Morris said, had depreciated as much as the Continental currency. And, back of all, was the existence in the country of an opposition party—not the out and out Tories, who were open enemies, but those who were actually or nominally on the patriot side—but some of whom thought Washington was not doing enough, and others of whom thought he was doing too much.

The first class included the stay-at-home strategists—civilian critics of military affairs, who, impatient at the delays which necessity imposed upon our small army—declaimed against Washington and demanded that he should attack Philadelphia, scatter to the four winds the forces of King George and end the war in a clap of thunder. It was the "on to Richmond" cry of the revolution, and we have never had a war since the revolution that has not made us familiar with this species of domestic military expert.

Opposed to these, but equally opposed to Washington and the war were those who quailed under its burdens and sufferings and cried out for peace. "We've done enough," they said, "is not England now ready to redress every grievance if we'll only go back to her? To continue the war, with all its horrors, in pursuit of the phantom of independence is a crime. We can never achieve it. So far as independence is concerned the war is a failure. Haul down the American flag. As for us we will give no more countenance or help to this wicked contest."

And besides these, there were still others who saw, in Washington and the Continental Army, the germs of a despotism worse than that we were striving to throw off. Their jealousy was aroused by the menace of militarism. As Hamilton truly said—the revolution received its birth from the usurpations of tyranny and begot a spirit of liberty so excessive that it revolted against the means absolutely necessary to secure strength and stability in the government. Such was the horror of standing armies felt by this party that many of them were in favor of disbanding the Continental Army and trusting the defense of the emergency efforts of an untrained militia.

Extravagant as these fears may appear, at least kindred fears have been expressed on the floor of Congress and elsewhere down

to the present day whenever a bill has been introduced for the increase of our army or navy upon whose competency, efficiency, and readiness we must depend as our strongest guaranty for keeping us at peace with all the world.

And all this opposition made itself seen and felt. It hampered the efforts of the friends of the patriot cause both in Congress and in the state legislatures. It led to political appointments of those hostile to Washington to places they were utterly incompetent to fill, and in the midst of a country abounding in resources left him without the means to supply and equip his army. It engendered cruel indifference to the suffering of the troops. Graydon, who spent the Winter of '77 and '78 at Reading, only thirty miles away from Valley Forge, says in his memoirs, that it was a very gay winter, cards, balls, and sleighing parties consumed the time, and amidst this comfort and feasting little was thought and less was done for those heroes, who, over the hills to eastward between the revelers and the British army, perishing for lack of succor, cold and hungry, ill and dying, faithful among the faithless, stood around their country's flag and grimly faced their country's foe.

What should we expect from such a picture as this? Ruin—ruin from the selfishness that appeared on every hand, from the lack of that patriotism that could stand the test of long continued suffering from the corruption that has ever been the bane of free government. But was that the result? No—the people did *not* fail their great leader. Slowly things changed for the better as the dark days of that terrible Winter melted into the soft air and bright sunshine of the Spring. Congress, at last, learned its blunders and undid them, so that food and supplies were not wanting. The party of opposition dwindled first into insignificance and then into oblivion. Gradually the majestic character of Washington rallied all that was good in the country to his support. The very worst was over, and when on a June morning the next summer the renovated army with the swing of veterans left for good, the camp where it had suffered so much, the blue eyes of its General lit up with pride and confidence as he saw its gallant bearing. And that confidence was well founded, for never again did he see that army turn its back in defeat, never again was he compelled to lead it in retreat.

Nearly twenty years after one afternoon towards the end of the Summer of 1796, a farmer ploughing near the site of the old camp saw an elderly gentleman on horseback, accompanied by a black servant, coming along the road from Philadelphia. He dismounted and coming across the field greeted the farmer cordially, shook hands with him, and said he came to inquire about some of the families who used to live in that neighborhood, and to see how that part of the country was getting along.

The information asked was willingly given and partly set down in a notebook and the visitor seemed much interested in every feature of the landscape. After quite a conversation, the farmer, at last, asked what might be his name. "George Washington," was the quiet reply. It was towards the very end of his second Presidential term and he had ridden out from Philadelphia to see again and for the last time the place where his army had suffered—where he had been sorely tried. And as he looked over a beautiful and smiling country, where the Schuylkill winds through the hills, and tilled fields and full barns spoke of peace and plenty, while the golden autumn sunlight enriched the scene and everything betokened a land of peace and a people free and happy—as he saw all this he beheld a visible answer to the prayer he had uttered in the wintry woods when it seemed as if the burden was greater than he could bear.

And on the tablets of our hearts should be engraved the lesson that Valley Forge teaches, and that lesson is, never to despair of our country—never to despair of our fellow countrymen. We read of political corruption and "frenzied finance"—we see, on all sides, luxury and extravagance, the fever of speculation, the mad race for wealth or the bitter struggle for bare existence. We see discontent fanned into flame by the demagogue and lawlessness nourished by fanaticism—and we are tempted to say, "How long can this last? How long will it be before we, too, shall travel the old path that leads to revolution, dissolution and empire?" And I answer, "with God's help, *never*." I look back at our history—at the dark Winter of '77, at the critical period that preceded the adoption of our Constitution, at the seemingly irresistible growth of the slave power. I remember how the continent shook and our hearts almost stopped beating during the tremendous struggle of our civil war—and I see that through all the dangers we have passed and amid all the dangers that threaten and the evil that exists, there is a power of good, that, under the guidance of Heaven, is mighty and must prevail.

And that power has its source in the American home—in the freese virtues, in the heart of this great people, which is as sound to-day as it was the hour we first declared our independence.

Mistakes we may make. Wickedness and sin we cannot eradicate, but as long as the women of America are what they are, *their* husbands and fathers, their sons and brothers will not forsake the paths that our ancestors followed, or ever fail to furnish the hearts and the arms to guard, to guide and to preserve our beloved country.

### A VALUABLE RECORD COMPLETED.

Many people in Hartford and elsewhere will be gratified to learn that the Report of the Restoration of the Ancient Burying Ground of Hartford and of the Widening of Gold Street has now been printed. In a large pamphlet of eighty pages, profusely illustrated, is told the promised story by Mrs. John M. Holcombe, eleven years Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, who conceived the unique plan, and, with the loyal support of her Chapter members and a generous public, carried it through to a complete and notable success.

There is also a list of the contributors to the Gold Street and Cemetery Fund (numbering more than five hundred), followed by a most interesting array of names of "Descendants" who contributed for the preservation of family memorials. In this section, which has taken much time and labor, Mrs. Holcombe furnishes a genealogical record of great value for the future. There is also a list of the stones standing in the Cemetery in 1835, and the names on the old central monument of the one hundred "Founders of Hartford."

This pamphlet is on sale at Belknap & Warfield's. Price 75 cents, postage 6 cents extra. Copies can also be obtained of Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, Regent, 22 Sumner street; Mrs. Harry A. Smith, corresponding secretary, 44 Willard street, and Miss Mary Francis, chairman Printing Committee, 101 Elm street.

GRACE G. MARKHAM,  
Regent Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

22 Sumner street, Hartford, Conn.

### SLEEPY HOLLOW CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Briarcliff's Daughters of the American Revolution have laid out the following programme of topics to be studied during the winter, their meetings being held on the last Tuesday of each month. The general topic is the American Revolution, and special topics are as follows:

November—Causes of ill feeling between England and her American Colonies. Biography of William Pitt.

Questions or points under this head are:

1. Name the thirteen original colonies.
2. Who were the Lords of Trade, and what were their duties?
3. The Albany Congress, and Franklin's plan for a Federal Union.
4. Define the Stamp Act. a. What was its object? b. Name some of the articles taxed. c. When, in later times, have we had a stamp duty? d. What articles are subject to stamp duty now?
5. Stamp Act Congress, and resistance of Colonies to Stamp Act.
6. Repeal of the Stamp Act.

The special topics for later meetings are:

December—From the Repeal of the Stamp Act to the "Boston Tea Party." Samuel Adams.

January—From the "Boston Tea Party" to the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson.

February—The Revolutionary War in the Hudson Valley. George Washington.

March—Burgoyne's Defeat. At Valley Forge. Gen. Charles Lee.

April—Conflict on the Frontier and in the South. John Paul Jones.

May—The last years of the American Revolution. Benedict Arnold and Major Andre.

Officers of the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution for the year commencing December 3, 1904:

For president, Nelson A. McClary; for first vice-president, John H. Loomis; for second vice-president, Henry B. Ferris; for secretary, John D. Vandercook; for treasurer, Francis J. Cushing; for historian and poet, David D. Farnsworth; for registrar, John S. Sargent; for chaplain, Rodney F. Johnnot; for delegate at large, Charles K. Miller.

CHICAGO CONTINENTAL GUARD.

For major, Samuel E. Gross captain, John S. Sargent; first lieutenant, L. R. Hall; second lieutenant, J. H. Howard; paymaster and adjutant, F. J. Cushing.

## HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

M. A. WINTER, Colonel.

Armory Building, 5th and L Streets, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1904.

Sir:—The commissioned officers of the field and staff, and of the several companies and also the unassigned and retired officers, of the First Regiment of Minute Men, will assemble at these headquarters, Monday, January 2, 1905, at 4 p. m., uniformed and equipped for the purpose of making an official New Year's call upon our Colonel.

You are earnestly requested to be present, and you are especially requested to address a letter to me at these headquarters, by return mail, stating whether you will be present or not. Do not fail to communicate with me on this subject without delay.

Very respectfully,

E. R. CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Colonel.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE MINUTE MEN.

### PREAMBLE.

THE MINUTE MEN, a corporation existing according to laws enacted by the Congress of the United States for the government of the District of Columbia, having its legal headquarters in the National Capital, Washington, D. C., by virtue of the power conferred upon it by its Charter of Incorporation and for its more perfect discipline and government, hereby adopts the following Constitution and Rules and Regulations:

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.—The name of this organization shall be THE MINUTE MEN.

### ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.—The object of THE MINUTE MEN is to bring together into a National Organization all who desire to perpetuate the principles that animated those patriots who, by their services and sacrifices, achieved and maintained the Independence of



the United States of America, to keep before the public, who are now enjoying the benefits resulting from their achievements, the memory of their services; to participate, when possible, in all patriotic ceremonies, celebrations and anniversaries in Continental uniform, that this historic uniform may become a familiar sight throughout the land.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.—Membership in THE MINUTE MEN shall be open to all patriotic citizens of the United States, eighteen years of age or over, of good moral character, who shall subscribe to the principles and purposes of THE MINUTE MEN.

SEC. 2.—Honorary and sustaining members may be admitted to membership under such rules and regulations as may be established for the government of THE MINUTE MEN.

### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.—The members of this organization shall be organized into military commands in accordance with the Rules and Regulations.

### ARTICLE V.

SECTION. 1.—All authority shall be vested in the Commander-in-Chief, who shall be the supreme executive officer, and in a Council of Administration, which shall exercise the powers hereinafter expressly granted.

SEC. 2.—The Commander-in-Chief shall hold his office until removed by retirement, death or resignation.

SEC. 3.—General Officers, Colonels and Majors shall have discretion in selecting their Staff Officers.

SEC. 4.—All promotions in the field and line shall be by seniority. Staff Officers shall not take rank for promotion with Officers of the Field or Line.

SEC. 5.—All commissions shall be signed by the Commander-in-Chief and shall bear the seal of THE MINUTE MEN.

SEC. 6.—Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men may be transferred, mustered out, retired, or discharged on application made to the proper officer, pursuant to the Rules and Regulations; but no Officer shall be dismissed, nor Enlisted Man dishonorably discharged, except in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. Non-payment of dues shall forfeit membership in THE MINUTE MEN.

## ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1.—The Council of Administration shall be convened at least once in each year. The Council may be reconvened by a vote of a majority of the members of the preceding Council, time to be indicated from the office of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Council of Administration shall be made up of not less than thirty-five (35) votes, which votes shall be cast by any given number of persons, in fraction thereof, to be chosen from the organization as follows:

From the General Officers..... 5 votes.  
From the General Staff Officers..... 5 "  
From Regimental Officers..... 10 "  
From Delegates from the various Regiments.. 15 "

The number of votes in the Council of Administration may be increased when the number of regiments organized shall exceed ten.

The same ratio of representation in the Council of Administration shall be maintained.

The Council of Administration shall have power by a three-fifths (3-5) vote, as follows:

First—To alter or amend the Constitution.

Second—To alter or amend the rules and regulations.

Third—To review, approve, disapprove, or modify the sentence of a court-martial upon appeal.

SEC. 2.—The rules governing the choosing, meeting and proceedings of the Council of Administration, shall be provided for in the Rules and Regulations of the Organization, and shall be promulgated by special orders from the National Headquarters.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1.—Each State or Territory shall, for the purposes of this Organization, constitute a Military Department, in respect of the State Laws governing independent military organizations within that State; but said Departmental authority shall not be in conflict with the brigade, division or corps organization.

SEC. 2.—Each Commander of a Department, before executing any order by which the moving or parading of any part of the troops in his Department may be required, shall first procure, if necessary, authority from the State or from such other source as may be binding on him by law. He shall preserve all such authority in writing in the Department headquarters.

SEC. 3.—The various companies and regiments in any State or Territory, as provided in Section 1, of Article VII, shall be organized in compliance with the laws of the respective States and Territories; but the regiments recruited and mustered throughout the United States shall be formed into brigades, divisions and corps.

SEC. 4.—The senior officer in each company, regiment, brigade, division, or corps, when designated, shall be respected and obeyed as the Commanding Officer thereof.

The senior officer in each department, whose command is limited to that State or Territory, shall be designated as Department Commander.

## ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1.—The equipment of THE MINUTE MEN shall be similar to those in use during the Revolutionary War; with such modifications as the several Commands in any State or Territory may elect, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

## ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1.—The uniform of THE MINUTE MEN shall be simi-

lar to that in use during the Revolutionary period; with such modifications as the several Commands in any State or Territory may elect, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

SEC. 2.—The insignia of THE MINUTE MEN shall be

SEC. 3.—The seal of THE MINUTE MEN shall be ( ), and shall be in the custody of the adjutant General. It shall be affixed to all commissions and other instruments of writing requiring the same, but only when so directed by the Commander-in-Chief.

## ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1.—Commanding officers, at their discretion, may require purchasing and disbursing officers to bond.

## ARTICLE XI.

Conduct and Discipline.

SECTION 1.—Gentlemanly conduct shall be required of all members of THE MINUTE MEN.

SEC. 2.—Obedience to lawful orders shall be enforced upon proper rules and regulations.

## ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1.—The social and business welfare of THE MINUTE MEN is committed to the Company Organization. No social event in the company shall conflict with any social function in the regiment. The order of business provided in the Rules and Regulations shall govern.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Ceremonies.

SECTION 1.—All Commanding Officers are authorized to participate with their Commands on such public occasions as is contemplated in Article II. of this Constitution.

## ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1.—There shall be in each Command, an Historian, to be designated as the Commander thereof may direct. The Commander-in-Chief shall designate the Historian in the National Organization. Provision shall be made for the care and safe keeping of historical collections.

## ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Council of Administration, providing that not more than a two-fifths vote shall be cast against the proposed amendment.

## THE MINUTE MEN.

## MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1.—Application for membership shall be made to the proper officer on the following blank form:

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

.....REGIMENT MINUTE MEN  
P. O. .... State.....  
I. ....residing at No.....  
P. O. ...., State of....., being a citizen  
of the U. S. ....years of age, desire to become a  
member of Co. .... Regiment MINUTE MEN.  
I respectfully refer to the following persons as being two  
of my personal friends:  
Mr. ....No. ....  
P. O. ....State.....Occupation.....  
Mr. ....No. ....  
P. O. ....State.....Occupation.....  
Signature of Applicant, .....,  
Occupation .....,  
Date .....

Recommended by .....

Recruiting Officer.

CAPT. LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
National Recruiting Officer.



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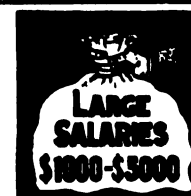
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SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
ORDER OF THE ACORN  
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD  
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION  
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION  
AZTEC SOCIETY  
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G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS  
SPANISH WAR VETERANS  
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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# TALENT

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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

VOL. XI.

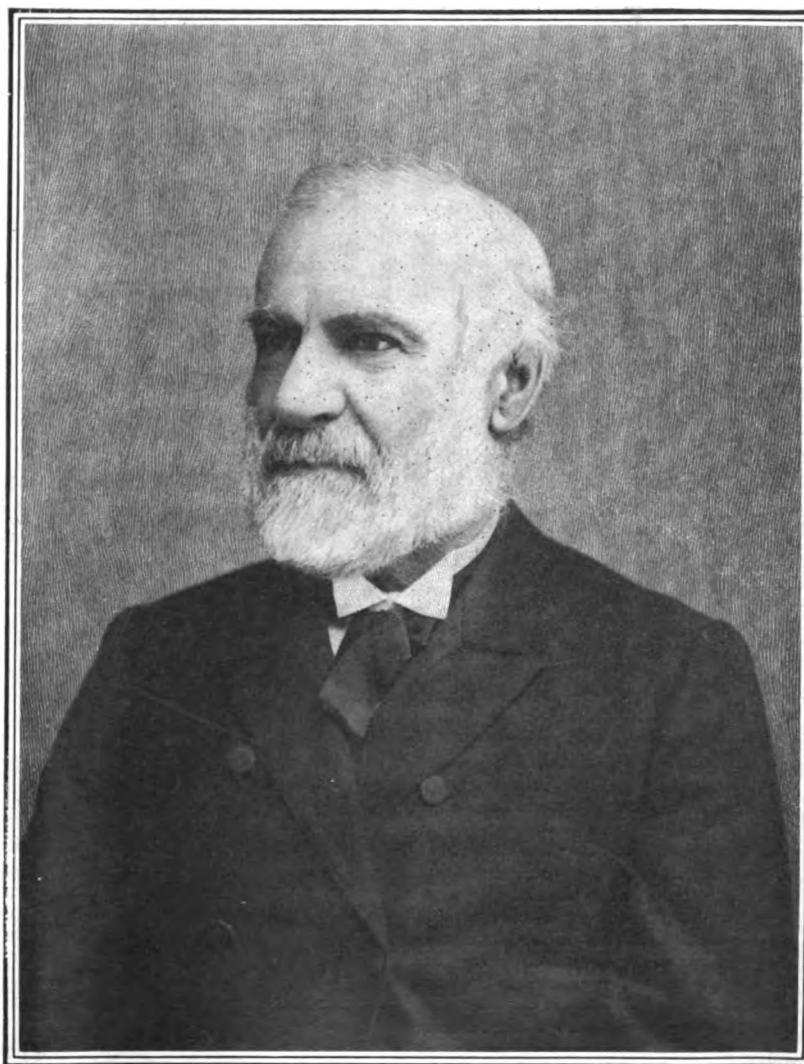
Edited and Published Monthly by  
LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York City.

MARCH, 1905.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as  
Second Class Matter, Sept., 1894.

No. 7. WHOLE No. 127

Judge John Whitehead,  
President New Jersey  
Society S. A. R., died  
February 14, 1905.



A kindly man and true.  
Always a friend of THE  
SPIRIT OF '76.

*J. Whitehead*



*Dear Madam Regent:* As the D. A. R. must choose a new President General at the coming Congress of 1905, Mrs. Fairbanks having completed her term under the Constitution, it is important that some candidate be presented for the consideration of the Chapters whose ability, whose record for patriotism and whose devotion to the aims and endeavors of the Society justify the expectation that she will worthily fill the office which is the highest honor the Society can bestow.

There are many such among our membership, but there are not many who are so situated that they can assume the care of looking after the general interests of the Society through the country and be present in Washington at all the meetings of the National Board.

A society of 40,000 women scarcely needs an "official" candidate. In its infancy there may have been a reason for official sponsors. Now we require instead a woman of national reputation, not as the wife of an official in Washington, but as one who does, and is known by, national work as distinct from the local enterprises which necessarily limit most of our efforts. The woman we offer for your consideration is pre-eminent in this respect and is equally well known North, South, East and West. We believe she meets all the above requirements. Her ability is recognized throughout the country, as proved by the fact that she has traveled nearly 100,000 miles on invitations from patriotic organizations, from high officials of different States and from leading Chapters of the D. A. R., to speak for them on national occasions; and so inspiring have been her utterances that she wins admirers and friends wherever she is heard. Nor has the Society been taxed for this service. The time has been freely given and every dollar of the expense paid from her own and her husband's income. Her record for patriotic work is continuous from the first year of the Society's existence. Few have accomplished, nationally, what she has for living patriotism, as well as for perpetuating the memory of our heroic dead of the Revolution. Through all the years of the Society's life her devotion to it has never faltered even under the severest trial, and the official record of her own large Chapter (the New York City) proves that she has always stood for the highest ideals. We say this advisedly. By the light of these records we have searched the way she has walked and find that it will bear the full light of honest investigation.

She has another qualification which commends her specially to the Chapters. She stands for Chapter recognition. The "power behind the throne" is always and rightly "the Chapter." From the Chapters come the financial and moral support of the great body D. A. R. She will stand always as she has always stood—for the right and dignity of even the smallest Chapter on our roll of membership.

Being in full sympathy, therefore with each Chapter's local work in patriotism (which local work she considers highly important) she will yet, if elected to the Presidency, give her full and enthusiastic energies to the promotion of the National work, which represents every D. A. R. throughout the nation, viz: the continuation of the building of Memorial Continental Hall in Washington—a monument to every hero and heroine of the Revolution.

Believing in her thus, with the official record proving the justice of our confidence, we lay the case before you, the final arbiters in the matter, and ask your co-operation in the effort to elect as our next President General Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York.

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,  
MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,  
MRS. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,  
MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,  
MRS. BERTHA M. ROBBINS,

Washington, D. C., February, 1905.

Please reply to Mrs. H. V. Boynton, 1321 R street.

*To the Regent and Delegates Continental Congress, D. A. R., 1905:*

We, the members of the Safety Committee of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., enclose to you a communication from Georgia, recently received by our Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean. This communication, as you will see, requests Mrs. McLean to accept the nomination for the office of President General D. A. R. at the election to be held at the coming Continental Congress. Mrs. McLean presented this enclosed letter to the Safety Committee of the N. Y. C. C. D. A. R., at a meeting held to-day, and announced that she would reply in the affirmative to this and various similar requests.

Deeply as we, the members of the Safety Committee, together with the entire New York City Chapter D. A. R., deplore the possibility of losing our Regent, yet we feel a justifiable pride in that she is widely and urgently called to accept the nomination to the highest office in the gift of the Society D. A. R.

We well know—officially and personally—that she is eminently fitted to fill such office. Her ability as a presiding officer and public speaker on patriotic themes is, we think, universally acknowledged. But we—who have, for the past ten years of her regency, worked most closely with her—desire to express to you, as our Sister Chapter, our admiration for her more personal characteristics. A high sense of justice is commingled with a depth of womanly feeling and a warmth of heart which peculiarly endear Mrs. McLean to those with whom she works. For candor, honor and fair play she has such genuine regard that she exemplifies the qualities in her every dealing in life, small or great.

A woman can have no higher testimonial than: "Those who know her best, love her best"; and with the love the New York City Chapter gives its Regent is combined an exalted respect for her character as a woman and her lofty ideals.

We write you thus in a very personal vein, because we wish you to know Mrs. McLean as we, her closest associates, know her. We frankly ask your support as from one New York State Chapter to another, and we earnestly hope that your interest in a Sister Chapter (the oldest in the State of New York), your pride in the fact that a Chapter Regent has been asked to be a candidate for the Presidency of the D. A. R. (thus evincing the growth in the Society D. A. R. of the American principle for which our forefathers died—the principle that individual service and ability will always be recognized and rewarded in American life), and that such candidate comes from New York, will arouse your loyal support for Mrs. Donald McLean as President General D. A. R.

M. C. MURRAY HYDE,

Recording Secretary, N. Y. C. C., D. A. R.,  
127 East 93d Street, New York City.

MRS. CLARENCE A. POSTLEY,  
First Vice-Regent.

MRS. EDWARDS HALL,  
Second Vice-Regent.

MRS. FREDERICK L. BRADLEY,  
Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. THOMAS H. WHITNEY,  
Treasurer.

MRS. VERNON M. DAVIS,  
Registrar.

MISS EMMA G. LATHROP,  
Historian.

MRS. FRANK J. BLODGETT,  
MRS. GEORGE M. RYTENBERG,

MRS. JOHN STANTON,  
MRS. CHARLES CONE,

MRS. ANDREW J. ROBINSON,  
MRS. ALFRED N. COCHRAN,

MRS. EDWARD T. BARTLETT,  
MISS INGRAHAM,

MRS. ROBERT T. HASKINS,  
MISS EMMA E. DAVIS,

MISS MYRA B. MARTIN,  
MRS. FRANK BERTRAM JORDAN,

MRS. RONALD E. BONAR,  
MRS. JANVIER LEDUC, H. M.,

MRS. HERMAN STUMP, H. M.  
Safety Committee.

Endorsed by—

MRS. ROGER, A. PRYOR,

Hon. Vice-President Gen'l. Nat. Soc. D. A. R. and  
First Regent New York City Chapter D. A. R.

MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,

Hon. Vice-President Gen'l. Nat. Soc. D. A. R., and  
Second Regent New York City Chapter, D. A. R.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1905.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

VOL. XI.

MARCH, 1905.

No. 7.

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## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### MARCH.

- 1, 1776—South Carolina instructs her delegates for Independence.
- 2, 1781—Articles of Confederation adopted by the States.
- 2, 1781—Engagement at Clapp's Mill, N. C.
- 3, 1779—Battle of Brier Creek, Ga.
- 4, 1776—Washington fortifies Dorchester Heights.
- 4, 1782—Third engagement at Morrisania, N. Y.
- 4, 1789—First Congress under the Constitution.
- 5, 1770—Act repealing all duties except that on tea.
- 5, 1770—Boston massacre.
- 6, 1781—Engagement at Wetzell's Mill, N. C.
- 7, 1776—Engagement at Hutchinson's Island, Ga.
- 8, 1776—Engagement at Nook's Hill, Mass.
- 8, 1777—Engagement at Punk Hill, Amboy, N. J.
- 10, 1765—House of Commons resolved to charge certain stamp duties.
- 10, 1783—"Armstrong letter" circulated at Newburgh.

The National Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution will take place in Philadelphia May 1 and 2, 1905, and a large attendance is expected, for Philadelphia was the place where the first Continental Congress assembled that had so much to do with our being the United States of America and the arbiter of the world.

A suggestion that is offered for what it is worth is that the delegates, as far as possible, may be chosen from the descendants of those who composed this first Congress, or of the nearest of kin where there was no direct descent.

Another attractive feature would be the attendance at the banquet in uniform of those members who belong to the Minute Men, the Continental Guards or other organizations that wear the Continental uniform. It would be appropriate and an attractive bit of color.

The National Board of Management have assessed the State Societies 50 cents per capita for the running expenses of the National Society, and some of the State

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- 15, 1781—Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C.
- 16, 1777—Engagement at Ward's House, Westchester County, N. Y.
- 17, 1776—Evacuation of Boston by British.
- 18, 1776—Stamp act repealed.
- 18, 1778—Engagement at Quintan's Bridge, N. J.
- 20, 1776—Washington's triumphal entry into Boston.
- 20, 1782—British ministry resigns.
- 21, 1778—Engagement at Hancock's Bridge, N. J.
- 22, 1765—Stamp act signed and became a law.
- 22, 1777—Engagement at Peekskill, N. Y.
- 22, 1783—Congress grants to officers full pay for five years in lieu of promised half-pay for life.
- 23, 1776—Congress authorizes employment of privateers.
- 24, 1777—Engagement at Highlands, N. Y.
- 26, 1779—Engagement at West Greenwich, Conn.
- 29, 1776—Massachusetts Legislature thanks Washington.
- 29, 1776—Lee invested with command south of the Potomac.
- 29 to May 12, 1780—Siege of Charleston.
- 31, 1774—Boston "Port Bill," forbidding importations into Boston.

Societies may ask what is to be done with the fund that will benefit them, and it is expected that some very able arguments will be heard on the floor of the Congress in relation to the matter.

We have always contended that a live man should be hired by the National Society as an organizer and be paid a sum sufficient to enable him to give his best efforts to the welfare of the organization.

We are told that Commercialism should not enter into Patriotic endeavor, but experience has taught us that there are few patriots who will neglect their own business for such endeavor. Our late Secretary General Edward Payson Cone kept an open office on Broadway, New York City, and furnished the services of a stenographer for the Society for the sum of five dollars a week; who attended to the correspondence of the National Society. During his administration the price of buttons was reduced from eighteen cents to eleven, and a royalty of four cents is given to the National Treasury. The insignia (gold).

that Tiffany & Co. charged \$25.00 for, is furnished the Society by Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co. for \$15.00.

President Roosevelt has recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$35,000 to defray the expenses of excavating in the abandoned cemetery of St. Louis, Paris, for the purpose of exhuming the body of John Paul Jones. He also recommended that Congress emphasize the value set by the American people upon the achievements of naval commanders in the war for independence by providing for the erection of monuments to John Paul Jones and John Barry, whose bodies now lie in undistinguished graves. "These two men," says the President, "hold unique positions in the history of the birth of our navy. Their services were of the highest moment to the young republic in the days when it remained to be determined whether or not she should win out in her struggle for independence. It is eminently fitting that these services should now be commemorated in a suitable manner."

The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution will be invited to hold its meeting in Richmond in 1907. The local Society, at a meeting recently, unanimously decided to extend an invitation to the national body to meet here the year of the Jamestown celebration, and there is every reason to believe that the invitation will be accepted. The Congress held its meeting in Richmond in 1896, and the members were delighted with their stay in the city. They believe that the session of three years hence will prove for many reasons to be one of the most interesting and perhaps the most largely attended in the history of the organization. The Society decided to issue an address to all residents in Virginia eligible for membership to join the Society. It is hoped that the membership may be largely increased before the National meeting here.

The following communication from Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General, has been sent to the D. A. R. Chapters regarding the new Continental Memorial Hall:

"We appeal to the patriotism and loyalty of our Daughters throughout the country to aid in founding her Temple of Liberty in honor of those brave and noble men who purchased for us, at the cost of their lives, the priceless heritage of freedom we now enjoy.

"We will tell them that this is a debt of gratitude we owe our noble dead, and in rearing this beautiful monument to commemorate their heroic deeds, we are building not only for those who went before us, not only for those who are working now for this splendid object, but for those who shall come in the grand hereafter, when our country is still carrying out the lofty ideals of our Society.

"We must tell them that this is the only patriotic building of its kind in the world ever reared by women, and they must now arise in their might to do honor, not alone to the men who stood foremost in the cause of Independence, but to the humblest soldier who followed in their wake; for this temple is a glorious memorial to all who served their country in its hour of need."

The Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, D. C., the week beginning April 17, and it has been announced that the Auditorium of the new Continental Hall will be ready for occupancy at that time.

## OLD LIBERTY BELL.

I am cracked and old and laid away;  
There isn't a word for me to say;  
Other bells, more new, ring the joyful sound,  
Or the doleful knell, as the time rolls round.

After all, come to think, I must shed no tears,  
For I had my day—my eventful years;  
Not another bell 'neath the bending sky  
Rang so glad a peal to the world as I.

Each glorious Fourth brings the old glad thrill,  
With a wish to be whole, while I lie here still,  
And a good sturdy bellman to make me swing,  
Just to show how a Liberty Bell can ring.  
—*Standard Union*, Brooklyn.

## SOME WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ANECDOTES WORKED OFF AT PATRIOTIC GATHERINGS.

Edward Hageman Hall at Fraunce's Tavern gave this one. On a recent visit to Jamestown, Va., I drove over from Williamsburg with a colored driver and wishing to get some points of local color I asked the colored gentleman his name, and he replied George Washington.

"Seems to me I have heard that name before," I replied. "I wouldn't be surprised but what you had, Boss! I have been driving around dese parts fo the last thirty years."

The Rev. Percy Grant at Fraunce's Tavern said that some years back, when nearly every old darky claimed to have been a body servant of George Washington, he met an old colored man who said he was with Washington, and the Rev. Percy Grant said to him:

"I suppose you were with Washington when he crossed the Delaware?"

"Sure I was, boss!"

"And that you were with him when he took a hack at the cherry tree?"

"Yes, I'se the man that drove the hack."

The old story of how Chief Justice Coledge of England, when visiting Mount Vernon, called the attention of Mr. Choate to the story of how Washington threw a dollar across the Potomac, and Mr. Choate's apologetic reply that a dollar would go farther in those days than now, and how the Chief Justice replied that he did not doubt the story as he recalled the time when George Washington threw a sovereign across the ocean.

"Colonial Days," the illustrated lecture given by the editor of this paper, is enlivened by similar stories and is entertaining as well as instructive. Send for prospectus.

## SELF-CENTERED.

### A Poem from Life.

And he wondered what they'd say  
When he died?  
What the press would write about him  
What his friends would think about him  
What the world would do without him  
When he died,  
But they didn't even know  
When he died.

## THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared. At the instance of Oliver, she is forced to accompany Bezaleel Gillum (Nehemiah's worthless nephew) and Mary Gillum, the witch, to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits her. On the way Margery witnesses a witch-dance in the forest. During the absence of Thomas Farney, landlord of the Elk's Head, Oliver has gone there with some French and Indians, on his way to Canada, where he has promised to divulge important secrets to the French Government. He has planned to abduct Margery. While she is at the tavern Mary Farney, whom Oliver has cast aside, returns and accuses Margery of having participated in the witch-dance. Oliver, with his alien comrades, is surprised by a party that has set out to rescue Margery, and he is thrown into prison. Margery is accused of witchcraft, imprisoned, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. Mary Farney and Martha, the servant, who had declared herself bewitched at the Watson's, were her accusers; as was also Oliver Everson, who swore that he was under Margery's evil influence at the time of his conspiracy. She has confessed herself guilty to save him; he is set free. Robert waits in Farney's woods to fight Oliver.

## XVIII.

All that I knew of sword-play I had learned from a Mr. Malison, an unfortunate gentleman who had engaged with the Duke of Monmouth, and who now, for a livelihood, taught fencing in Boston. Perhaps I had overrated my own skill, for when I crossed swords with Oliver I realized at once that I was quite outclassed. His prison confinement had weakened him; in spite of this I was no match for his clever management.

Twice within three minutes he had broken past my guard and wounded me slightly. Neither was I as cool as he; when he pierced me the second time it awoke the devil within me (busy as His Highness was said to be elsewhere in this land of witches) and I made one furious lunge at his heart—only to find my sword flying skyward, and my antagonist laughing derisively, with me absolutely at his mercy.

"If you have had enough—" he said, lowering his point. I had not looked for this forbearance.

"Only your life or mine can end it!" I cried.

"Go then, and recover your weapon," he answered impatiently. "Twill give me more pleasure to kill you by inches." And I did not doubt his preference.

My sword had descended, point down, and stood quivering in the sod. I lost no time in facing him again.

Soon I had pierced him in the shoulder; and before he could recover from the surprise and shock I had wounded him painfully in the neck. Then he fought me like a demon, finally running his blade into my shoulder—the shoulder of my sword arm! my arm fell helpless at my side, the weapon from my grasp. Even then he gave me one more chance.

"Quick!" he cried: "I'll fight you with the left!"

He changed the blade to his other hand. I took up my own sword in my left.

\* \* \* \* \*

He had promised to kill me by degrees, and my life-blood was fast leaving me. He took a keen enjoyment in it all, I knew, weak and distressed though he found himself, for my own sword had not been entirely idle.

It was the wound that I gave him last that changed the look on his face. His cynical patronizing smile fled, and in its place came the mask that a man can only wear with murder in his heart. He pressed me hard now. Both of us were weak and panting, for the green moss beneath our feet was wet not alone with the rain, but with streams of crimson.

Then, for the last time, he knocked my blade away and came staggering toward me, his face ghastly, his shirt open upon his breast, where from a gaping tear the blood had sprung in a lively stream—my last handiwork.

Perhaps the hand of God had been waiting. If He ever strikes, I believe He struck then. A blinding, shivering glare turned the shadow of twilight into brightest day. So near was the shock that simultaneously there came a stunning, deafening clap of thunder that seemed almost in the trees above our heads.

Then, or before—but all in one flashing instant, Oliver's sword, which was aimed at my heart, suddenly turned into a blaze of electric fire. When the dusk had returned he lay dead upon the ground.

## XIX.

I was looking at myself in a little dim-faced mirror one early morning later in the summer. The operation did not prove particularly gratifying, either. My strength was returning very slowly, as the pallor of my thin face showed. A wound in my right side, which had almost called for another epitaph and head-stone for Copp's Hill, had kept me within doors ever since Thomas Farney and Nehemiah had found me on the night of my meeting with Oliver. By-the-way, no one ever knew of the duel—outside of my few friends—not even Mary Farney! The wolves about Farney's forest soon removed all traces of that tragic affair. It was supposed that Oliver had left the colony: so he had! I had afterward been taken to this house in Salem, for they humored my delirious wish to be in the same town with Margery and Dr. Hopper.

The unfortunate physician still remained in durance for contempt of court, if nothing worse. Mr. Watson, poor man, came to Salem and saw his daughter occasionally; a bribe to the jailors worked wonders, at discreet intervals.

And Margery? They told me with what fortitude she bore herself, and how glad she confessed herself to be that the bolt of lightning had not struck me, instead of Oliver. And she sent me messages—well, if I was to believe them all, it was hard to understand why she had sacrificed herself for his miserable life.

Nehemiah had been an inestimable friend, though I cannot admit that as a nurse he was the most cheerful.



For a reason that remained a mystery to me at the time, he became, as day after day passed, more and more despondent. I had ascribed this to his fondness for Margery, and his sorrow for the girl, until one day, when he thought me asleep, I heard him say to himself, as though in great distress: "I cannot! I cannot! God knows it is all wrong!" Then I was puzzled indeed.

Several hundred persons had now been dragged to prison. Some had escaped through the kind offices of friends; others by connivance with the jailors; some had died in prison. I must say that there were no funds lacking to secure the release of Margery. And I may also say that secret plans had been evolved for her rescue. The liberation of Dr. Hopper might also be looked for. Mr. Watson, Thomas Farney, and Nehemiah were the intriguers, and the time chosen was to-night. I was not yet strong enough to be of any service to them, and consequently a hundred times more nervous and impatient, in my helpless way, as I speculated upon the chances of failure or success. More especially so as I had heard nothing from them since the night before last. Farney had failed to come in as promised, and I felt vexed at his neglect. But then, of course, he would be in to-day—either he or Nehemiah, so I curbed my fretfulness and (after becoming thoroughly disgusted with the mirror) took up a book.

It was a volume on witchcraft, by Joseph Glanville, an English divine and philosopher. I resumed its perusal at a chapter devoted to the practices of witches in Sweden, and found myself astonished at the similarity in many of its details to what had happened in Salem during the last few months. The Salem story seemed, in fact, almost an actual reproduction of this one, and it was impossible to believe that one had not taken root from the other; for the book had been widely read. Among those who had been fascinated by its sensational pages were certain of the girls whose perverted imaginations led to all of the present disturbance. They began, partly in jest, performing pranks, making peculiar gestures, uttering loud cries, and continued until they and every one else believed in the delusion. The children of Mr. Parris, a minister living near Salem, had been the first "afflicted," and their antics could only be explained by supposing that they were under Satanic influence. An Indian servant had been flogged until she admitted having bewitched them. Others were soon affected, and the terrible mania had spread with rapidity. This book had been instrumental in doing great harm.

I had not been reading very long when I became all at once cognizant of an unusual activity in the street. I had noticed this before, when it had been less perceptible, without attaching any special significance to the noise, for it was the hour when working people went to their daily tasks. The great heat, early though it was, had driven me out of bed; doubtless the sounds of rumbling cart wheels, footsteps and voices, had also hastened my awakening. I looked from the opened window.

The number of people in the street surprised me. A man was now passing under my window; another, a little below, on the opposite side of the street. In either direction, at every fifty yards or so, separately, or in twos or threes, men were passing up the road: not only men, but women and children,—and all going one way. Then there were little groups, here and there, standing in doorways, talking. At windows, too, people looked out as I did, and watched those that went by. Many were dressed in holiday attire, and it occurred to me at first that it might be training day (a day when all men capable of bearing

arms met in drill). But on reflection I knew this to be impossible, for though I had been isolated for weeks, I had not entirely lost my reckoning of events. And there was something too systematic in the movements of these dozens who passed to attribute the occurrence to anything but an anticipated event of considerable moment; the mere occasion of an ordinary holiday could not have brought a crowd out of doors at so early an hour. Now, the common trend that drew one and all, in that same direction, like the resistless current of a stream, made it patent that their course led to one engrossing end.

A jauntiness of manner that might be expected in pleasure-seekers was apparent in many; yet it was not the absolute abandon that comes in hours of hard-earned freedom—for a majority of those whom I saw were of the laboring class. Rather a manner of restraint might be detected, if one observed closely, in the demeanor of those who went by in company, talking. One theme of thought, and that of a portentous nature, was attested by the seriousness in many a face.

Three men now passed, saying little, but their hastening footsteps bespoke the eagerness with which each sought the one idea that attracted him on. Two of the parties that had grouped in door-ways started. A wagon rattled up the street. In it sat a burly farmer with his wife and children, all grave, particularly the little ones, whose faces were full of mystery and dread. Another cart followed, and another, each carrying a party bent on the same strange errand, and traveling in the same direction. Then several small boys came running up the street, and what I heard one of them calling out astounded me.

A gouty old man was passing under my window. He was sorely lame from his malady, and walked with a cane. Every sharp tweak of his bad foot made him wince, yet his fat apoplectic face was keenly alive to this one thing to-day for which he endured so much discomfort.

At hearing my voice he stopped and looked up. Either the pain of his gouty member or his impatience at my ignorance made him brusque.

"Why, to be sure," he called out, "they're hangin' more witches to-day; everybody knows that!"

As he went on up the street I saw him pause, once or twice, and look back to where I leaned, dazed and bewildered, against the casement, and shake his head in a highly-significant way, as if he thought me quite daft.

Had I not already suspected that something was wrong by the absence of Farney? Had their plans then been frustrated by a change in the date of execution? No one had told me that there was to be an execution to-day.

In a quarter of an hour I had of course worked myself into a burning fever of excitement. Shortly afterward I started forth on my first walk in two months. Remain in that house I could not, for good or ill!

## XX.

### ONE DAY ON GALLOWES HILL.

Salem is like a great teeming ant-hill. The town people are up betimes. Those who live at a distance have started in the dark; many from further away have been journeying all night; some have traveled for days. There are others who, determined not to miss the promised spectacle, have arrived hours, even days ahead. Restless sleepers have counted off the interminable night hours, and searched the east for the gray dawn-light: while the nocturnal devotions of a melancholy owl from somewhere on Gallows Hill, have sounded despondently, like the crying of a lost soul. It was the Devil, said those

who heard. This sinister bird flew away ere the rose-clouds came in the eastern sky, beating back the darkness, it might seem, with its flapping wings. And the day that has awakened is fair and beautiful.

People are swarming in from all directions. Every street, road, and lane is alive. Feeble old men and women who have not gone abroad for weeks, now bestir themselves; for it will be a great day, a day to be remembered, though they may not live long to remember things; yet they go out to glut their senses like the rest.

But this is witch-town. A superstitious fear has seized its people. They implicitly believe that the power of the Devil will be dissipated by ridding the country of his living disciples. This witch-pest, which has so absolutely infected the minds of both young and old, the wise and the simple alike, must be exterminated as a plague. The fear has self-centered itself in the thoughts of many to such an alarming extent that their daily vocations, if not entirely neglected, are pursued in so desultory a way that a state of indigence threatens their homes. Such is the pitch of fright and excitement. They see in this crusade against witchcraft, a great struggle between the Kingdoms of God and of the Evil One; and the awe-struck intensity with which they have watched the outcome is the cause of their distraction. To express a doubt of witchcraft now would be to indicate one's own alliance with the evil spirit. A belief in witchcraft is universal. In the mother countries excitement on the subject is also at its height, and countless persons have been tortured and executed.

It is an hour later, and those streets adjacent to the prison are quickly filling with people. A crowd has been collecting there for hours before daylight. Some have spent the night on curb-stones and house-steps. There has been room to spare until now. The early-comers, who have taken no chances of missing advantageous positions, occupy that space contiguous to the jail. These superior places are coveted and acquired, in many instances, by later arrivals, who will not concede the prerogative of the "early worm." With the elbow-pushing follows a consequent massing of the throng, which presses forward until the formation in front is wedged to a degree of discomfort. The constables, several of them on horse, trim back the forward edges of the crowd in order to reserve an open space before the jail, where a cart and horse stand waiting for the prisoners. A systematic charge, at short range, by those mounted myrmidons, is quite necessary and effective; and while no one is ridden-down by the horses, there insues, at each threatened assault, a panic-stricken struggle in that particular part of the crowd, attended by a wholesale trampling on the toes of those behind.

It is a noisy company, too; these people, in a body, are decidedly more brave than when alone. Those who had shunned eerie spots on dark nights for fear of witches, and who had fancied eldritch laughter in the winds, and feared their own shadows, now find their courage and jest with one another upon the very subject that they had dreaded. And yet, for all their apparent careless gayety, the fear is strong within their hearts. I see many disquieted, awe-inspired countenances; others, silent and harsh in their intollerant Puritan spirit, but daunted, nevertheless, by this same feeling of superstition. The commonest and the best stock of New England mingle here to-day. Men and women who inherit the cavalier blood of Old England, jostle elbows with convict offspring; the sun shines upon fine broadcloth, embroidery, and lace, upon coarse homespun garments alike.

Men and boys have found places on fences and in trees; people look down from windows, a dozen heads at each casement, while every roof bears its component part of the vast audience: it makes me dizzy to see them, like flies, clinging to ledge, gable, dormer-windows and chimney. One man is imprudent enough to sit over a hornets' nest, to the unsympathetic joy of his neighbors in the street; and some one amid a great deal of laughter unfeelingly remarks: "He cannot only see more than we, but also feel much more!"

Those who have come in wagons get no further than the people afoot. Here and there a cart may be seen, closed in by the crowd; and every vehicle thus blockaded has been boarded by as many uninvited persons as it will hold. They care nothing for the expostulations of the drivers and stand upon the shafts, even sit astride the horses. The streets are narrow, and no point of vantage goes unfilled.

But they have not long to wait. The prison door opens and a sheriff comes out. His appearance is significant, and an excited shout arises. Paying no heed to the score of questions with which he is plied, he engages in earnest conversation with two of the constables. The crowd, taking advantage of a momentary inattention of the mounted officers, presses forward as if it were an immense body of water about to break over a dam. An instant later it is driven back, a turbulent, struggling, swaying mob.

The cart is being backed up to the jail! The constables live to a sense of immediate action, and take their stations, sturdy, aggressive, and alert. The multitude is hushed now. All eyes are trained upon the jail-door.

A very tall, aged, white-haired man is brought out by the sheriff and assisted, none too gently, into the cart. At his coming his name passes from mouth to mouth, from end to end of the concourse, no less quickly than would move the shadow of a swift-driven cloud over as much ground. A strong voice near the jail has called it first, and there follow a hundred derisive jeers, mingled with the most cowardly, odious abuse that a defenseless man has ever been assailed with. The spell of these fear-ridden days maddens the people in moments like this. The terror of witchcraft, which has made cowards of them in solitude, transforms them now, at the sight of him, into fanatics. And where, even among those who do not join with the cries of the unbridled rabble, is there a look of sympathy for this old man who they revile?

He is George Jacobs, sr., condemned to death as "a detestable witch." His only son, charged with the same crime, has eluded the sheriff, leaving his family, in the hurry of his flight, unprovided for, and is now an exile in foreign lands. The crazy wife of this son has been cast into prison, and in chains, also charged with witchcraft; and her little children, including an unweaned infant, left in a destitute and deserted condition in the woods.

The old man, after a first start of surprise, steels himself to the storm of abuse.

A second prisoner appears, and they vilify him in turn. This is a younger man, John Proctor, another victim of the bigoted, intemperate zeal and fanfaronade of the Puritan prosecutors. They have made Proctor's son suffer, too. Because he refused several days ago to plead guilty to the grotesque charge of witchcraft, they caused him to be tied, with his heels to his neck, until the blood gushed from his nostrils.

Now comes John Willard, erstwhile deputy in arresting witches—a man who had the courage to denounce the

whole ungodly business of witch-hunting. He is greeted by a roar of derision, but meets it bravely. The antagonistic spirit of the people has been no secret to the prisoners, but the shock of its cruel vehemence is terrible as they come from the dungeon that has been so silent for weeks and months.

There has been in the air a constant fusillade of nasty jibes and taunts since the first man appeared, but when the next prisoner, the Rev. George Burroughs, comes before them, there is an impulsive lull in the scoffing—for a moment. Then it breaks out afresh with increased virulence. The poor respect for his cloth is at once forgotten, and he is defamed like the rest. I have heard that Mr. Burroughs was, at the inception of his trouble, the victim of a malignant grudge which some one in power bore him. His unpopularity began with debts incurred for his wife's funeral expenses, which he could not settle because his church did not pay his salary. They convicted him of blowing trumpets at the orgies of witches, and of killing three wives—"two for himself, and one for a neighbor." That his own parish should have been wrought up sufficiently to suspect their minister, shows the infinite degree of horror that had settled upon the community. Yet more than one person who opened his mouth to sully this man to-day, paused at the look upon his face—a look that was hard to reconcile with the nature of the crime that he had been condemned to death for.

I dread to watch the jail door now; they say that a woman will be brought out next. My misgivings are realized, for they have told me already what I shrank from hearing. I also learn that the date of execution has not been changed; this, the 19th of August, was the day scheduled. A silent, impotent fury burns within me that she should not have been saved. Why, in the name of Heaven, did they plan to rescue her to-night?—to-night, of all nights!

There are four in the cart now: Jacobs, Proctor, Willard and Burroughs. The crowd continues to yell and hoot. A clump of dry clay is hurled through the air, and strikes one of the prisoners full on the cheek; a howl of applause rises from the rougher element. In spite of the strong manifestation of disapproval from others, who roundly hiss the base act (for there are orderly men present, too), more dirt is thrown, with one or two stones. But here the constables interfere—not because of any commiseration for the prisoners, probably, but for fear of being struck themselves.

Finally, after a delay of several minutes, a woman is brought forth. I hear her name ere I trust myself to look. She is Martha Carrier. I think the uproar at the sight of this woman is even greater than it has been for the men. I am sickened at their brutality. She draws back in fear, but a constable roughly hands her to the cart.

I am far back from the front, yet behind me, too, is a dense, crushing throng. Suddenly there is a violent surging in the crowd where I stand, as a man on horse-back forces his way through. No one disputes his right to pass. At hearing his name hundreds of faces turn toward him. The noise also diminishes in volume, and an air of respect and deference seems to sweep over the part of the assemblage that is aware of his presence. The newcomer is a stout personage with high black brows and eyes that are keen and hard in their scrutiny; his mouth likewise suggests an idea of severity. This is the Rev. Cotton Mather, a very learned, distinguished man, and a remarkably able witch-hunter—a man who has been out-

shone by none in his indefatigable efforts to eradicate their craft.

In the pressure I am carried behind a wagon filled with standing people, and my view of the prison cart is obstructed. At the same time a great, overwhelming shout breaks forth from the front, and the clamoring mass of humanity, breaking past the dam, moves forward after the cart.

There are two more prisoners in the cart now: Mary Gillum—and Margery!

Many hurry on ahead to join those who are already waiting at Gallows Hill. But an immense rabble surrounds the cart, which is being driven at a walk; and on every side of this lethal vehicle, beyond the guard, tramps a jeering, mocking horde. It is a long, tortuous way to the place of execution; and perhaps this delay is even more cruel to the condemned than the insensate reviling of the crowd. And so little do they seem to notice this brutish inhumanity that the abuse lessens from time to time, like the discouraged barking of a tired pack of curs—only to be renewed quite as often by the riff-raff (and the riff-raff of Boston and Salem seems deplorably large to-day).

At one stage of the ride the horse is observed to struggle along with the cart as if a mighty weight had suddenly attached behind; one of the heavy wheels has stopped revolving on its axle. The horse comes to a standstill and turns its head, protesting at the burden. The devil is interfering, says some one, whereat the mob, distraught with superstitious fright, seize this occasion to thoroughly blackguard the prisoners, who are, of course, responsible for the cart's having become "set." But the devil is soon discouraged by the driver, who jumps out and hammers the hub of the wheel with a rock. Then the wheels clank and rattle on again.

If the unfortunate people in the cart have anything to say, there has been no fair opportunity given them to speak. Yet there are people here to-day who, while for the life of them they cannot deny witchcraft, are sincerely affected by the demeanor of the prisoners. If the light of God ever shines in the countenance of mortal man, it is there now in the faces of these unfortunate beings. The conduct of Proctor and Willard is pathetic enough to stir many hearts. They are not so well-contained as the others, and tears course down their faces upturned in prayer.

I cannot see *her* face, thank God! I would not go further could I but step aside from this strange death procession, from the hideous maniac cries of the distracted mob of fuming, sweating, red-faced men and women, impatient for the early destruction of these few helpless creatures whom it surrounds. I am carried along in the very center of a dense mass, one hundred yards behind the cart, no more able to leave it than the little children in its midst who are forced along, frightened and half-suffocated in the crush.

The rough gray rock-walls of Gallows Hill are at last but a short distance beyond. Swarms of people have already climbed to the summit; others are clambering up the narrow defile that winds deviously to the execution place. Down at the base of the hill stands a small tavern, which has never been so well-patronized as to-day, and the liquor had there makes not a few noisy men noisier still. As we approach I notice, at a distance, one individual in particular. He is a little man dressed in deer-skin, gray-haired and (here his identity cannot be missed) red-nosed. He comes forth from the tavern in the midst of a party of companions, who for some reason make

much of him, and clap him on the back, and try to encourage him, as if he were going out to fight someone. His face is very serious—I had never seen Nehemiah look quite so doleful. They, too, go up the narrow path, and I lose sight of them.

The cart stops in the midst of another uproar, though now it is no trick of the devil's. The prisoners must make the rest of the way on foot, and they are forthwith ordered out of the cart by the sheriff. The mob is literally beaten aside to give them room; then the sad journey is continued up the rocky pass.

But after the condemned have gone up, there ensues a mighty rush for the entrance to the path, and a mad struggle to squeeze into the narrow stream of humanity that writhes up the hill like a huge serpent; for the precipitous rocks beside are well-nigh insurmountable. I am soon forced out from the crowd, and in a half-fainting condition sit down on a stone.

How many minutes I have sat here I cannot say, but the numbers that have ascended the hill are countless. Gallows Hill is itself only a ledge of a long broken line of rocky prominence, and on other parts of the hill people have also assembled; many remain below, at a distance, where they can plainly see the gallows; some stay in their houses and eagerly watch the eminence. But I note that around me the crowd has dwindled to a few; the clamor above tells where the people have gone. I am weak and dazed, and have a forlorn notion that I shall never get up again; and the thought of dying is quite welcome to me.

Even the few that were at the base of the hill are now gone; but they are howling louder than ever up above.

Another man, in a desperate hurry, is running across a field. There is something extremely familiar in his figure, too, as he draws nearer. Good heavens! it's not—it cannot be—! Why, to be sure, it is Dr. Hopper!—bounding along with prodigious strides, hatless, coatless, with disheveled hair, and breathing like a broken-winded horse. He is heading directly for the path, and is going to pass without seeing me.

I don't know how I do it, but I stagger to my feet and weakly call his name. Then he draws up; and there never was a man more surprised than he.

"Gadzookers! is it thee, Robert?" he cries, staring as if at an apparition. He has my wrist instantly, feeling its pulse.

"How did you get here?" I ask, still bewildered.

"I found the jail door open and walked out," he replies, as coolly as if it had been the door of his own house.

The first time I met Dr. Hopper he leeches me; now he produces a phial from his waistcoat pocket, and shakes out a couple of pills. I swallow the drug, and in a very few moments feel new strength.

"Come," he cries, "or we'll be too late!"

"I don't want to see——" I try to tell him. Without another word he throws his strong arm around me and fairly drags me to the path.

(To be concluded.)

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Two speakers commented upon the similarity between Washington and Roosevelt and the powerful enemies with whom each had to contend.

In the Jumel Mansion Walter Seth Logan, president of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, talked to the guests of the Washington Headquarters Association, founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Our country is not yet free from its troubles," said he, "for there are enemies more dangerous than King George or Lord North. Those enemies are the trusts and the great railroad 'combinations.' A recent investigation has brought to light the fact that one man controlled \$400,000,000. In the old days kings used to behead the barons when they had accumulated great wealth.

"We may have to trim off the heads of our big men, because they are too strong. The greatest problem of to-day is the trusts. How is it possible for those great aggregations to live in a Republic like ours if the Republic itself is to live?"

"The great railroad combines control the legislators of Pennsylvania, as they do to a large extent those at Washington and in Albany. But there is a Son of the American Revolution who has taken up his home in a milk-white house back of the Treasury in Washington who will be able to cope with all these problems. He was a great man before we got hold of him, and he told me that he would be a better President because he was a Son of the American Revolution.

"Our societies can help the President in his work, and the best way we can show honor to our ancestors is by setting an example of patriotism for our descendants to follow."

President Fornes, of the Board of Aldermen, took a view far different from Mr. Logan's. He said the trusts were not a source of danger to the country nor a problem for any one to solve, and that the large financial interests found a natural development in the trusts.

"Whenever there is plenty there is no revolution," said he. "There will always be evildoers, but when there is general content there is little danger of war."

Other speakers were Charles A. Towne and N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy Controller. The Benediction was pronounced by Mgr. Lavelle, and the exercises ended with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The following programme was carried out:

Patriotic music....."America"  
Invocation.....Rev. Dr. John T. Patey  
(Rector St. Luke's Church, Washington Heights.)

Oration.....Charles A. Towne  
Address....."The Sons and the Daughters"

Walter S. Logan (President Empire State Society,  
Sons of the American Revolution).

Address.....Charles V. Fornes  
(President Board of Aldermen.)

Address.....N. Taylor Phillips  
(Deputy Controller, New York City.)

Representing American Scenic and Historic Preservation  
Society.

Benediction.....Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle  
Music....."Star Spangled Banner."

While Washington and Roosevelt were being discussed and compared in the Jumel Mansion, the Washington Continental Guard of New York was toasting them at a luncheon in the long room of Fraunces Tavern. The guard members, in uniform, with women guests, heard the Rev. Arthur H. Judge say:

"Washington and Roosevelt have some things in common. Both fought for their country. Roosevelt will leave the Presidency with as good a record as Washington."

"The day will come when Washington no longer will be looked upon as a military hero, but he will never be dispensed with as the pure-minded hero and citizen," said Edward Hagaman Hall. "Fraunces Tavern represents the human, the man side of Washington's character.

"At Monmouth, Washington swore like an angel from heaven, so an officer of the Army told him," said the Rev. Percy S. Grant. "Washington believed in destiny. He was a man who worked out troubles and difficulties alone."

"From Washington to Roosevelt every President has been a man of honor," said Frank Moss. "No nation can point to a line of rulers such as the United States has had. No man in the White House taking the place of Washington can be anything but his best self. I can hope for nothing better for our present President than that he is a disciple of Washington."

While the other Daughters of the American Revolution were celebrating in the Jumel Mansion, Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York Chapter of the D. A. R., conducted exercises in Sherry's with four hundred members present. Though Washington was the all-important subject, Mrs. McLean was mentioned as "the leader of noble womanhood, as Washington was of manhood."

"The whole United States soon will honor Mrs. McLean as the leader of noble womanhood," said Mrs. Hyde.

## NEW JERSEY S. A. R. BANQUET.

A dinner well served, with patriotic and ringing addresses, well repaid the members of the New Jersey State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who braved the raging snowstorm to attend the sixteenth annual banquet. The day also marked the 128th anniversary of the Battle of Princeton.

It was agreed by all who attended that the anniversary banquet of 1905 was the equal of any of its predecessors in every particular. Judge John Whitehead, the President of the Society, in his eighty-eighth year, with his guest, Judge James Denton Hancock, of Franklin, Pa., who is over seventy, were delayed, and the hour for sitting down to the dinner was advanced from 6:30 to 7:30.

After the members and guests had taken their seats a bugler sounded a fanfare "to the colors" and the State Society flag and the flag of Orange Chapter were borne down the center aisle to a point in front of the stage, back of the speakers' table. The hall was profusely decorated with flags, the Union Jack also having a place in the hall. Two large flags were draped from the top of the proscenium arch to the bottom. Banks of palms and flowers were placed in front of the stage, the drop curtain having been lowered for the occasion. The menu card had a unique cover, the State seal being placed in the center, with the colors of the Society, buff, blue and white, radiating therefrom.

The Rev. Charles Laban Pardee, Chaplain of the Society, asked the divine blessing. During the dinner the entire assemblage arose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Seated at the speakers' table were Albridge C. Smith, President of Orange Chapter; Andrew W. Bray, Chairman of the Speakers' Committee and a Vice-President of the State Society; Judge James Denton Hancock, President General of the National Society, of Franklin, Pa.; John Whitehead, President of the State Society and toastmaster; Henry H. Hall, the Rev. Daniel H. Martin, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, this city; Col. J. R. Mulliken, Bishop Edwin S. Lines and the Rev. Charles L. Pardee, of South Orange.

When the venerable Judge Whitehead arose at the conclusion of the menu he was given the strictest attention. He showed no evidences of his great age in his speech, and the fire of his youth was rekindled as he told the story of the Battle of Princeton, which was his especially assigned theme. Judge Whitehead prefaced his speech with some words of appreciation, saying that he wanted to tender his sincere thanks to the members of the Society for the honor they had paid him that afternoon in electing him President of the Society for the fourteenth time. "My advancing years," said the Judge, "should admonish me not to accept the honor, but so long as you elect me I am at your service. We are indebted to Orange Chapter for the use of this hall in which we are holding our banquet, where we have the pleasure of meeting them face to face." He then spoke of the disturbance in the Far East.

"News comes to us now that the great war in the Far East, which has excited our admiration for some time past, has now reached such a stage that the great nations of the earth are looking to the United States as the arbiter of peace. Russia, with its millions; Great Britain, whose cannon roar in the morning belts the world; Italy, France, Germany, all are looking to the United States to determine the great war which has been carried on by the two great nations of the East, and that condition which enables us to say 'thus far shalt thou go and no further' is due to the battle of Princeton, which we celebrate to-night."

The Battle of Trenton was spoken of as a skirmish, a surprise, where Washington not only put the Hessians to rout, but captured the enemy's wagon trains, which gave provisions to the suffering patriots. Interesting indeed was the narrative of the strategic moves made by Washington along the banks of the Assanpink to Princeton, where the Continental Army made its stand upon favorable ground and won the battle. Then came the independence of the colonies, which it took six long years more to clinch, but it was all due to the battles of Trenton and Princeton." Judge Whitehead continued:

"Cressey, in his 'Fifteen Decisive Battles,' gives to the Battle of Saratoga credit of the decisive battle of the Revolution. Since I have been a student of history, I have always disputed that. I believe that New Jersey is entitled to the credit of having fought within its borders the battle which led to the independence of the United States. Before that battle the whole country was demoralized. The people had lost all interest in the war, all hopes of success. But confidence was restored by the Battle of Trenton, and then came the Battle of Princeton and then the independence of the United States. It was due to these two battles, to the persevering and strategical Washington, and

we are here to acknowledge George Washington as the grandest soldier of his time. He was the only man who could have carried his country through that terrible season of blood and finally secure its independence and become the Father of his Country.

"Today our flag is a menace to the oppressor, a signal to the oppressed, a signal to nations which are at war that they must come together in peace and amity. American statesmanship has secured the characteristic through all the nations of the earth of perfect honesty in all foreign relations and perfect honesty when it says to the nations, 'Thus thou shalt do,' and 'Thus thou shalt not do.' The time has come when the United States of America, which once knocked at the doors of the European courts, is now recognized as the first of the great nations of these courts.

"Sons of the American Revolution, is there no duty for you? Shall you sit idle and enjoy these festive occasions? Shall you not be up and doing, and aid and assist the Government in the great enterprise of affording arbitration to all nations of the earth where causes of complaint exist? That will be one of the great results of the battles of Trenton and Princeton."

Judge Hancock was introduced by the toastmaster to speak on "The National Society." Judge Hancock said in part:

"The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized fifteen years ago in the State of New Jersey. It therefore seems appropriate in this place and on this occasion to take a retrospective view of what has been done and to cast our eyes forward to what shall be the future mission of the society. I may confidently say here that the society has never been in as good a condition for aggressive work in its appropriate sphere as it is to-day." Judge Hancock then told of the objects and aims of the society. "Commencing with a few hundred members," he said, "the first business of the society was to grow, and in that direction it has now reached a membership approximating 12,000. Diligent search has been made for the burial places of Revolutionary soldiers, and thus graves have been marked by the emblem of the society; battlefields have been defined; monuments have been erected to commemorate heroes, statesmen and events of the Revolutionary period; national and local historical study has been stimulated to a degree never known before during the existence of the country. Almost every prominent event which occurred during that period of our history has been celebrated with solemn ceremonial. Many places of historical significance have been purchased and dedicated to the public as memorials of the events from which the country took its rise and received its inspiration. In all these directions has true patriotism been fostered and our members and the community at large inspired with a more profound reverence for the principles of our government."

During Judge Hancock's address Judge Whitehead was compelled to leave for his train. His place was admirably filled by Judge John Franklin Fort, Vice-President of the Society. Bishop Lines was introduced to speak on "New Jersey and Connecticut."

Bishop Lines said that the first settlement of Connecticut people in New Jersey was in Salem in 1680, from the New Haven colony, and continued his historical narrative to the year 1666, when the Rev. Abraham Pierson and his followers came to the banks of the Passaic and settled the town of Newark. This was the last stand made for the old Puritan principle of the Church and State being inseparable. He also spoke of the work which has been done by the Sons of the American Revolution in marking historical places, and of the work that the New Jersey Society had done in this direction.

The present generation ought not to fall back on its ancestry or on the fact that they were worthy men who fought out the independence of the country, he said, but it ought to take up and carry forward the old battles for liberty and freedom, justice and righteousness.

"The echoes of that old struggle," he declared, "ought to be heard perhaps in Russia to-day, so that the great tyranny shall be lifted from that country. The nation, which almost in a day has taken its place among the great nations of the world, had its ports opened and was enabled to play its part by the action of Commodore Perry, and so this country is called upon to fill an even larger place in shaping the destiny of the whole world."

The Rev. Dr. Martin, in responding for "The Daughters," said that he was glad to see a representation of the fair sex in the balcony, and that they were not deterred by the storm. With remarks, humorous and serious, Dr. Martin kept the audience intensely interested. A glowing tribute was paid to womanhood for the noble worth, her tenderness, affection and exaltation of the home life. In the church especially she was a conscientious, hard worker, and whenever she undertook any line of work she generally succeeded.



Henry H. Hall, of East Orange, spoke on "A Lost Chord." Judge Fort said that no dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution would be complete without a toast to the President of the United States, a typical American citizen, fearless, forceful, strong and lovable. John Morley said to an Episcopal clergyman, who was at dinner with him at the White House, "Doctor, there are two things which have repaid me for coming to America: one is Niagara Falls and the other is Theodore Roosevelt. One represents all that is majestic and forceful in nature and the other democracy in action."

There were loud calls for further remarks from Judge Fort. He responded briefly, continuing the sentiment expressed by Mr. Hall. "We are approaching the time when the Constitution of

our country will need a clearer interpretation," said the Judge. "Not of war, or the acquisition of territory, but none the less momentous. I, for one, believe that things are good; that men are better than they were; that all the impulses which make things greater are of better import than ever before. But still we are facing a problem which has been ably stated by the President in his message in relation to what the Constitution means; in relation to the regulation of the great question of interstate commerce, which is one of the large questions before the American people. This society believes, I think, that the time has come when a firm hand is needed."

With the singing of "America," the celebration came to a close.

## JUDGE JOHN WHITEHEAD.

John Whitehead, a member of the law firm of Whitehead & Payne, of 197 Market street, Newark, and a resident of Morristown for almost half a century, died suddenly in his chair at his home in Hill street, of heart failure, February 14th. He had been ill about a month, suffering from a severe attack of grip, but it was supposed was improving, when he suddenly complained of heart weakness, and passed away within a few minutes.

It was Mr. Whitehead's expressed wish that Rev. Henry Anderson (colored), formerly pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Morristown, and now stationed in Newark, should assist at his funeral.

Mr. Whitehead was a cousin of William Silas Whitehead, who died in Newark the same day. They were brought up together.

John Whitehead filled his part in the legal and social history of New Jersey with credit to himself and pleasure to his fellow-man. Dying within a few hours of his cousin, William Silas Whitehead, he snapped another link connecting the present with Newark's past. Although not native born, and although living for a part of his life in Morristown, Mr. Whitehead was yet a Newarker and of Newark—thoroughly identified with its history and its interests. For years his home was in what is now Newark, and his legal practice was confined almost entirely to the courts of this county.

He was born in September, 1819, in Jersey, Licking County, O., whither his parents had moved some years before. His father dying when the future lawyer was only a babe, the widow came to this city, where the child's uncle, Asa Whitehead, a leading member of the local Bar and a strong personality, took charge of the education and future of John.

After a thorough academic education, the boy, then grown into young manhood, became a student in his uncle's office, being admitted to the Bar in 1840. He began the practice of his profession at once, and three years later opened an office of his own. In 1846 he married Katherine Mills, daughter of James Mills, Sheriff of Morris County, who was considered one of the most beautiful women of her vicinity. From this union sprang two children, a son, Henry, who died in 1857, and a daughter, Katherine, who survives her father and is unmarried. Mrs. Whitehead died two years ago.

The young couple took up their abode in a house at Pennington and Orchard streets, owned by Asa Whitehead, but subsequently moved to South Broad street, remaining there until the early fifties, when they again moved, this time to a plot of ground bought jointly by John Whitehead and A. Q. Keasbey, extending from what is now the corner of Clinton and Avon avenues and extending to that part of Belmont avenue, then known as the "tollgate." Mr. Whitehead built a house in Stratford place, now occupied by August Buermann. Still later, he took that portion of the joint property extending from Stratford place to the tollgate. In 1861 Mr. Whitehead moved to Morristown.

He was made a counsellor in 1847, in 1856 a United States Circuit Court Commissioner of this State, and subsequently a Special Master in Chancery and a Supreme Court Commissioner. Despite his extensive practice he found time to devote to historical research and educational matters, in both of which he took the keenest interest up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Public School Committee of Newark as early as 1845, its meetings being held in his private office for some time.

In 1851 this committee grew into the Board of Education, and Mr. Whitehead became secretary and treasurer of the newly created body, holding these positions till 1855. For several years he was also School Superintendent of Clinton Township and Secretary of the State Society of Teachers and Friends of Education. While holding the latter position he spent much time traveling

about the State, urging upon various bodies the vast importance of greater educational advantages for the children of the Commonwealth.

He was also prominent in the American Association for the Advancement of Education. When the Legislature decreed by special act that school examiners should be appointed in the different counties of the State, Mr. Whitehead was selected for the post of Essex County. But his work for education did not stop with schools, for he was one of the most indefatigable workers in the cause which eventually succeeded in building the Library and Lyceum in Morristown, opened in 1876. Since then he was an active member of its Board of Directors, and in reality the supervising head, having the final say in the choice of new books.

Although not active in his partisanship, Mr. Whitehead was an ardent Republican, and during the exciting days preceding the war he came out strongly in favor of the abolition of slavery. When emancipation was proclaimed, Mr. Whitehead at once took up the cudgels in behalf of bestowing the franchise on the negro. When it was obtained and the negroes of Morristown grew fearful that they might be prevented from exercising their prerogative, he stood at the head of the line of newly-made citizens and remained on watch until the last one had safely cast his vote. But his interest in the race did not end there, for he was a teacher for forty years in the African M. E. Church in Spring street, Morristown.

In 1891 he was elected President of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a position he held to his death. He was also named Vice-President of the National body in 1893, after having repeatedly declined the presidency. In addition, Mr. Whitehead was one of the directorate of the Washington Association of New Jersey, an active member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the State Charities Aid Association. In days gone by, he was also a president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Through his entire career, Mr. Whitehead worked unceasingly for the good of others, devoting his best energies and much money to the welfare of the lowly and oppressed. In his religion he was as broad and liberal as in all other things, and although a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, he was the friend and ally of all sects, aiding all impartially to the best of his ability.

He was the author of many articles on historical and educational subjects, and the editor and compiler of "The Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey," published in 1897. His last address—on his favorite theme, the American Revolution—was made on January 3, at a meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at Orange. The day was one of the worst of the winter, but Mr. Whitehead was undeterred by the blizzard raging, and despite the advice of friends, journeyed to Orange, and after the meeting, to Morristown, coming to his office in this city the next morning.—*Newark Evening News*, February 15, 1905.

## MEMORIAL TABLET TO TWELVE WHO REPUDIATED STAMP ACT.

A handsome memorial tablet to the memory of the twelve Frederick county judges who on November 23, 1763, first officially repudiated the British stamp act, was unveiled at Frederick, Md., November 23, 1904.

The tablet is bronze, mounted in oak, and beside the names of the judges, contains suitable inscription and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The twelve were Thomas Beatty, William Luckett, Charles Jones, Thomas Price, Joseph Smith, David Lynn, Samuel Beall, Peter Bainbridge, Andrew Hough, William Blair, Josiah Beall and James Dickson.



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF  
**United States Daughters of 1812**

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

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WISCONSIN.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1905.

The December meeting of this State was one of the best meetings ever held in the State. A large percentage of the members were present. The Treasurer has resigned on account of a projected trip abroad and the new one will not be elected till the Annual Meeting, which is the first Annual Meeting at which a State President will be elected, the appointment of the National Society expiring on January 24th. This December meeting was made interesting by a half-hour reading which followed the business session and by the report from the National Society Delegation, Miss Mary Beekman Sabin.

The annual election of this State was held on January 24th, with the following result: President, Mrs. Charles Catlin; First Vice-President, Mrs. Lawrence Woodruff Halsey; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Frank L. Vance; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Horace E. Seaman; Registrar, Miss Mary Beekman Sabin; Treasurer, Mrs. Christopher W. Levalley; Historian, Mrs. Andrew M. Joys.

Mrs. Charles Catlin, the President, entertained the Society by a "tea" on the occasion of Washington's Birthday. The National emblem, the society's flower the white carnation and the colors of the Society were the decorations. Mrs. Catlin was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frank L. Vance and Mrs. L. W. Halsey, Miss Grace Young and Miss Mary B. Sabin. The programme was: "Reminiscences of the War of 1812," by Judge Lawrence W. Halsey; reading of an account of the Battle of Plattsburgh, from the *Plattsburgh Republican*, first published in that paper in 1877 and repeated in the early part of this year, and vocal selection by Miss Mary Putney, accompanied by Charles Larvey.

The guests included members of different patriotic societies in the city, the Colonial Wars, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Governors. Among those present were Mesdames D. H. Johnson, Hiram J. Mabbett, Thomas H. Brown, William Watkins, Horace M. Seaman, Frank Montgomery, of New York; D. G. Norris, Henry Kloes, Hamilton Townsend, George Chamberlain, M. H. Fisk, F. A. Sabin, C. B. Whitnall, A. M. Joys, M. D. Kimball McAllister, F. C. Millard and Miss Cutter.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Progressive Union will assist the Louisiana State Society in its efforts to have the United States Government complete the Chalmette Monument, which was started in honor of the heroes who fought in the Battle of New Orleans. The South has no National monuments and here is an opportunity for all patriots throughout the entire country to assist in pushing forward the movement which will mark with dignity and honor this historic spot. The United States Daughters of 1812 for the State of Louisiana have made this patriotic work the object of their tender care, and, for this purpose, have retained the original local name of 1776-1812, which they were called under the early State charter and before the National Society received its National charter. This early charter of 1776-1812 gives to them, from the State, the right to care for this monument. Therefore, as long as this is to them a holy trust, they will retain the name and privilege. But they have adopted the National Society incorporation and the National Constitution of the United States Daughters of 1812, are living wholly up to its provisions, and no State is more loyal and true.

The first objection of the United States Government to take up this work was that they could not put a monument on lands that did not belong to the United States. This difficulty has been overcome by an act of the Louisiana State Government deeding the land on which this monument stands to the United States. The following is taken from a New Orleans paper and fully describes the present situation:

In a letter to Secretary Murphy, of the Progressive Union, Senator Murphy advises:

"I am just in receipt of your communication relative to the completion of the Chalmette monument and note what you have to say regarding the same. I have had some correspondence with Mrs. Richardson on this subject in the past, and in connection with Congressman Broussard, have made repeated efforts when legislation of this character was under consideration, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

"The liability of the Federal Government to acquire title to the land on which the monument now stands has been the great obstacle in the past, but now that this objection has been over-

come by the action of the General Assembly of our State, I trust that all opposition will cease.

"I will be glad to co-operate with the other members of the delegation in bringing to a successful termination the efforts of Mrs. Richardson and the ladies associated with her to have the historical field of Chalmette properly marked."

Representative Pujo, from Lake Charles, also promises co-operation, stating that he will render all assistance in his power to secure the necessary legislation, but thought that the movement for the appropriation should be inaugurated by the representatives in Congress from the First Congressional District. Mrs. Richardson advises that Gen. Adolph Meyer, who is on the Committee on Library and Public Grounds, has promised to push the matter, and Representative Broussard, from the Third Congressional District, will co-operate strongly with his colleagues, in the hope of securing some definite action in the near future.

Vice-President Albert Godchaux, of the Progressive Union, in discussing the Chalmette monument, stated that it was much more than a State affair, and that the suggested improvement well merited the attention of the National Government.

The ladies of this Society are keeping our Stars and Stripes floating over this uncompleted monument and are making it a misdemeanor to mutilate that flag, as has once or twice been done. Let all true patriots give them the helping hand in this good work.

It is voted to hold the National Meeting of this Society of 1906 in New Orleans, the date not being yet fully decided. It is hoped that members from all over the country will begin now to make their preparations to attend.

This State Annual was held January 3d, with the following result: President, Mrs. John B. Richardson; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. M. Sherrouse; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. O. Hart; Regent, Mrs. Lewis Graham; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. G. Tennant; Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Chase; Historian, Mrs. W. G. Stern; Registrar, Mrs. L. M. Harper; Board of Application, Mrs. R. R. Barrow and Mrs. W. C. Williams; Board of Managers, Miss Rena Duncan, Miss Helen Pitkin and Mrs. D. R. Miller.

The anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated by a luncheon at the home of the President, Mrs. John B. Richardson, the details of which were very perfect. United States flags were hung in the arches of the doors and mingled with the ribbons of blue and gray, the colors of the Society. The ice cream bisques were tiny. Even the candelabra were covered with beautiful soft gray shades on which were American flags. A white carnation, the flower of the Society, tied with a knot of blue and gray ribbon, was placed at each plate. The bonbons were all of red, white and blue and in the centre of the table was a bowl of white carnations.

The following members of the Daughters of 1776-1812 were present at the luncheon: Mrs. M. A. Bailey, Mrs. R. R. Barrow, Misses Irene and Zoe Barrow, Miss Rena Duncan, Mrs. J. R. Fowler, Mrs. C. B. Fischer, Mrs. Louise Benton Graham, Mrs. William O. Hart, Mrs. L. M. Harper, Mrs. S. H. Houston, Mrs. C. L. Hoey, Miss Marie Hoa Le Blanc, Miss Emilie Hoa Le Blanc, Miss Stella Lothrop, Mrs. D. R. Miller, Miss Helen Pitkin, Miss Delphine Points, Miss Edith Palfrey, Mrs. George Stemm, Mrs. J. M. Sherrouse, Mrs. A. G. Swain, Mrs. F. G. Tennant, Mrs. William C. Williams, Mrs. John B. Richardson. The invited guests were Mrs. Newton C. Blanchard, wife of the Governor of Louisiana; Mrs. William J. Behan, President of the Ursuline Alumnae Association, and of the Confederated Southern Memorial Associations; Mrs. Alden McLellan, Vice-President of the New Orleans Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Frank H. Harrison, President of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Jean M. Gordon, Vice-President of the Era Club; Mrs. J. Creighton Matthews, President of the Woman's Club; Mrs. S. O. MacKenzie, Mrs. J. C. Wollaster, Misses Cora and Ada Richardson, Miss Evie Harris, Miss Marie Louise Points.

The menu, which was served in the most excellent style, was as follows:

Oyster Cocktail.  
Gilt-Edged Bouillon.  
Celery. Salted Almonds. Queen Olives.  
Sauterne.  
Broiled Pompano a la Maitre d'Hotel.  
New Potatoes.  
Cucumbers au Vinaigrette.  
Fond d'Artichauts with Sweetbreads.  
Buttered Rolls.  
Chicken Salad with Mayonnaise.  
Cheese Straws.  
Roast Partridges with Cauliflower.

Vin Sec. Roderer.

Ice Cream a la Cannon de Jackson, Janvier 8, 1812.

Bouchees. Massepains. Petit Fours.

Bonbons a les Etats Unis. Dates.

Assorted Fruits. Hickory Nuts.

Pecans From the Plains of Chalmette.

Cafe Noir.

Appropriate music was played throughout the luncheon by Miss Florence Searing's orchestra.

The first toast to follow the luncheon was given by Miss Helen Pitkin to "Our President, Mrs. Richardson." Mrs. Richardson responded with a graceful welcome and proposed a toast to Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the National Society. Mrs. Graham then offered a toast to the "Guests of the Society," which was responded to by Mrs. Newton L. Blanchard, wife of the Governor; Mrs. William J. Behan, President of the Ursuline Alumnae Association, and Mrs. M. F. Harrison, Regent of the New Orleans Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A toast was offered to Mrs. M. A. Bailey, founder of the Louisiana State Society; Mrs. J. Creighton Matthews, of the Woman's Club; Mrs. Alden McLellan, of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and Miss Jean Gordon, of the Era Club, all of whom responded most happily. Miss Graham toasted "The Press," to which Miss Marie Points responded, and the Sunshine Society was responded to by Miss Helen Pitkin. The last toast was "To the Ursuline Nuns," who on January 8, 1905, in accordance with a solemn promise made in 1815, for the ninetieth time returned thanks to God and sang a "Te Deum" for the victory that had crowned the American arms on that day.

#### ILLINOIS.

This entire state society was entertained on December 17th at the home of the State President, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, of Chicago. Professor Edwin Erle Sparks spoke on the period which we represent. Each member was privileged to bring a guest. A formal reception preceded the business meeting, the latter being followed by refreshments. The decorations were the society flower, the white carnation.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

An enthusiastic meeting of this National Chapter was held at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., the fourteenth of December, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Regent, presiding. The elections of the Annual Meeting of May 14th were confirmed. Mrs. George W. Marsh was elected Third Vice Regent, Miss Reeves, Historian; Mrs. Frank Wilson, Librarian. Miss Goddard will act as Registrar during the absence of the regular Registrar, Mrs. W. C. Pitney. This Chapter is adding new members nearly every meeting, including a number of Real Daughters.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The January meeting of the Dolly Madison Chapter of Pittsburgh was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Robert T. Reine-man, and held at the Twentieth Century Club. An interesting account of the Annual Meeting of the National Society was given by the Pennsylvania State President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson. Mrs. Johnson also gave incidents of her visit to the cruiser Pennsylvania at the time of this National Meeting. Dr. Millie J. Chapman gave an interesting report of medical services rendered to those Daughters who needed them, under the auspices of the Chapter. She also exhibited a lithograph representing the growth of the American Flag and its origin. Mr. James Hadden, of Uniontown, presented a book of historical sketches and photographs of incidents of the War of 1812. Pins for the "Real Daughters" and presented by the National Society were given out at this time to the seven "Real Daughters" members of this Chapter. Mrs. Sarah Evans, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Hicks, Miss McComb, Mrs. Duncan and the Misses Rickey.

The Keystone Chapter of Harrisburg held its annual meeting at the home of Miss Eby, in the large reception hall of the Eby residence, which was attractively decorated with the National colors, potted plants and flowers. The annual reports were read, eleven members having been admitted during the year. The election resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. Thomas McDowell Jones; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Mary Walls Buchler; Second Vice Regent, Miss Calder; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Lynch; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Robert A. Holmes; Treasurer, Mrs. George Bent; Registrar, Miss Egle; Historian, Miss Boggs; Custodian of Relics, Miss Fager; Chairman of the Music Committee, Miss Eby.

Papers were read by Mrs. C. W. Farnsworth and Mrs. Charles F. Etter. The first was on "The Influence of Social Life of the Women in the Early History of Our Country," the second

on "The Effects of the War of 1812." The Regent, Mrs. Jones, gave her ever interesting current event talk, Miss Raynor played two selections from Jeffries, and Richard Miller sang "Toyland" and the "Message of the Violets," after which luncheon was served to the members and guests by Miss Eby.

A fourth Chapter for Pennsylvania has been formed in Philadelphia to be called the "Robert Patterson Chapter." The Regent will be Mrs. Sarah P. Snowden Mitchell, after whose grandfather the Chapter is named. The first meeting was held in the rooms of the "Pennsylvania Historical Society," chosen for this purpose, because, for many years, this house, which is now the headquarters of this Historical Society, was the home of the Robert Patterson for whom the Chapter is named. Among the prominent members will be Mrs. Samuel T. Kerr, Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, Mrs. Richard Peters, Mrs. Charles P. Lanne, Mrs. James F. Magee, Mrs. Howard Knight, Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson, Mrs. Ethan Allen Weaver, Miss Percy Patterson, Mrs. Eugene Hearndon, Mrs. Gordon Reid, Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mrs. R. S. Howard-Smith, Mrs. Josephine Knight and Mrs. Louis P. Evans. Mrs. Getchell and Mrs. Thompson are "Real Daughters."

#### NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey has lost its only honorary member, of whom the following record is given: Mrs. Rebecca Creed Brearley Moore, widow of Imlah Moore, died of old age yesterday at her home, No. 177 Greenwood avenue, Trenton, N. J., aged ninety-two years. Mrs. Moore was the daughter of Lieutenant Benjamin Brearley, U. S. N., and Susan Ryall Brearley. Her father served in the War of 1812, and fought in the battle of Lundy's Lane. Mrs. Moore's grandfather was General Joseph Brearley, who served before Quebec and was a captain in the Continental army. She was a grandniece of Judge David Brearley, Chief Justice of New Jersey. She represented the fourth generation of women in her family in direct line who have lived past the age of ninety years.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

This State held its annual election on January third with the following result: President, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus; Vice-President, Mrs. George H. W. Bates; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Elmer H. Allen; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. Scott Burton; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Alline; Historian, Mrs. S. E. Gleason; Registrar, Mrs. A. C. Ward. Council, Mrs. C. S. W. Vinson, Mrs. Abijah Thompson, Mrs. E. W. Clark, Mrs. Fannie D. Ward, Miss Harriet Foster, Mrs. H. E. Emery, Mrs. C. D. A. Gross and Miss Floretta Vining.

There is a question as to the legality of this election as regards its rights of representation in the National Society, which places the State officers on the National Associate Council and makes each State President eligible to election on the National Executive Board. As each State organizes it sends its State by-laws to the National Society. As soon as these are accepted in the National Society, the only requirement which the National Society makes of the State is that these by-laws shall be observed. The by-laws of the State of Massachusetts require that a nominating committee of five shall be appointed, one by the President, two by the Council, and two by the State, who shall present a ticket of nomination which shall be printed and sent to each member two weeks before the election. In this case the President appointed three of the committee, the council two. The ticket was therefore pronounced illegal by the presiding officer, and the elections were conducted by nominations from the floor.

#### MAINE.

Of Mrs. Dyer, President, we have the following interesting record: Mrs. Dyer's Revolutionary ancestors from her father's family are Major Jacob Brown, a pensioner who served in the Thirty-first, Phinney's Massachusetts Regiment, and was in the Bagaduce expedition, as officer and president of a court martial. Also Lieutenant Peter W. Brown. From her mother's family, Captain Abraham Tyler, of Scarboro, who raised his own regiment and marched his company at the Lexington alarm and who also served through the siege of Boston and Ticonderoga. His son Abraham Tyler, was in the battle of Monmouth.

From her mother, Mrs. Dyer is a descendant of the noted Tyler family, including the Trickey family, among the oldest and first settlers of York County, Maine. The Tyler Family Association, of which President and Mrs. Roosevelt are members, hold a reunion every year. Mrs. Roosevelt's mother was Gertrude Tyler. The Tylers are descendants of Job Tyler, the first settler at Andover, Mass., where a lasting monument has been erected to his memory. Sea Captain Thomas Tyler came to Boston, Mass., in 1660, where he became progenitor of the Tyler line.

Mrs. Tyler's grandfather was Cyrus Jones, who before the

Grand Trunk Railroad was built, kept the famous Jones Tavern, for many years in Pownal, Maine. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and carried during that war a load of specie for the Government in a four-ox team in the winter time from Portland to Canada. Later he was commissioned by Governor Brooks of Massachusetts, captain of a company in the Third Regiment of the militia of the commonwealth.

#### OHIO.

The December meeting of this Society took the form of a delightful reception given by Mrs. Alexander Clark at her beautiful home in Avondale. The reception hall was decorated with scarlet carnations, the drawing-room with roses and the dining-room with white carnations. In addition to the members, about forty distinguished guests were in attendance. The musical part was conducted by the Misses Parke. Selections from Parsifal were rendered by Miss Anna P. Parke and one of Moszkowski's waltzes by Miss Mary Akers on the piano. An interesting paper on the Treaty of Ghent was given by Mr. I. Joslin Cox, of the University of Cincinnati, giving valuable data and giving some of the characteristics of the signers, one of whom was an Ohio man. Several poems referring to the growth of the West, including "Mrs. Parvenue's Reception," were recited by Mr. Harry Ellard. Just before the serving of the luncheon the exercises closed with the Second Trio by Mendelssohn on the violin, cello and piano, by the Misses Anna and Wina Parke and Miss Akers. Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, the President, introduced those who took part in the programme.

#### MARYLAND.

Mrs. Robert C. Barry, President of the State of Maryland, has presented to the National Society a pair of silver spurs to which a card with the following description is attached: "Worn by Nicholas Ruxton Moore as captain of the War of the American Revolution and as Lieutenant-Colonel in the War of 1812. He was also military engineer for the works at Fort McHenry. Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore was the grandfather of Mrs. Robert C. Barry, the first President of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland." Mrs. Barry has, up to the present time, been the only President for this Society in Maryland, and has been the Curator of the National Society and a member of the National Executive Board.

#### KENTUCKY.

Kentucky has become fully organized, the President having received her appointment on the second of January. There is every hope that the organization will be a strong one. The charter members are Mrs. George Hall Wilson, President; Mrs. Alpheus Hamit Cardin, First Vice-President; Mrs. David Baldwin Sperry, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Mattie Gastright Bailey, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Lewis Holmes, Registrar; Mrs. Clarence L. Martin, Historian; Mrs. John Graham Sinwall, Librarian.

#### MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, January 28th.

The past week was a notable one in the history of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 in the State of Michigan, the Society having for its guest the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York City. Mrs. Slade arrived in Detroit on January 23rd, and was the guest of Mrs. Bertram C. Whitney, the First Vice-President of the National Society and President of the Michigan State Society. On Monday evening Mrs. Whitney gave a large theater party at the Detroit Opera House in honor of Mrs. Slade. On Tuesday a luncheon was given by Mrs. Whitney at her residence, the guests of honor on this occasion being Mrs. Slade and Miss Sabin, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Other guests present were the officers of the Michigan Society: Mrs. John V. Moran, Vice-President; Mrs. Lucy Swift Griggs, Historian; Mrs. S. E. Diltz, Secretary; Mrs. Charles W. Hockett, Assistant Historian; Mrs. William J. Chittenden, Mrs. Jane E. David, Mrs. Alfred Wilcox, Executive Board, and Mrs. Sylvester Larned. The rooms and table were beautifully decorated with roses and hyacinths, and with numerous bunches of white carnations, the Society's flower. The luncheon was followed by an "at home," when many Detroit ladies came eagerly to meet Mrs. Slade, and to welcome her to our city. At the close of the reception Mrs. Charles Larned, of Woodward Avenue, entertained Mrs. Slade and Miss Sabin at dinner.

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, a large banquet was given at the Russell House in honor of the National President. The room—the convention hall—was draped with flags, caught up here and there with the insignia of the Society. The tables were arranged in a hollow square, and were handsomely decorated with the national colors, with the colors of the society, blue and gray, and with white carnations. Seventy covers were laid.

During the repast an orchestra played patriotic airs. Mrs. Whitney presided, and after presenting Mrs. Slade with a Michigan spoon, spoke in eulogy of Mrs. Alfred Russell, the first President and organizer of the Society in Michigan, and introduced Mrs. Phoebe Russell Roberts, daughter of the late Mrs. Russell. Mrs. Roberts responded feelingly of her lamented mother's work.

Mrs. Slade delivered the address of the afternoon, talking on the work of the National Society, the work of women in all societies, and their influence on the country. She touched on the condition the War of 1812 left the country in and compared it with the present.

A very pretty ceremony marked the conclusion of her address. There are six members of the Michigan Society who are "Real Daughters" of 1812: Mrs. Lucy S. Griggs, Mrs. Katherine Rainey, Mrs. Sarah A. T. Cooley, Mrs. Sophia M. B. Slocum, Miss Francis Smith and Miss Fanny Emmons, and to each of them Mrs. Slade presented a beautiful silver pin, the gift of the National Society.

Mrs. Charles Catlin, President of the Wisconsin Daughters of 1812, was unable to be present, but sent as representative Miss Sabin, Registrar of the Wisconsin Society. Miss Sabin responded to a toast.

The following Detroit ladies responded to toasts: Mrs. John V. Moran, Vice-President, Michigan U. S. D. 1812, to "Our

National President"; Mrs. William J. Chittenden, State Regent. D. A. R.; Mrs. William C. Williams, Vice-President of the Colonial Dames; Mrs. Austin L. Ladin, of the Mayflower Society; Mrs. Leartus Connor, Regent Louise St. Clair Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. J. E. Emerson, President of the Colonial Governors; Mrs. Hoyt Post, wife of first President of the New England Society.

At the close of the banquet all rose and joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

On this occasion the National President in her address gave a detailed list of the patriotic events that constitute the eligibility to this Society along naval, military or civil lines, and wrote this part of her address that no dates would be overlooked or forgotten. The great work—the monument to General Alexander Macomb—is being pushed with energy and hopes are entertained of its being the great feature of the National Meeting there in 1907.

The National President was more than gratified with the evidence of so much loyalty and energy and ability, and with the patriotic refinement of all the exercises. This is what gives encouragement to go on in the effort to do all that is possible to make this country what our forefathers hoped for.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,  
National President.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



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HOLLAND SOCIETY  
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
ORDER OF THE ACORN  
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD  
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION  
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION  
AZTEC SOCIETY  
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812  
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS  
SPANISH WAR VETERANS  
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES  
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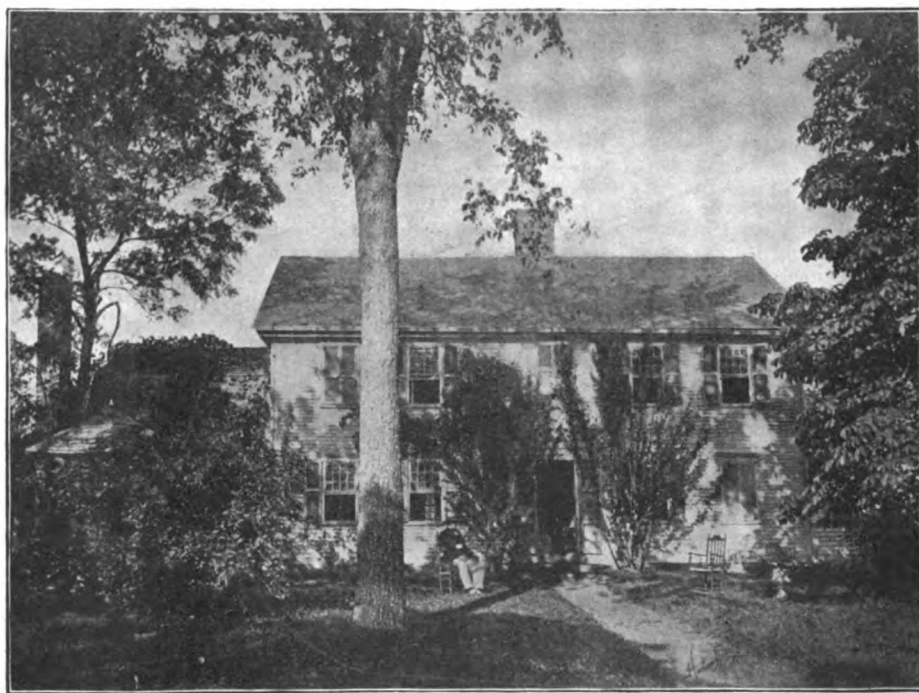
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HOME OF GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE,  
RHODE ISLAND.

## GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE, RHODE ISLAND'S NOBLE SON.

Appreciative Lecture by Miss Mary V. Worstell, Delivered Before the Members of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Sayles Hall.

Members of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and some of their friends were highly entertained at Sayles Hall by Miss Mary V. Worstell, who delivered an interesting lecture on General Nathanael Greene, citizen of Rhode Island, and patriot for the cause of the oppressed American colonies during the trying days of the Revolution.

The meeting was opened by Arthur W. Dennis, President of the Society, who first thanked the patriotic societies within this State for the interest taken by them in the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He said that the lecture was in part to return the many courtesies extended by them to the Sons of the American Revolution in Rhode Island. He presented Henry Van Amburgh Joslin, Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

Mr. Joslin said that President Dennis had conferred a great privilege on him in giving him the pleasure of introducing the speaker, a representative woman, who had a subject in which all Rhode Islanders are interested. He then presented Miss Worstell, who spoke as follows:

General Nathanael Greene is a subject in which all residents of Rhode Island have a very great interest, whether they are descendants of the Colonial families or have taken up residence within this State at a recent date, and it would have been a great privilege if every resident of Rhode Island could have heard Miss Worstell. There was only one man, the "Father of His Country," who was held in higher esteem by the Colonial people than Greene, and probably none, not excepting even Washington, made greater sacrifices to serve the cause of liberty by freeing the united colonies from the tyranny of the mother country.

Miss Worstell showed great familiarity with her subject and treated it with a deal of sympathy, giving graphic pictures of the boyhood of Nathanael Greene and the hardships that he endured during his military career in the Continental Army. She gave a comprehensive biography of the distinguished Rhode Island General, who stands next to Washington in the rank of Revolutionary heroes. She told of him not only as a patriot, but as a man, and related incidents of his official and family life.

Nathanael Greene was born on May 27, 1742, at Potowomut Neck, of Quaker parentage, most of his ancestors coming from Salisbury, England. He grew up in a home devoid of educational privileges, for his father thought book learning "a weariness to the flesh." But in early life he made the acquaintance of Ezra Styles, of Yale College, who aided him in getting an education. When a young man he mortified his Quaker relatives by purchasing an old rifle of a British deserter in Boston and learning the manual of arms. His interest in the cause of the American colonies grew in proportion to the tyranny of England, and when the Revolution broke out Greene was ready to leave his wife and home to fight for liberty. He was made Brigadier General and went to Boston, thence to Long Island and later to New Jersey. In all the battles that took place in the meantime Greene showed great military ability and skill, which readily won promotion for him.

Finally he was sent to command the forces in the South, probably the most difficult task of the entire war. Here his executive ability manifested itself again, and he not only won some victories, but made several good retreats and continually added laurels to his reputation. His losses at the battles of Guilford Court House and Fort Ninety-Six, as in all instances, were quite out of proportion to those of the enemy, and when he returned North he was hailed everywhere as the "conqueror of the South" and many honors were paid him.

Nathanael Greene married Katherine Littlefield, niece of the famous Revolutionary War Governor, William Greene, in 1774. Their home was in this State until the end of the war. But at the close of the Revolution Gen. Greene found himself almost penniless and without any employment. Three Southern States, Georgia and North and South Carolina, generously subscribed 20,000 guineas and 50,000 acres of land for him, and he therefore took up his residence at Mulberry Grove, near Savanuah. There he died in 1786, beloved and lamented by North and South alike.

Miss Worstell is from New York City, where she is engaged in magazine work. She has the distinction of being not only the first woman to address the New York Historical Society, but the only one who has spoken before the Society of Colonial Wars of New York and the Canadian Historical Society, as well as the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Previous to the lecture, Arthur W. Ryder, musical director at Brown University, rendered a pleasing organ recital.

This was followed by the rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner" on the organ by Mr. Ryder, who was accompanied on the cornet by Bowen R. Church.

## SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION BANQUET.

Former Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, of New York; H. B. F. Macfarland, of Washington, D. C.; Governor George H. Utter and Mayor Augustus S. Miller, of Providence, were guests at the annual banquet of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

At the business meeting J. Edward Studley was elected president.

## MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

President General National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

In reviewing the life, character and principles of Washington, we must be deeply impressed by the tremendous power of a strong and noble personality in molding public opinion. Just at the moment when the conservative old world was viewing with ridicule, suspicion and dread the decisive struggle of the new world for individual rights and powers, Washington, belonging to a social class respected by that old world conservatism, and endowed with the best faculties for military and civil leadership, stood forth embodying the type of true and responsible citizenship. He was followed by men who proved to the old world the possibility of the just and equal rights of the people. The old world to-day recognizes the leadership of Washington and the individual strength of his followers whose descendants form a nation among the first of the great World Powers. For many years the daughters of this nation have been quietly taking up the duties and responsibilities of true and womanly citizenship. The women of to-day must live before the public as well as in private, and as they stand before the world they must typify all that is best in national life—loyal patriotism, and honor and fidelity to the noblest principles. There have been and there are women who have typified all these things—women who have guided public opinion from ridicule, suspicion and dread to appreciation, reverence and confidence. Standing forth as a leader among such women and typifying all that is best in modern womanhood, we see Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. With true modern Americanism she recognizes the individual rights, powers and responsibilities of all women in the promotion of patriotism, education and the upholding of all that is best in our national life, while at the same time she exalts pure womanhood as a wife and mother. Already Mrs. Donald McLean stands before the world as one of the molders of public opinion. The time should now have arrived when, as the official leader of the great organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the descendants of the men and women who molded public opinion in the formation of our great nation, she will strengthen this great patriotic organization throughout the nation by her just and broad recognition of individual rights, powers and responsibilities, by the power of her personality as a leader in those principles which Washington's life exemplified.

February 22, 1905.

D. A. R.

## D. A. R. CHAPTER MRS. BEDLE'S GUESTS.

Women prominent in many of the largest patriotic organizations in which women are interested were among the guests of honor at the social meeting of the Paulus Hook Chapter of the D. A. R. when Mrs. A. R. Bedle, the honorary Regent and Vice-President General for New Jersey, was the hostess. American Beauty roses, chrysanthemums and palms decorated the house and each guest had as a favor a red carnation, the flower of the Chapter.

Owing to illness Mrs. G. T. Werts, the Regent, was not present, and Mrs. Bedle presided. Mrs. Putnam, the State Regent, was the first speaker, and after a pleasant greeting from her the hostess introduced Mrs. Donald McLean. "Peace" was her theme. She is an eloquent speaker, one who knows how to inspire her audience. She told of a new society, designated the Inter-Parliamentary Congress, whose object is the cessation of warfare. The chapter felt it an honor to have Mrs. McLean with them. The National Society elects a new General President in February and one of the foremost candidates for this high office is this Regent of the New York City Chapter.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

VOL. XI.

APRIL, 1905.

No. 8.

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**LOUIS H. CORNISH,**  
NEW YORK.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### APRIL.

- 5, 1776—Georgia instructs her delegates for Independence.
- 6, 1776—Congress decides that the commerce of the thirteen Colonies is not subject to the king.
- 12, 1781—Battle of Fort Mifflin, S. C.
- 12, 1782—Rodney defeats De Grasse in the West Indies.
- 13, 1777—Engagement at Bound Brook, N. J.
- 14, 1776—North Carolina resolves in favor of Independence.
- 14, 1780—Battle of Monk's Corner (Biggin's Bridge), S. C.
- 15, 1780—Engagement at New Bridge, N. J.
- 15, 1781—Engagement from 15th to 23d, at Fort Watson, S. C.
- 16, 1780—Skirmish at Paramus, N. J.
- 16, 1781—Siege at Augusta, Ga., April 16 to June 5.
- 17, 1778—Battle at Bristol, Pa.
- 18, 1775—Ride of Paul Revere from Boston to Lexington.
- 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington, Mass.
- 19, 1775—Battle of Concord, Mass.

- 19, 1777—Engagement at Woodbridge, N. J.
- 19, 1783—Preliminary Treaty of Peace proclaimed to the army at Newburgh.
- 20, 1779—Battle of Onondagas, N. Y.
- 21, 1775—Massachusetts' Militia begins blockade of roads leading into Boston.
- 24, 1780—Sortie from Charleston, S. C.
- 25, 1777—Danbury (Conn.) raid, April 25 to 27.
- 25, 1781—Battle of Camden, S. C.
- 25, 1781—Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, S. C.
- 25, 1781—Battle of Petersburg, Va.
- 25, 1781—Battle of Hillsborough, N. C.
- 27, 1777—Battle of Ridgefield, Conn.
- 27, 1779—Engagement at Middletown, N. J.
- 27, 1781—Engagement at Osborn's, S. C.
- 28, 1777—Skirmish at Crompo Hill, Conn.
- 28, 1788—South Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
- 28, 1788—Maryland ratifies the Constitution.
- 30, 1789—Washington takes his oath of office as President at New York.

Why do we favor Mrs. Donald McLean as President General of the D. A. R.? Because if a woman can have such an exalted opinion of a mere man she can always depend upon our loyal support.

The ideal man:

A creature not too good  
For human nature's daily food.

Strong, but with the weakness of strength, a desire for love and a woman's praises; great, but with the small sweetness of humanity; a big brain, but with the grasp of the infinitesimalities of life which make up a woman's days; a courageous heart, but one responsive to the tenderest touch of confidence and affection; a pure soul, where no foul thought enters and no base wish has lodgment; a man in the world, of the world, knowing the world, and therefore able to take his place in the kingdom of men and help himself and

others climb to the kingdom of heaven; a man high enough in spirit, broad enough in thought to honor as well as adore womankind; a man who guides, protects and loves, but does not dictate, shackle or confine the woman who relies upon him—in fact, true man, God's image and the world's desire.

Written for the N. Y. Herald in answer to her definition of an ideal man.

President Roosevelt, as the guest of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at its annual dinner, made an earnest plea that the nation should not fall a victim to self-praise, but that it should profit in the present by the mistakes and failures of the past as well as by its triumphs.

The President arrived at 10.35 o'clock. The hundreds of members and guests arose when he appeared and cheered and waved flags. After he was seated everybody joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," being led by a soloist in the gallery.

Walter S. Logan, president of the society, introduced the President as its most distinguished member and presented him with the insignia of the society, and Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"I am glad to greet you—not merely the Sons, but also the Daughters of the Revolution. It is indeed a pleasure to be with you and to say a few words of greeting to you, particularly in reference to what I feel should be the special work of a society like this. The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution ought to fulfill more than one function. In the first place, it ought to keep up our sense of the continuity of the present with the past.

"The way to pay effective homage to the men of the mighty past is to live peacefully and efficiently in the present. We have a right to expect that every society like this shall be a nucleus for patriotic endeavor in the great affairs of the day. In studying the past, I wish societies like this would pay heed not only to what is pleasant for them to read about, but also now and then to what is unpleasant. I don't think a diet of all praise is good for any one, and it is no more good for the nation as a body than it is for any one individually. \* \* \* We must remember what Emerson said—that in the long run an unpleasant truth is a much safer companion than even a pleasant falsehood. We must not permit ourselves to be led away into the paths of blindness by failure to appreciate whatever was wrong in the past and apply it to the present.

"Teach the truth if it helps, even if it hurts a little in helping. Don't be afraid of pointing out the defects of the past, and don't commit the criminal folly of speaking of our mistakes just as you speak of our acts of wisdom. \* \* \* State the truth. Don't exaggerate what is good or what is evil. Then with your whole heart set to work to make better the good and to cut out the evil. By acting in such a spirit you will be doing the most effective homage to Washington and Lincoln and to all the great men of the past.

"They did not win by supernatural qualities of the mind, but by what it is possible to do now—by applying common sense to what faced them and then draining the last drop of courage and energy and intelligence to bring safety to this Republic as a whole."

The dinner celebrated the 129th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. It was held in the big ballroom and overflowed into the little ballroom and the galleries. Hundreds of handsomely gowned women were present. The other speakers besides the President and the toasts responded to were:

Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University, "The American Revolution of the Twentieth Century;" Major General James F. Wade, "The Army;" the Rev. Willard Scott, Worcester, Mass., "The Culture of Patriotism;" Rear Admiral Coghlan, "The Navy;" General Frederick Dent Grant, "Our Distant Possessions," and Judge J. Franklin Fort, Supreme Court of New Jersey, "Washington from 1783 to 1787."

A handsome silver loving cup was presented to the retiring president, Walter S. Logan.

If the National Society at its Annual Congress will take heed of some of Compatriot Roosevelt's comments and accomplish something worthy of his notice, we can look forward to his becoming President General after his task as President of the United States is finished.

The St. James Hotel is situated one block from the headquarters of the S. A. R. National Congress and is in every way a first-class hotel. Some of us who remember our visit to Washington and the prices paid for accommodations there have arranged to patronize the St. James, corner Walnut and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

By ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

### SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in the conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared. At the instance of Oliver, she is forced to accompany Bezaleel Gillum (Nehemiah's worthless nephew) and Mary Gillum, the witch, to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits her. On the way Margery witnesses a witch-dance in the forest. During the absence of Thomas Farney, landlord of the Elk's Head, Oliver has gone there with some French and Indians, on his way to Canada, where he has promised to divulge important secrets to the French Government. He has planned to abduct Margery. While she is at the tavern, Mary Farney, who Oliver has cast aside, returns and accuses Margery of having participated in the witch-dance. Oliver, with his alien comrades, is surprised by a party that has set out to rescue Margery, and he is thrown into prison. Margery is accused of witchcraft, imprisoned, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. Mary Farney and Martha, the servant, who had declared herself bewitched at the Watson's, were her accusers; as was also Oliver Everson, who swore that he was under Margery's evil influence at the time of his conspiracy. She has confessed herself guilty to save him; he is set free. Robert waits in Farney's woods to fight Oliver.

## CHAPTER XX.

(Continued.)

We reach the head of the path and can get no further; but I can see from here, over a host of restless heads and shoulders, only too much. We have come upon a scene far different from the turbulent mob that I had looked for. A hush has settled over the crowd; they are listening to a man who addresses them from the ladder leading to the gallows. He is the Rev. Mr. Burroughs.



In these, his last few moments on earth, the man seems really inspired by some sanctifying grace of speech; so eloquently and fervently does he express himself in pleading his innocence, and so nobly and generously does he exonerate those who are sending him to his death, that not only has he the attention of all before him—the sympathetic attention of a large number—but many of his audience are deeply enough affected to shed tears. He follows with a prayer that seems wrung from the very depths of his heart, then concludes with the Lord's Prayer.

So touched are many by this time that it looks as if his execution would be hindered; some are already protesting against it.

Then a prominent zealot cries to them that the devil stood and dictated to the prisoner. Thus encouraged, a derisive shout leaps from a hundred throats.

Cotton Mather, still on horseback, holds up his hand and addresses the assemblage himself. Among other things, he states that Mr. Burroughs is no ordained minister, and consequently unworthy of their well-meant sympathy; also, that "the devil has often been transformed into an angel of light." The crowd seems to be appeased at this, and shouts for the execution to begin.

The condemned man at the last looks no longer on the hateful rabble, but seems lost in the grandeur of the scene far beyond, where lies a mighty panorama of ocean, island, headland, bay, river, town, field and forest—his last view of this new, young country he has found across the seas. Then his eyes turn upward, to the smiling summer sky, as though he sees there something that is, after all, infinitely more fair and sweet.

There were seven ugly, sinister nooses swinging in the light wind; now one rope sways taut and drawn!

Six, five, four, three, two idle ropes! Five creaking corpses and two waiting nooses!

Four men and the Carrier woman have died, protesting, in their last words, their innocence as in the presence of God Almighty, whom they were about to appear before, and hoping that their blood might be the last shed for this cause. At their earnest entreaties Cotton Mather prayed with them. They prayed that God would discover what witchcrafts were among us; they forgave their accusers; they spoke without reflection on judges or jury for condemning them; and all seemed to be very sincere, upright and sensible.

The mob is yelling that the two empty nooses be filled! The hangman is too idle.

Now the air is riven by a piercing scream; another, and another follows; but the next is a smothered, stifled cry; the sheriff has stopped her mouth. Now I see him, and her, too; he drags her along by the arm—Mary Gillum!—old Mary, who had once thought it fun to play the witch.

I turn to speak to Dr. Hopper. He is not by my side!

What is this new excitement? They are saying something about Cotton Mather. The witch has asked for a word with him.

The clergyman is at her side, and leans over from his horse to listen.

Now she has done. They are carrying her up the ladder. When she turns her fear-distorted face, the hag-gish features that had frightened the children of Boston, the evil, malignant countenance from which grown men had shrank in dismay, her red eyes sweep the jeering crowd over and back again, as if seeking someone. I know well whom she is hunting out. The feeling creeps over me with horrible stealth! The eyes are coming my

way again, searching swiftly but unerringly. Now they have picked out the one man of the multitude whom they had been in quest of!

Why dost thou look at me, Mary Gillum? By what transcendental mystery of centuries hast thou lived and lived again? Art thou then truly a witch?

For a moment she seems to forget her terror, and smiles at me; but it is not the cunning, crafty smile that I had once known; it is soft and gentle! What hath changed thee, Mary? Is it the thought of death?—or was it the sweetness of the little woman who rode beside thee from the jail? Ah, yes, I see you look from me to her!

Now she is shrinking, shrinking from that phantom thing above her head.

The hangman is busy again!

And who is this hangman? He is the little man I saw come out of the tavern, whither he had gone for courage! The little man whom I had heard lamenting his calling for weeks! The hypocrite who was to have saved Margery!—*Nehemiah Gillum!*

Dr. Hopper is forcing his way through the crowd toward me, all excitement. I have already asked him if he knew of the plan to rescue Margery and himself; strange to say he has avowed his entire ignorance of it.

"What's the matter?" I ask.

The crowd is howling again; there is still one vacant noose!

"I have been talking with Mr. Mather," he replies.

"About——?"

"Mary Gillum," he answers, smiling peculiarly.

I turn from him in disgust.

"Lord! my boy; don't look that way!" he exclaims, with the same enigmatical smile. "You saw old Mary speak to Mr. Mather? She wanted to give him a message for her son, Captain Sylvester!"

"Her son!"

"Yes. But Mr. Mather couldn't do it."

"Why not?"

"Captain Sylvester was executed last week for piracy on the high seas!"

The rabble is shouting itself hoarse now; that idle noose infuriates them as a red rag would a bull.

"Where is the other one?" they shriek. "*The girl! The girl!*"

"For God's sake! can't we go away now?" I cry. But even the path behind us is blocked.

"Brace up a little while longer, my boy," says the doctor, kindly. He still wears the same irritating smile; one might imagine he was at a wedding.

"You have no more soul than that dog of a hangman!" I declare savagely.

"Oh, you needn't be angry with Nehemiah!" answers the doctor, vigorously. He's a man among men, the only man in the community that dared take this job of hanging witches. He engaged himself secretly to do it, so that not one of us knew until to-day. Look at him now! Does he look happy?"

For a fact, the little man is the most wretched object I have ever seen; and if the vision of these six dangling scarecrows above his head is to haunt the soul of any man present, surely he will not be one to escape.

The doctor's eyes are still upon me, and he is grinning broadly.

"I'll bet you ten shillings," says he, "that Nehemiah will never consent to fill that other noose!"

"What do you mean?" I demand. "You are keeping something from me!"

"Wait!" he replies, with a chuckle.

Still the clamor goes on. But is the tumult as great?—or is there something wrong with my ears? And my eyes, too; objects are not so distinct. I feel weak—very weak. Those six murdered creatures have a dim, far-away look now. I see a hundred arms gesticulating in the air, but they, too, seem weak and less expressive; the faces grow blurred; the shouts puny.

I have reeled, and Dr. Hopper is supporting me.

Great heavens! what is the matter with the crowd? They are yelling more like demons than ever. I hear and see plainly enough now. It's about something they don't understand. Why! look at the gallows! They're taking down the dead witches—six of them—and that one noose has gone a-begging!

A tall, gray-bearded man is shaking hands with Cotton Mather. It's Mr. Watson! And little Nehemiah!—he's blooming like a wilted flower put in water. I understand Dr. Hopper's smile; it was his trick to deceive me till the last. Now he's dancing and whooping like an Indian. The crowd, too, appears to comprehend, and many of them are cheering; but a large, oh, a very large number is disgruntled at having been cheated on that odd noose.

When the doctor becomes composed enough he tells me all. Mary Farney and Martha, the servant, conscience-smitten by their wickedness, had yesterday made a clean breast of everything. The plan to rescue Margery had really been arranged for last night. Their idea in misrepresenting the time to me was that I should be pleasantly anticipated. He himself had been liberated this morning.

"But if Margery was pardoned yesterday, why did she ride in the cart?"

"At her own wish," answers the doctor; "probably to comfort that old hag, Mary Gillum, and the Carrier woman. Didn't you know she was an angel? Come, let us go to her."

## XXI.

Everything is whirling, swaying, rocking; I seem half-dreaming, half-awake; very faint and light. Now with the sweet scent from the meadows below comes the fantastic thought that I am the downy floss of a dandelion blown on the wind: now I am a leaf, floating gently downward; now with the brinish breeze from the sea, I am a chip tossed on a mighty wave.

Suddenly my eyes open. Margery's dear face is bending over me. The doctor and Mr. Watson are standing near us. The greater part of the crowd has dispersed, though a horde of sensation-seekers may be seen some distance off, where I learn they have buried the witches—in a shallow ditch between the rocks. Some of the people had gathered curiously around Margery after they were told of her release; but Mr. Mather had gotten rid of them.

I had fainted from loss of blood, for the half-mended wound in my side was torn anew some way, and I feel absurdly light—like the dandelion floss. When I endeavor to speak to Margery it is only with great difficulty. She has to come very close to me: there is, after all, some consolation in having a bad sword-dig in one's side; who wouldn't take a wound to have this sweet girl almost on his bosom, holding his hands in her's, with her face, like a beautiful rose—a pale, white rose now—so very near? I am sure if Oliver had foreseen this he'd never have stuck me.

I make an effort to speak now. There is something that I cannot keep silent, even in this moment of trying weakness. Does she divine what is on my lips—my heart's plea?—for she stops me ere I have said enough—I never could come to the point suddenly—to reveal my story.

"I am not going to let you talk, Robert," she says, smiling.

I get as far as the dandelion down, to show her how weak I feel, and explain that I may float quite away, and then she will never hear me.

"Margery dear——" I begin.

"Dr. Hopper says you must not talk!" she answers, with mock severity; but her lip trembles, and there is a moistness about her lashes as she looks away.

I have intercepted Dr. Hopper's glance; his look had been intent upon me; it was a very serious look, and one that he had shared with Mr. Watson.

The sound of coarse laughter reaches us from the remnant of the rabble by the graves; I can feel Margery's hand tremble in mine.

The physician is leaning over and listening to me.

"I want to tell Margery something, but she says you have forbidden her to let me speak." I protest. The doctor squeezes my arm affectionately, and his eyes are filled with tears.

"I thought it best that you be kept quiet for a while, my boy," he answered.

"You thought you might save me," I tell him, with a smile of understanding. But then, as I am about to say something more, a shadow seems to pass before me; I suddenly feel very tired, and can only press his hand weakly.

"Well, Robert, I'll let thee speak now," he says, sighing.

Why! Margery has turned to me, at his last words, with a little cry of gladness; and surely there is a new sweet softness in the eyes which look down into mine. I cannot speak for several moments, but somehow feel very happy as I wait in the brightness of her smile.

Men may lie when they say to a woman the words that I say to her; but when they come from the measureless depths of one's feelings, as do mine, God is kind to have let him known the true strength and sweetness of their meaning.

"I love you!" I have murmured.

"And I love you, Robert, with all my heart!" she has answered.

Now her lips are pressed to mine, and she is clinging, glowing and vibrant with passion; now, knowing how short this love must be, she is crying softly on my shoulder.

"Only a little while longer, sweetheart, only a little while," I murmur, kissing her lips again.

The doctor has been blowing his nose very hard, and there are tears rolling down Mr. Watson's cheeks.

She has raised herself, and there is a look of agonized appeal in her tear-stained face as she glances at the physician; but she finds no hope in that good man's face. Then her eyes go upward, to Heaven.

That strange shadowy wraith has passed before me once more, and I am growing fainter. Perhaps she knows by my look. With a sob she is on my bosom again. I strain her to me with all my life!

And there, with my love clinging to my heart, I wait for the shadow to deepen into darkness. But ere it turns I see, far back of my friends, a little gray-haired man with sad face and bowed head—Nehemiah!

## AFTERWORD.

The Library, 5 P. M.—I don't believe I've been asleep; it's one of those transcendental mysteries of centuries that surrounds Mary Gillum. It was all too real, too vivid; and no man could ever fall in love so desperately as that in his dreams! Why, my heart is heavier than lead! I know I can never love again—not a twentieth century girl!

Hello! here's a note from my aunt, Mary Gillum:

You have been asleep for three solid hours, and all efforts to wake you have utterly failed. Haven't found Nehemiah yet! Am going home. 4:45.

Well, then, Aunt Mary, if *you* haven't discovered anything, *I* have. You were living two centuries back. You had a pirate cut-throat of a son—and I didn't meet your husband, either! And your illustrious ancestor, Nehemiah Gillum, was a hangman, and strung you up on Gallows Hill! You may fill up your blanks and go into your society at once.

Great Guns!! I have nearly fallen off my chair! *Margery is sitting across the room at a table! Margery*

in flesh and blood, as I saw her first, at Farney's; two centuries more modern, perhaps, but Margery, Margery!!

She's smiling, too—is she laughing at me because I've been asleep? Probably. Now she's blushing because I caught her looking at me; just as Margery blushed!

Of course I understand. I saw this lady here in the library earlier in the afternoon, before time got twisted. Another transcendental mystery, for she went back with me—in image.

I have an idea; I'm going over to tell her all about the Farneys, and herself, and Dr. Hopper, and Nehemiah. I hope she doesn't know any Oliver in tangible, modern form! Here goes!

Six P. M.—It's all right. I have her address. I won't be slow this time! She has the same voice, same mannerisms—all the agreeable points of Mistress Watson: that isn't her name; but then Margery would have had to change her's, anyhow. I can love a twentieth century girl!

[THE END.]

## OLD WITCH HOUSE, SALEM, MASS.

The Witchcraft Delusion of 1692 has attracted universal attention since the date of its occurrence, and will, in all coming ages render the name of Salem notable throughout the world. Sad indeed was that delusion, and shocking the extent to which the bewildered imaginations and excited passions of the people hurried and drove them on to deeds for which they are now visited with unmeasured reproach. Witches were regarded as persons who had transferred their allegiance and worship from God to the Devil, and through their compact with him were supposed to have the power to distress and afflict whomsoever they would.

The following is the list of those who lost their lives as witches by the hand of the executioner on Gallow's Hill, Salem:

Rev. John Burroughs, of Wells; Wilmot Reed, of Marblehead; Margaret Scot, of Rowley; Susanna Martin, of Amesbury; Elizabeth How, of Ipswich; Sarah Wildes and Mary Esley, of Topsfield; Samuel Wardwell, Margaret Currier and Mary Parker, of Andover; John Proctor and George Jacobs, Sen. John Willard, Sarah Good, Rebecca Nurse and Martha Corey, of Salem Village, and Ann Pudeater, Bridget Bishop and Alice Parker, of Salem. Giles Corey, of Salem Farms, was pressed to death. While in his death agony his tongue was pressed out of his mouth, and was forced in again by the sheriff with his cane.

About 150 persons were accused of witchcraft, including nine children varying from five to fourteen years of age.

Various were the accusations brought against them; such as having familiarity with the *black* man, who was ever at their side whispering in their ear; holding days of hellish fasts and thanksgiving; eating red bread and drinking blood; transforming themselves and their victims into various forms; signing contracts with Satan, entering his employ and yielding to his commands; afflicting others by pinching, pricking with pins, striking, etc., when many miles distant; and divers other accusations that would be laughed to scorn at the present day.

John Bradstreet was accused of bewitching a dog, but making his escape, the dog suffered the penalty, and was hung as a witch.

Many foolish and harsh measures were resorted to, to test witches, one of which was to take the accused to a river or pond, and throw them in. If they swam they were pronounced witches and were treated as such. If they could not swim they would sink and be proclaimed innocent; in either case the result was death.

When the authorities were convinced of their error (eyes became open to a sense of their delusion), the Governor ordered all those accused and not tried, to be discharged. The Salem prison was full of them. Such a "Jail Delivery" was never known before or since in New England.

At the office of the Clerk of Courts, at Salem, may be seen many of the original documents pertaining to the celebrated trials for witchcraft, together with a number of pins, etc., which were produced in evidence at these trials.

## GOVERNOR EDWIN WARFIELD AT MARYLAND SOCIETY DINNER.

Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, came over from Annapolis to attend the Maryland Society dinner at the Hotel Astor. The greater part of Governor Warfield's speech was devoted to the race question in the South, and he expressed satisfaction that President Roosevelt, in his Lincoln Day speech in Philadelphia, had "followed in the wake of Southern orators and taken such a fair and patriotic stand upon this question." This speech of the President's, Governor Warfield said, had convinced the people of the Southern States that he is beginning to realize the true status of the negro in the South, and that what the President said in that speech was being interpreted in the South as an earnest of Mr. Roosevelt's determination to aid in maintaining the relations now prevailing in the South, "and which are fast being accepted," continued Governor Warfield, "throughout the land as the proper relations to exist between the races in every section of our country. President Roosevelt has my approval in the policy he suggests to advance the negro along lines that will make him a better, a more useful man, and fit him for the grave responsibilities of citizenship.

"It has been suggested that the solution of the race problem lies in the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, thus leaving with each State in the Union the power to adjust the questions of suffrage to suit its special social conditions. The privilege to vote could then be bestowed in a way to place the electorate upon an intelligent basis, without the resort to the expedient of unwise Constitutional amendments that strain the consciences of our best people and arouse criticism. The solution of the problem in this way would result in benefit to the negro, would prevent lawlessness and crime, improve labor conditions and bring to the deserving and worthy negro the recognition recommended by the President in his patriotic utterances, the recognition that worth always wins.

"We have the race question now confronting us in Maryland. A strong feeling has grown up in our State against the negro in politics, because of the blind way in which he follows the dictates and the lead of designing Republican politicians who use him for personal gain. After forty years of freedom and thirty-five years of enfranchisement they stand in solid array against the material welfare of the State and vote as a unit under the dictation of corrupt and selfish political bosses, many of whom allied themselves with the Republican party after the enfranchisement of the negro, because they saw the opportunity of using him to advance their ambition."

Governor Warfield said that negroes of Maryland were as unfit now to exercise the franchise as when the vote was first given to them. The Governor, in further praise of President Roosevelt, said that he was giving recognition to the best element of the people of the South in the matter of appointments.

## THE VETERAN DEAD.

BY FANNY LINDSLEY FANCHER.

His comrades now bring, with slow, marching tread,  
Open wide ranks, clear for them the way;  
With reverence bow the uncovered head,  
Your debt to him—Ah, ne'er could you pay!



EDWARD PAYSON CONE,

Ex-Secretary General and Vice-President General National Society, S. A. R.

Mr. Cone has rendered the society valuable services, and was conspicuously identified with the patriotic, religious and educational work of the metropolis outside of this organization. Mr. Cone was one of the earliest members of this society, his number being fifty-three. He was born in West Granby, Hartford County, Conn., March 4, 1835. His ancestor, Daniel Cone, came to Massachusetts from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1651, married Mehitabel Spencer, of Lynn, Mass., and later, together with his wife's family, moved to Connecticut. Mr. Cone's great grandfather, Daniel Cone, grandson of the first Daniel, was a soldier at Louisburg and Ticonderoga. His grandfather, Daniel Hurlbut Cone, started for Boston, with his brother William, who was a Captain of Minutemen, the day the news of the engagement at Lexington and Concord was received by courier. He served during the entire war, and drew a pension until his death in 1842, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. E. P. Cone was educated at the academy at Harwinton, Litchfield County, of which Zenos Montague Phelps, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was principal. His first business experience was in the store of George E. & William H. Goodspeed, at Goodspeed Landing, East Haddam, Conn., and later he went into business with his brother in Tennessee, where he laid the foundation of the business training which subsequently won for him his prominent connection with metropolitan interests. At the outbreak of the Civil War, although living in Tennessee, Mr. Cone was fearless in expressing his views in behalf of the Union, and cast the only vote in the precinct in which he lived against the Ordinance of Secession in June, 1861. Being in great danger from refusing to recognize the authority of the Vigilance Committee, he effected his escape from the State to Louisville, Ky., remaining there until the fall of Fort Donelson. Returning with Andrew Johnson, who had been appointed Military Governor, Mr. Cone became Assistant Postmaster at Nashville. He was secretary of the two Reconstruction Conventions called to reorganize the State, and rendered effective service in many other civil offices, and in raising a military company at the time of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, when Forrest's cavalry was almost in sight of Nashville, and communication was entirely cut off from Louisville. For a number of years Mr. Cone occupied the responsible position of advertising manager of the *New York Ledger*, to the success of which his good judgment largely contributed. He has been commander of the John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., member of the New England Society, Councilor General of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, a member of the Lotos, Press, Patria and Twilight Clubs, and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. In 1861, Mr. Cone married Anna Maud Roche, of Massachusetts, a descendant of the family of de la Rochejaquelin, of La Vendee, France. Mr. Cone's patriotism was equalled by his zeal in religious good

works. For many years he was superintendent of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church Sunday school, at Sixty-eighth street and the Boulevard, and for years was an elder of the Church, having first become connected with it through the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, then its pastor. His uniform urbanity, proceeding from a naturally kindly heart, and his sincerity, energy and efficiency in everything that he undertook had won for him a host of friends in and out of the society.

## OBITUARY.

Gilbert Rossiter, years ago a writer of historical sketches concerning the Northwest, died on Monday at his home in Lake Forest, Ill., aged eighty-two. He was born in Connecticut and went to Chicago with his father in 1841. He became interested in Indian legends connected with the early history of Illinois, Wisconsin and the Lake Superior region, and devoted much time to research and writing on the subject. He was one of the earliest settlers in Lake Forest, removing there in 1858. He is survived by his wife and two children, Mrs. Edward Allen Powers and Luther Newton Rossiter.

William Henry Burbeck, of New London, Conn., eighty-two years old, died in this city recently. He was a Son of the American Revolution and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His father was General Henry Burbeck, who fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill and later was one of Washington's staff.

The Long Island Daughters of the Revolution has met with a severe loss in the death of its Chaplain, the Rev. John White Chadwick. He was much interested in the success of the society and in all that pertained to the Revolutionary period. One of his ancestors crossed the Delaware with Washington. He was one of the speakers at the Edward Everett Hale memorial when the Daughters of the Revolution celebrated his eightieth birthday in the Second Unitarian Church and wrote for the Daughters a fine paper on "Old Marblehead."

The death of Mrs. M. C. P. Bennett and that of her sister, Miss Julia Gertrude Gardiner, recalls the fact that they were real Daughters of the Revolution, their father, the late Dr. James Gardiner, of Lynn, Mass., having been a Revolutionary officer. Mrs. Bennett and Miss Gardiner were active and honored members of the Commonwealth Chapter, D. A. R., and will be missed from the chapter meetings, where their presence was always an inspiration for work and achievement. The chapter attended the funeral services of Mrs. Bennett, and the badge of the organization in flowers was sent as a token of esteem and affection for one who spent many years of a long and useful life in this community, and who was always in sympathy with its true interests.

## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Patriotic Service February 19, 1905, 8 P. M., the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-Sixth Street.

- 1.—Organ Prelude.  
Scene Pastorale.....Edwin M. Lott  
Hallelujah Chorus ("Messiah").....Handel
  - 2.—Sentences.
  - 3.—Responses.
  - 4.—Chant, Hymn Book, page 61.
  - 5.—Prayer, Response.
  - 6.—Anthem, "The Lord is King".....Thomas Tallis Trinnet
  - 7.—Responsive Reading, Psalm 139: 1-12; 23, 24.
  - 8.—Chorus: Anvil Chorus—"God of the Nations".....Verdi
  - 9.—Lessons from the Holy Scriptures.
  - 10.—Anthem, "My Own Columbia."
  - 11.—Hymn, "Battle Hymn of the Republic."
  - 12.—Address, "The Creed of Liberty".....Rev. Frank Oliver  
Hall, D. D., Chaplain, S. A. R.
  - 13.—Anthem, "The Lord is Exalted".....John E. West
- OFFERTORY.
- 14.—Soprano Solo and Chorus,  
"The Star Spangled Banner."  
The Congregation will sing the Chorus.
  - 15.—Hymn 133, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."
  - 16.—Prayer and Benediction.
  - 17.—Organ Postlude, "America" variations.  
Eugene Thayer.

## BANQUET MICHIGAN S. A. R.

The thirteenth annual banquet of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the Hotel Cadillac, was a fitting observance of the anniversary of Washington's birth.

It was a celebration of the day long to be remembered, not only for its spirit and sentiment, but also for its magnificence. Upwards of four hundred gentlemen sat down to the tables in the banquet hall and, after a delightful repast had been dispatched, the oratory and expression of patriotism that followed were sufficient to awaken the most stirring and ennobling feelings of love of country.

Elaborate were the decorations in the beautiful banquet hall. Phil Breitmeyer, who personally superintended the decorations, said that these were the most elaborate he ever put up in Detroit. The whole scheme was Philippine. In honor of General Funston everything was symbolic of the new insular possessions.

Entering the room one passed under a picture of George Washington and the first object that struck the gaze was a handsome silk American flag. Then passing into a tall stockade of Manila grass, which formed the entrance, the banquet room was on view, a veritable Filipino garden. All the tables were circular and topped with tufted Manila grass hoods, supported by iron stanchions and entwined with Southern smilax and cherry blossoms. At the base of each stanchion was a mound of red and white carnations, tied with blue ribbon. These straw canopies made a work of art and great were the exclamations of surprise and delight when the guests entered the garden. The tall, marble pillars of the room, the chandeliers and mirrors were all entwined or covered with flowers, the columns with vari-colored orchids in magenta, lavender and white; the mirrors with morning glories; and the chandeliers with clematis. To add to the beauty a dozen growing palm trees were set about the room at intervals between the round tables, each a little summer house in itself.

Above the long speakers' table at the end of the room was a thatch roof of Manila grass and above this still rested a drawing in color of Washington, surrounded with American flags on spear-heads. Back of the table and along the mirror was a bank of ferns with the banner of the society in the center. The musicians' balcony at the opposite end of the room was also mounted with a portrait of Washington draped with flags, the entire balcony being covered.

To complete the picture all the waiters were dressed in the pure white sun-resisting costumes of the Filipino with straggling, unkempt wigs to finish the illusion.

## AT THE SPEAKERS' TABLE.

At the speakers' table sat George William Bates (toastmaster), Historian-General of the National Society, S. A. R.; Brigadier General Frederick Funston, U. S. A.; Thomas Pitts, President Michigan Society, S. A. R.; Lieutenant Robert J. Mitchell, U. S. A.; Hon. Job E. Hedges, of the New York Bar; Hon. Dwight M. Lowrey, of the Philadelphia Bar; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.; Colonel Walter T. Duggan, U. S. A., and Colonel Bartlett, of the Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, Ont. The red Canadian military evening fusilier dress stood out in bold relief to the ordinary black of the rest of the table.

President Pitts presided and first introduced, by implication only, the guest of honor of the evening, General Funston. He said:

"We have with us to-night one of the most brilliant soldiers of the recent war. A great commentary on this greatness was the reception tendered to him this afternoon when all the leading members of the historical societies came to call on him. His name is known to every schoolboy in the land."

He then went on to speak of the work of the Sons of the American Revolution and the national scope of the society, and turned the gavel over to the toastmaster.

Mr. George William Bates, Historian-General of the National Society, was the toastmaster of the evening. He said: "Some one has said that institutions that dine never die, and this may be the reason why some of the prominent and popular societies of to-day have won their way to popular favor along this most delightful and entertaining way. Certain it is, some men have won fame and fortune in this way. This is essentially a gastronomic age, but it must not be understood that all societies exist for the sole purpose of an annual entertainment. Our society employs this method only as a means of impressing upon the public the purposes of its existence. These purposes stand for an enlightened public sentiment based on the principles of the American Revolution and stand for free institutions in the United States. The interesting fact is that the growth of civil liberty in America has been contemporaneous with the growth of a

patriotic society which stands for such institutions. And at no time there failed to be such a society which has sustained these principles at every crisis in the history of this country.

"It must not be thought that ours is purely a hereditary society, for if you do, you are liable to misapprehend the purposes of its existence, and some one may intimate that they have a more distinguished ancestry than you have. The story is told that Mr. Backbay, of Boston, became engaged in a discussion with Mr. Jacob Moses' son on this subject. Mr. Backbay said that blood will tell, for one of his ancestors was present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Moses' son replied: 'Oh! that's noddings, for von of my ancestors was present at the signing of the Ten Commandments.' If this were its only purposes, it would in fact exist in vain because heredity has only produced a name, with no principle, endeavor, or achievement on which to found it. The originators of this society have builder far better than they knew, and to-day, as the result of what is known as the renaissance of patriotism which sprang up from the centennial celebrations of 1876, there exists this society which numbers more than 12,000 members, with nearly forty-five State societies, including one each in France, Hawaii and the Philippines. Thus like the territory of the United States, on which the sun never sets, so does this society encircle the globe. And this opportunity, which we have on the birthday of 'the Father of our Country,' enables us to make prominent before our people the glorious destiny of the country, as emanating from the principles and strenuous life of our revolutionary fathers, and it is a matter of congratulation that we are here to-night to pay our reverence to those worthy sires who made it possible for us to enjoy what may be called the precious legacy of the past, which has enabled 80,000,000 of people to exist in a homogeneous democracy thoroughly imbued with that spirit of a common citizenship which stands for liberty and country."

Toastmaster Bates then introduced Hon. Dwight M. Lowrey, of Philadelphia, who read a paper on the French-American alliance in the revolution.

Following Mr. Lowrey came Hon. Job E. Hedges, of New York, one of the famed after-dinner wits of the metropolis. He spoke both in humorous and serious vein, and in opening his address said:

"I came here primarily to pay my respects to General Funston, to pay my respects to the day and secondarily to be received. I have been received all day, but I know that all this celebration is not for me. If it were this room would not represent a Filipino bower, but the Bowery. I don't know much about George Washington, whether he was the greatest general or fought the greatest battle, but I do know he anticipated both Dr. Wagner and President Roosevelt, for he not only led the simple life but he led it strenuously."

General Frederick Funston spoke on his experiences while an officer with the Cuban insurgents, and his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant R. J. Mitchell, made a short speech. Colonel N. A. Bartlett, of the Twenty-first Essex Regiment, spoke for a short time, and said he hoped for the time "not when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together but when the lion and the eagle shall march together." Colonel O. A. James responded on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic and Rev. Nehemiah Boynton made a witty address.

The music was furnished by the Fort Wayne orchestra, ensconced in the banner-decked balcony. Vocal solos and national songs were sung by a chorus of male voices, including Samuel T. Stearns, Dr. E. B. Spalding, James L. Lee, Clarence A. Cotton, Guy B. Cady and Philip H. Gray, and John Archer was at the piano.

The reception in honor of General Funston in the afternoon at the Hotel Cadillac was a charming combination of the military and the civic. The brilliant society costumes of the women were relieved by the dress blue and gold of the officers at Fort Wayne. Colonel Duggan, the commandant, and staff were present and there was the heartiness of the grip of soldiers when these grasped hands with General Funston in the reception line. Between the hours of two and four a large party gathered to meet the General and he was assisted in receiving by Thomas Pitts, President of the organization; George William Bates, Historian-General; Lieutenant Robert J. Mitchell, General Funston's aid; Hon. Dwight M. Lowrey, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Job E. Hedges, of New York.

The parlors on the lower floor of the hotel were handsomely decorated with palms and potted green plants. Punch and lemonade were served. The Fort Wayne band rendered the music, playing national airs.





## NATIONAL SOCIETY OF United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

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|--|--|

Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

### COLORADO.

Since Mrs. Frank Wheaton took the presidency of this State a renewed interest has been shown. The preliminary organization under Mrs. William T. Gauss was made by the overcoming of difficulties which speak highly for that lady's executive ability. The society just held its own under Mrs. Goddard, and now it is beginning to grow in numbers and interest. Two meetings have been held. The first was largely attended. Those of us who have been in Denver or Colorado Springs and Pueblo realize these distances from each other. But we also realize that those who dwell in these places eliminate space and distance and think nothing of attending a meeting in either one, going and returning in a day. Indeed, far more is thought of the distance from New York to Brooklyn or Jersey City than are the many miles traversed in our enterprising West, just to attend a meeting. No wonder that cities spring up, as it were, in a night, where such energy and enterprise is shown.

The first meeting under the new president was rather an executive and social one. At the second a slight revision of the by-laws was made removing the headquarters from Colorado Springs to Denver, and extracts were read from President Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812," particularly the description of the battle of New Orleans.

### ALABAMA.

Mrs. William Mudd Jordan, of 1231 South 20th street, Birmingham, Alabama, has been appointed organizing president for Alabama in place of, and at the request of, Miss E. J. Hansell, who has done such good preliminary work. All but one of the requisite number for organization has been submitted. The organization will be complete in a very short time.

### WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Samuel R. Green, of 526 South Cedar street, Spokane, has been appointed organizing president for the State of Washington, and has gone to work with great zeal. She is experienced in patriotic organizations and acquainted with the principles of patriotism, and with those who are desirous of building the monument of memory, and records of the brave deeds of their

ancestors, by being living evidences of the same through their membership and fraternal relations with patriotic women. One of the brightest of the stars of our flag will soon be at work in this State.

### OREGON.

Mrs. William V. Jobs (Esther Allen Jobs), formerly of Spokane, has removed to St. Johns, Oregon, and been appointed organizing president for that State. She has been the pioneer of this organization in this State, but members are already coming in under her wise influence.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The regular executive board meeting of the National Society will take place (by requisite number of votes as per the constitution) on Thursday, April 14. The regular routine business and preparations for the meeting of 1906 will be made at this time.

### NEW YORK.

The Greater New York City Chapter gave a euchre party at Delmonico's on January 4, which followed the business meeting, and was rather unique in its character. Each one who came brought a gift which was not to cost over 25 cents. These were so disguised by the wrappings that no estimate of what they were could be obtained. After the game each one selected a bundle (without being permitted to touch it), the only distinction being that the first choice was to the highest number of points. All who attended were pleased.

The New York State Society held its regular Honor Day Luncheon on Tuesday, February 14—Valentine's Day—in the large ballroom of Delmonico's. The guest of honor was Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, wife of the Vice-President of the United States, and President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. These Honor Day luncheons are a regular feature of the New York State Society, and are held each year in honor of some woman whose status and achievements have made her worthy of the honor of all other women, and so Mrs. Fairbanks is esteemed by this society. On this occa-

sion the society returns its social obligations and invites, as guests of the society, to meet the guest of honor, the presidents of all other clubs or organizations from whom New York has received similar courtesies through the year just preceding. This year invitations were sent out to fifty-four of these societies, thirty-six responding by their representatives. Two hundred and eight were in attendance at the luncheon. The head table was arranged crescent shape, the guest of honor sitting at the right of the State President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade. On Mrs. Slade's left was Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, founder and president of Sorosis, the "dean of women's organizations." The train bringing Mrs. Fairbanks from Washington was detained en route and the reception did not begin till 12:50, all but the guests of the society passing directly in to their seats at the table. While awaiting the seating of these, a representative from the Woman's Republican Club, which had been holding its business meeting in the same building, came to ask Mrs. Fairbanks to their meeting, which, of course, she could not attend. The reporters took advantage of this to make it appear that she had neglected a society whose invitation she had never accepted, and which had not the slightest reason to expect her, though had she been in time she would have been pleased to have granted them the courtesy. The president of the Woman's Republican Club was one of the invited guests of the New York State Society, and all the members had been given the opportunity to meet Mrs. Fairbanks by participating in the reception and luncheon of the U. S. D. 1812. This explanation is given in justice to Mrs. Fairbanks.

The rooms were decorated with the American flag, the banners and colors of the society and the society's flower, the white carnation, the guest of honor carrying a large bouquet of these flowers, tied with the society colors, the gift of the society. At the beginning of the exercise Mrs. Slade requested that the recent custom of applauding campaign songs when played by the orchestra should not be observed; but that all applause should be given to the national music, since this day was brought together the representatives of the societies which memorialized the birth of our national emblem and that of the "Star Spangled Banner" which has become our national hymn.

At the close of the luncheon, Mrs. Slade introduced Mrs. Fairbanks, after pinning upon her the insignia of the United States Daughters of 1812 in the name of the National Society, which has just made her an honorary member. Mrs. Fairbanks responded in a thrilling and encouraging patriotic speech which all appreciated. At the conclusion of this, Mrs. Slade introduced each guest of the society to the guest of honor, and one and all responded with a few words of greeting. The Daughters of the American Revolution were represented by Mrs. J. Heron Crossman and Mrs. William Lindsay, ex-Vice-Presidents General; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, New York State Regent; Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter; Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck, Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter; Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter; Mrs. William Cummings Story, Regent of the Manhattan Chapter; Mrs. Fuller, Regent of the Mohegan Chapter of Ossining, N. Y., and Mrs. Charles Edward Brown, of the Boudinot Chapter, of Elizabeth, N. J. By some error the invitation to the Paulus Hook Chapter, of Jersey City, was not received. At the last moment excuses were received from Mrs. Bedle, ex-Vice-President of the National Society; Miss Mary Isabelle Forsyth, Regent of the Chapter in Kingston and ex-State Regent, and Mrs. Stephen V. White, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn.

The Daughters of the Revolution were represented by the President-General, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham; the New York State President, Mrs. John H. Abeel, and Mrs. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, and Mrs. William F. Coxford, representing three New York Chapters.

A telegram of regrets was received from Mrs. Abram G. Mills, president of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, and Mrs. Eugene Hoffman, president of the Holland Dames (the latter being represented by request of its President by Mrs. Levi Holbrook), and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, President of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots, State of New York.

The National Society of New England Women was represented by Miss Caroline Chapman, president of the Montclair Colony of that society, and the Daughters of the Confederacy by Mrs. James Henry Parker, President of the New York State Division. The Daughters of Ohio, by Mrs. Christopher C. Shayne, the president, and the Daughters of Indiana, by their president, Miss Mary Garrett Hay.

Woman's Clubs were represented by the New York State President, Mrs. Philip Carpenter; Sorosis by Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, its founder and president; Ideala by its president, Mrs. Harry M. Newington; Political Study Club, by its presi-

dent, Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith; Clio by Mrs. Henry I. McKinley, president; the New York City Federation and Eclectic, by Mrs. Doré Lyon, president; Rutgers League, by Mrs. George P. Howes, president; Minerva, by Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor (acting president during the absence abroad of the president, Mrs. Howard MacNutt); the Rainy Day Club, by its president, Mrs. A. M. Palmer; Post Parliament, by its president, Mrs. John Fowler Trow; the Staten Island Diet Kitchen, by its president, Mrs. Stephen W. Stephens, and the Information Club, by its president, Mrs. Guilford; Mrs. C. E. Donellen, president of the Prospect Club of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Spencer Weart, president of the Jersey City Woman's Club. Excuses were received at the last moment from Mrs. Charles B. Bartram, president of Chiropean Club of Brooklyn; Mrs. William Warner Penfield, president of the Westchester Woman's Club, and Mrs. Alcinous Jamison, president of Euterpe; Miss Lydia Day, represented the private schools of the city.

The United States Daughters of 1812 were represented by Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, honorary vice-president National, who also represented her sister, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, who is the founder of this General Society, and who was detained from the luncheon by serious illness; Miss M. Louise Edge, corresponding secretary of the National Society, registrar of the National Membership Board and president for the State of New Jersey, and Mrs. George Armand Ludin, special secretary National, regent of the Greater New York City Chapter, first vice-president for the State of New York, and chairman for the day.

A greeting was given by Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, who is the candidate from the State of New York for the National Vice-Presidency of the D. A. R. this coming April election. Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, asked to represent the Militia of New York, responded that "they were too busy guarding the President of the United States to be represented."

Mrs. Samuel B. Larned responded to the invitation too late to have her name on the list for greetings, and Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, State Historian, waived her right in honor of the guests.

About half way through the exercises a "Real Daughter's" pin was presented to Mrs. E. B. Hinsdale by the State President, Mrs. Slade, and pinned upon her by the State Vice-President, Mrs. Ludin. The exercises closed with the recitation by Mrs. Daniel Nally, of a poem entitled "Spirit of 1812," written for the society by Mrs. Minnie Ouray Roberts, of Pittsfield, Pa. The souvenirs were heart-shaped boxes of bonbons.

Taking advantage of this season of being in New York as the guest of this society, Mrs. Fairbanks was given a reception that same evening by the Daughters of Indiana (Miss Mary Garrett Hay, president) at the Hotel Astor, and on the following day a luncheon was given at the Pouch Mansion in Brooklyn by the Mary Washington Colonial and the Fort Greene Chapter, D. A. R. combined, and presided over by Mrs. S. V. White, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter.

Not only this State, but the National Society, are interested in establishing a National Memorial Park on St. Michael's or Crab's Island, opposite Plattsburgh, N. Y., in honor of the soldiers and sailors buried there at the time of the battle of Plattsburgh and the engagement under Commodore MacDonough. One of the honorary vice-presidents of the National Society, Mrs. Lee, has been sent to Plattsburgh to look over the ground and to assist in forming a chapter of this society in Plattsburgh, with every hope of success.

#### LOUISIANA.

The March meeting of this State was held at the residence of Mrs. Sherouse, the vice-president. Mrs. John B. Richardson, the president, presided. One of the principal features of the meeting was the conferring of the Real Daughters pins, which are given by the National Society to Mrs. L. M. Harper, Mrs. F. G. Tennant and Mrs. V. Fowler, whose own fathers fought in the War of 1812. The pins were much admired. Discussion regarding the next National meeting was held, also plans made for the care of the Chalmette monument till the United States Government shall accept the trust and complete the work. Mrs. Sherouse gave a fine collation at the close of the meeting.

#### WISCONSIN.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by the Wisconsin State Society with a charming tea at the residence of Mrs. Charles Catlin, the president. In honor of the day the rooms were decorated with the National emblem. Flowers and ribbons of red, white and blue and gray were everywhere. The programme included the reading of a paper on the Battle of Plattsburgh, an

address by Judge Halsey and several musical selections. Those who assisted in receiving were the two vice-presidents, Mrs. Frank L. Vance and Mrs. L. W. Halsey. At the table were Miss Mary Beekman Sabin and Miss Grace Young.

The guests included members of different patriotic societies in the city, the Colonial Wars, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and Colonial Governors. Among those present were Mesdames D. H. Johnson, Hiram J. Mabbett, Thomas H. Brown, William Watkins, Horace M. Seaman, Frank Montgomery, of New York; D. G. Norris, Henry Kloes, Hamilton Townsend, George Chamberlain, M. H. Fisk, F. A. Sabin, C. B. Whitnall, A. M. Joys, M. D. Kimball, McAllister, F. C. Millard, and Miss Cutter.

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,  
President National.

### THE DAY AND THE HATCHET.

The Father of the Commonwealth whose glory shall not die  
Stood meek, but unabashed, beneath the stern parental eye,  
Remarking for Posterity, "I cannot tell a lie,  
I did it with my Hatchet."

The Hatchet of our Ancestors, alas! is with us still,  
It seldom smites a cherry tree, for it is primed to kill,  
And when a reputation needs bedrubbing with a will  
We do it with our Hatchets.

How many an honest citizen might candidly confess,  
When the glory of a rival grows abruptly less and less,  
"A little careful knocking made the difference, I guess—  
I did it with my Hatchet."

How many a blameless woman, to her fate at last resigned,  
Her better nature wounded and her character maligned,  
Might scan her former calling-list courageously, and find  
They had done it with their Hatchets!

When Washington was living for the betterment of men  
He did his fighting with his sword, his writing with his pen;  
But he turned no edge of malice on his fellow creatures when  
He swung his little Hatchet.

Now hark ye, fellow citizens! We're human, you and I;  
So if the blade of malice we have flourished on the sly,  
Let's own the crime while yet there's time: "We cannot tell a lie,  
We did it with our Hatchets!"  
—WALLACE IRWIN, in *New York Commercial Advertiser*.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

## ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

#### OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905.

President.....Mr. Charles Cromwell  
First Vice-President.....Mr. M. Umbenstock  
Second Vice-President.....Mr. W. T. Bannister  
Third Vice-President.....Hon. George Comstock Baker  
Treasurer.....Mr. T. R. Woodward  
Secretary.....Mr. William Porter Adams,  
155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
Registrar.....Mr. Edward Nevers  
Historian.....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

#### COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,  
Mr. C. L. Follett,  
Mr. W. P. Adams.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,  
Mr. C. L. Follett,  
Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who partici-

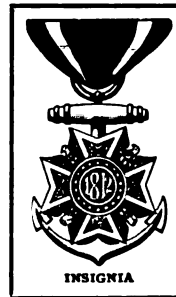
pated in the Colonia, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

#### COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is \$5.00. Annual Dues, \$3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895.



## SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

INCORPORATED SEPT. 3, 1895.

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to  
THERON R. WOODWARD, Sec'y,  
315 Dearborn Street,  
CHICAGO.

#### OFFICERS.

President.....William Porter Adams  
First Vice-President.....Hon. Charles Page Bryan  
Second Vice-President.....Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U. S. A.  
Third Vice-President.....Hon. Carter H. Harrison  
Secretary,  
Theron R. Woodward, 300 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Treasurer.....Charles Cromwell  
Registrar.....Edward Nevers  
Historian.....Frederick K. Lawrence  
Librarian.....J. E. Slocum

We desire to call your attention:

#### OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism*; to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

#### INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

#### COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The Admission Fee is \$5.00.  
Annual Dues, \$3.00, payable January 1st of each year

#### RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

### D. A. R. STATEMENT.

In view of the fact that an impression seems to have gone abroad to the intent that the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have by their action in joining the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs taken a step contrary to the expressed wishes of the national organization, we, the members of the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, consider it wise to make the following statement and so correct a grave error. We united with the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs by a unanimous vote of the chapter and with the full knowledge of the national society, who made no objection to our contemplated action. We have received no information at any time that our action in joining the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs was displeasing to the national society. The fact of our being federated has raised no dissension in our chapter, which is a perfectly united body. We have decided to withdraw from the New York State Federation because of the unpleasant comment it has excited, as we desire, above all things, to avoid creating the impression that we have any interests paramount to the interests of the national society and because we consider it unwise to continue to occupy a position that subjects us to public comment.

MRS. WILLIAM CUMMINGS STORY, Regent.

MRS. JAMES GRISWOLD WENTZ, First Vice-Regent.

MRS. JOHN FOWLER TROW, Second Vice-Regent.

MRS. GEORGE DALLS YEOMANS, Secretary.

MRS. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Treasurer.

MRS. ROBERT DHU MACDONALD, Registrar.

The officers of the Manhattan Chapter also deny the published statements that the act of the Chapter in joining the Federation was unconstitutional, that Mrs. Fairbanks, the National President, and the national officers disapproved the action of the Chapter in joining said Federation and that members are resigning from the Chapter because of the supposed friction within its circle.

### MEETING OF GENERAL SILLIMAN BRANCH HELD AT RESIDENCE OF I. W. BIRDSEYE AND MATTER OF PRESENCE OF NATIONAL OFFICERS DISCUSSED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—At the meeting of General Silliman Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, which was held at the residence of Isaac W. Birdseye, on Fairfield avenue, the annual banquet of the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which will be held in this city on February 22, was discussed. As Mr. Birdseye is the treasurer of the National Society, it is expected that the national officers will attend. Invitations have been extended to them through Mr. Birdseye, who will give a reception to them at his home after the State banquet, should they be present.

About thirty members of the branch were present at the meeting last evening, which was a regular meeting, although held at the residence of Mr. Birdseye. William A. Barnes gave a very interesting talk on "Colonial Ancestors" and Captain Henry F. Norcross spoke on the topic, "Washington and Lafayette." Dr. C. C. Godfrey, in his usual interesting manner, spoke of the meeting at St. Louis, Mo. After the meeting there was an entertainment of music, at the conclusion of which refreshments were served.

### MICHIGAN SOCIETY STARTS UP.

The Michigan Society began its career with a dinner at the Hotel Astor, which in point of enthusiasm and attendance eclipsed the annual festivities of many much older State organizations of a similar nature in New York.

Governor Higgins, who began his business in the Peninsular State and is considered a sort of Michigander himself, was to have been present, but had to telegraph his regrets. Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, and Senator Burrows were also kept away, but other desertions were few. Between 200 and 250 sat down to table.

Ex-Assemblyman Josiah T. Newcomb, president, and others at the platform table were Will Carlton, the poet; Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Consul-General; "Hurry-up" Yost, the University of Michigan football coach; Congressman William S. Bennet; Homer Warren, of Detroit, the sweet singer of Michigan; ex-Governor John S. Rich, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, John H.

Blair, president of the University of Michigan Club; Edwin O. Wood, chairman of the Michigan Democratic Committee; Judge Byron S. Waite, of the United States Court of Appraisers; C. A. Gower, ex-superintendent of Public Education in Michigan, and Stanley L. Otis, secretary of the new society.

Speeches were made by Will Carleton, Mr. Uchida, Congressman Bennet and Mr. Yost. Homer Warren sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill" with uncommon fervor and effectiveness.

Mrs. Charles H. Pinney of Derby, Connecticut, a member of the Connecticut Chapter of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, has erected, in the name of the Society, on the old common of Derby, which was the site of the first public buildings of the town, a fine commemorative tablet. It is especially fitting that the descendants of the founders should thus honor their memory.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*American Book Company, Publishers, New York.*

"*Geography of New York*," by Floyd R. Smith and Albert C. Perry, Jr., as a supplementary reader is a work that will prove not only instructive to the school children of the fifth grade, for whom it is especially intended, but will be found entertaining as well. It is profusely illustrated and in every way is as attractive a little book as has come to our notice in many a day. The scenes of Colonial days of New York and the contrast of the present time would make the book a valuable one for the libraries of the children's societies.

*Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York.*

"*The Strategy of Great Railroads*," by Frank H. Spearman. Price \$1.50, net. A well written story of the extraordinary struggle of the last five years for the supremacy in control among the American railroads and of the development and rebuilding of the transportation systems. It is a work of striking and dramatic interest covering the recent history of railway life in America. It is a book that well repays one for the time spent in reading it. The maps are a valuable addition to the work.

*C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston.*

"*My Lady Laughter*," by Dwight Tilton. Price \$1.50. The period of this tale is of those months of the American Revolution when the town of Boston, restless under the yoke of the British, was in a state of siege. The story progresses swiftly before a background of such stirring scenes as those enacted at Lexington and Bunker Hill. The lives of its fictional characters are closely interwoven with the deeds of Joseph Warren, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, John Hancock and George Washington, all of whom stand forth from the novelist's canvass with striking vividness. The picturesque quality in which the novel abounds finds ample scope in such scenes as Faneuil Hall used for British theatricals, the Liberty Tree, the riding school in the South Church, the Hancock Mansion and the Queen's ball at Province House.

The story is strongly dramatic and absorbing in interest. There are ten illustrations in colors and the book is attractively bound.

*Alfred Bartlett, Publisher, 69 Cornhill, Boston.*

"*The Cornhill Dodgers and Inspirational Leaflets*" are an attractive addition to the home. The illuminated initial, the handsomely printed text and the large variety of well chosen quotations make them especially fitted for remembrance offerings for patriotic, church or family holiday. They can be ordered by the dozen and are sure to please all who possess them.

*C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston.*

"*Stage*," the funny card game, based on the joys and sorrows of the theatrical business and the fad of social gatherings of the season, is published by the above firm. It is a game full of fun, with nothing in it to offend the most sensitive.

*Rand, McNally & Co., Publishers, Chicago.*

"*Freckles and Tan*," by Rowland C. Bowman, is a dainty little volume of verse, pleasing to the reader and attractively printed, bound and illustrated.

# The Minute Men

**Commander-in-Chief**  
**Col. M. A. Winter**  
 Armory Building  
 Washington, D. C.



We propose to turn out at the Jamestown Exposition, 1907, to celebrate the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1,000 men in their Continental Uniform.

Will you be one of them?



**Department of the East**  
**Major E. T. Paull**  
 46 W. 28th Street  
 New York City



We are arranging to take 100 minute men in their Continental Uniforms to Europe, possibly celebrate the battle of Bunker Hill in London.

Do you want to go along?

## MINUTE

### PREAMBLE.

THE MINUTE MEN, a corporation existing according to laws enacted by the Congress of the United States for the government of the District of Columbia, having its legal headquarters in the National Capital, Washington, D. C., by virtue of the power conferred upon it by its Charter of Incorporation and for its more perfect discipline and government, hereby adopts the following Constitution and Rules and Regulations:

### ARTICLE I.

Section 1.—The name of this organization shall be THE MINUTE MEN.

### ARTICLE II.

Section 1.—The object of THE MINUTE MEN is to bring together into a National Organization all who desire to perpetuate the principles that animated those patriots who, by their services and sacrifices, achieved and maintained the Independence of the United States of America, to keep before the public, who are now enjoying the benefits resulting from their achievements, the memory of their services; to participate, when

possible, in all patriotic ceremonies, celebrations and anniversaries in Continental uniform, that this historic uniform may become a familiar sight throughout the land.

### ARTICLE III.

Section 1.—Membership in THE MINUTE MEN shall be open to all patriotic citizens of the United States, eighteen years of age or over, of good moral character, who shall subscribe to the principles and purposes of THE MINUTE MEN.

Sec. 2.—Honorary and sustaining members may be admitted to membership under such rules and regulations as may be established for the government of THE MINUTE MEN.

### ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1.—The equipment of THE MINUTE MEN shall be similar to those in use during the Revolutionary War; with such modifications as the several Commands in any State or Territory may elect, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

### THE MINUTE MEN. MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1.—Application for membership shall be made to the proper officer on the following blank form:  
 APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

.....REGIMENT MINUTE MEN

P. O. .... State .....  
 I. .... residing at No. ....  
 P. O. ...., State of. ...., being a citizen of  
 the U. S., .... years of age, desire to become a  
 member of Co. .... Regiment MINUTE MEN.

I respectfully refer to the following persons as being two of my personal friends:

Mr. .... No. ....  
 P. O. .... State. .... Occupation. ....  
 Mr. .... No. ....  
 P. O. .... State. .... Occupation. ....  
 Signature of Applicant, .....

Occupation .....  
 Date .....

Recommended by .....

Recruiting Officer,  
 CAPT. LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
 National Recruiting Officer,  
 P. O. BOX 1451, N. Y. City.

**PRELIMINARY FEE FOR  
 CERTIFICATE, \$1.00**

**VETERAN CORPS, \$5.00**

**For this sum you receive a  
 sword, cocked hat and  
 certificate**

The Continental uniforms cost from \$15.00 to \$25.00, according to number ordered at one time, the fatigue dress uniform consisting of imitation buckskin hunting shirt and leggings and cocked hat, cost \$5.00.

We want recruits throughout the country, and any one getting a squad of 4 becomes a corporal, 8 a sergeant, 12 a commission as lieutenant, 24 a commission as captain.

Other inducements will be given to those who are willing to work for the cause.



## TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

CLAYTON, Kan., January 23, 1905.

*The Spirit of '76 Publishing Company:*

Please send me the address of an American genealogist who looks up the American ancestry. Awaiting a reply, I am, respectfully,  
MISS H. E. BRELSFORD.

R. T. D., No. 1, Clayton, Kan.

John Warne, of Monmouth county, N. J., whose wife's name was Mary, fought in the Revolutionary War and was in the battle of Monmouth. Can any one tell me anything more about his military career?  
G. W. L.

*E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers, New York.*

"*Makers of the American Republic*," by David Gregg, D. D., Hon. W. W. Goodrich and Dr. Sidney H. Carney, Jr. The book embodies the results of a large historical research. It sets forth in a vivid and attractive light the races, the personalities, the principle and the occasions entitled to credit in the construction of the American Republic. It is highly suggestive of American history yet to be written. The book pleads for the broadest and purest type of Americanism and is outspoken and fearless in advocating the highest interests of the nation. There are chapters on the early Colonists, Virginians, Pilgrims, Hollanders, Puritans, Quakers, Scotch and Huguenots, The American Foremothers, The Old-Time Minister, The Bench and Bar as Makers of

the Republic, Some Medical Men of the Revolution, and the Black Forefathers. Price, cloth bound, \$2.

Minneapolis, March 24, 1905.

Mr. L. H. Cornish.

Dear Sir—Please find inclosed the sum of \$1.00 for SPIRIT OF '76, to help on the good cause already begun, and I hope will prove a success.

Mrs. M. J. HARRISON,  
1806 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Detroit, March 13, 1905.

"The Spirit of '76,"

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor.

Dear Sir—I take the liberty to forward the following, with the recommendation that you print it in THE SPIRIT OF '76 if considered allowable and proper.

I desire to secure additional information concerning Major Amos Scott, who lived in Hebron, Washington County, New York. He served as Captain in the war of 1812. He was Captain and Major in the 50th Regiment, Washington County, New York State Militia, 1809 to 1819. I will be pleased to correspond directly with any one who can furnish historical data relative to Major Amos Scott and his ancestors, or would appreciate any information printed in THE SPIRIT OF '76 in response to this query.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



**ANNIN & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Flags**  
AND  
**Standards**

...FOR THE...

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI  
ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA  
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS  
HOLLAND SOCIETY  
COLONIAL DAMES  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
ORDER OF THE ACORN  
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD  
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION  
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION  
AZTEC SOCIETY  
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812  
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS  
SPANISH WAR VETERANS  
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Highest Award  
WORLD'S FAIR  
ST. LOUIS

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES  
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AND COLONIAL TIMES

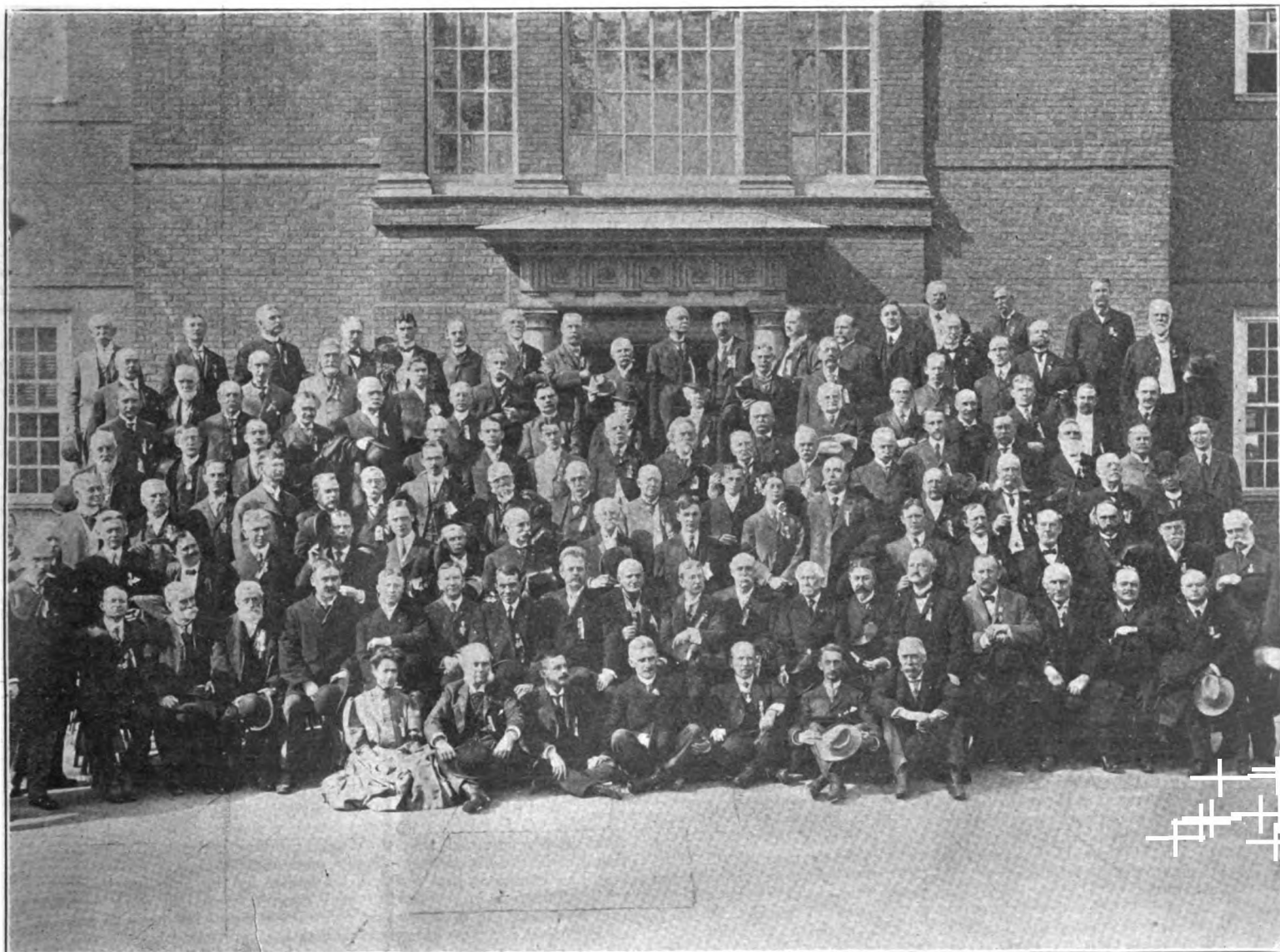
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DELEGATES TO THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.  
HELD AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2 AND 3, 1905.



## The Minute Men.

### COCKED HATS FOR MILITIAMEN.

Also Knee Breeches—Gen. Miles Advocates Return to Continental Uniform.

BOSTON, May 15.—Cocked hats and full dress for the Massachusetts militia are recommended by Gen. Miles. A revival of the old Continental uniform is seriously contemplated. The entire militia, ambulance corps and all, can be fitted out at an expense of \$35,000 to \$40,000, and Gen. Miles believes this would be a wise expense and that such a uniform worn on occasions of parade "would inspire respect and raise the patriotic interest of both troops and citizens."

Gen. Miles has held a series of conferences with officers of the militia and finds that they agree with him in the opinion that the troops need a fourth uniform for parade purposes. The officers, however, do not go so far as Gen. Miles in declaring the Continental uniform the best for such a use. They admit that it would be picturesque, but some of them, especially in the Irish Ninth, fear that the wearing of knee breeches might result in raising the cry of aping monarchical or court customs. It is believed that Governor Douglas will approve of Gen. Miles's recommendation.—The Sun.

### BUFF AND BLUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your editorial anent Gen. Miles and the Continental uniform is good reading, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the buff and blue as worn by the Minute Men, and especially when the men are led by an old fashioned drum and fife corps, as is the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., creates more enthusiasm and patriotic fervor than any other military display.

I was born in Hartford, and my boyhood memories revert with pleasure to the time when the Putnam Phalanx in their Continentals, representing the Americans, and the Governor's Foot Guard in their red coats, representing the British, marched down the main street; and it was a sight that would fill the callous heart of a New Yorker with the love of country.

As one who has reached the age to be Oslerized, I now wear the buff and blue as national recruiting officer of the Minute Men of Washington, D. C., and I am arranging to have all the companies of militia that wear the Continental uniform celebrate the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, by gathering at that place during the Jamestown celebration, Oct. 19, 1907.

A preliminary meeting will be held by delegates from those companies Oct. 19, 1905, at Fraunces's Tavern, New York city, as guests of the Minute Men of the Department of the East, Major E. T. Paull, Commander. Captain L. H. CORNISH, National Recruiting Officer.

At the funeral of Hiram Cronk, last survivor of the War of 1812, the members of the Society of 1812 wore long blue cut-aways with big bell buttons blooming out all over the front and tall varnished black shakos, each shadowed by a gorgeous black and red pompon. Even more striking was the get-up of the Minute Men. These had the costumes of Continental cavalymen. They sported knee breeches, high black leather riding boots, three-cornered hats caught up on the sides with cockades, and blue coats faced with buff. They looked as if they had just ridden out of a Revolutionary story book.

The Minute Men acted as a guard of honor for Mrs. Donald McLean at the National S. A. R. Congress in Philadelphia, also at a reception tendered her at Sherry's by the N. Y. City Chapter D. A. R. At the unveiling of a memorial window at St. Luke's home under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution State of New York the Minute Men were represented by Major E. T. Paull, Capt. L. H. Cornish and Chaplain Rev. De Witt L. Pelton, Ph.D.

The Washington Continental Guards were represented by the following members at the Memorial Day celebration, acting as a guard of honor to the G. A. R. stand on Riverside Drive.

Captain Walter B. Tufts, Lieut. Chenoweth, Lieut. Ferris, and Messrs. Robinson, Comfort, Wayne and Cornish.

In the afternoon a memorial service was held at Cypress Hills Cemetery over the grave of Hiram Cronk the veteran of 1812.

## TO THE MEMBERS EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R.

The officers of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York never give up their positions but sometimes die.

The continuous Secretary of this society has failed for quite a sum and made his wife a preferred creditor.

Two years of the Secretaryship of the S. A. R. brought us to the verge of bankruptcy but we knew when we had had enough and are now paying for our experience.

Something over one year ago we retired from the Secretaryship of the Empire State S. A. R. as we did not feel that we could afford to give the time necessary to the work and because we could not appoint a proper assistant to do the work for us. Since that time we have attended strictly to business and have not paid any attention to society work. The man who was left in charge of headquarters has upon various occasions made statements that my friends have considered derogatory to me and while indignant at the remarks have in some instances apologized for me. There is no occasion for any one to do anything of the kind. My two years' record is down in black and white and I have nothing to be ashamed of. The following figures taken from the Treasurer's report will more than substantiate my claims. I was secretary in 1902 and 1903.

New members, 1902, 159; new members, 1903, 133; new members, 1904, 79.

Initiation fees, 1902, \$765; initiation fees, 1903, \$620; initiation fees, 1904, \$365.

Membership, 1902, 1,261; membership, 1903, 1,304; membership, 1904, 1,257.

Delinquents in dues, 1902, 164; delinquents in dues, 1903, 184; delinquents in dues, 1904, 215.

Amount due for delinquent dues, 1902, \$1,300; amount due for delinquent dues, 1903, \$1,184.50; amount due for delinquent dues, 1904, \$1,350.

There is no need of a headquarters for the Empire State Society. My two years' experience as Secretary qualify me to say this. The money spent for rent and assistant could be put to much better advantage in entertainments and memorials. The suggestion that I was at the bottom of the scratching of the Treasurer's name at the election does not do me justice. Had I a hand in it the total would have been 126 instead of 26 as when I undertake a job of that kind I show results.

The only banquet given by the Empire State Society that did not show a deficit to be made good by vote of the members was the one recently given at the Astoria when our President, Theodore Roosevelt, was present. This netted something over \$100 to the good of the treasury. It was principally through the efforts of Wm. W. J. Warren that the banquet was a success and this through his personal visit to Washington with the invitation to the President which secured his presence.

The comment that greeted a member by the man in charge of headquarters in recognition of Warren's successful work, was that he hoped the next banquet committee would not have to pay so big a bill for travelling expenses as that presented by Warren.

It is these nasty comments that has taken the enthusiasm out of many of our good compatriots, and the sooner the administration rids itself of the present incumbent, so soon will the society get back to its former era of prosperity.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. II.

MAY, 1905.

No. 9.

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## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

May.

- 1, 1776—Massachusetts expunges name of king from legal proceedings.
- 1, 1778—Engagement at Crooked Billet, Pa.
- 4, 1775—Rhode Island renounces allegiance to the king.
- 5, 1775—Engagement at Martha's Vineyard.
- 6, 1780—Engagement at Lanneau's Ferry, S. C.
- 7, 1780—Battle at Fort Moultrie, S. C.
- 8, 1777—Engagement at Piscataway, N. J.

- 8, 1778—Battle of Bordentown, N. J.
- 8, 1780—Engagement at Sullivan's Island, S. C.
- 9, 1779—Engagement at Fort Nelson (Portsmouth), Va.
- 10, 1775—Capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen.
- 10, 1775—The second Continental Congress.
- 10, 1781—Camden, S. C., burned by the British.
- 11, 1775—"Lexington Alarm" posted in Charleston, S. C.
- 11, 1779—Norfolk, Va., occupied by the British.
- 11, 1779—Engagement at Charleston Neck, S. C.
- 11, 1781—Engagement at Orangeburg, S. C.
- 12, 1775—Seth Warner takes Crown Point.
- 12, 1780—Surrender of Charleston, S. C.
- 12, 1781—Engagement at Fort Motte, S. C.
- 13, 1783—Organization of the Society of the Cincinnati, at the Verplanck House, near Fishkill, N. Y.
- 14, 1775—Engagement at Fort St. John, Canada.
- 14, 1781—Engagement at Croton River, N. Y.
- 14, 1781—Engagement at Nelson's Ferry, S. C.
- 15, 1776—Virginia directs her delegates to vote for Independence.
- 15, 1778—Congress passes the measure for instituting government by the people.
- 15, 1778—Congress votes half pay for seven years to officers serving until end of the war.
- 15, 1781—Engagement at Fort Granby, S. C.
- 17, 1772—Rhode Island proposes a general congress.
- 17, 1776—National fast.
- 18, 1778—The Mischianza at Philadelphia.
- 19, 1777—Engagement at Amelia Island, Fla.
- 19, 1776—Battle of the Cedars, Canada.
- 20, 1774—Charter of Massachusetts annulled, and people declared rebels by Parliament.
- 20, 1775—Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Declaration of Independence.
- 20, 1778—Unsuccessful attempt of British to surround Lafayette's troops at Barren Hill.
- 21, 1775—Engagement at Grape Island, Mass.
- 21, 1781—Engagement at Silver Bluff, S. C.
- 21, 1781—Engagement at Fort Galpin (Ford Dreadnaught), Ga.
- 21, 1782—Engagement at Ogeechee Road, near Savannah, Ga.
- 22, 1780—Battle of Johnstown, N. Y.
- 22, 1780—Engagement at Caughnawaga, N. Y.
- 22 to June 19, 1781—Siege of Ninety-six, S. C.
- 22, 1783—Washington at Newburgh, N. Y., receives a letter from Col. Nicola (claiming to represent others), urging the founding of a monarchy.
- 23, 1777—Capture of Sag Harbor, on Long Island, by Americans.
- 24, 1781—Engagement at Augusta, Ga. (Fort Cornwallis and Fort Grierson).
- 24, 1782—Engagement near Sharon, Ga.
- 26, 1776—Engagement at Vaudreuil, Canada.
- 27, 1775—Engagement at Hogg Island, Mass.
- 27, 1775—Engagement at Noddle's Island, Mass.
- 29, 1780—Engagement at Waxhaws, S. C.
- 29, 1790—Rhode Island ratified the Constitution.
- 31, 1778—Engagement at Tiverton, N. J.

**C**OMPATRIOT TRICE, of Virginia, said he had missed some of the striking editorials with which *The Spirit of '76* at one time regaled its readers. These editorials were probably written when we were filled with enthusiasm caused by having an appropriation from the National Congress S. A. R. to help let the world know there was such a thing in existence. For ten years the editor of this paper has forwarded the interest of the Sons of the American Revolution in every way that he knew how, much to the detriment of his pocketbook.

The few appropriations made did not at any time compensate the publisher for the space occupied by matter that was uninteresting to the many. These special editions were properly illustrated and contained nearly as much matter as is published in the year book, of which

one thousand only are printed, at the same cost of the ten thousand copies that were sent to the entire membership of the S. A. R.

The original stockholders of the *Spirit of '76* lost their enthusiasm after a year's trial. It has taken the present publisher ten years to lose his, but he has now lost it as far as being a working force in the S. A. R.

He has had the reputation of working the members, but if he has, its results are the loss of his house and a mortgage on his shop, that he is trying to lift by attending strictly to the business that will give him bread and butter rather than hot air.

We have so lived that we owe an apology to no one nor do we need our friends to apologize for us. If through carelessness any one has paid for a *National Register* and has not received his book, he can do so, ei-



ther Vol. I or II, by addressing this office, where a few are on hand. The many who have received the books, but who have not paid for them may do so or they may keep the discord on their guilty conscience forever. In either case we give a receipt in full—those who send the money, by mail, those who don't, by absent treatment.

Speaking of the National Register of the S. A. R. it was undertaken as a help to the upbuilding of the S. A. R. by its then President General and the publisher of this paper. A few staunch friends helped the publisher get out a five dollar book to be sold for two dollars, but over one thousand of these books were left on the publisher's hands by members who subscribed and then repudiated their contract.

The compilation of the Register of names was undertaken by A. Howard Clark for a price of something over five hundred dollars. It was so carelessly done that the corrections on the book, known as author's corrections, cost over five hundred dollars to make, and on account of the errors in the Register many members refused to pay for the books. Many of those represented by illustration and especially those who were able to assist the work, were run in as deadheads, that no feeling should be engendered by the omission of their features from the work.

But enough of this. I have done my work for the S. A. R. and have nothing to be ashamed of. But my next ten years will be devoted to something more tangible than the efforts of the past.

The National Society have now a fund with which they can accomplish something. Will they?

The delegates were surprised when our old War Horse, W. W. J. Warren, was elected unanimously Vice-President-General and refused to serve. They had no idea that New York would not take all it could get and ask for more. It could have had more had it so desired.

What the Society needs above all other things is a paid secretary; one who can devote his entire time to the work, and one who is paid enough so he can do so.

For ten years the editor of The Spirit of '76 has been receiving newspaper clippings from a bureau and he knows what is going on in the S. A. R. and knows it is not much; a live secretary would for his own sake keep the society alive.

We might say here that we are not in the field for the position, but can name a good man for the place when the Society wants one.

Wilson MacDonald the sculptor has finished a bust of Abraham Lincoln as a companion to the one of George Washington that adorns our New York Public Schools.

His daughter, Miss Belle A. MacDonald, of 43 East 128th street, New York City, is meeting with success among the D. A. R. and nearby towns in getting the chapters to furnish the bust of Washington to the public schools in their neighborhood.

The Minute men are arranging to invade England, France, Germany, and Italy, in the near future, possibly next spring, and the historic buff and blue uniform will create a sensation in those foreign lands.

Think of celebrating Bunker Hill day in London with the Ancient and Honorables of that city. This is a possibility and if you are not a Minute man we can

make you one in time for this excursion by writing to the editor of this paper, who is National Recruiting officer for the Minute men.



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILA., PA.

### NOTES ON THE S. A. R. CONGRESS HELD AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILA. DELPHIA, MAY 1, 2 AND 3, 1905.

If the Congress held at St. Louis was a frost, the one in Philadelphia was a snow storm.

This Philadelphia treat will not prove popular to the delegates to National Congresses. If a man gives his time, carfare, and spends from \$5 to \$8 a day for hotel bills the least that can be given him would be a dinner.

Dr. Benjamin struck the right cord when he said that if the National Society were to run these meetings they should at least have arrangements made and a list of the functions printed and sent to all delegates or better yet to the entire membership that they might know what to prepare for. Personally we came with two suit cases, containing a Tuxedo evening dress suit, frock suit and uniform, not knowing what manner of pink teas or other society gatherings I would attend.

But the most essential things at these gatherings is to have a National Committee of Reception who know the members and greet the arrival with a hearty hand shake and a cordial word. This goes further than formal receptions and jag suppers and don't leave a bad taste in the mouth of the recipient.

I have attended so many pink teas that my blue blood has assumed a purple tinge, and when acting on the Entertainment Committee of our State Society have arranged for many affairs that were entertaining.

When it comes to politics we might mention to the jag delegates from the adjacent state that if they will read their annual year books since the Detroit Congress they will find that the Empire State Society were always

on the Band Wagon, and that this ticket was written Tuesday night at the St. James and it was known that it would win two to one, and it did:

For President, Gen. Francis H. Appleton, of Massachusetts; for Vice-Presidents, Jude Morris B. Beardsley, of Connecticut; Nelson A. McClary, of Illinois; J. C. Lewis, of Kentucky; Benjamin Blake, L.L. D. of Virginia; W. W. J. Warren, of New York; for Historian General, Prof. W. R. Wickes, of New York.

The other offices required exertion and therefore were not sought.

When an appropriation was made of thirty dollars to the Historical Bulletin to write up the Congress, Compatriot Warren, who has many times plead for an appropriation to The Spirit of '76, half apologized for having done so. He needn't because there was nothing to apologize for. When he was a stockholder it made a difference to his pocket, but as he is no longer such, his interest has waned. When the paper came into my hands one of the promised assets was \$500 appropriated by a committee of the Cleveland Congress to help the work along as an official organ. This sum was repudiated by the Society, as was the money appropriated for the educational fund for Gen'l Thos. Anderson. The first appropriation The Spirit of '76 received was for four hundred dollars to print the minutes of the congress and send postpaid to every member a copy. This bill was not paid until the following April by the Society, and you will notice that for the past three years The Spirit has not suggested assistance from the S. A. R..

One of the most ungrateful acts of the Society was the turning down of our Historian-General Geo. W. Bates. Now Bates was a man that took his office seriously and did strenuous work for what he considered the Society good. The claim was made that he was too officious.

His reports were certainly long. I know that at the request of Gen'l Logan, when I was on the executive committee he came on and delivered one of those reports and you can imagine with what applause he was greeted at the close of his paper, and had it not been for the delightful report provided us by the chief of the Arts Club, I would have been deposed as a purveyor of entertainment. Nevertheless when you get hold of an earnest worker hold on to him, as they are few and far between in the ranks of the S. A. R. and the old ones are dying off and the new ones do not enthuse over dead issues as of yore.

In the group of distinguished delegates, on our first page, will be seen the placid features of the Editor. He is well placed at the top near the cornice. It is the only time he has ever been on top in S. A. R. circles and his desire for high honors are now satisfied as he no longer has political aspirations.

The best thing we found in Philadelphia was the 7:33 A.M. train to New York, that comes through in two hours without stopping.

The reception at the Bellevue Stratford was made a brilliant success by the presence of the Minute Men from New York who were attired so attractively that the plain citizen had no chance to shine (moral, join the Minute Men). The banquet was a good one but not as well attended as was expected. The speeches were not up to the usual talent furnished on former occasions. The presence of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General of the D. A. R. and her brief but brilliant speech helped to make the otherwise doleful report passable. When she entered the gallery accompanied by a guard of honor of the Minute

Men the orchestra struck up "My Maryland," which it had already done for the Northern contingent of women who had entered the galleries previously.

The virtuous Mayor of Philadelphia, with Teddy's teeth gave us the freedom of the town. A long poem, followed by a prayer that was lost on the concentrated goodness of the members opened the Congress. A gavel that was not made was presented in behalf of the Pennsylvania Society, and one that was a reality was presented by the Washington Delegation.

The reading of the various reports and the one by the Historian-General that was his death knell, consumed the most of the first day. An eloquent eulogy on John Whitehead by Judge J. Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, was appreciated, as was the oration by Hon. James Dubois, of Washington.

The disbandment of many useless committees was one thing accomplished by this Congress.

The excursion on the steamer by the ladies of the delegates was appreciated, but many of the men did not take the trip on the second boat.

To use a quotation from the Hon. James Dubois, author of "She Came," what defeated their candidate was "the ponderous but uncertain vote of Pennsylvania."

If Judge Hancock's ruling that the vote for offices be taken by states, each state represented on the floor by one or more delegate who could not cast the vote the state was entitled to holds good, it would not be necessary to hold a Congress, as a representative of the state could be sent to headquarters with the vote, or, as in the case of Colorado at this last election, it could be cast by a member of the reception committee of the Philadelphia Chapter.

An old friend who resides in Philadelphia found me out at Independence Hall and took me to lunch with him at the Union League. He explained why the Sons of the Revolution were so strong in the eastern part of the state and why the local S. A. R. chapter could not bring out the people as could the S. R. and that considering the conditions we should not unduly criticise the local committee.

These notes are from the pen of an unsubsidized organ and therefore unbiased. For ten cents you can get a subsidized account from the Historical Bulletin of Washington, D. C., which is fluttering around the flame that burned our wings.

When looking around Independence Hall for certain conveniences, we approached one who appeared to be clothed in authority and made known our wants. His reply was, "There is no place nowheres," so we didn't go.

In the old graveyard where lie the remains of Benjamin Franklin we discovered a tombstone inscribed to James Cornish, 1761, so it seems even so good a man as Franklin had to associate with a Cornish man.

## VALLEY FORGE, PA.

There is always in the mind of a student of American History a wish to visit some Revolutionary battlefield, encampment or headquarters that is out of the general line of travel and this longing has been with the writer for so many years that a strenuous effort was made to satisfy this desire.

For that reason when the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution was held in Philadel-

phia; May 1st, we started a day ahead of time and spent that day in Valley Forge.

Valley Forge is reached from Philadelphia by the Reading division of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and is distant twenty-four miles out on the River Schuylkill, about an hour's ride along the banks of this picturesque stream and you alight at the station which is about three minutes' walk from the headquarters house. This building was formerly the home of the Potts family, who gave it to Washington after the prayer episode in the forest. The owner, Potts, was a Quaker, and therefore a noncombatant, and when he saw Washington on his knees in the bushes he returned to his good wife and telling her of what he had seen they resolved to make as good a man as Washington comfortable. The house was built of stone about 1747, a large underground chamber from which a tunnel formerly led to the banks of the river for the use of the Potts family that they could get water without being seen by the Indians. The house to-day is filled with a collection of old furniture and relics of the Revolutionary War, the grounds are attractively laid out, and the caretaker, Mr. E. R. Hampton, is an agreeable and enthusiastic man to have charge of so valuable a relic. The State of Pennsylvania has purchased the greater part of the mountain where the intrenchments were made and a fine driveway has been constructed that follows the line of intrenchments, which are in a good state of preservation.

The day was a beautiful one when the good-looking Mr. Albert J. Squier and his charming wife took the trip with me. We were both loaded with cameras and as it was Sunday in Pennsylvania this was the only thing we could get loaded with. We climbed the heights back of the station, gathering the mountain flowers which were in bloom at least two weeks ahead of those in the region of New York City. We saw Fort Huntington and here was the grave of a revolutionary soldier marked with a G. A. R. bronze marker by Post No. 11. Another one was marked by Gen. S. K. Zook, Post G. A. R. No. 45. If the President of the Pennsylvania Society S. A. R. wants to do something worthy, he should see to it that these very conspicuous graves are marked by a S. A. R. grave marker and not left to the Civil War veterans to honor.

We rambled for three hours along the eastern line of intrenchments which showed the sagacity of Washington in selecting so safe a retreat for his demoralized army. Beautiful vistas are constantly changing. In the distance the monument erected by the Daughters of the Revolution rears its pure white spire to the heavens and the memorial chapel near by. At noon dinner was had at the Washington Inn and then another walk along the remaining entrenchments. On Mount Joy a slide down the hillside and we were at the site of the forge which gave the place the name of Valley Forge. This is on a creek between Mount Joy and Mount Misery; nearby is Washington spring. A short walk and we reach the abandoned buildings of the old settlement and take train for Philadelphia with the conscience that we have performed a duty and had one of the most enjoyable day's outings.

Another way of reaching the Washington Headquarters is via Pennsylvania R. R., to Borough Inn station. Here get a livery rig and drive over a distance of about five miles. If a party of twenty or twenty-five care to go, by telephoning to Craft's Livery Stable a four-horse drag will meet you at the station and drive you over the entire ground in half a day and the rig costs but \$8 for the party.

## THE MINUTE MEN.

Scattered throughout the United States are various organizations wearing the Continental uniform. None of them are in themselves large enough in numbers to make much of a show. The Minute Men of Washington are organized on a National basis and are at work trying to get together these companies under one strong National society.

It is proposed that each company keep its own individuality but that it affiliate with the Minute Men upon National occasions.

For instance, in my boyhood's days the pet company in New Haven, Conn., was known as the New Haven Grays, as a social organization, but as one company in the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. In New York State there is the Seventh Regiment, but it is part of the National Guard of the State.

In New York City we have the Washington Continental Guards, an old company that goes back to 1790, with its associations and records. Such an organization would not care to give up its individuality nor would it be asked to do so, but it could affiliate as a battalion of the Minute Men and then the combination with the same uniform could make a brave showing where now either alone is lost because of the few of either command that participate.

Throughout the State it is proposed to organize squads of the Minute Men who will be assigned to either the First or Second Regiments.

Any white man of good moral character may join upon giving references of two prominent men in his town.

Section 1.—The object of the Minute Men is to bring together into a National Organization all who desire to perpetuate the principles that animated those patriots who, by their services and sacrifices, achieved and maintained the Independence of the United States of America, to keep before the public, who are now enjoying the benefits resulting from their achievements, the memory of their services; to participate, when possible, in all patriotic ceremonies, celebrations and anniversaries in Continental uniform, that this historic uniform may become a familiar sight throughout the land.

## ARTICLE III.

Section 1.—Membership in the Minute Men shall be open to all patriotic citizens of the United States, eighteen years of age or over, of good moral character, who shall subscribe to the principles and purposes of the Minute Men.

Section 2.—Honorary and sustaining members may be admitted to membership under such rules and regulations as may be established for the government of the Minute Men.

The motto is. The Minute Men a living monument of the Spirit of '76.

The organization is democratic in that it requires no hereditary attainments to become a member; it is social in that it brings together annually on some historic battlefield of the Revolution the members for a patriotic celebration.

The requirements of membership are not necessarily those of a military organization but the rewards for continuous membership and recruiting members are just, and promotion comes to those who are active in the welfare of the Minute Men.

## WOMEN LOBBYISTS HOLD UP CONGRESS.

"It's So Hard to Say 'No' to a Woman," Plead the Easy Legislators.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Women as lobbyists are entirely too successful, and Congress is going to quit listening to them. Every time a woman, or a committee of women, has come to Washington for legislation or favors they have gotten them, and now the men are going to array themselves against the women.

Mrs. Henry W. Lytton, wife of a wealthy Chicago man, is the head of a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is in Washington trying to have Congress pension every genuine Daughter of the Revolution—that is, those whose fathers fought in the Revolutionary war. She estimates there are about 305 of them, and as they are old women many of them are in need.

"We want to pension the Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Lytton told Chairman Loudenslager, of the Committee on Pensions.

"Great Scott! we can't do it," he answered. "Why, there are thousands of them, and we can't increase the pension list."

The matter was explained to him and he did not have the nerve to refuse absolutely, but he rushed off to the Speaker and told him of the raid on the Treasury being planned by the women.

"So they're learning, too, are they?" said the Speaker. "We'll have to take a decided stand, Loudenslager. Now you go and tell those women we won't pension them."

"Can't you send 'em word, Mr. Speaker? You know I've got a great many Daughters of the American Revolution in my district and I don't want to retire just yet," Loudenslager answered.

Mrs. Lytton called in the Illinois delegation and read them the riot act and told them the genuine Daughters had to be pensioned.

"We are with you in this matter, Mrs. Lytton," the delegation said.

The Senate has had the same thing to contend with during the last year or two. Mrs. Lytton called on the Senators and insisted that something be done for the genuine Daughters of the American Revolution.

Now Congress is waiting for the Daughters of the War of 1812 to come along and demand a pension for those whose fathers fought in that war, and they also expect that the Daughters of the Mexican War will come along, and that by the time they are satisfied the Daughters of the Civil War will be up and ready for pensioning.

Congress is going to insist that men be sent down to advocate legislation, for it's much easier to say "No" to a man than it is to a woman.

## BEWARE OF VIDDERS.

(Senator Dillingham introduced a bill giving a pension of \$24 a month to Esther A. Damon, widow of Noah Damon, late of the Massachusetts troops, Revolutionary War. He said Mrs. Damon is the last surviving widow of the Revolutionary War.—Washington News.)

"Samuel, beware of vidders."

That was good advice;

Uncle Sam in gloom considers  
Veterans marry twice.

Twice? Alas, the danger thickens,  
Some are six times wed;  
Pension laws have played the Dickens;  
Uncle Sam is bled.

Twelve times ten long years have dragged on  
Pension-drawers thrive;  
Widows of that war have lagged on,  
One is still alive.

Year 2018, maybe,  
Ends the Spanish list.  
1905's most recent baby  
Will not then exist!

"Samivel, beware of vidders;"  
They're beyond control;  
Veterans sought by woman bidders  
Swell the pension roll!

J. A.

According to documents found in the archives of Genoa, the discovery of America by Columbus cost a little over \$7,000. The fleet of Columbus was worth about \$3,000. His salary was \$200 a year.

## THE CROWNING GLORY.

Note.—At the annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington the unanimous opinion of all beholders was that it was "the best dressed organization in the world."

Oh, Daughters, what care you for fame  
That comes from battles gory?  
What odds to you what patriot flame  
Blazed on the path to glory?  
What have your soft, white hands to do  
With swords and shooting irons,  
Or deeds of sanguinary hue  
The crimson flood environs?  
Such things are only meant for man;  
To you they're incidental,  
And for their kind you surely can  
Not care a continental.  
Another and more fitting fame  
Has crowned your noble doing  
To make the luster of your name  
A guerdon worth pursuing.  
The best dressed body in the world!  
What loftier ambition  
Can be attained? The Flag is furled  
Before this prime condition.  
Oh, D. A. R.—lings, language lags  
Behind the pen's demanding—  
The glory of the gladdest rags  
Surpasseth understanding.

—WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

## GLORY.

"I understand that her mother is one of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

"Yes, but the thing that interests me is that the girl herself is the daughter of a millionaire."

## PLYMOUTH ROCK.

"During one of my visits through the country districts," said the professor, "I happened to reach a small village where they were to have a flag raising at the school house. After the banner had been 'flung to the breeze' there was an exhibition of drawings which the pupils had made and of the work they had done during the year.

"The teacher recited to them the landing of the Pilgrims, and after she had finished, she requested each pupil to try to draw from his or her imagination a picture of Plymouth Rock.

"Most of them went to work at once, but one little fellow hesitated, and at length raised his hand.

"Well, Willie, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?"—Philadelphia Press.

## THE PURITANS AND THE JEWS.

(From an Address by Israel Zangwill.)

The men who were determined to lay the foundations of New England and place it beyond kingly and priestly despotism were Puritans, and Puritans are practically Jews.

The social life in New England was of the Hebraic pattern; the school house and the meeting house (which is the exact English for synagogue), were the centres of communal life. The Mosaic civil code influenced legislation. The Bible was the standard book. A day of feasting in the spring and Thanksgiving in the autumn correspond with Jewish sacred days. Easter and Christmas were done away with. Sunday became Sabbath, and in Connecticut it even began in Jewish fashion at sundown on the evening before.

Jews were leading shareholders in the West India Company, that built up New York—the company that got its charter in that very year, 1621. The Hebraic spirit founded the United States of America.

"If I had a wife," said the very young man, "I certainly wouldn't want her to be at some woman's club discussing public affairs till midnight."

"Neither would you want her to discuss private affairs at home after midnight," rejoined the man with the absent hair, "but it's pickles to fudge she would do it just the same."—Chicago News.



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF  
**United States Daughters of 1812**

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

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VERMONT.

The President for this state, Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne, is a correspondent to the "Vermont," also for the Antiquarian. She has contributed to the former an article on the National Officers of this society and to the latter, names old history regarding the soldiers in the War of 1812 from Windham County, Vermont. The March 13th meeting was held at the home of Mrs. L. H. Holden and was called "relic day." In one room, devoted to that purpose only, was an exhibition of relics of the Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican and Civil Wars. In addition there were relics from Waterloo and a gold saber brought to this country in the Mayflower. In another room candy and flowers and fancy and useful articles were for sale. Miss Hattie Holden, Guy Jones, Wales Holden and Miss Ellen Sherman gave piano and violin solos. The tea table in the dining-room was presided over by Mrs. George S. Dowley of Brattleboro and Mrs. Carroll Moore of Bellows Falls. Bunting, flags, and cut flowers decorated the dining-room.

GEORGIA.

Miss Nina Hornady, the State President of Georgia, is arranging a series of historical talks for the John Lloyd Chapter of Atlanta. At the meeting of March fifteenth Mr. Harry Alexander gave an address on "Georgia's Part in the War of 1812." Mr. Alexander's ancestors have been so closely identified with the history of Georgia that it was a subject very dear to his heart and very eloquently given.

The society decorations were changed for this once and daffodils brought from the old Capitol of Milledgeville were substituted for the white carnations. A reception followed the address, and Mrs. James Thornton and Miss Mary Read presided at the tea table.

This society had offered a prize of a five dollar gold piece to the High School pupil who could pass the best examination on the War of 1812. In the words of the President, "Two hundred and fifty High School boys contested for the prize which means that two hundred and fifty boys have learned much history."

Nine of the examination papers were presented for a final decision. These were lettered arbitrarily." In January the High School principal invited Miss Hornady to present the prize to William Franklin Stanton, Jr., who is receiving hearty congratulations over his well-earned prize. At the first meeting of the society following this presentation, the young historical winner was asked to read his paper for the U. S. D., 1812, and again, to use the words of the President "In order to help him from feeling lonely had two of the younger girls to pour tea and chocolate. Though these are not yet debutantes they rose to the occasion," and gave evidence of what they would do in the future. This State will offer farther prizes for similar contests every year hereafter.

Miss Hornady is accomplishing grand results after a discouraging beginning following Miss Arnold's resignation—the latter being obliged to give up on account of illness after such a success in organizing. We congratulate Georgia on her loyalty, efforts and success.

NEW JERSEY.

The February meeting of this State Society at the home of Mrs. John A. Staats. Mrs. M. Louise Edge, the President, presided, and contributed a carefully prepared paper on "The Restrictions and Conditions Which Led Up to the War of 1812, or the Second War of Independence." The special guests of the day were Miss Moore of Elizabeth, and Miss Ayres of Metuchen. Resolutions of sympathy were passed on the death of Mrs. Imalah Moore of Trenton, aged ninety-two and a Real Daughter, her father taking part in the Battle of Lundy's Lane. She was grandniece of David Brierley, one of the signers of the United States Constitution. A special greeting was sent to Mrs. E. M. Farrell, of Caldwell, New Jersey, who, on December nineteenth celebrated her one hundred and first birthday and is a Real Daughter. Taking into consideration that the New Jersey State President, Miss Edge, is also a Real Daughter, the differences in age are a coincidence—Miss Edge's mother being a later wife. It was voted to present to Public School Number Eleven an authentic copy of the Declaration of Independence.

After the close of this session a luncheon was served from dishes of the Colonial period in china and silver, heirlooms of the families of Plummer and Tewksbury, the ancestors of Mr. and Mrs. Staats.

Much interest is being aroused in New Jersey in the history of the period which this society represents. At the meeting of the Literature Department of the Woman's Club of Jersey City on February 15, a paper was read by Mrs. James R. Edwards, descriptive of the War of 1812, and one by Mrs. Florence Underwood on the Missouri Compromise. Mrs. John A. Walker is chairman of this department, and Mrs. Spencer Weart, one of the Daughters of 1812, is President of this Jersey City Women's Club.

DELAWARE.

The February meeting of the State of Delaware was held on the eighteenth in commemoration of the Treaty of Peace for 1815. A new office was created (as was recommended to the old constitution of the General Society) that of standard bearers. The two little folks selected for this were Master Malcolm Gardner Knowles, and Miss Susan Rodenfield Murphy. There two little folks are called the "Real Children," as they have been born into the society since it was organized.

The March meeting was held in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society, Mrs. Millard F. Cockran, the president, presiding. An interesting paper on "The Early Spaniards in America" was read by Mrs. Wilmer Ellison. \$115.00 was reported in the treasury, about \$40 of which having been made at a clipping party held at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Woodward, in February. At the close of the business session tea was served by Mrs. Wilmer Ellison, Mrs. Charles Kennard, Mrs. William R. Duncan, and Miss Bessie Dure.

MICHIGAN.

A lecture was given by Dr. Anito Newcomb McGee on Wednesday evening, February 15, in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association. Dr. McGee gave personal assistance in the Spanish-American war, and was appointed supervisor of nurses with the rank of officer in the Japanese army. Her lecture was illustrated with lantern slides. The object of the lecture was to add to the fund now in hand toward the erection of a monument in memory of General Alexander Macomb—a letter written by Mr. Alfred Russell, the husband of the organizer, our first President of Michigan, also the projector of this enterprise so dear to her heart when she died, has written the following letter, which briefly explains matters up to date.

The Michigan State Society of the patriotic society, called "The United States Daughters of 1812" have raised \$2,000 for a contemplated statue in this city, and the park board has given a loca-



tion at the east end of Cadillac square, and congress has recently voted sufficient cannon for the statue. It remains to obtain money for the pedestal and for the casting of the bronze statue. A bill is pending before the legislature of this state for an appropriation, and I hope that your influential paper may advocate the passage of the bill. A resolution has been introduced into the common council that the city furnish the pedestal for the statue.

ALFRED RUSSELL,

Detroit, March 10, 1905.

Effort for this was begun seven years ago. As Brigadier-General Macomb won the decisive victory at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1814. He was also commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States till he died in 1836. And now the society is asking \$5,000 from the State of Michigan, and has been favorably reported by the State Committee, and has passed the House of Representatives almost unanimously. The completed monument is to be a fine one, to cost not less than \$12,000, and to be a credit to state and city. A model has been submitted by Carlo Romanelli, a well-known Detroit sculptor. Though not yet accepted, it is thought this may be the one selected. It is hoped that the city of Detroit will give the pedestal for the monument.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The Dolly Madison Chapter of Pittsburgh held its March meeting at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Robert T. Reinemann. Reports were given by the Registrar, Mrs. Wallace, and by the surgeon, Dr. Millie Chapman. The office of surgeon in this society means something. Dr. Chapman is a practising physician, who gives her time and services free to all those who need such service, among the poor and needy descendants of the War of 1812. The Chapter answers her request for the tangible things necessary to relieve these sufferers. This chapter is, therefore, doing practical work along the lines of the National organization, to which it is so loyal. After the report a paper was read by Mrs. Minnie Roberts on the War of 1812. Vocal solos were given by Miss McKinley. The names of six new members were proposed and recommended to the National Society for membership. One of these was eighty-eight years old, and a Real Daughter, her own father having been in the service. The question of where the State Annual meeting should be held was opened, and a decided preference was to Philadelphia. The date was that time in May when the Battleship Pennsylvania goes into commission. The case of a destitute daughter of a soldier of the War of 1812 was brought up by the surgeon, and the Chapter voted to care for her as long as she lives. The date for the Chapter's annual meeting was set for the second Monday in May, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Reinemann.

The Keyline Chapter of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is another busy Chapter, working more in the literary and historic field. Mrs. Mabel Cronise, (Thomas McDowell) Jones, the Regent, gives a current event talk at each meeting. In December she told about meeting Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in Toledo, in 1890, and finding her unattractive, non-intellectual, and rather commonplace. But said she was the shrewdest woman she ever saw, with an undoubted hypnotic power. She also discussed the Russo-Japanese War; the St. Louis Exposition, the President's Message, and the menace of forest destruction. This being the fifth annual meeting of the Chapter, the election resulted in the entire board being re-elected, as follows:

Mrs. T. M. Jones, regent; Mrs. Mary Wallis Buchor, first vice regent; Miss Calder, second vice regent; Mrs. C. W. Lynch, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert A. Holmes, corresponding secretary; Mrs. George Bent, treasurer; Miss Egle, registrar; Mrs. Boggs, historian. Miss Fager was reappointed custodian of relics, and Miss Eby, chairman of the music committee.

The notice about the Real Daughters' pins, as presented by the National Society, was received with pleasure. Eleven new members were reported as having been received during the year. A most interesting paper was given by Mrs. W. C. Farnsworth on "Women, their Influence and the Social Life during the Early Days of the History of our Country." Mrs. Charles Etter followed with a discussion on the General Effects of the War of 1812. In addition, besides the singing of the National Airs, Miss Rayser played a Hunting Song and a Serenade, by Jeffries, and by Richard Miller, the boy soprano, who sang "Toyland," and by Victor Herbert, who sang the "Message of the Violets," from the Prince of Pilsen. Votes of thanks were passed to the entertainers and to Miss Eby, the hostess, who gave a luncheon to all at the close of the meeting. The January meeting of this Chapter was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles Kunkell. Immediately following the calling to order a memorial service was held for Mrs. Bucher, of Lewisburg, one of the members and first vice regent of the Chapter, who had passed on to her other home. A violin solo, touching and appropriate, was rendered by William C. Wanbaugh. The vacant office was filled by placing the second vice president, Miss Mary Calder, in Mrs. Bucher's place, and Mrs. Oscar Martell was elected to fill Miss Calder's

place. About one-third the Chapter will attend the launching of the United States Battleship Pennsylvania in the Spring, and witness the presentation of the loving cup which all the Chapters will present on that occasion. The paper of the afternoon was by Miss Lillie Fager, on "Madison, Our War President." Miss Fager has been in correspondence with descendants of President Madison and Dolly Madison, and had with her a number of letters written by both the President and Dolly, and also one written by Alexander Hamilton to Dolly Madison a month or so before his duel with Burr. Miss Fager also had a slipper worn by Madison's sister just 115 years ago at her wedding, and pictures of Montpelier, the Madison's country home, and of the cemetery in which they are buried.

A hearty vote of thanks was given Miss Fager for her fine paper, which would be given here entire if space would permit. Vocal solos were given by Miss Moore, of Columbia, a niece of Miss Fannie Eby. Mrs. Jones gave her current event talk, with added news of the war, excavations in Herculaneum, and the doings of the United States Congress for her subjects. This most interesting meeting ended with a luncheon given by the hostess.

No news is ever sent us from the Old Ironsides Chapter at Media, Pennsylvania. The Regent, Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall, is the State Historian. We trust to have some items from this Chapter next month.

The "General Robert Patterson Chapter" of Philadelphia, recently organized, was reported in the last article. The installation of the officers took place in the rooms of the Historical Society. The Regent, Mrs. Sara P. Snowden Mitchell, is a granddaughter of General Robert Patterson. January 8 falling on Sunday, the organization took place on the next day, the ninth.

The Vice Regent is Mrs. Samuel T. Kerr. Secretary, Mrs. R. Howard Smith. Treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. LaLancé. Historian, Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson.

Mrs. F. H. Getchell, daughter of Major Levi Twigg, and Mrs. Robert Thompson, whose father was also an active officer in the War of 1812, were presented with Real Daughters' pins by the National Society. There were present four granddaughters of General Patterson—the Regent, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. William E. Goodman, Miss Louise Hortense Snowden, and Mrs. William Stansfield. The installation exercises were presided over by Mrs. H. C. Marshall, of Media, Regent of the Old Ironsides Chapter, and First Vice President of the N. S. U. S. D. 1812, State of Pennsylvania. There is every promise of success, socially and patriotically, in this Chapter.

#### MAINE.

The February meeting of this state was held on Wednesday, the 1st, at the home of the President, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer, 55 Hampshire Street, Portland, Maine. There was a good attendance. The President presided. The society voted to subscribe for THE SPIRIT OF '76 for the coming year. Also, to place a picture relating to the War of 1812 in the new brick school building at Willard, Maine, to encourage patriotism, and as a compliment to one of the members, Miss Margaret Pillsbury, who is a most efficient teacher in that school. Mrs. Walker read an interesting article on the Privateer Dash of 1812, from reminiscences of the Captain's Wife, Mrs. Bacon, still living in Freeport, Maine. These reminiscences were suggested by the recent ninetieth birthday, at which time she gave this interesting story. After the adjournment the guests enjoyed a social hour and luncheon. The March meeting was held at the home of the ex-Vice-President, Mrs. George F. Walker, on the 1st. The president presided over a good attendance, and a glad welcome was given to one of the Counselors, Mrs. Frank J. Bobb, who had been ill all winter. The Real Daughters' pins were distributed, and many bits of history were given. The picture selected by the committee for the school house at Willard reported favorably on Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, and this will be presented at an early date. The president adds to her report: "Have enjoyed reading the report of the Annual Meeting of the National Society in the January SPIRIT OF '76. The National President wishes to state that her copy has been ready, as requested, on the twenty-fifth of each month. There is some difficulty in the magazine itself, and its irregularity of issue that may compel the society to send its news elsewhere. The editor informs us, however, that those who subscribed have failed to send the amount of their subscriptions when notice to same was sent."

#### OHIO.

At the October meeting of 1904, at the request of the President, Mrs. S. L. A. Greve, it was resolved to find and mark all the graves of the soldiers of 1812. The Toledo Chapter is particularly interested in this work, as there are a number of unmarked graves lying near Fort Meigs.

Mrs. Alexander Clark, of Cincinnati, entertained the State Society on the anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent. There was

music and recitations, and elaborate refreshments. There were quite a number of invited guests, including the Regent and many members of the Cincinnati Chapter, D. A. R.

The meeting in January was held at the home of the President. Six applications for membership were presented. Mrs. Greve is spending the winter in Washington. During her absence the society is presided over by Miss Joan Minor Kennedy, Second Vice-President. Ohio has three Real Daughters.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The March meeting of this National Chapter was held at the Ebbitt House, on Tuesday afternoon, the fourteenth, the Regent, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, presiding. A very encouraging report was read by Mrs. George Marsh, the Acting Secretary. Applications were received for six new members, and three were admitted.


The meeting of April 14 took the form of an evening reception, given to the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York, at the Ebbitt House. It was largely attended by the members and their friends, and their husbands, representatives from the Army and Navy, and many of the visiting delegates to the D. A. R. congress, who were also members of the United States Daughters of 1812 from all over the country. A fine collation was served, and the decorations were the emblems of the society.

#### TEXAS.

This state, though the nineteenth to form in this organization, has made rapid growth under the able leadership of its President, Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, who said, in her first address, "Connecticut was the native state of Mrs. Austin, in whose brain originated the Anglo-Americanization of her vast area. New Jersey furnished her first President, David G. Burnett. New Hampshire her first Treasurer, Joshua Fletcher. Maine, Timothy Pillsbury, and Pennsylvania, David Kaufman, her first two representatives to the United States Congress. Vermont, Ira Ingram. Speaker of her first House of Representatives, and Royal T. Wheeler, one of the Justices of her first Supreme Court, and Massachusetts her third President, Anson Jones (whose venerable wife still survives him). New York gave John L. Borden, first Commissioner of the General Land Office, Deaf Smith, her first scout, T. J. Pilgrim, her first School Teacher, and Thomas H. Borden, her first newspaper editor. Ohio gave Sidney Sherman her dashing cavalry leader of San Jacinto, and with three exceptions, viz.: Florida, Delaware and Rhode Island, every state was represented in her councils of peace and war."

The work now in hand is the printing of the State by-laws, after which a State banner will be purchased.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,  
*President National.*



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

## ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

#### NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

##### OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905.

President.....Mr. Charles Cromwell  
First Vice-President.....Mr. M. Umbenstock  
Second Vice-President.....Mr. W. T. Bannister  
Third Vice-President.....Hon. George Comstock Baker  
Treasurer.....Mr. T. R. Woodward  
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155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
Registrar.....Mr. Edward Nevers  
Historian.....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

##### COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,  
Mr. C. L. Follett,  
Mr. W. P. Adams.

##### SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.


Mr. T. R. Woodward,  
Mr. C. L. Follett,  
Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

##### COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is \$5.00. Annual Dues, \$3.00, payable January 1st of each year.



ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895.

## SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to

Theron R. Woodward, Sec'y,

315 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO.

##### OFFICERS.

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Treasurer.....Charles Cromwell  
Registrar.....Edward Nevers  
Historian.....Frederick K. Lawrence  
Librarian.....J. E. Slocum

We desire to call your attention:

##### OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism*; to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

##### INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

##### COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is \$5.00.

Annual Dues, \$3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

##### RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 14, 1905.

Your SPIRIT OF '76 was taken by our father, who died on 21st of May, 1904. The SPIRIT OF '76 still continued to come, and we supposed that you would stop sending it when the time expired.

We do not feel that we owe you for it when you did not send statement at expiration of time. Kindly discontinue the same. We are returning you the statement, enclosed with this.

Respectfully, W. H.

[We continue sending THE SPIRIT OF '76 for one year after subscription expires, unless notified to stop. A notice is always sent at expiration asking for a renewal.—Ed.]

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York City.

Dear Sir—I am very desirous of securing some form of receipt to send to our Life members. Have you a copy of the Empire State form, or some form that you can secure 100 copies for me?

I would like them as soon as convenient.

Yours truly,

C. G. STONE,  
Secretary.

[If the Secretary General of the S. A. R. had any initiative in him, he would prepare a form that could be used by all State Societies, and prove a source of income to the National treasury.—Ed.]

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, April 19, 1905.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir—I am anxious to secure a good engraving of General George Washington, but do not find any of them in the art stores here, or, so far as I have learned, in New York City.

I am under the impression there is a headquarters for the sale of revolutionary relics in some of the cities, where these pictures may be secured.

Will you kindly, if possible, inform me where such headquarters or place is located.

Very truly,

W. H. M.

[I cannot send this off without expressing a word of apprecia-

tion for THE SPIRIT OF '76. I have been a subscriber now for six years, and should be very sorry if from any cause Editor Cornish should give up its publication.

T. V. E.

[Probably only death will stop him, as he has had ten years of starvation, and seems to thrive on it.—Ed.]

DETROIT, MICH., March 15, 1905.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq., New York City:

My Dear Mr. Cornish—Enclosed I send you check for \$1.00 as per the enclosed statement for the SPIRIT OF '76, which please sign and return to me. I am pleased to notice that you are still continuing the SPIRIT OF '76, and trust that at some time it may resume its former position as one of the leading patriotic papers of the country.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE WILLIAM BATES.

[If to become a leading patriotic publication it is necessary to print the reports of the Historian General of the S. A. R., we feel that it never again will reach that dizzy eminence.—Ed.]

DETROIT, March 15.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

Editor SPIRIT OF '76, New York City.

Dear Sir—I have Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 of the National Register of the Sons of American Revolution. I desire to secure Vol. 3 if it has been printed.

Should I order it direct from you or through the office of the local secretary?

Kindly advise me.

I purchased Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 from Mr. Hyland MacGrath, who sent them to me subject to approval a few weeks ago.

I have before me now two letters from him, covering several pages, which I wish you could read—many lines are devoted to praise for the work you have done in maintaining the "SPIRIT OF '76, editing the National Register, and in other ways contributing to the success of the Society of the Sons of American Revolution.

Respectfully,

LEON C. FINCK.

[A. Howard Clark, Registrar-General, is the one to apply to for the year book of the National S. A. R.—Ed.]

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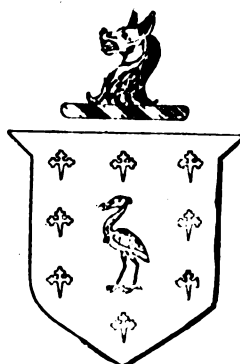
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

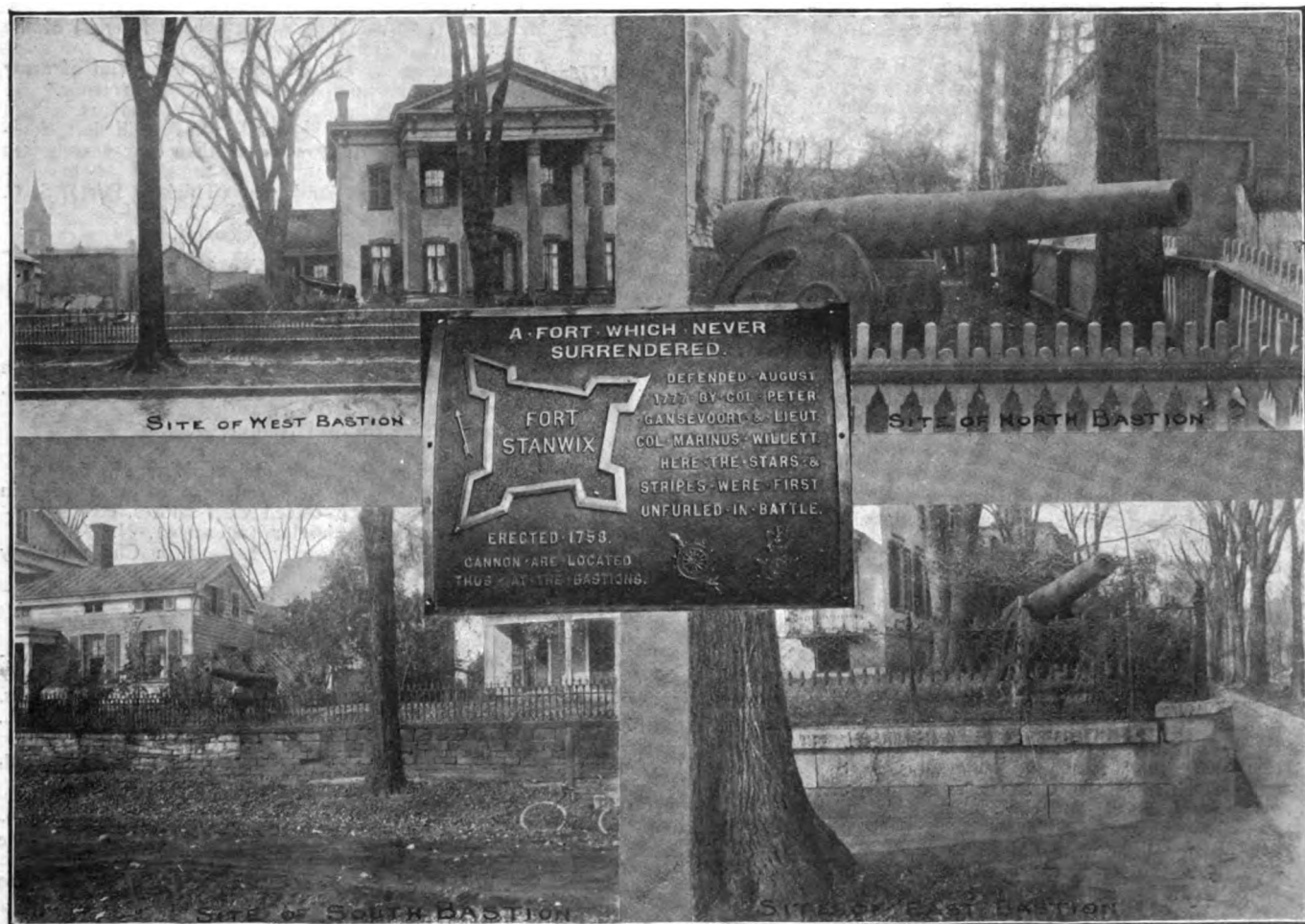
DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES  
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76  
AND COLONIAL TIMES

VOL. XI.

Edited and Published by  
LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York City.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as  
Second Class Matter, Sept. 1894.

No. 11 WHOLE No. 132.



VIEWS OF THE TABLETS AND CANNON ERECTED BY THE FORT STANWIX CHAPTER D. A. R. AND THE GANSEVOORT WILLETS CHAPTER S. A. R., AT ROME, N. Y.



## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### JUNE.

- 1, 1778—Engagement at Cobleskill, N. Y.
- 1, 1779—Engagement at Verplanck's Point, N. Y.
- 1, 1779—British capture Stony Point on the Hudson River.
- 5, 1781—Colonel Lee takes Augusta, Ga.
- 6, 1780—Engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.
- 7, 1776—Resolutions that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," introduced in Congress.
- 7 to 23, 1780—Engagement at Connecticut Farms, N. J.
- 8, 1776—Engagement at Three Rivers, Canada.
- 10, 1772—British sloop Gaspee burned at Providence.
- 11, 1776—New York virtually declares for Independence.
- 12, 1775—The Margarettia seized at Machias, Me.
- 12, 1776—Virginia proclaims the rights of man.
- 14, 1776—Connecticut instructs her delegates for Independence.
- 14, 1777—National flag (stars and stripes) adopted.
- 15, 1775—Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief.
- 15, 1776—Delaware comes out for Independence.
- 15, 1776—New Hampshire declares for Independence.
- 16, 1776—Engagement at Chambly, Canada.
- 16, 1777—British retake Crown Point.
- 17, 1775—Battle of Bunker Hill.
- 17, 1775—to March, 1776—Siege of Boston.
- 17, 1777—Engagement at Millstone, N. J.
- 17, 1781—Congress votes medical officers half-pay for life.
- 18, 1778—British evacuate Philadelphia.
- 19, 1779—Battle at Greenwich, Conn.
- 20, 1779—Engagement at Stono Ferry, S. C.
- 20, 1780—Engagement at Ramsour's Mills, N. C.
- 21, 1788—New Hampshire ratifies the Constitution.
- 23, 1777—Act of Congress forming a "Corps of Invalids."
- 23, 1780—Battle of Springfield, N. J.
- 23, 1782—Engagement at Ebenezer, Ga.
- 24, 1776—Pennsylvania instructs for Independence.
- 24, 1776—Engagement at Isle aux Noix, Canada.
- 25, 1788—Virginia ratifies the Constitution.
- 26, 1777—Engagement at Short Hills, N. J.
- 26, 1781—Engagement at Rahway Meadow, N. J.
- 26, 1781—Engagement at Spencer's Tavern, Va.
- 27, 1788—New York ratifies the Constitution.
- 28, 1776—Maryland declares for Independence.
- 28, 1776—British repulsed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.
- 28 and 29, 1776—Battle at Fort Sullivan (Sullivan's Island) S. C.
- 28, 1778—Battle of Monmouth, N. J.
- 28, 1779—Engagement at Hickory Hill, Ga.
- 29, 1767—Act imposing duties on glass, paper, painters' colors and tea imported into the American Colonies.
- 30, 1777—Howe evacuates New Jersey.

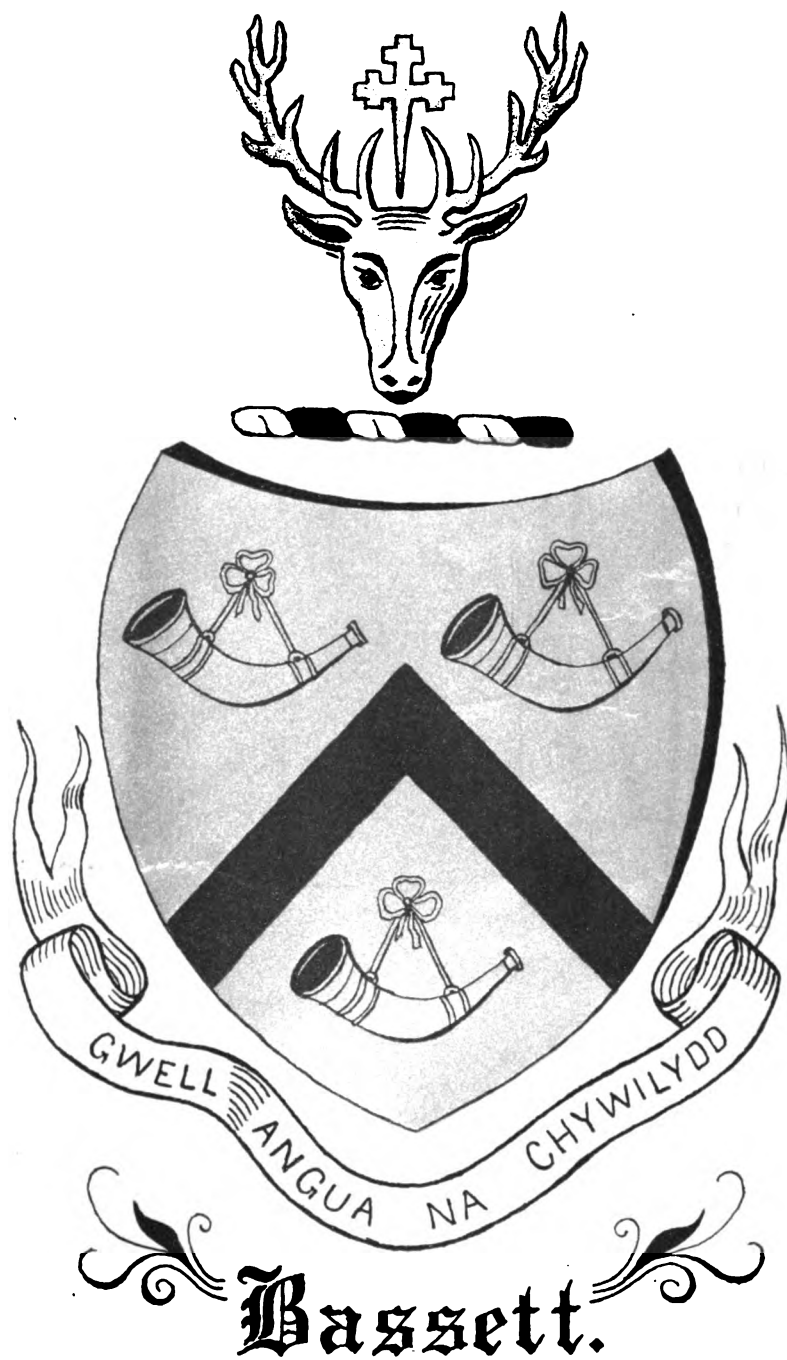
### JULY.

- 1 to 4, 1778—Battle at Wyoming, Pa.
- 2, 1776—Congress declares by vote for Independence.
- 2, 1779—Engagement at Bedford, N. Y.
- 2, 1779—Engagement at Poundridge, N. Y.
- 3, 1775—Washington takes command of the army at Cambridge.
- 3, 1778—Massacre at Wyoming, Pa.
- 3, 1781—Engagement at King's Bridge, N. Y.
- 4, 1776—Declaration of Independence first publicly announced.
- 5, 1778—Clark captures Kaskaskia, Ill., and the next day Cahokia, Ill.
- 5, 1777—Americans abandon Ticonderoga.
- 5, 1778—Battle at Vincennes, Ind.
- 5, 1779—Tryon's raid on New Haven.
- 6, 1775—Congress sets forth the necessity of taking up arms.
- 6, 1777—Crown Point, N. Y., evacuated by Americans.
- 6, 1777—British occupy Ticonderoga.
- 6, 1781—Engagement at Jamestown Ford, Va.
- 6, 1781—Engagement at Green Springs, Va.
- 6, 1785—Standard of American dollar established.
- 7, 1777—Engagement at Skenesborough, N. Y.
- 7, 1777—Sharp fight near Lake George between the Americans and Burgoyne's advance—Battle of Hubbardtown, Vt.
- 8, 1779—Fairfield, Conn., burned by British.
- 8, 1775—Engagement at Roxbury, Mass.
- 8 to 10, 1776—Engagement at Gwyn's Island, Chesapeake Bay.
- 8, 1777—Engagement at Fort Anne, N. Y.
- 9, 1776—Leaden statue of King George in Bowling Green, New York City, pulled down by the people and afterward cast into 42,000 bullets.
- 9, 1776—By order of Washington, the Declaration of Independence read at the head of each brigade.

- 9, 1781—Battle at Currytown, N. Y.
- 10, 1777—Capture of British General Prescott near Bristol, R. I.
- 11, 1782—Savannah, Ga., evacuated by the British.
- 11, 1796—Detroit (and the Northwest) evacuated by the British.
- 12, 1776—Draft of Confederation brought into Congress.
- 12, 1779—Norwalk, Conn., burned.
- 12, 1780—Rochambeau, with French fleet, lands at Newport.
- 12, 1780—Battle of Williamson's Plantation (Battenville) S. C.
- 13, 1780—Battle at Cedar Springs, N. C.
- 13, 1781—Ninety-six, S. C., evacuated by the British.
- 14, 1780—Engagement at Pacolet River, N. C.
- 15, 1776—Engagement at Rayborn Creek, S. C.
- 15, 1779—Wayne recaptures Stony Point, N. Y., about midnight and morning of 16th.
- 15, 1780—Engagement at Earle's Ford, N. C.
- 15, 1781—Engagement at Tarrytown, N. Y.
- 17, 1781—Engagement at Quinby's Bridge, S. C.
- 18, 1779—Americans capture Jersey City.
- 19, 1769—British armed sloop Liberty scuttled and sunk by the people of Newport, R. I.—the first overt act.
- 19, 1775—Provincial Congress of Massachusetts dissolved.
- 20, 1775—National fast day.
- 21, 1780—British fleet of 16 ships appear off Newport. Governor Heath asks Connecticut for 1,000 militia.
- 21, 1780—Battle at Bull's Ferry, N. J.
- 21, 1780—Engagement at Block House, Tom's River (Bergen), N. J.
- 21, 1781—Cornwallis receives orders to hold the Chesapeake.
- 22, 1776—Congress authorizes the exchanging of prisoners of war.
- 22, 1777—Americans abandon Fort Edward, N. Y.
- 22, 1779—Battle and massacre at Minnisink, N. Y.
- 24, 1776—Engagement at Sorrel River, Canada.
- 25, 1777—Congress votes a sword to Lieut. Col. William Barton, for the capture of Prescott.
- 27, 1765—Merchants of Boston vote that a partial repeal of the stamp tax will not answer.
- 27, 1775—General Gage at Boston surrenders command of army to General Howe and becomes Civil Governor.
- 27, 1777—Assassination of Jane McCrea by the Indians.
- 29, 1778—D'Estaing arrives at Newport with French fleet, forcing English to destroy ten of their war vessels, 212 guns.
- 30, 1780—Engagement at Fort Anderson (Thicketty Fort), S. C.
- 30, 1780—Engagement at Rocky Mount, S. C.
- 31, 1777—Lafayette appointed a Major General.
- 31, 1790—First American patent issued.

### AUGUST.

- 1, 1777—Engagement at Essenecca Town, S. C.
- 1, 1780—Battle of Green Springs, S. C.
- 2, 1776—Formal signing of Declaration of Independence on parchment by all except two who signed on Nov. 4, 1776 and in 1781.
- 2, 1777—Engagement at Dutch Island, R. I.
- 2, 1777—Engagement at Moses Kill, N. Y.
- 2, 1780—Battle of Mohawk Valley (Fort Plain) N. Y.
- 2, 1779—Chevalier de la Luzerne, French Minister, arrived in Boston, and was received with salutes, etc.
- 4-22, 1777—Battle at Fort Schuyler (Stanwix), N. Y.
- 4, 1781—Col. Isaac Hayne brutally hanged in Charleston by the British.
- 5, 1779—First battle at Morrisania, N. Y.
- 6, 1777—Engagement at Oriskany, N. Y.
- 6, 1778—French Minister presented to Congress.
- 6, 1780—British defeat at Hanging Rock, S. C. Andrew Jackson began his military career in this battle.
- 6, 1790—Congress grants pensions to those disabled by wounds.
- 7, 1776—Hancock, privateer, brought into Portsmouth, N. H., the Reward, a three-decker.
- 8, 1780—Engagement at Wofford's Iron Works, Cedar Springs, S. C.
- 10, 1776—Declaration of Independence read at Savannah, Ga.
- 10, 1778—British fleet of 34 sail, having appeared before Newport, the French fleet came out and gave chase; the English got away without a fight.
- 11, 1779—Resolutions of Congress granting half-pay for life to officers serving until the end of the war.
- 13, 1775—British naval attack on Gloucester, Mass., beaten off.
- 13, 1779—Massachusetts fleet of 37 small vessels, besieging British fort at mouth of Penobscot River, attacked and destroyed by enemy's fleet.
- 14, 1765—First opposition to ministerial plan for enslaving the Colonies.
- 15, 1780—Engagement at Ford of the Wateree, S. C.
- 16, 1777—Battle of Bennington, Vt.





# THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. II.

No. 12.

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- 16, 1780—First battle of Camden, S. C. Gates defeated.  
16, 1780—Battle of Gum Swamp, S. C.  
18, 1780—Engagement at Fishing Creek (Catawba Ford), S. C.  
18, 1780—Engagement at Musgrove's Mills, S. C.  
18, 1782—Battle of Blue Licks, Ky.  
19, 1779—Major Lee captures the British Garrison at Paulus  
Hook, Weehawken.  
20, 1776—Fight in the Hudson River between American fire  
ships and British men-of-war; the latter forced to  
retire.  
20, 1780—Engagement at Great Savannah (Nelson's Ferry), S. C.  
21 and 22, 1777—American raid from Jersey into Staten Island.  
22 and 23, 1776—Engagement at Flatbush, L. I.  
22, 1777—British raise the siege at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.  
22, 1781—Engagement at Wawarsing, N. Y.  
23, 1775—Citizens of New York City removed 21 cannon from  
the Battery, under fire of the Asia, British man-of-  
war.  
25, 1777—British land at Elk River, Md.  
26, 1776—Battle at Valley Grove, L. I.  
27, 1776—Battle of Long Island.  
27, 1783—Battle at Combahee Ferry, S. C. Last action of the  
War; 7 years, 4 months and 8 days after Lexington.  
28, 1778—D'Estaing's fleet arrives in Boston.  
29, 1775—Attack on New York.  
29-30, 1776—Americans retreat from Long Island.  
29, 1778—Engagement at Butts Hill, R. I.  
29, 1778—Battle at Quaker Hill, R. I.  
29, 1779—Tories and Indians defeated at Elmira, N. Y.  
30, 1775—Schuyler invades Canada.  
30, 1779—Battle at Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 will for a time be issued quarterly instead of monthly, as heretofore. It will, however, contain as much patriotic fervor, and present it in a more attractive manner.

The Genealogical Guide to the early Settlers of America will be continued until completion, which will take at least two more years. The material contained in this Guide cannot be purchased complete at present for less than seventy-five dollars, so that those subscribers who have saved their files will have made a good investment by continuing to the end.

Those who have not a complete set should apply for missing copies at once, as but a few complete files are available at five dollars the set to date.

Those of our subscribers who have continued with us for five or more years have the privilege of a brief sketch of their ancestors being published in our columns free of expense, and we hope they will take advantage of this offer at an early date.

We should be pleased also to have them suggest what would please them in the way of sketch and illustration, as we want a contented and cheerful list of subscribers.

We will stop our growling over personal grievances, but will continue to roast those who are derelict in their duty to the office they may hold, and also use plain English when we think it will help the cause of Patriotism.

As I have at various times mentioned the fact that I have lectured on Colonial Times to pleased audiences, it may have instilled a longing in the hearts of my readers to hear one of my discourses, and there is no reason why they cannot do so if they will only interest themselves enough to mention to the local committee in their town that they would be glad to have me appear on the regular Lyceum, Chautauqua or Y. M. C. A. course. A word of this kind from my readers would help me in my efforts to teach Patriotism and American History.

Those of my readers who live in Rhode Island can hear Colonial Times on December 4, when I appear at the Matthewson Street M. E. Church, under the auspices of the Atwell Entertainment Bureau.

We announce with regret the deaths of two notable men, both of whom were friends of the SPIRIT OF '76, and its efforts. The first to pass away was our Vice-President General S. A. R., Benjamin Blake Minor, of Virginia, an enthusiastic worker in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He lived a good life, and a long one, and his reward has come to him.

"Hezekiah Butterworth!" What memories it brings to us of boyhood's days, when we gathered a knowledge of American history, written in so pleasing a style that we did not know it was study. Then the patriotic fervor he could put into his stories, either poem or prose. His works will live for long, and the coming generations will miss his old-time enthusiasm. I knew him as a "soft-spoken, cheerful and good man, and the world has been made better by his stay."

## STAMFORD, CONN.

HORACE'S EPODES, ODE II.

BY REV. G. S. PLUMLEY, D.D.

**H**APPY the man who, far from business, found  
 The sea girt shore of old Long Island Sound.  
 He leaves Wall street, with all its din and row  
 To taste the cream of his pet Jersey cow.  
 He grafts his trees and trains his Concord vine,  
 And treats himself and friend to currant wine.  
 He, from the store the busy bee swarm makes,  
 Enjoys their honey on his buckwheat cakes.  
 Or, when red Autumn glowing verdure wears,  
 Feasts on the Seckle or the Bartlett pears.  
 Oft, fled the town, beneath a leafy vine,  
 He stretches out at his full length supine,  
 Sends from his pipe blue clouds and rings afar,  
 Or, frugal puffs from a Key West cigar.  
 Meanwhile bright waters glide with soothing sound,  
 And warbling birds re-echo music round.  
 Let others, 'mid November's wintry airs,  
 Scour through the woods for coots, and coons and bears,  
 He seeks at eve his home and social ties  
 To revel on his mince and pumpkin pies,  
 Amid these scenes are all his cares forgot,  
 While loving wife and children bless his lot.  
 His wife, as nearer speeds the homeward train,  
 Hastens forth to meet him down the shaded lane;  
 An open fireplace sheds its welcome flare,  
 The kettle sings its song, the toast is there.  
 This simple meal with her more praise will win  
 Than Blue Point oysters, game, or terrapin.  
 Not turbot which the foamy ocean's toss,  
 Not fat roast turkey with cranberry sauce,  
 He says, not grouse or woodcock can combine  
 To make a banquet so complete as mine:  
 When wife and children round the frugal board  
 Brings smiles and love, I envy not the hoard  
 Of Vanderbilt or Gould, be theirs the wealth,  
 Mine are the joys of innocence and health:  
 Even they, with all increase of cent per cent.,  
 If on real, solid satisfaction bent,  
 Will to Stamford town from stern business roam,  
 And only there find bliss in such a home.  
 Far from electric cars and stuffy flat,  
 Rats, mice, and bugs, mosquitoes and all that.  
 Then, week by week, a trifle I'll put by,  
 And from foul streets and fetid odors fly,  
 Own my own humble roof, with comfort blest,  
 Work in the town, but in the country rest.  
 Rejoice when moil and toil and labor end,  
 That the town's suburbs relaxation lend,  
 Save me from landlord's thrall and rent's annoy,  
 And give to every day sweet hours of joy.

Students of American naval history are so familiar with John Paul Jones as the warrior or "sea-wolf," that a description of him as the genial friend enjoying the quiet hospitality of a New England family puts him before the reader in a new light.

Yet it is this phase of his character that is best known in Portsmouth, Maine, where he gathered men for his crew while getting the *Ranger* ready for sea.

In the old town of Berwick, now known as South Berwick, (which is not far from Portsmouth), tales of the kindly nature of "Paul Jones" are among the cherished traditions handed down among the old families, and related to the children during the long winter evenings.

WHAT THE MINUTE MEN MAY EXPECT  
ON THEIR TOUR OF EUROPE.(Paris *Herald*, Sunday, July 2.)

If Francis Scott Key could have heard the British soldiers sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" as "The Ragged Continentals" heard the soldiers of the King sing "Yankee Doodle" last night, with all the fervor in which they later rendered "God Save the King," how incredible it would have seemed!

Yet not only did this happen when the Queen's Westminster Rifles welcomed the visiting delegates from the Seventh Regiment, New York, who have come over to compete with them for the Sir Howard Vincent Trophy, but the hosts actually sang the Yankee songs through a second time.

This had been a great evening for the Seventh. To begin with, there was a dinner given in their honor by Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., Honorary Col. of the Queen's Westminsters, at his residence in Grosvenor Square.

Among those invited to meet them were: Colonel Trollope, Lord Cheylesmore, Mayor of Westminster; General Sir Alfred Turner, General McKinnon and Colonel Tozer, of the Yorkshire Engineers. During the dinner Sir Howard's Welsh bard, a venerable harper, played Welsh airs. Sir Howard, towards the close, toasted the King and President. Afterwards the party drove to the Queen's Hall, Buckingham Gate.

There was a reception in the officers' mess, after which the visitors were conducted into the drill hall, which was profusely decorated with British, American and Japanese flags. The men of the regiment lined the way and cheered ~~lustily~~ as the visitors passed. The latter took seats on the platform with the officers of the Westminsters and the representatives of the staff of the Royal Dragoons, the King's body guard, the Westminster Dragoons, the Scottish Volunteers, the Finsbury Rifles and a host of the volunteer organizations of the capital.

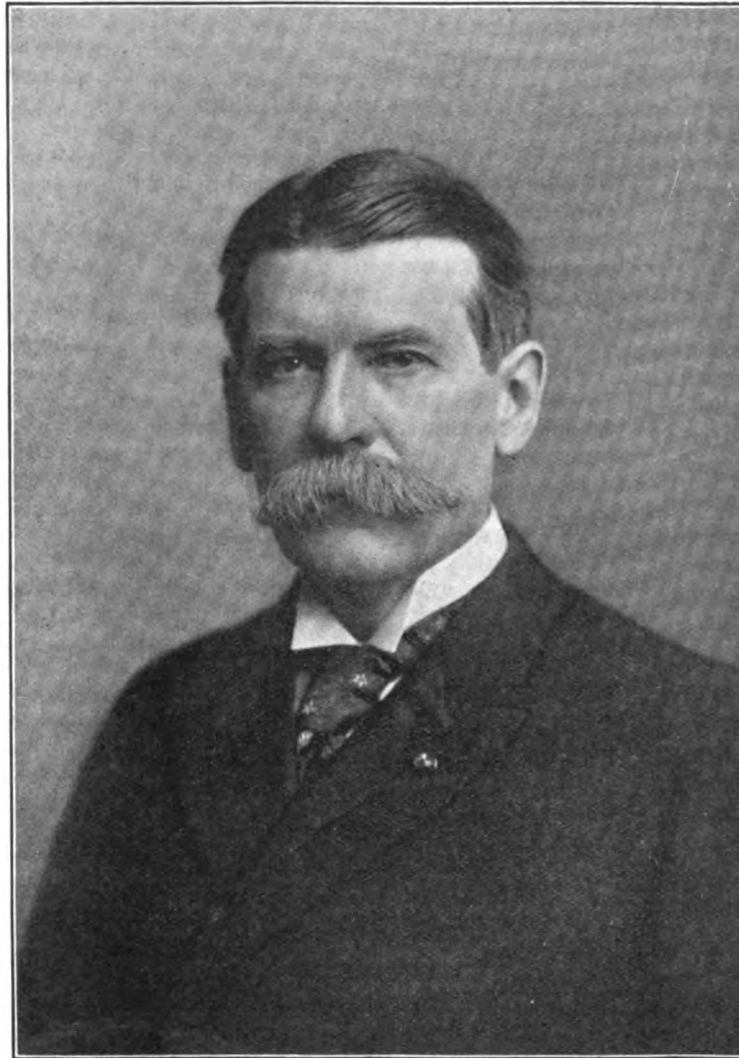
Major Beacom, the American military attaché, was also present. After the regimental band had played an American two-step, Sir Howard, in a speech which was punctuated by frequent cheering, expressed the most cordial sentiments for the visitors, the Seventh Regiment, and the American people, and finally toasted the latter and Mr. Roosevelt, amid the wildest enthusiasm.

Captain McLean responded, toasting the King and his people, and a loving cup was passed around. The band then struck up "Dixie," which the men of the Queen's Westminsters sang lustily.

During this Sergeant Short and Lieut. Barnard, of the Seventh, ventured off the platform, when they were caught up by the enthusiastic Britishers, and carried shoulder high about the hall. Capt. Adj. Falls, of the Seventh, then toasted the hosts. He and his men gave three cheers, and the regimental yell, which astounded the Londoners. Then after "God Save the King," and a repetition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," the visitors left the drill hall and were cheered as they departed.

For the first time in history a detachment of American militia men were reviewed by an English monarch when the Seventh were in England.





### GENERAL HORACE PORTER

Ex-Ambassador to France, Ex-President-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Deserves credit for his personal efforts in returning to America the remains of John Paul Jones, sometime Commander of the American Navy.

General Horace Porter, who has served nearly eight years as ambassador to France, has been decorated with both the grand cross of the Legion of Honor and the medal of honor which the Congress of the United States awards to heroes of the battlefield. General Porter had an unusually brilliant military career. He was educated at Harvard University and West Point Military Academy, and entered the Union Army on the outbreak of the civil war. He was brevetted captain in 1863 for gallant services at the capture of Fort Pulaski, where he had command of the siege batteries. In the same year he was in the Tennessee campaign, being engaged in the advance on Tullahoma, the passage of the Elk River and the battle of Chickamauga. It was for gallantry in this battle, where he led regiments up to an important point and held it at a critical stage of the contest, that he was awarded the medal of honor. He won promotions rapidly, and was a brigadier general at the close of the war, though then only twenty-eight years old. It was in 1863 that his connection with General Grant began.

He was ever afterward on the most intimate terms with Grant. He served as assistant secretary of war when the general was head of the department, and when the great military leader became president was his private secretary for a time. All through the remainder of Grant's life he was a close friend.

About three years ago Ambassador Porter paid a visit to the White House and met a colored functionary named Jerry Smith, who had been at the executive mansion since Grant's time. No one greeted the diplomat more warmly than old Jerry, who said to a bystander:

"Does I know Gin'al Horace Po'tah? Waal, I reckon dey ain't no one knows de gin'al better 'on ole Jerry. Why, honey, he was de pres'dint's secretary fo' de longest time, an' mos' de same as one of de family.

"Does I know Gin'al Po'tah? Waal, I reckon I ain't helped any man wif his ovalcoat as often as I done help Gin'al Po'tah. Such a boy to be a gin'al, too, but dey do say he was one of de bravest officers in de wah. An' I says, de pres'dint he sot a heap by him, an' de gin'al sot a heap by de pres'dint, and' de pres'dint knowed a brave man."

## THE DISCOVERY OF THE HISTORIC HUDSON.

A. ELWOOD CORNING.

Although other navigators visited our shores before that discoverer and hero, Christopher Columbus, yet he was the first to reveal the mysteries beyond the dark and gloomy waters, and to-day every race and country loves to recognize the broad horizon which bound his vision and the marvelous scope of his genius. He brought new life, new intelligence and new spirit into the times, and to-day those ideas and principles are centered in one grand and great Republic whose influence, power, prosperity, freedom and enlightenment are the wonder and esteem of the civilized world.

Likewise the noble Hendrick Hudson was the first one to point his ship, the "Half Moon," toward the mouth of one of the largest and noblest rivers in the United States, and began to ascend it in view of finding a passage and shorter route to the East Indies. And the incidents which brought him into the river and the wonderful bewilderment on the part of the savages as they beheld the great sea monster approaching them is more than a passing interest, though the tale has been thrice told. In a few years, when the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson is celebrated, the old scene of the famous voyage will be brought to the minds of the people, and they will, as it were, look back to that day and say, "But for the name and genius of Hudson the river would not have been discovered so early, and the province of New Netherland would never have been."

The Hudson is the only river which recalls the discoverer, yet many years have elapsed since our rivers were first discovered flowing through their grand but lonely courses.

When we go back to the very inchoation of our history, we find that Hendrick Hudson could not claim all the honors of the discoverer, though most of the garland of praise and honor belongs to him.

It seems that in the early spring of the year 1524, a ship bearing the name of "Dauphine," flying the colors of old France, and commanded by John da Verrazano, the Florentine, came sailing around the coast of the new continent from the north, and while resting the eye on the new panorama, with its wild people, with their dark complexions, and noting in particular the fine old forest and flowers which gave out their perfume, Verrazano came at last to a very hilly region.

He remained in New York harbor for some few days when a violent contrary wind, as the navigator describes it, blew in from the sea, and forced them to leave the beautiful region.

Verrazano gives us the first account, written by a European hand, of the beautiful and famous Hudson.

Had the navigator not been driven back by the storm which he speaks about, he might have ascended the river and thereby secured for himself the name and fame of the discoverer.

After he returned home he often spoke of the "River of the Steep Hills," and it was indeed a very descriptive name; for from its mouth to its source we find the abrupt cliffs of the Palisades and the high and noble regions of the Highlands, the Catskills and the Adirondack Mountains, which add much to the other beauties of the noble river.

Nearly a century passed by. The beautiful river, with its rising and falling tide, still continued to flow on. The red men, with their old-time, sacred Indian rites, still enjoyed their freedom on the banks of the

"River of the Steep Hills." Year after year came and went, and no pale-face appeared in their waters.

But ere another century opened, there came the ever onward movement of civilization which has come down to us a blessed heritage, making America the grandest country the sun ever shown upon. It was eleven years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, that the "Half Moon," a Dutch ship, came sailing along the coast, and entered New York harbor in 1609.

Illustrious Hendrick Hudson, explorer and cavalier of the ocean, who in the service of his countrymen had twice tried to find a shorter route by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific than the one discovered by Magellan, which was around the southern part of our American continent!

Now in the employ of the Dutch Company, although himself an Englishman, he was making his third attempt. Who could become more fittingly the father of a colony in the new world than he? Nor where could the new colony be planted more beautifully than at the mouth of the broadest and noblest of American rivers, with its magnificent and picturesque hills and landscape.

It was in the late summer or early autumn when Hudson first put off anchor just within Sandy Hook, and saw, as stated in his note book, "Many salmon and mullets and rays very great." The next day was Friday, September 4, and as it was a very warm but pleasant day, they went more into the harbor, the ship being soon visited by canoes full of native warriors.

Hudson purchased from the savages oysters and beans, but they were not allowed to come on board.

The first Sunday, which fell on September 6, was a red-letter day for the explorers. It was not celebrated by an ovation, but was sadly marked by bloodshed.

As the narrative runs, two canoes of Indians, one with fourteen men, the other with twelve, attacked the boat's crew, and one man belonging to the "Half Moon" was shot in the throat by an arrow, killing him instantly. The dead seaman was buried on Sandy Hook. After that the savages were watched more closely.

About a week after this incident occurred, September 13, the "Half Moon" began slowly to ascend the nameless stream. The weather was clear but warm.

Hudson was in the river thirty-one days, and twenty-eight, as his journal stated, were clear and warm; two are not recorded, and only one, which was the last day, was stormy. On the 15th of September they passed through the Highlands, and there they found, "Very loving people, and a very old men, and were very well used." All along the route they were visited by canoes of Indians, who put out to intercept or at least gaze upon the "yacht" of the voyagers at a little nearer range.

One can fancy if they will the great sea monster as she sailed quietly up the broad river, and was seen for the first time in the full splendor of midday brightness. It must have presented a scene of strange and solemn beauty. The memories of those days, with its early inhabitants, its pine-clad rocks and its unparalleled history of achievement, all cluster around us to-day and remind us of long ago when our country was an unbroken wilderness, and when the savage roamed about undisturbed.

But the times and conditions are changed. Instead of the red man, we see the industrious and progressive American.

In place of the wild forests we behold the cultivated ground and beautiful abodes of the white man. All these things have changed with that ever desirable quality which we call knowledge.

After passing through the Highlands, with their

ever-changing scenery and the magnificent river-banks where grow in abundance those wild grapes which filled the air at that time of year with their spicy perfume, Hudson ascended still further up the river, and anchored one moonlight night near the flourishing city which now bears his name. And so day by day he pursued his journey until he reached the present city of Albany, the capital of New York State.

Here it was that the first recorded instance shows us that that fated poison, which has broken up families and degraded the human race and pulled many a man down from a high place and power to the very lowest walks of life and cause a stain upon his character which can never be removed, was given to the American Indian.

At a later day both the Dutch and English traders grew rich by selling the fatal fire-water to the Mohegans. The savage of this part of America had never tasted of any intoxicating liquors until they met the Europeans.

After reaching Albany he found that the river was so shallow that it was found necessary to explore a little higher up in a small boat, but finding no clue to the mystery he prepared to descend the beautiful nameless stream. At noon on Monday, September 23, the "Half Moon" started on her homeward way down the river. No doubt as attractive as the river and the country looked, Hudson must have been disappointed in not finding the desired route, but if he could have dreamed the vision of seeing the modern Flying Dutchman or a swift train sweeping up and down on either side of the river, it would have opened in his heart a joy profound in being the discoverer of the "River of the Steep Hills."

Twelve days after the "Half Moon" started down the river she came out of "the great mouth of the great river" and "steered off into the main sea, on a direct course toward England."

When the navigator reached Amsterdam, and in making his report of the voyage, he spoke of the grand river that he had explored as the "Manhattes, from the name of the people who dwelt on its mouth."

The "Half Moon" never came back to the "River of the Steep Hills," for shortly after she was wrecked at the Island of Mauritius, nor did the Dutch make any more attempts to find a northwestern passage from ocean to ocean, but they did send ships to the beautiful country and noble river which Hudson had revealed to them.

In those early days the appearance of the river was very lonely; the waters flowing silently between the wooded banks save for a solitary trading boat or here and there an Indian's canoe was all that broke the stillness on a calm, clear day.

This voyage is very interesting, and especially to those who live under the stars and stripes.

A few years later Hudson discovered the Bay which bears his name, and there he was set adrift in an open boat by a mutinous crew and left alone to perish in the deep waters of the Bay.

His despairing cry was the Ancient Mariner's:

"Alone, alone, all, all alone;  
Alone on a wide, wide sea!  
And never a saint took pity on  
My soul in agony.

\* \* \* \* \*

So lonely 't, that God himself  
Scarce seemed there to be."

Thus the name of Hendrick Hudson vanishes from the pages of history, but his fame as the exponent and explorer of the most important and beautiful river still lives on, presenting an interesting and delightful episode to the student of history.

## THE BASSETT FAMILY.

BY ELEANOR LEXINGTON.

**L**E BAS is a well-known French surname. The Anglo-Saxon form is Bass, Basse, Bassi, Bassus, Bassite or Bassett. Other variations of the name are Bassano, Basselin, Basseville, Bassantien and Bassianus.

It is a popular tradition that the name being of French origin, came from the word bas, meaning, in this connection, short of stature. Before surnames were known, Henry, for example, was a youth six feet—that was an age of giants—therefore Henry was designated le bas. In time the name belonged to him, and to his descendants. Or the name may have originated with Basque. A native of the Basque provinces was spoken of as a Basque, which through corruption became Bass or Bassett. One of the Basque legends has to do with Bass-Andre, a land mermaid who sits in a cave combing her golden locks with a golden comb.

Bassett—the extra "t" was not added until the fifteenth century—is a name found on Battle Abbey roll. William the Conqueror's grand falconer, who accompanied him from Normandy, was Thurstine de Basset; from him are descended all who now bear the name. Cornwall and Devonshire have always been strongholds of the family, and the mines of Cornwall gave them princely incomes. Two distinguished members were Sir Francis Bassett, vice admiral, time of Charles I, and another Sir Francis, time of George III, who was made Baron Bassett as well as Baron of Dunstanville. In the

time of Henry I, Osmund Bassett was judge of all Britain; so was his great-grandson, in the reign of Henry III. Sir Ralph Bassett attended Edward I in the Welsh wars. Our historian mentions the "Castlelet or pile of Bassett" in Tehidy, Wales. This was Sir Ralph's.

Alan Bassett's name appears in Magna Charta among those of the King's counsellors; also his brother Thomas' name. Peter Bassett was biographer of Henry V, and his chamberlain and intimate friend, Fulk Bassett, bishop of London, is remembered in his records of St. Paul's cathedral on account of his gifts to that church. On the pavement of St. George's chapel, Windsor castle, is an epitaph to a Colonel Basset.

The first of the name in this country was William Basset, or Bassite, who came over on the Fortune in 1621. The story is that he intended joining the Mayflower pilgrims, but waited for his bride. He was an educated man and brought his box of books with him—a large library for those days. His name is on the earliest list of freeman—that made in 1663. He was for six years representative to the old colony court; he helped lay out Duxbury, and was in the Pequot war—truly a man of affairs. A son, grandson and great-grandson, were named William, which is a favorite name in the family. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, got his first name from the Bassett family, to which his mother belonged. Ambassador Thomas F.

Bayard's mother was also a Bassett, a granddaughter of Richard Bassett, governor of Delaware, and member of the convention of 1787, which framed the United States constitution. He was the first to cast a vote for the removal of the capital from Philadelphia to Washington.

Another William Bassett, settler, was aged nine when he reached these shores in the good ship *Abigail*. John Bassett came from England to New Haven in 1643. Robert Bassett was another immigrant ancestor. Thomas Bassett came over in 1634 on the ship *Christian*, and settled in Connecticut. Another progenitor of the American family of Bassett was Joseph.

The Bassetts have always taken prominent parts in the nation's development. They helped to subdue both forests and Indians, and were to the fore in revolutionary times. Their war record goes back many centuries. Was not Sir Philip Bassett a doughty warrior, who, when called upon to surrender, declared that he would never yield so long as he could stand upright. His blood flows in the veins of the Marshal of England through his daughter, who married the Earl of Norfolk, in the time of Charles I. Sir Philip married for his second wife the daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, who was the widow of the Earl of Warwick.

One of the Revolutionary heroes was Abraham Bassett, who was in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. Over one hundred and fifty Bassetts from Massachusetts alone were in the Revolution.

There is hardly a State in the Union that cannot boast of a Bassett within its borders, and when the family meet in annual conclave—usually at Boston—it is with the sublime satisfaction that there are so many of them, and that they are all so good-looking and well-behaved. This is a quotation from a speech at one of the meetings, where much that is flattering and nothing that is disagreeable enters into the programme for the day—but this is the way of family reunions. With George Eliot, we all agree that it is a fine thing for a child to grow up with the idea that the stars belong to his father's dooryard. One Bassett, who came to a meeting without a pedigree, or at least of so little account, as he said, that he brought it in his vest pocket, was made president of the association, so strong was this appeal for sympathy.

Many anecdotes are retailed at these meetings; one of the best is that concerning a forefather, who was so appreciative of his wife's skill in the culinary line that he is said to have inscribed upon her tombstone: "My wife Marthy, her picked-up dinners were a perfect success."

Domestic bliss was not the lot of Elizabeth Bassett, daughter of William, the first settler, but then she did not have the luck to marry a Bassett, but a Burgess, Thomas by name. After living together thirteen years they got a divorce, in 1661, the first on record, in the Plymouth colony. Elizabeth's sister, Sarah, married Peregrine White, the first child born of English parents in New England.

The badge worn by the family in reunion is of white satin, stamped with the crest in blue. The coat-of-arms is that borne by the falconer, *Thurstine de Basset*, and are argent, a chevron between three bugle horns, sable. Crest, a stag's head cabossed, between the attires, a cross fitchée, all argent. Motto, "*Gwell Angan Na Chywillydd*"—"Death before dishonor."

It would seem that the motto was a later addition by some of the Welsh members of the family. Another Bassett motto is "*Pro Rege et Populo*." The chevron in heraldry denotes stability. A stag's head cabossed,

vigilance and celerity—that he upon whom the arms were first bestowed was not afraid to stand face to face with an enemy. The cross fitchée is a cross sharpened; at the base—the kind of cross borne by crusaders, who placed it upright in the ground when making their daily devotions.

The first of the Bass family in this country was Samuel Bass, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630. The lineal descendants of John Bass, son of Samuel, the pilgrim, have a claim on the *Mayflower*, for John married Ruth, daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, both *Mayflower* pilgrims. Their descendants may claim membership in the *Mayflower* Society—membership eagerly coveted. "Every lineal descendant eighteen years of age of any passenger on the voyage of the *Mayflower*, which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, or of a signer of the compact, shall be eligible to membership."

Another *Mayflower* pilgrim of personal interest is Richard Warren, whose daughter, Mary, married Robert Bass.

To go back a little, the marriage of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins took place in 1622 or 1623, and was the second or third marriage in the colony.

The popular legend connecting John, Priscilla and Miles Standish has been preserved by Longfellow in "*The Courtship of Miles Standish*." Whether all that is related occurred is doubtful, but perhaps some of the principal points are true—that Captain Standish did turn his eyes toward "the loveliest maid in Plymouth," after the death of his "beautiful Rose of love," is perhaps true. The marriage of Ruth, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, to John Bass, took place February 3, 1657. One of their daughters, Hannah, married Joseph Adams; their grandson was John Adams. Hannah Bass was, therefore, grandmother to one President and great-grandmother to another.

It is curious to note the recurrent connection of the Bass and Alden families. In 1657 we find that John Bass married Ruth Alden; in 1787 Dr. Ebenezer Alden, of Randolph, Mass., married Sarah Bass, daughter of the patriot Colonel Jonathan Bass, and Deacon Alpheus Alden, of North Bridgewater, Mass., married for his third wife Alice Bass, of New Sharon, Me.

The Bass family have their war record. Moses Bass sent six sons to the Revolution. Henry Bass was one of the famous "Boston tea party." The Bass family was connected by marriage with those patriots, the Faneuils, who gave the hall called by their name, Faneuil Hall, or "the Cradle of Liberty," to Boston. Peter Bass III married Mary Phillips, daughter of Samuel Phillips, a prominent bookseller, of whom an old record states "he was the most beautiful man in Boston."

One of the "characters" of the family was Moses Bass—Moses, by the way, was a favorite name, and found in several generations. This particular Moses was of Braintree, Vt., and he never was known to give a direct answer to a question. A neighbor, who recklessly wagered a dollar that he could extort a direct reply from him, lost the bet, for to the query, "Moses, are you going to kill your pigs to-day?"—all preparations were made for the event—the wily youth did not commit himself further than to reply: "I've got to catch 'em first."

The Bass arms are gules, a chevron, argent, between three plates. Crest, a demi-lion gules, resting his paw on an oval shield, in cartouch or charged with a fleur-de-lis azure.

## MISCELLANEOUS

That Liberty Bell is apt to develop some more cracks if it remains in Philadelphia.

An official report from Guam indicates that the society women of that land have no difficulty in dressing on less than \$65 a year.

The Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association will soon begin work on the Indian Road Cemetery and will make it into a park. The old Seneca Mission House on Buffalo street, which was built in 1831, will be moved to the new park.

An interesting record has been compiled by Frank Smith of Dedham, Mass., comprising biographical sketches of the soldiers of Dover (formerly Springfield parish of Dedham). Forty-five families are named, and in several are stories of more than ordinary interest.

Dedication of the Indian Rock tower in Ethan L. Allen Park, Burlington, Vt., will be on August 16, which is "Battle of Bennington Day." The Board of Managers of the Sons of the American Revolution in that State has appointed various committees to perfect plans for this event.

There are 472 colleges in the United States. Eleven of them were founded before the American Revolution, and half of them have been founded since the Civil War. In 1902 there were 88,879 students, five-eighths of whom were males. About one in each 900 of our population is a college student. One in each 1,500 of our population is in a professional school; one in each 125 in a high school, and one in each five of our population is in an elementary school.

There is at least one Daughter of the American Revolution who is of Indian blood. Mrs. Carrie F. Adams, of Fort Gibson, I. T., one of whose ancestors was for forty years chief of the Cherokee Nation. Her husband, Richard C. Adams, is a direct descendant of Captain White-Eyes, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Adams is a Delaware Indian, and for some years has represented his people before the Department of the Interior and the Dawes Commission.

The distress occasioned by the thought that Ambassador Reid must pay more for house rent in London than he will receive in salary ought to be alleviated in some measure by the knowledge that Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary Col. John Hicks, of Oskosh, acquired more surplus from a four-years' term of diplomacy in Peru than he had been able to accumulate from forty years of journalism.

[We might state that our application for a consulship is in the State Department.—Ed.]

For the proposed monument to the memory of Captain William Turner of Boston, which the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts proposes to erect at Turner's Falls, a special committee has undertaken to carry out the plans. This is made up of Mr. Moses Greeley Parker, chairman; Walter Kendall Watkins, J. G. Moseley, Theodore L. Allen, Horace E. Ware and Edward W. Howe, with whom the secretary of the Society, Edward Webster McGlenen, is cooperating in determining upon a suitable inscription for the bronze tablet.

A flag raising took place at Stony Point July 15 in commemoration of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth anniversary of the capture of Stony Point by the Continental troops led by Anthony Wayne.

The flag was presented to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society by Col. H. H. Adams, who has presented a great many flags during the past ten years.

General Fred D. Grant made the presentation speech and it was accepted by Walter S. Logan, president of the Society.

E. Hagaman Hall, secretary of the Society, announced that the Andre lot at Tappan, including the monument erected by Cyrus W. Field, had been acquired by the Society.

### MARKED GRAVE OF MOLLY PITCHER.

The Patriotic Order, Sons of America, has placed a cannon over the grave of Molly Pitcher, the heroine of the Battle of Monmouth, at Carlisle, Pa.

### THE BIGGEST AMERICAN FLAG.

Denver will claim the distinction of owning the biggest American flag in the world. It will be used for the G. A. R.

encampment. It will be 115 feet long and fifty-five feet deep. The union field will be 28 by 35 feet and the stripes will be four feet two inches wide. The stars will be two feet high, and in its making 1,450 yards of bunting are to be used. The flag's weight of 450 pounds prevents it being swung from a pole or hung from a cable between buildings, so it has been arranged to spread it across the front of a five-story building on Sixteenth street.

### WITELAW REID IN LONDON.

The value of Mr. Reid to us lies in his thorough equipment for his work. He has not been taken from a profession whose duties barred interest in the larger affairs of the world, nor from a business where specialized information prevailed. As the editor and conductor of a great newspaper he had been occupied with the very matters which, as an ambassador, he must now watch and consider. The ambassador grows out of the editor, and will be all the more efficient for the journalistic twist to his wrist. We have replaced Mr. Choate, therefore, with a man not only of talents, but of gifts applying particularly to the work in hand.—Washington Star.

### TO PAY WAR OF 1812 DEBT.

All that New York State spent in equipping troops for the War of 1812 will be recovered with interest from the Federal Government.

The United States Treasury Department notified Attorney-General Mayer that an allowance of \$118,585.84 had been allowed to the State. This is the \$20,000 originally expended, with accumulated interest of nearly a century.

The allowance is made by authority of a special act passed by the last Congress, which affects in the same way all States that equipped men for the War of 1812. The money will go into the General State Treasury fund.

### WEARS DRESS 160 YEARS OLD AT CLUB RECEPTION.

A feature of a Colonial reception which was held at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Sniffin at White Plains were the Colonial costumes of some of the society women who attended the affair. The reception was given to the members of the White Plains Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and among the guests was Mrs. Donald McLean, the president-general of the National organization.

Mrs. Susie Potter wore a dress 160 years old, while Mrs. Henry C. Henderson, wife of Colonel Henderson, was attired in a Colonial gown a hundred years old. Mrs. James H. Stafford's gown had passed the century mark, while Miss Amy R. Conklin wore a dress seventy years old, and ten other women wore dresses the combined age of which was over 400 years.

### A PROPER DISTINCTION.

Here is a story that the Rev. Dr. Moxom, of Springfield, tells of John Fiske, which illustrates his frankness:

It seems that one day his wife had to report to him that their son had been guilty of calling Mrs. Jones, a neighbor, a fool, and Mr. Jones a much worse fool.

Prof. Fiske sent for his youngster, and when he appeared in the library said to him sternly: "My son, is it true that you said Mrs. Jones was a fool?"

Hanging his head the boy replied: "Yes, father, I did."

"And did you call Mr. Jones a worse fool?"

"Yes, father."

After a moment's reflection the famous historian said slowly: "Well, my son, that is just about the distinction I should make." —Boston Record.

### SARATOGA BATTLE FIELD.

Senator Brackett of Saratoga has succeeded in having placed in the annual supply bill an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purchase by the State of the famous Saratoga battle field, which is now owned by a private estate. The appropriation was urged by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who last year visited and investigated the possibility of securing the land.

The owners of the property at first placed a prohibitive valuation on it, but finally, in response to patriotic arguments, agreed to reduce their price. It is proposed to restore some of the original landscape features, which have been swept away by modern improvements, and to establish a museum for the revolutionary relics. It is expected that the money for establishing and maintaining this museum will be provided by private contributions.

[The Saratoga Pilgrimage of the S. A. R. had something to do with awakening interest in this project.—Ed.]



### TO MARK THE GRAVE OF CHARLES MORGAN.

The Onondaga Historical Society is to place a suitable marker about the grave of Charles Morgan, a revolutionary soldier, discovered Thursday on the Moyer farm near Liverpool. Morgan is said to have been one of the spies who captured Andre and the original of Fenimore Cooper's renowned character of "The Spy." His wife was buried at Morgan Settlement. Twenty revolutionary soldiers were buried on the Moyer farm.

### TO REBURY POCAHONTAS.

The Southern Historical Society and woman's organizations are finding strong support for a movement they have started to have the remains of Pocahontas brought back from England and reinterred at Jamestown. Virginia women in Washington and Alexandria are supporting the movement, the plan for which has been approved by Old Dominion Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The plan was to have the reinterment take place at the Jamestown Exposition, but it is not thought this can be done. The women are trying to raise funds for the location of the grave of Pocahontas.

It is said that when Pocahontas was dying she expressed an earnest desire to be taken back to Virginia and buried there. It is proposed to have the reburial near the old Jamestown Church, where she was baptized.

### MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS DEAD.

Mrs. Robert Ogden Doremus died at her home, 80 Madison avenue, New York, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Mrs. Doremus was Estelle Emma Skidmore and was born in New York City on May 6, 1830. Her father, Captain Hubbard Skidmore, had served as a gunner in the American Revolution. Mrs. Doremus was thus a Real Daughter of the American Revolution and the only one in the New York Chapter, of which she was at one time regent. She was brought up by her uncle, Charles Avery, the Pittsburg philanthropist. She attended Mme. Mear's school, where Dr. Doremus frequently serenaded her, to the disturbance of the school. They were married in 1850. Mrs. Doremus had a wide acquaintance, particularly among musical people in this country and in Europe, Dr. Doremus being at one time president of the Philharmonic Society. Professional men, statesmen, artists, musicians, actors, and men of letters were always to be found at her parties. Among actors and musicians Dr. Doremus recalled yesterday Edwin Booth, Salvini, Vieuxtemps, Ole Bull, Patti, Tamberlik, Christine Nilsson, Clemence de Vere, Camilla Urso, Adelaide Phillips, and Campanini.

### DEATH OF WILLIAM CLARK OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

In the death of Mr. Clark, the Kansas City Chapter Sons of the Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars lost one of their most valued members.

He was born in Cleveland, O., April 15, 1848, and comes of a long line of patriotic ancestors. His grandfather, Stephen Bingham, was Ensign of 1st Co. 12th Regiment of Conn. Militia in 1776, and Geo. Clark, his paternal ancestor, was Deputy to the Gen. Court of Conn. for over four years. In recognition of this latter service Mr. Clark was a member of The Society of Colonial Wars.

At the time of his death he was President of the United States Trust Company, and advisory member, for Missouri, of the Republican National Committee. He was a personal friend of President McKinley, Mark Hanna, Governor Myron T. Herrick and other prominent men of Ohio. His personal relations with these men were responsible for his selection as the Missouri member of the Advisory Committee of the Republican National Committee during the two McKinley campaigns. He accepted the same place during the Roosevelt campaign at the request of Mr. Roosevelt and George B. Cortelyou.

Mr. Clark organized the sound money league of Kansas City, which had 17,000 members.

He married Kate E. Rockwell, whose sister is the wife of Lieut. Gen. Chaffee of the U. S. Army.

The funeral of Mr. Clark was a large one, and was attended by members of S. R. and D. A. R. Societies, also the Masonic and Knight Templar fraternities.

The following resolutions were drawn up by Missouri's National D. A. R. Vice-President General, Mrs. John R. Walker:

"The Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution extends to Mrs. William B. Clark tenderest sympathy in this her hour of supreme sorrow.

The keystone of the arch is broken, but memory will build up, renew, and sanctify—so harmonious, so complete was the life of William Bingham Clark. In his extensive

and varied circle of business, political, charitable, social and religious interests, he was prominent and active. By nature and attainments, qualified in all these differing responsibilities to stand first, he early reached his goal. Within his grasp was the fruition of busy years—the well-earned rest. He has attained it in that other land, that better land, in fulfillment of the promise given to those who walk uprightly; "Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord from henceforth that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

To you, his beloved wife, how comforting the assurance that you shall meet again; again walk hand in hand.

To his sons, he has left an example that should in all things guide their feet into right paths, and serve as an incentive to noblest and highest effort; a priceless heritage.

RESOLVED; That this tribute to the memory of William Bingham Clark be placed on the records of this Chapter; a copy sent to the family; to the press of the city; to the American monthly magazine, and SPIRIT OF '76."

EMMA S. WHITE,

Historian Elizabeth Benton Chapter, D. A. R.,

### DEATH OF WILLIAM R. ALLING.

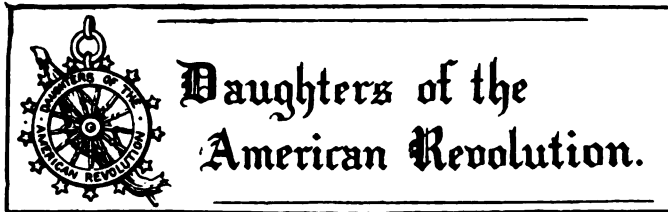
Mr. William R. Alling, a prominent citizen of Newark, N. J., president of Alling Co., manufacturing jewellers, died at his home, Broad street, Newark, July 17. He is survived by his widow and two sons, John D. Alling and Madison Alling. William Robinson Alling was born June 10, 1831, at Madison, Ind., and came to Newark and entered the employ of his uncle. Afterwards in 1856 he entered the firm of Alling Bros. jewellers, Broadway and Cortlandt street, New York. He founded the Jewellers' Protective Union in 1877 and was its president until three years ago. Mr. Alling was a member of the Washington Association of Morristown, the New Jersey Historical Society and the Lawyers' Club of New York. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Newark. They came from Connecticut. He was married in Newark in 1859 to Emma Louise Downing.

William R. Alling was the son of the sixth John Alling, who graduated from Princeton College, 1817, studied law under Counsellor Elias Van Arsdale and removed to Indiana. He was direct descendant of Roger Alling, born in England, emigrated to New England, 1639, and settled in New Haven, 1639. Records show he at once took a lead in affairs of the Colonies, and November 29, 1641, was admitted a member of the bar. His first recorded act is found in his signature to the Plantation Covenant, June 4, 1639. He was often called upon to appraise estates and damages, to act as arbiter in the settlement of disputes, held many offices of trust, was a Custom House Officer, a Collector of the "Colledge Corne," a sergeant in the First Military Company, was the first and only elected Treasurer of the Colony, until chosen a Deacon in the First Church in 1669, which office he held until his death. Lieutenant Samuel Alling, 2d, oldest son of Sergeant Samuel, 1st, and grandson of Roger, 1st, born in New Haven, 1668; removed with family to Newark, 1701, and in 1703 Samuel Alling was "one of ye Judges for ye Inferior Court of Common Pleas for ye County of Essex, New Jersey." The residence of Lieutenant Samuel Alling became the Alling homestead, northwest corner Broad and Market streets, and originally contained six acres. On this corner five generations of Allings lived and died. It was known as "Lieutenant John Alling Corner," and later was owned by his granddaughter, Matilda Alling Crane. John Alling, an ancestor, was treasurer of Yale College, 1701 to time of his death, 1717; Rev. James Alling graduated at Harvard in 1679; Captain Daniel Alling fought at Bunker Hill. Captain Joseph, Lieutenant John, Isaac, Lewis, Pruden and Samuel Alling were in the Continental army. John Alling, a minuteman, was in the Regiment of Artificers, commanded by J. Baldwin of Massachusetts, and the others were New Jersey minutemen and members of Wheeler's Company of Grenadiers, April 17, 1776, three months prior to the Declaration of Independence.

One cold winter's day, toward the close of the war, Lieutenant John, with some of his Company, gave a warm reception to a party of British soldiers who were on a foraging expedition. Just in front of the homestead the skirmish attracted the monogenerian, Deacon Samuel, to a window, from which he shouted to his grandson: "Give it to 'em, John!" upon which one cried out: "Shoot the old devil!" but his honored head was spared, and at the age of ninety-five, his tombstone tells us, he went to rest, "adorned with every Christian grace." (See Alling Gen., pages 56-103.)

Captain Joseph Alling is referred to in a paper brought from Washington by the Hon. Alex. M. Pennington, which is now in the Newark Historical Library.

"This is to certify that Capt. Joseph Alling has delivered me an enlistment roll. Wm. Burnet, Nov. 13, 1775."



## Daughters of the American Revolution.

Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., were entertained at a reception given by Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay, charter member and vice-regent of the Chapter, on Saturday afternoon, May 27, 1905, at the old family homestead on Summer Street, Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Fay was assisted in receiving by the Regent, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Hasbrouck, of Knickerbocker Chapter, and officers of Washington Heights Chapter.

Her cousins, Misses Mary Goodrich Fitch, Florence Fitch and Marion Scofield, also assisted the hostess. Mrs. Oviedo M. Bostwick and Mrs. Louis F. Berry presided at the tea table. A substantial collation was served. The table decorations were of bright red carnations and pink roses—flowers everywhere. The Rev. Chas. M. Selleck, D.D., of Norwalk, rector emeritus of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, pronounced peace unto this house in his usual fervid, earnest manner, his beautiful invocation, a sermon in itself. In the absence of Commodore James D. Smith, the vice-regent, Mrs. Fay, presented the speakers. His Honor, Homer S. Cumings, Mayor of Stamford, made a witty address of welcome to the D. A. R., gave the key of the city to Mrs. Fay, and regretted that he did not have more keys to give her. The Spirit of '76, always kind, witty and welcome, hovered like a bright spirit everywhere. Rev. Louis F. Berry, Hon. Walter S. Logan, Hon. Theodore Fitch, Rev. Charles M. Sellick, D.D., made addresses, which were much appreciated. Mrs. Cumings presided at the piano, and accompanied Miss Florence Sammis on the violin. The violin obligato was beautifully rendered, showing both ladies to be accomplished musicians. After the reception many of the guests were invited by Mr. Charles Edey Fay to the dinner and dance at the Yacht Club, where Mr. Logan made a dinner speech. The following were a few of the guests present:

Rev. Chas. M. Selleck, D.D., Rev. Louis F. Berry, Hon. Walter S. Logan, New York, Spirit of '76; Hon. Theo. Fitch, Mr. Richard Jackson, Mr. Mellen, Mayor Homer S. Cumings, Mr. Frederick Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Merryman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hedges Liscom, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Liscom, Mr. Robt. Montgomery, Rear-Admiral Scofield, Mr. G. Coggeswell, Mr. Herbert Bowerman, Harry Scofield, Charles Edey Fay, Mrs. Stamler, Mrs. Lawrence D. Alexander, Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Lambley, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Avery, Miss Myra Martin, Miss Muriella Kramer, Misses Van Voorhees, Lockwood, Ada and Frances Scofield, Miss Louie Cook, Misses Brackett, Vermilye Clark and Liscom Vance, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Minor Lincoln, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Clark, and others.

Memorial Continental Hall was gay with Alabama and Porto Rican palms, American flags and patriotic emblems when a Fourth of July "patriots' meeting" was held under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A large and distinguished audience was present. Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presided, seated in a throne-like chair draped in a silk American flag, and delivered an eloquent address. There was an address by Hon. William E. Andrews, auditor for the Treasury Department.

One of the most notable events of the day, and one which was not on the programme, was the presentation of a life mask of George Washington to the Daughters by Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs, who was the first woman press correspondent in this city, having served as such during the Civil War, and who was better known under her pen name, "Olivia." This mask was made nearly, if not quite, a century ago from the life matrix of Washington, which was made in 1785 by the French sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon. The mask, which was presented by Mrs. Briggs, was for many years the treasured possession of the famous artist, Emmanuel Leutze, who painted "Westward Ho!" and who presented the mask to Mrs. Briggs' husband over a quarter of a century ago. Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston read the address of presentation of Mrs. Briggs, and Mrs. McLean, as president-general, made a graceful speech in acknowledgment of the precious relic. The marine band played patriotic airs and a committee of the local S. A. R. did the honors as ushers.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, while staying at her old home in Frederick, Maryland, appointed a

committee who presented Admiral Sigsbee with a silk flag for the U. S. S. Brooklyn during the vessel's stay at Annapolis, after bringing home the remains of John Paul Jones. The committee were Mrs. Charles H. Terry, regent of New York State Society of the D. A. R.; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, State Regent of New Mexico; Mrs. William K. Tillotson, Mrs. Watson Bowron, Miss E. G. Lathrop, Miss Fuller, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde, Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. M. George Ryttenberg, Mrs. John W. Vrooman and Miss Quimby.

A meeting was held to pay tribute to a woman whom every citizen of Frederick should be proud to welcome back to her birthplace because of the high honor which had come to her, not through intrigue, but because of universal recognition of her ability to fill the place to which she had been elected.

Rev. I. Nevitt Steele, rector of Old Trinity Church, New York, and president of the Maryland Society of New York, spoke at some length of the nature of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the importance of the position of its president, declaring that only one other person in the United States, President Roosevelt, had a larger or more influential following than Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean was given a hearty ovation when she arose to respond to the compliments paid to her.

In an address full of feeling, she expressed her appreciation of the honor paid her, and declared that nothing in the way of distinction which had come to her was more prized by her than this demonstration of the regard of the people of her native place.

An orchestra rendered patriotic airs during the meeting. At its conclusion a number of persons called on Mrs. McLean at the home of her sisters, the Misses Ritchie, where an informal reception was held.

A new chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution was organized recently at the home of Mrs. Henry P. Bailey, 133 Prospect street, East Orange, N. J., by Miss Helen Mecum, of Salem, State Regent of the Order. A large number of representative women of the Oranges were present, and letters were received from many others, who, though unable to be present, were desirous of becoming members.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Herbert Turrell, of Chestnut avenue, West Orange; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James Earle Chasman, of Arlington avenue, East Orange; Registrar, Mrs. Henry Suydam, William street, East Orange; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Etta Drayton, Springfield avenue, East Orange; Treasurer, Miss Edith Brockett, Prospect street, East Orange.

The newly organized Orange Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the second chapter of that Order in Orange, has for its leader a gifted woman, Mrs. Herbert Turrell. For three years Mrs. Turrell has been the representative of the New York City D. A. R. at the Gospel Mission, founded by Mother Bird. Wishing to help the young girls of the East Side, she inaugurated the Law Club and last winter delivered ten lectures.

"My sympathy goes out to the foreigner who comes to this country and has no one to tell him or her of the freedom and beauty of our land," said she to a reporter. "Sharper-witted birds of prey from their own country are ready to sow the seeds of anarchy. The women of this country who have had all the gifts which a Revolutionary ancestry can bestow should endeavor to give to the children of centuries of bondage the enlightenment which comes with culture."

"When a member has taken a whole course of lectures a gold pin is awarded. The pin bears the monogram of P. L. C.—Parliamentary Law Club,—and the insignia of the pin is similar to that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a spinning wheel and flax. The young people have been taught much besides law. They have been taught hygiene, civics, many womanly arts which make home and personal life better."

Mrs. Turrell is a member of the Mayflower Society. Forty Colonial ancestors qualified her for membership in the Colonial Dames of New Jersey, and she is a granddaughter of Isaac Collins, the first man to publish the Bible in New Jersey. The Colonial Governors from which the new Regent is descended are Governor John Coggeshall and Governor John Coggeshall, Jr., John Easton, Nicholas Easton, Henry Bull and William Robinson. There may be many women in this vicinity descended from one or more of those Rhode Island men, and probably the ranks of the new organization will be recruited from their number.

A course of lectures in Italian will be given the Italian colony in Orange by the D. A. R. Chapter next fall, and the winter will be spent in poetical work.

Ravalli Chapter, D. A. R., of Hamilton, Montana, held its first public reception on Washington's Birthday.

The beautiful home of Mrs. McCrackin, one of the State Vice Regents, was thrown open for the occasion.

The house had been appropriately and handsomely decorated with flags and patriotic colors. The members of the Chapter acted as hostesses, nearly all in costumes of "ye olden tyme." This Chapter is but two years old, but makes up in enthusiasm what it lacks in numbers.

A table in one of the parlors was filled with a collection of very interesting relics, many of them dating back to the Revolution. This was a surprise to some, as one does not look for many genuine Revolutionary relics in the heart of the Rockies, so far distant from the scenes of those stirring times.

In a "red, white and blue" dining room, delicious refreshments were served.

Several musical selections were given during the afternoon, at the close, all joining in singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

About sixty ladies were entertained, and all reported a most enjoyable time.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Colonial Chapter, New York State, Daughters of the Revolution, celebrated Flag Day by a trip to Hillburn, N. Y., where the members were entertained by Mrs. Robert J. Davidson. The perfect day brought out a large representation. Mrs. Percival Van Orden, of Suffern, read a paper on "Historic Spots in the Neighborhood." Miss Jessie Mook sang several songs. Luncheon was served, to the accompaniment of patriotic airs by a string orchestra, after which the party drove through Tuxedo Park, passing over the road taken by Washington on his march from West Point to Valley Forge. Visits were made to the Memorial Tablet erected by the Ramapo Valley Chapter, D. A. R., to Lookout Point, and to the Augusta Forge, where the chain which was stretched across the Hudson in the Revolution was made.

Mrs. William H. Hotchkiss is regent of the Chapter. The committee on arrangements consisted of Mrs. John O. Barnes, Miss Josephine Wandell, and Mrs. Henry Wm. Heifer.

The State Regent, Mrs. John H. Abeel, was one of the party.

### SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Boston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at the April meeting appointed a committee consisting of Allen Burdick, Frederick G. Bauer and Calvin Lord to consider the question of publication by the chapter of a "Boston Chapter Book," with instructions to report at the October meeting. This committee was further instructed to report concerning these following matters: First, as to material available; second, as to probable cost of volume. As it is essential that each member of the chapter should aid the committee in every way possible, that it may not be delayed in its work, members are asked to send the chairman of the committee, Allen Burdick, at his residence, 772A Dudley street, Dorchester, certain helpful and necessary information at an early date; not later than September, and earlier if possible. This information concerns, first, all historical papers, family letters, diaries and other manuscripts relating particularly to the revolutionary period, that the members may have on hand, or that they may know of such material in the possession of others; and also if these papers and manuscripts have ever been published or given to the public in any form. The committee also asks for a brief story of the life and services of the revolutionary ancestor or ancestors from whom the chapter members claim descent. It is considered important that these accounts should include details not given in the records published by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution. For instance, there should be the parentage and name of the immigrant ancestor, the place of settlement, the date of marriage and names of the children, etc. It may be that the chapter will decide not to incorporate genealogical material in the volume, but the committee wishes to have it on hand in case it is needed.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

ZAMBOANGA, July 11, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Cornish.—I received your welcome letter of March 29th, and was very glad to hear from you again.

I was pretty well fagged at that time, and during the latter part of May, and the most of June I was just able to get around; but I kept pegging away, and now feel so much better that I hope to be able to stay out my tour and not have to apply to be ordered home.

I have reported that service here is attended with such a loss of vigor of body and mind that the usefulness of medical officers and corps men is greatly impaired after a long tour, and they

should be returned to the United States, as the line are, after two years' service in the islands.

Colonel Philip Reed, 23rd Infantry, has returned home with his regiment, which will be stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. He visited us several times, and is a hustler. He has raised tomato plants from the seeds of canned tomatoes, and cherry trees from the pits in canned cherries, and performed other remarkable stunts. Just before he left he assisted in organizing, or, more strictly speaking, he organized "The Military Order of Moro Campaigns," which started with quite a large charter membership.

I could find only one Manila postal card, and that I sent you. Zamboanga photographer was going to print me some from my views, but he committed suicide by putting a bullet into his brain, and jumping into the Straits of Basilan.

Please give my best regards to Mrs. Cornish, and remember me to all my friends of the S. A. R.

Yours very sincerely, WM. H. CORBUSIER.

MOBILE, ALA., August 3, 1905.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, New York.

Dear Sir.—Please send me 25 S. A. R. buttons, and the bill, and I will remit at once.

Very truly,

J. W. WHITING,

Pres. Ala. S. A. R. Chapter.

[What has happened to the Secretary-General that applications come to the SPIRIT OF '76 for supplies? Supplies for the S. A. R. are to be had from A. Howard Clark, Secretary-General National Society, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.—Ed.]

BARTOW, FLA., August 4, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish, Secretary,  
New York City.

Dear Sir.—Please send me blank application for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, also three supplemental applications, and information about qualifications for, and election to, membership in the society.

Yours very truly,

For membership in the Florida S. A. R. apply to Mr. W. O. H. Sheppard, Secretary, Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. Louis H. Cornish, COLUMBUS, O., July 24, 1905.  
Editor "Spirit of '76."

Dear Compatriot.—Herewith please find draft on New York for \$1.00 to pay subscription. You are a chronic complainer, Captain. Don't growl so much. Grin and bear it. We all have our ups and downs. I once heard the publisher of a great city daily say he never employed an editorial writer who had a grievance, for it was sure to crop out.

You are young yet—a mere boy, I may say—and who knows what may turn up in thirty or forty years. So pitch in. An old farmer once remarked, "There's no tellin' the luck of a lousy calf."

Fraternalty yours, JAMES H. ANDERSON,

President Benj. Franklin Chapter,

of the Ohio Society S. A. R.

Vice-President General of the National Society, S. A. R.,  
1899-1900.

NORFOLK, VA., August 8, 1905.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, New York.

My Dear Mr. Cornish.—Please find here enclosed my check for \$2.00 to cover subscription to the "SPIRIT OF '76" for two years.

It has been my intention to write you on the subject of the last issue, but being quite busy, I have put it off from time to time.

The editorials of that issue were indeed refreshing, and were greatly enjoyed by both Mrs. Trice and myself, and let me suggest that you repeat the effort, as I take for granted that you have several hundred other subscribers as equally anxious to hear from you through that channel as I am.

I hope that you will take advantage of the first opportunity to come down to Norfolk, assuring you of a hearty welcome.

I am, Yours very truly, H. H. TRICE.

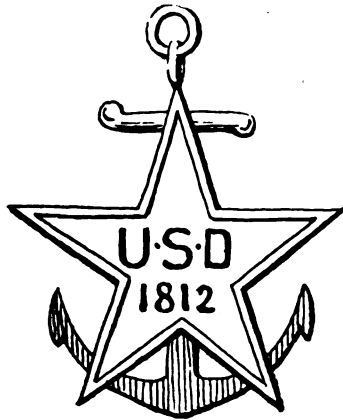
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 26, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Cornish.—We had a very interesting memorial service on Sunday evening, 18th inst. An eloquent oration was delivered by Prof. Wm. K. Wickes, Historical Gen'l. Appropriate music, including "The Sword of Bunker Hill," was rendered. I should have mentioned the introductory address of Rev. Mr. John Depeu, which was very appropriate. The graves of the Revolutionary patriots had been decorated that morning with the "Betsy Ross" flags in all our city cemeteries, and also those of Fairfield and Stratford. I enclose programme, also clipping, relative to the service. Yours,

H. F. NORCROSS.

Please send me prospectus of your Lectures.

N.



## NATIONAL SOCIETY OF United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

### CHARTER TRUSTEES.

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,  
Mrs. GEO. B. WOODWARD,  
Mrs. JACOB GEORGE ULLERY,  
Mrs. BOWMAN A. MCCALLA.  
Mrs. EDWARD ROBY, Chairman.

New York, President National.

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE,

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Michigan, 1st Vice-Pres. National.  
Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania, 2d Vice-Pres. National.  
Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Massachusetts, 3d Vice-Pres. National.  
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General, Director National.  
Mrs. Willard F. Corkran, Delaware, Rec. Sec. National.  
Miss M. Louise Edge, New Jersey, Cor. Sec. National.  
Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne, Vermont, Treasurer National.  
Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, Texas, Curator National.  
Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, Historian National.  
Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois, Charter Trustee National.  
Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Executive Board of the National Society was held at the residence of the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, at 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, on Thursday, April 6, 1905,—instead of on April 14—the necessary formality of four votes, and the President's signature, as required by the Constitution, having been complied with in order to make this change legal. The request was signed by Mrs. Sullivan Johnson (1st V. P.), Mrs. Flora Adams Darling (Dir.), Mrs. Millard F. Corkran (Rec. Sec.), Miss M. Louise Edge (Cor. Sec.), Mrs. George A. Ludin (Spec. Sec.), and the President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade (Con. Art. IV. Sec. 3, Pars. 5 and 6). The principal business was regarding National and State charters, and their relations to each other, the pins for the "Real Daughters," and the many letters of pleasure and commendation received regarding these; the acceptance of the by-laws and pledges from Kentucky as the newly organized State; preparations for the National Meeting of 1906 to be held in New Orleans, either just before or just after the Mardi Gras, as the local board may decide; the ratifying of the appointment of Mrs. William Mudd Jordan as Organizing President of Alabama; Mrs. Samuel Green's appointment as Organizing President for the State of Washington; Mrs. Charles D. Fraser's appointment as Corresponding Secretary of the National Membership Board, and several details of routine business.

The President National, Mrs. Slade, assisted by the Vice-President National, Mrs. Whitney, called together an informal reception of as many members as could be reached on short notice in the parlors of the New Willard in Washington, D. C., on April 18, from 5 to 6 P. M. Nearly one hundred attended from all parts of the country, including Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, President of Ohio, and Mrs. Western Bascome, President of Missouri. Representatives were present from New York, Wisconsin, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Iowa, Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, Kentucky, Alabama, Washington, Oregon and Tennessee.

A letter of fraternal greeting was sent from the society to the newly-elected President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York (expressing wishes for a continuance of the present cordial and kindly relations between the two societies), signed by the President National and the First Vice-President National. This letter has been verbally acknowledged and confirmed in the same fraternal spirit by Mrs. McLean.

### CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Thomas Brooks Dudley, of Santa Monica, has been appointed Organizing President for the State of California. Among the members there are Mrs. Bowman A. McCalla—who is doing such grand work for the navy at Vallajo—Mrs. Cabell Maddox, Mrs. Blakeman, Miss Fremont, and others.

### MISSISSIPPI.

A very pleasing introduction to the President of this State has come to the headquarters of the society in the form of photographs of herself and of her home; and with these came a letter of hope for the future growth of the society in this State. Miss Lovell, of Natchez, State Regent of the D. A. R.'s for Mississippi, may soon start a chapter in that city. It is uphill work for this patriotic woman to do this work. Kind sisters! give them all the help you can.

### LOUISIANA.

The meeting of March 4 was held at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Sherrouse. This meeting had a double purpose. Besides the regular routine was first, the ceremony of conferring the gift of the National Society—the pins for the "Real Daughters"—the daughters whose own fathers were in the War of 1812. This State Society is especially proud of the fact of having among its members three who are eligible to this honor, viz.: Mrs. Felicia Gaynor Tennant, Mrs. V. Fowler and Mrs. L. M. Harper. The presentation was made by the State President, Mrs. John B. Richardson. The second important object was the consideration of the arrangements for the meeting of the National Society in New Orleans in 1906. The care of the Chalmette monument is never neglected at any of the meetings of this State. It is hoped to complete the same, and both State and National governments will be urged to held in this cause. Another pleasant feature at this meeting was the celebration of the birthday of General Jackson. The President read a short biography, and several members gave interesting accounts of the visit of the General and his wife to this city. They were entertained in old-time splendor, and to them was given a grand hospitality. These stories were authentic, coming to us from our grandparents, whose fund of historical memories seems never to have run short. After adjournment Mrs. Sherrouse entertained in her usual hospitable way.

The next meeting was held on the afternoon of April 14, at the residence of Mrs. Dora K. Miller. There was but little business to transact. A communication was read inviting the members of the society to endorse the movement in favor of high liquor license. After discussion it was unanimously resolved that this would be a method of elevating the morals of the city. Arrangements were made for the May meeting, which is usually in the form of a family picnic to Chalmette, lasting all day—the special feature being a sumptuous lunch in the open air under the old oaks, with their spreading branches laden with the beautiful gray Spanish moss. This meeting always results in much enthusiasm. Mrs. Miller entertained very handsomely, and after adjournment gave a musical treat, consisting of whistling solos and excellent vocal selections.

### MRS. GEORGE WOOD STEM,

Historian for the State of Louisiana.

The May meeting was held on Saturday, May 6, under the moss-covered spreading oaks of Chalmette, where the renowned Battle of New Orleans was fought. Each member carried her own luncheon, and while in the midst of the repast were joined by Mrs. B. C. Whitney, President of Michigan, and First Vice-President of the National Society. The desirable date for the National meeting was discussed. Mrs. Whitney was conducted by Mrs. George A. Williams, Miss Sophie Wright and Miss Helen Pitkin, and made an eloquent address. The arrangement for this yearly custom of holding the May meeting at Chalmette was carried out as usual. Tallyhoes were taken to the grounds. Mrs. John B. Richardson, the President, presided, and the usual routine business was transacted.

### OHIO.

A meeting was held in April at the home of Miss Bechtel, in Cincinnati, to make arrangements for the State Annual Meeting. It was decided that it should be held at the Gibson House on May 16. This programme was carried out on the above date, the State President, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, presiding. Toasts were

given by Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Reynolds, and Mrs. C. A. R. Devereaux. The election resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, Cincinnati.  
 First Vice-President, Mrs. Helen W. S. Dimock, Toledo.  
 Second Vice-President, Miss Joan Minor Kennedy, Cincinnati.  
 Secretary, Mrs. William T. Simpson, College Hill.  
 Treasurer, Mrs. David T. Disney, Avondale.  
 Registrar, Mrs. Alexander Clark, Avondale.  
 Historian, Mrs. Zella Margaret Freeman, Cincinnati.

A resolution of commendation of the action of the National Society with regard to holding the National meetings in the different organized States in the order of their organization was passed. A very interesting report was read from the Peter Navarre Chapter of Toledo.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

A meeting of the Massachusetts State Society was held in Exeter State Chambers, on April 10. Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, ex-State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, made an address, and Mrs. Elizabeth Porter Gould recited a poem entitled "Old Ironsides." Mr. John S. Barrows read a paper on "The Launching of the Constitution." A notice is given in the "Newburyport News" of the pin which the National Society is presenting to the "Real Daughters," and states, after a description of the pin, that the State number is on the back. This is an error. The number on the back of the pin is the number of the "Real Daughter" in the order of her application for the pin, after her right to the same has been proven.

#### MICHIGAN.

Added reports come of the work of this State Society, toward the completion of the monument to General Alexander Macomb, and it is hoped that the dedication services of the same may take place at the time of the National Meeting of 1907. A brief sketch of this noted General is of interest. Born in Detroit, April 3, 1782, his education was commenced in Newark, N. J., in 1790, removing there with his brother-in-law till 1796. In 1798 he joined a militia company in New York, and in 1801 was sent by General Hamilton to study the methods of the British troops stationed at Montreal, was made Second Lieutenant of the U. S. troops of Dragoons, under appointment of President Jefferson, and did recruiting service at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1802 he was sent as Commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in Georgia, made a typographical map of the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, and was subsequently appointed into the U. S. Engineer Corps and made instructor at West Point. Later was made Captain in the Engineer Corps, and constructed the harbor at Portsmouth, N. H., and the works upon the Catawba, S. C. Published a work on the court martial as then enforced. Was advanced to Major—then to Lieu.-Colonel of Engineers. In the beginning of the War of 1812 was appointed Colonel of the Third Regiment of Artillery, crossed the St. Lawrence in company with Col. Winfield Scott, and carried on the campaign of 1813. Was appointed Brigadier-General in 1814, with headquarters at Plattsburgh, N. Y. Canada sent there the veteran corps of Wellington. Macomb was joined by the "Green Mountain Boys" and the militia of New York, and defeated there sixteen hundred of "Wellington's Invincibles" with an army of only fifteen hundred men. Every honor was subsequently shown him. Governor Tompkins presented him with a superb sword, now on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C. New York City presented him the freedom of the city in a gold box, through Mayor DeWitt Clinton, and his portrait was ordered painted. Congress gave him a vote of thanks, and had a gold medal struck which was presented to him by the President, when he conferred upon him the rank of Brevet Major-General. He was then ordered to make his headquarters at Detroit (after an absence of twenty-five years), in command of the Fifth Army Corps. He established the posts of Fort Gratiot, Chicago, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, St. Peters and St. Marys. Was here till 1821, then took command of the Engineer Department at Washington, D. C. In 1827 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and died in Washington in 1842.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual meeting of this State Society was held on May 9, in the gallery of the Plastic Club, 43 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia. The President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, having been detained by a bereavement in her family, the morning exercises were presided over by Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall—the First Vice-President of the State. Almost the first announcement that came after the opening of the meeting was the following telegram: "National Society United States Daughters 1812. State of Pennsylvania. Greetings. Regrets that on account of the sudden death of Lieutenant Ross I cannot attend meeting.

Positively decline to be candidate for any office. Felicia Johnson." A telegram of sympathy was sent in reply. The usual reports were then read, and were very gratifying. Thirty new members had been added during the year. A loving cup has been presented to the Cruiser Pennsylvania. Valuable work among the pensioners has been done by the Surgeon of the State, Dr. Millie J. Chapman, and fifty dollars was voted for the continuance of the work. The society then proceeded to the election with the following result:

President, Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell, Philadelphia.

First Vice-President, Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall, Media.

Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, Harrisburg.

Third Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Marsh, Pittsburgh.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Robert E. Reineman, Pittsburgh.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss Catherine Egle, Harrisburg.

Registrar, Mrs. William H. House, Pittsburgh.

Treasurer, Mrs. James T. Harrity, Philadelphia.

Historian, Mrs. Charles Delany, Media.

Surgeon, Dr. Millie J. Chapman, Pittsburgh.

The newly-elected President was asked to take the chair immediately after the election, and in a few well-chosen words expressed her appreciation of the honor, her hope for the loyalty of the members, and her desire to be faithful to the trust imposed upon her. The first business was the appointment of two from each chapter to look over and correct the by-laws, as was voted at the last annual meeting. A recess was then taken, and the delegates adjourned to the Roosevelt for luncheon, where they were joined by the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade. The opening of the afternoon business session at the Plastic Club was delayed by the Committee on By-Laws not having had time to complete their work. The afternoon session was called to order about 3 o'clock. The proposed amendments were submitted by Miss Catherine Egle—the Corresponding Secretary. The National President took occasion to show where these did not accord with the National Constitution, and they were finally adopted, subject to the correction of the National Society. The National President was then asked to address the meeting, and gave an outline of the scope and purposes and possibilities of the Society, with a greeting to each one, and a welcome of co-operation to the newly-elected President. So many were to take trains that the meeting was adjourned at 4.30 P. M. The rooms were decorated with the National Emblem, and with potted plants and cut flowers, the latter being presented to Mrs. Slade at the close of the meeting. Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, the retiring President, was given the compliment of an election as Honorary State President for life—an honor which she has subsequently declined, as she wished to remain a worker. The by-laws have been revised and corrected by the National Society, and now stand for the executive work of the State.

Dolly Madison Chapter, of Pittsburgh, held a meeting on April 1. Six new members were admitted. The Chapter was entertained by the Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Reineman. The holding of the State annual meeting in Philadelphia was endorsed, and the annual meeting of the Chapter appointed for the second Monday in May. The surgeon, Dr. Millie J. Chapman, made an affecting appeal for the daughter of a soldier of the War of 1812, who is in destitute circumstances, and the Chapter at once assumed the financial responsibility for this daughter as long as she lives. This is holy work. The meeting was opened by the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by the Lord's Prayer, and a paper was given by Mrs. Minnie Ouray Roberts on the "Events of the War of 1812." Miss McKinley sang several solos. Tea was served by the hostess at the close of the session. The annual meeting of this Chapter was held as above scheduled, at the home of the Regent. The election resulted as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Reineman. Vice-Regent, Mrs. William W. Wishart. Recording Secretary, Miss Bertha Fisher. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Samuel B. Griffith. Treasurer, Mrs. John M. Anderson. Registrar, Mrs. Frank B. Wallace. Historian, Miss Mary Rickey. Surgeon, Dr. Millie J. Chapman.

A telegram of greeting was voted to be sent to the State Annual when in session, and a request that the State would co-operate with the Chapter in the effort to place a monument to the American soldiers at Lundy's Lane. A luncheon was given by this Chapter on May 18, at the Country Club. The Regent, Mrs. Reineman, presided, and thirty-eight attended. The Committee of Arrangement were Mrs. Wishart, Mrs. George T. Clarkson, Mrs. Walter Gates and Miss Fisher. Among those who attended were Mrs. Mary C. Duncan, a "Real Daughter," and Mrs. Frank H. Murdoch, an ex-Regent.

The Keystone Chapter, of Harrisburg, held its April meeting at the home of Miss Calder, when the "Real Daughters" were presented with the pins which are the gift of the National So-



ciety. Six received these, all of whom but one, Mrs. F. C. Harrison, of Lewisburg, were present to accept them. They were Mrs. John Kistler, of Carlisle; Mrs. George Bent; Mrs. Samuel Almond, of Selinsgrove; Mrs. Charles Rebeck (not yet thirty years of age), and Mrs. B. B. Waugh. In making the presentation, Miss Catherine Egle, the Registrar, read an article on the services of the ancestor of each recipient. The Chapter was presented with a mahogany gavel (made out of the doors of the old Pennsylvania Senate Chamber), by Mrs. William E. Yoder. Miss Egle presented a beautiful piece of wood-work of historic value. Mrs. Harvey Smith read a paper entitled "The Condition of Continental Europe in 1812." The Regent, Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, gave her always interesting talk on current events, reading Robert Chambers's last poem, "The Kings," showing similar conditions in Europe to-day. She gave an account of the San Domingo and Venezuelan complications, the German Morocco difficulty, the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the Russian crisis. "Springtime" was sung by Miss Worley, and "Shoogy-shoo" by Miss Grace Mayhew. A will of Richard Somers Hayes was read by Mrs. Boggs, giving relics of the War of 1812 to historical societies. A social entertainment was given by Miss Calder at the close of the meeting. Sixteen from this Chapter attended the State Annual. These were Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones (the Regent), Miss Calder, Mrs. C. W. Lynch, Mrs. Robert Holmes, Miss Egle, Miss Boggs, Mrs. Charles A. Kunkel, Mrs. R. A. Lamberton, Mrs. Lillian Farnsworth, Mrs. W. D. French, Mrs. Loveland, Mrs. M. W. McAlarney, Miss McAlarney, Miss Hannah Holbrook and Miss Frayer.

The old Ironsides Chapter, of Media, entertained the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade during her entire stay at the State Annual of May 9 and 10—on the first of these dates at the Idlewild, at Media, and on the tenth at the home of Mrs. James T. Harrity, in Philadelphia. The Idlewild is beautifully situated and managed, and one could not but be happy. Mrs. Frank W. Downing entertained Mrs. Slade at dinner on the evening of the tenth, Miss Nannie Stellwagen being the other guest. A luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Slade on the tenth at the Idlewild, and was a charming affair. The halls and parlors were artistically decorated with boughs of dogwood and lilacs, Mrs. Slade's flowers being American Beauty roses and pansies—the gift of Mrs. Harrity. Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall, the Regent of this Chapter, and the First Vice-President of the State, received the guests. The tables were trimmed in green and white, and in the centre of each was a bouquet of white carnations. There was a fine menu, and everything was done to make each one happy. Among the guests were Mrs. Charles Delany, Mrs. James Harrity, Mrs. Richard Peters, Mrs. Murry, Mrs. Getchel, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Zartman, of Shamokin; Miss Holman, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Hawkes, of Stratford; Mrs. Shelly, of Ambler; Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall, Mrs. Frank W. Downing, Mrs. Walter T. Roach, Mrs. Thomas Sheldon Wilson, Miss Nannie Stellwagen, Miss Helen Ball, of Media; Mrs. James Watts Mercur, of Wallingford; Mrs. John B. Roach, of Chester; Mrs. J. Frank Kitts, of Ridley Park.

Mrs. Slade returned to Philadelphia that night with Mrs. James T. Harrity, to the hospitality of her home and the kindness of her interesting family, and after a drive to many points of interest, left the next day for Baltimore.

The Robert Patterson Chapter was organized on January 9, 1905, in the Council Chamber of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1300 Locust Street. The officers of the Historical Society, knowing that the new Chapter was to be named for General Robert Patterson, popularly known in Philadelphia as the hero of Three Wars, placed at our disposal the use of their hall. As all Philadelphians know, this building was the home of General Patterson from 1835 until his death, in 1881.

The Chapter was formed by the following eleven members:

Mrs. H. C. Knight, Miss Josephine Knight, Mrs. Samuel T. Kerr, Mrs. Charles P. La Lanne, Mrs. S. Howard Smith, Real Daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson, Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell, Miss Louise Hortense Snowden, Real Daughter Mrs. Frank H. Getchel, Mrs. Patrick Gordon Ried.

In the absence of Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, President of the State Society, Mrs. Henry C. Marshall, First Vice-President, presided, and formally authorized our formation. Nominations for officers were made from the floor, and there being but one nominee for each office, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the following officers, who were declared to be elected:

Regent, Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell.

Vice-Regent, Mrs. Samuel T. Kerr.

Secretary, Miss Louise Hortense Snowden.

Treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. La Lanne.

Registrar, Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson.

It was then in order to decide upon the name of the Chapter,

and it was voted that the name should be the Robert Patterson Chapter of Philadelphia. This was carried unanimously.

On May 9, just four months since we organized, we have twenty-three accepted members. Papers have been sent out to six others whom we hope to welcome in the autumn. As most of us have worked together in other organizations, we form a strong and united band, and feel that we can do better work if we keep to our original plan of having only those with us who are personally known to at least two of our members.

We hope to publish records from time to time of the deeds of our heroic ancestors, so that their lives may be a stimulating impulse to the youth of our land to emulate their example.

As Regent of the youngest Chapter I know I am expressing the sentiment of each and every member of the Robert Patterson Chapter when I say we are very proud to have the Pennsylvania State Society of the N. S. U. S. D. 1812 meet in Philadelphia. We are glad to welcome the Dolly Madison Chapter as the namesake of that gracious lady who, when our National Capital was threatened by the flames of our invading foe in August, 1814, saved from destruction many valuable treasures. We are glad to welcome the Old Ironsides Chapter as the namesake of that invincible vessel that never knew defeat, and even after the War was over, when attacked by two British boats, captured them both after a spirited action of forty minutes.

May we be pardoned for mentioning the fact that the Commanders of the Constitution, Hull, Bainbridge and Stewart, were Philadelphians, and they are all buried here?

We bid a hearty welcome also to the Chapter from Harrisburg, with a name that is full of meaning to all of us. What would become of the grand arch of States without a Keystone?

With the Keystone to represent our State Organization, with Dolly Madison to represent the patriotism of our American Women, Old Ironsides to represent our Navy, and Robert Patterson to represent our Army, may we not hope for a realization of our National motto: Liberty and Fraternity.

SARA PATTERSON SNOWDEN MITCHELL,  
Regent of the Robert Patterson Chapter of Philadelphia,  
National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, State of Pennsylvania.

This Chapter gave a luncheon to all the visiting delegates at the Roosevelt, on May 9, the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, being an honored guest.

#### NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of this State Society was held at Delmonico's, in New York City, on May 2. There was a large attendance. The annual reports were read, conferences held regarding the work and prospects and future policy of the Society, and arrangements made that the first meeting in November should take the form of a reception tendered to the President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Philip Carpenter, at Binghamton, N. Y., at the time of the State Federation meeting in November next. Mrs. Carpenter is an honored member of this Society. It was the expressed wish of the Society that the body of John Paul Jones should be laid in New York, since he said when leaving, "Some time I will come back to you." Arrangements were made for any part we might be permitted to take in the ceremonies should there be any on the occasion of the arrival of the body in New York City. The results of the election were as follows:

Third Vice-President, Mrs. Howard Sumner Robbins.

Historian, Mrs. John Albert Baker, of Brooklyn.

Librarian, Mrs. William Warner Penfield, Wakefield, N. Y.

Directors: Mrs. Edward Addison Greely, Manhattan, N. Y. City; Mrs. William Austin Casler, Cape Vincent; Mrs. George Frederick Ralph, Utica.

By a recent amendment to the State By-Laws, officers of the Greater New York City Chapter cannot be officers in the State Society while the headquarters of both are in New York City. This does not affect election as Director or Trustee on either board. The State of New York was officially represented at the funeral services of Hiram Cronk, the (till then) only survivor of the War of 1812, who had just passed away subsequent to his one hundredth and fifth birthday anniversary on April 29. A hastily formed committee from among the State officers, and consisting of Mrs. George A. Ludin, Mrs. Howard Sumner Robbins, Miss M. Elizabeth Lester and Mrs. William Gerry Slade, met the family on their arrival at the Grand Central Depot on the morning of Wednesday, May 17, Mrs. Sarah Rowley, the daughter who had been so long her father's comforter and faithful and loving nurse, now over seventy years of age, her brothers, Philander, William and John Cronk, and the latter's son, Frank. By agreement with Commander Butt the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, State of New York, were to care for Mrs. Rowley during her stay in the city, as she was their honorary member, to whom the National Society had recently presented the "Real Daughter's" pin. Now, at

Commander Butt's request, rooms were engaged for the sons and grandson at the same hotel, The Empire, Sixty-third Street and Broadway, and were made the special care of the committee of this Society while here. The State also sent a beautiful floral piece made in the form of the insignia of the Society. This was placed at the foot of the casket while the body was lying in state at City Hall, and at its head, when he was finally laid at rest in Cypress Hills. At the request of Commander Butt the State President accompanied Mrs. Rowley as her personal attendant on the occasion of the last ceremonies of Thursday, May 18. The family were sorrowful mourners, as sorrowful as if he had been cut down in his prime. "My dear old father," said the daughter, "who never spoke an unkind word, whose life was just a true Christian life—simple and unassuming—had become to me just as the child is to the mother. He looked up to me in trust and faith, and I loved him so, and I am so lonely. What shall I do without him?" It is to be hoped that at least a portion of the pension will be continued to her, for she is lame from her care. For many years she has not been in bed one night. Her father slept during the day; but at night he was restless and needed her constant care. So she has slept in a chair beside his bed, rising at every movement of his. To this unnatural position she attributes the present condition of lameness.

The first annual meeting of the Greater New York City Chapter took place on Monday, April 10, at Delmonico's. The Chapter made a fine showing for so young an organization, and the reports were well worth listening to. The election resulted as follows:

Regent, Mrs. George A. Ludin; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. George B. Wallis, Jr.; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Hillery; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Washington L. Mann; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William R. Hooper; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison; Auditor, Mrs. Thomas Henry Whitney; Treasurer, Mrs. Edgar Parker Holdridge; Historian, Mrs. Emma Frances Rice; Registrar, Mrs. Joseph J. Casey; Assistant Registrar, Mrs. William F. Coford; Chairman for Scrapbook, Mrs. Roswell Lockwood Hallstran; Trustees, Mrs. Edward Addison Greely, Mrs. J. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Louis J. Allen, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. Charles Y. Martin, Mrs. Edward B. Williams, Mrs. Richard Leland Sweezy.

On May 9, the last Trustees' meeting for this season, a luncheon was given to the members of the Chapter's Board by the Regent, at her home. Plans were made for the coming season, and a patriotic fund established with a present nucleus of twenty-five dollars. The Niagara Frontier Chapter, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which Mrs. John Miller Horton is Regent, held a meeting at her home on March 22 to talk over plans for an entertainment to be given some time in June for the patriotic work of the Chapter.

#### IOWA.

New members are being added to this State daily, and it will probably be the next State organized under the able management of Miss Mary Claiborne Key, of Council Bluffs.

#### MAINE.

A sorrow has come to this Society in the death of Mrs. Caroline Kimball Came (a Real Daughter), on April 26. She was a most lovable woman, one of the best of members, and very much interested in the Society. Was one of the councillors last year. The Maine State President adds: "We shall miss her more than I can write." The annual meeting of the State was held on April 5 at the home of the President. There was a good attendance to hear the reports of the committees. The May meeting was held at the home of the Registrar, Mrs. Louise J. McKenney. Arrangements were made for field day, also Memorial Day. On May 16 this State Society presented to the Willard School, of Portland, a picture of Commodore Perry's Victory on Lake Erie. The exercises were most interesting, and largely attended, being wholly patriotic in their nature. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. C. A. Dyer, Maine State President. The picture is a reproduction of the large painting on the wall of the Capitol at Washington, D. C. It was received by one of the pupils, and remarks were made by Mrs. Young, James Otis Kaler and the Rev. Mr. Gilmore. The latter conducted the religious exercises of this State Society on June 18, preaching a sermon on the War of 1812, and its results and influences. Among the patriotic exercises connected with the presentation of the picture were the following:

Singing, "Star-Spangled Banner," Alice E. Dame.  
Recitations, "Stonewall Jackson's Death," Carl T. Eldridge; "Origin of Independence Bell," by Clarence Ashworth; "The National Flag," by Joseph Zang; "Origin of Mad Anthony's Charge," by Walter E. Griffen; "Origin of Old Ironsides," by

Laura A. Gurney, and "Old Ironsides," by Irving Graham. Also the singing of many other National songs. Who can measure the results of this work among the young? This is what patriotic societies are doing,—the best of work among the young.

#### WISCONSIN.

This State has just had its By-Laws printed, with great credit to itself and its officers, and a copy is sent for filing to the headquarters of the National Society. A sorrow has come into the home of the first member of this Society in the sudden death of the father of the first member in the State, one who has been the efficient Corresponding Secretary and capable Registrar since the organization—Miss Mary Beekman Sabin. The sympathies of every member of the Society who has met her are with her.

#### ILLINOIS.

The December meeting of this State Society took the form of a reception given by the President, at her home, in honor of the Society, to its members and a large number of invited guests. Professor Edwin Earle Sparks, of the Historical Department of the University of Chicago, gave a most interesting address on the historical period which the Society commemorates. This was followed by songs of that far-away time, rendered by Mr. Lester Bartlett Jones, who closed with singing "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The rooms were decorated with the French, English and American Flags, and with holly and other Christmas greens. Refreshments were served.

The annual meeting occurred in January, when reports for the year were given by all officers. Also it was decided to make the immediate work of the Society the locating of the graves of soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 buried in Illinois, the verification of their service, and the marking of their graves with the official bronze markers of the Society. As the Illinois Society has but thirty-two members, its funds are necessarily very limited, and therefore it was thought necessary at first to concentrate effort upon one county. McDonough County was decided upon, and Mrs. J. C. Burns, of Macomb, the county seat, was placed in charge of the local work.

As a result, a meeting of the United States Daughters of 1812 in the State of Illinois was held at Macomb upon Decoration Day, Tuesday, May 30. At that time the Society permanently marked the graves of twelve soldiers of the War of 1812 with the official bronze markers of the Society. The exercises of the day were in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, as is usual, the oration being given by Lieutenant-Governor Sherman. By invitation of the Grand Army, the President of the Illinois State Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Robert Hall Niles, of Chicago, delivered an address upon placing these markers on the long-forgotten graves of the nation's heroes, and then committed them to the care of the citizens of McDonough County.

The service in the War of 1812 of the men whose graves were marked has in every case been verified from the official, National records, and their graves have been determined from records and family statements. This has been a work of no small magnitude, for the graves and the services of these men are being rapidly forgotten, and already it is often most difficult to verify family traditions in regard to them. This difficulty but emphasizes the immediate importance of the work. Nothing is better worth while than keeping alive in the hearts of the people, and especially of the children, the deeds of devotion and heroism by which the heritage of freedom has been won for this country. The cost of liberty in the past teaches its priceless value, and the ever-present duty of cherishing it, and transmitting it undiminished to posterity.

The young Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 may be congratulated that it has been able to accomplish something of value, both historically and patriotically, in rescuing from oblivion these graves of defenders of the nation's life and honor. The work is but begun, for the fact that twelve graves have been found in one county alone indicates with certainty that there must be a large number in the State. The Society will continue the work of identifying and marking them as rapidly as its limited funds will permit. No grave will be marked until service has been proved from National records.

Many interesting points have been observed in the historical research undertaken. Some of them especially illustrate Illinois history; for instance, the great westward movement of the people by which Illinois, in 1812, very thinly populated, soon became one of the leading States of the country. Not one of the soldiers whose history has been investigated, and whose bodies now rest in Illinois soil, enlisted in Illinois. As they were soldiers in time of war, so they were pioneers in time of peace, and the State owes honor to their later victories of peace as well as to the earlier ones of war. Five came from Virginia, two each

from Ohio and Maryland, and one each from Kentucky, Tennessee and New York.

The names of these soldiers of 1812, with the dates of their births and deaths, and the States from which they enlisted, are as follows:

Thomas Vivian Brooking, 1770-1850, Virginia.  
 Thomas Alexander Brooking, 1795-1858, Virginia.  
 Abraham Fulkerson, 1790-1847, Tennessee.  
 George Hire, 1790-1881, Virginia.  
 George Ireminger, 1792-1867, Maryland.  
 William K. McKee, 1753-1879, Ohio.  
 James I. Sarles, 1790-1860, New York.  
 William Shryack, (?), Maryland.  
 Thomas Smithers, 1778-1865, Virginia.  
 John Walker, 1790-1870, Virginia.  
 Jerry Whitten, 1794-1857, Kentucky.  
 William Wood, 1795-1854, Ohio.

Descendants of James Walker have in their possession the original land warrant granted him upon application for a pension by the Government, the warrant being signed by Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

Jerry Whitten fought in the Battle of New Orleans under Andrew Jackson.

William Shryack helped repulse the attack of the British on Fort Mchenry, a battle ever memorable, because Francis Scott Key, then detained by force on one of the attacking vessels of the enemy, watched the struggle from the deck, and as the morning broke wrote then and there our National song, dear to every patriot: "The Star-Spangled Banner." He and his comrades of the War of 1812 stood "Between our loved homes and the war's desolation." Let us ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

Signed,

ALICE BRADFORD WILES,

State President.

#### GEORGIA.

A meeting was held at the home of the President, Miss Nina Hornady, in May, when a fine programme was furnished. An article was read on the War of 1812 by a senior student of the Boys' High School. The singing by Mrs. Albert Spaulding and Mrs. Robert Jones was most enjoyable. Refreshments were served by Miss McCandess and Miss Mary Bond Smith.

#### MARYLAND.

A particularly fine musicale was given by this State Society on the evening of May 11, in the banquet room of the Hotel Stafford, in Baltimore. The room was decorated with flags and flowers, and about one hundred were in attendance. The programme was very fine, the artists being Mrs. Eyster, Miss Florence Sadtler and Mr. Harry Primrose. Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the National Society, and Mrs. Millard F. Corkran, Recording Secretary National, were the Guests of Honor, and were entertained with true Southern hospitality by the Maryland Society and its President, Mrs. Robert C. Barry. Each carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley—the gift of Mrs. Barry, who presided with her usual grace and dignity and affection, carrying the hearts of all the members and guests with her. After the musical programme a greeting was given by Mrs. Barry. By request a short address was given by the Guests of Honor, and by the Secretary of the Men's Society in the State of Maryland, Mr. Carr. A fine collation was then served, after which all parted reluctantly, as this was the last meeting of the season.

The following day Mrs. Slade and Mrs. Corkran were entertained by Mrs. Barry at a luncheon given in their honor at the Country Club. Covers were laid for eight. Mrs. Poe, Mrs. Martine, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. William C. Brown were the other guests.

#### MISSOURI.

Owing to illness in the family of the President, Mrs. Western Bascom's reports from this State have not been sent to headquarters. A meeting was held on May 18, when three new names were proposed for membership. The usual routine business was transacted, and an article on Hiram Cronk was read.

#### COLORADO.

At a recent meeting of this State a resolution was passed to send to Hiram Cronk a silver mounted pipe and a brass tobacco jar as a token of interest. But the next morning's papers gave notice of his death, and the members only regretted that it had not been thought of long ago. But as no good thoughts are lost, this one will take its place somewhere as a mission.

#### NEW JERSEY.

This State, through its President, Miss M. Louise Edge, of Jersey City, sent one hundred and five white carnations (the

flower of the Society)—one carnation for each year of his life—to Hiram Cronk on the occasion of his one hundred and fifth birthday. His daughter says that his disposition was so gentle that New Jersey could not have found a more fitting emblem to send.

#### DELAWARE.

The meeting on May 16, presided over by the President, Mrs. Millard F. Corkran, was a successful one. After the routine business Mrs. William E. Duncan read a paper on "The Antebellum Days of Georgia," prepared by Mrs. Grisby T. Sibley. Mrs. Charles T. King read an account of the death of Hiram Cronk and the ceremonies of his funeral. An American General once said of him: "Had I one regiment of such men as Hiram Cronk I would have ventured into Canada and whipped the English on their own ground"—of such intrepid bravery was Hiram Cronk. The hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. Thomas Sadtler, Mrs. E. M. Wood, Mrs. G. T. Sibley and Mrs. Julia Taylor.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER.

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia Chapter, N. S. U. S. D., 1812, was held at the Ebbitt House, Monday, May 15, with good attendance. Annual reports were given showing increase in membership and satisfactory condition of the treasury. Three officers were re-elected, their respective terms having expired, viz.: Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. George W. Baird; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Miss Millicent G. James; Auditor, Mrs. Howard D. Feast. Upon motion by Mrs. Marsh, seconded by Miss Goddard, the Chapter voted to pay to the National Society fifty cents per year, instead of twenty-five cents, as heretofore. Mrs. Marsh expressed the thanks of the National President Mrs. William Gerry Slade, for the reception given in her honor April 14, 1905.

Mrs. Baird, seconded by Miss Goddard, moved "that the Chapter give the Regent, Mrs. Henry a rising vote of thanks for her faithful attendance, and great interest given to our Chapter during the year, as shown by the large number added to our Chapter." This was carried unanimously. The Chapter then adjourned until October 14, 1905, each one wishing all a pleasant summer and happy return.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,

National President.

#### SOCIETY WAR, 1812

The annual meeting of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Connecticut was held at East Haddam, June 6th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

##### PRESIDENT,

Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford

##### VICE-PRESIDENTS,

John E. Heaton, of New Haven; Gen. Wm. W. Skiddy, of Stamford; Col. Henry W. Wessells, of Litchfield; Chas. P. Coe, of Bridgeport; Wm. T. Andrews, of Norton Heights.

##### Secretary Treasurer,

Jas. B. Bowen, of Putnam.

##### Registrar,

Walter St. G. Harris, of Hartford.

##### Historian,

Origen Storrs Seymour, of New York.

##### Chaplain,

Rev. Alex. Hamilton, of Norwalk.

##### Executive Committee.

Capt. Louis J. Allen, U. S. N., San Francisco; Eli Whitney, New Haven; Edgerton Swartwout, New York; John H. Swartwout, Stamford; Hanford L. Curtis, New Britain; John A. Peck, New York; Louis Mr. French, Norton; John C. Turner, Norton; Dr. Geo. J. Holmes, New Britain; John W. Drown, Hartford.

##### Delegates to the General Society.

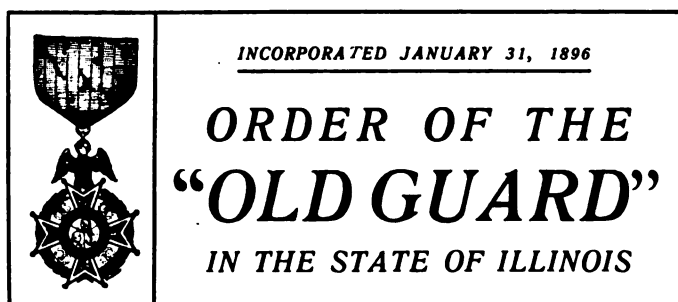
Hon. M. G. Bulkeley, ex-officio; John M. Holcombe; Cyrus S. Bradley, Col. Henry W. Wessell; Henry J. Warren; Col. Geo. Bliss Sanford.

#### FOR EXCHANGE

I have a Remington Typewriter, an Al Vista Camera, a Columbia Phonograph, for large or small cylinders, fifty concert records, a Webster International Dictionary, and various books on American family history.

What will you give me in exchange for any or all of them?

I want an old-fashioned long snare drum, also an old-fashioned barrel bass drum, old furniture or something else you may have that you will swap for what I offer. Address the Editor, SPIRIT OF '76, New York.



## NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

## OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905.

President.....Mr. Charles Cromwell  
 First Vice-President.....Mr. M. Umbenstock  
 Second Vice-President.....Mr. W. T. Bannister  
 Third Vice-President.....Hon. George Comstock Baker  
 Treasurer.....Mr. T. R. Woodward  
 Secretary.....Mr. William Porter Adams,  
 155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
 Registrar.....Mr. Edward Nevers  
 Historian.....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

## COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,  
 Mr. C. L. Follett,  
 Mr. W. P. Adams.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

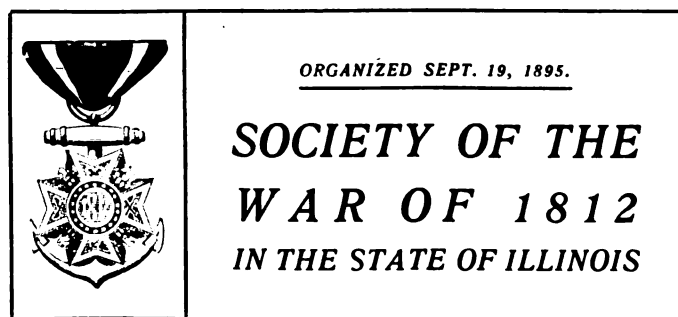
Mr. T. R. Woodward,  
 Mr. C. L. Follett,  
 Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

## COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is \$5.00. Annual Dues, \$3.00, payable January 1st of each year.



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 Registrar.....Edward Nevers  
 Historian.....Frederick K. Lawrence  
 Librarian.....J. E. Slocum

We desire to call your attention:

## OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism*; to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

## INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

## COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is \$5.00.

Annual Dues, \$3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

## RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

## "COLONIAL LIFE,"

## SYNOPSIS OF NEW LECTURE

By LOUIS H. CORNISH,

Editor "Spirit of '76," New York.

## The Puritans, the Dutch and the Cavaliers.

The following original, beautifully colored lantern slides will be used:

## THE PURITAN.

The Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor. Palisado Green, Windsor, Conn.; Puritans on Way to Church, Map of Windsor in 1650.

Congregational Church, three dissolving views, with music, organ and choir.

Ancient graveyard containing remains of ancestors of General Grant, General Sherman, Admiral Dewey, Oldest Gravestone in Connecticut, 1644, Governor Roger Wolcott's Tomb, Fireplace of Olden Times, Log Cabin House, built in 1753, Misses Stiles' House, built 1740, Doctor Chaffee House, Old Gambrel Roof House, Old House with Lean-to, Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth House, Ferry Site to East Windsor, Connecticut River at Windsor, Farmington River, A Typical New England Street, Hiram Adams' House, Winter, Old Barn by Moonlight.

Music. Husking Bee Dance.

Hired Man, Horse and Dog, Reservoir and Cider Mill, Sheep in Pasture, Deedistrict School, Scotland Graveyard, Isaac Eno House, Capt. Wm. Adams' Tavern, built 1750, View through the Hills, Old Wooden Watering Trough, Trout Brook, Country Mail Carrier, Milking Cow among the Daisies, Abandoned Homestead, View from Talcott Mountains looking towards Copper Hill, Old Newgate Prison, View of Simsbury and Barndoor Hills, Old Bridge over River, King Philip's Mountain, Bacon House used as block house in Early Days, Commission as Train Band Captain.

Music, Bugle Calls, several views of Red Coats, Fife and Drum, Yankee Doodle, several views of Continentals, Satan's Kingdom.

**THE DUTCH AROUND MANHATTAN.**

Map of Neederlandt, Landing of Hudson, Purchase of Manhattan from the Indians, Governor's House and First Stone Church in Fort, Canal in Broad Street, Views of Capt. Kidd's House, Governor Stuyvesant's House, Governor Stuyvesant, Grave of Stuyvesant, St. Mark's Church, Old Dutch House on Manhattan, The Bronx, Sheepshead Bay, Oyster Boat, Typical Dutch House and Red Mill, Red Mill run by Tide Water, The Steamer, House at Greenpoint, House on the Marsh, Near view of Same, Old Barn, Group of Dutch Farm Buildings, Inlet at Flushing, Dutch Coat-of-Arms on Church Wall, The Palisades.

**THE CAVALIERS.**

Music, Minuet, Several Views in Color of the Costumes of the Cavaliers in Virginia in Colonial Times.

Map of the Virginia Peninsula, Site of the Capitol at Williamsburg, Va., Duke of Gloucester Street, State House designed by Sir Christopher Wren & Powder House, 1690, Debtors' Prison, Bruton Church, Scene in Graveyard, Coat-of-Arms on Gravestone, Custis House, Good Fishing Stream, Deer in Woods by Moonlight.

Music, Fox Hunt.

Several Views of the Chase for the Fox, Birthplace of George Washington, George Washington, a Portrait, A Virginia Lyre, House of Six Chimneys, Christ Church, Alexandria, Interior of Same.

Music, Banjo Solo.

Several views of Southern scenes of to-day.

Home of a Modern Cavalier, Governor Warfield's place, "Oakdale," Maryland, The Quarters, Oakdale, Governor Warfield on Horseback.

Prospect Hall, Maryland, Birthplace of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

**Recent Appearances.**

New York Board of Education, 5 years.  
Delmonico's, for Mayflower Society.  
Sherry's, Founders and Patriots of America.  
Sherry's, Empire State Sons of the American Revolution.  
Sherry's, New York City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, twice.  
National Arts Club, Sons of the American Revolution.  
Westminster Presbyterian Church, N. Y. City, twice.  
St. Augustine's Chapel, New York City.  
Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
St. Ann's R. C. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.  
Public Library, Jersey City, N. J.  
Cuba Temperance Assembly, Cuba, N. Y.  
Unity Hall, D. A. R., Hartford, Conn.  
Casino, D. A. R., Simsbury, Conn.  
Casino, Stamford, Conn.  
Y. M. C. A., 125th Street Branch, New York City.  
Young Men's Institute, Bowery, New York City.  
Hebrew Alliance, East Broadway, New York City.  
Morris High School, New York City.  
High School, Long Island City.  
High School, Jamaica, L. I.  
High School, Far Rockaway, L. I.  
High School, Richmond Hill, L. I.  
And many other places in and around New York.

**Below are a few Endorsements of the Lecture.**

**SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**

New York, May 23, 1900.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,

DEAR SIR:—

At the regular meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, held at Delmonico's last evening, it was "RESOLVED, That the thanks of the members be extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, for the interesting illustrated lecture with which he had entertained them."

Yours respectfully,  
JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Secretary.

Louis H. Cornish, of New York, Editor of "The Spirit of '76," lectured twice in Unity Hall, yesterday, afternoon and evening, on "Colonial Life among the Puritans," under the auspices of the Ruth Wylly's Chapter, D. A. R. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, which were especially good. A quaint idea which took very well was that, several times, when a view of an old church was shown, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light so as to cast a shadow on the white church, and then the phonograph behind the scenes produced the singing of the congregation, accompanied by an organ. It was very realistic. \* \* \*

After loud applause the people went out pleased with the evening's entertainment.

HARTFORD DAILY COURANT.

"Mr. Cornish proved to be an interesting speaker and thoroughly conversant with his topic. The lecture was illustrated by numerous admirable stereopticon views. \* \* \*

"While the pictures were being shown Mr. Cornish kept up a running fire of description, stories of the olden time and its people, and in the case of the tombstones, quoted a number of amusing epitaphs. The whole was extremely interesting."

HARTFORD EVENING POST.

**EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R.**

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Management, held on the evening of the 6th inst.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Board of Management of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., be and are hereby extended to Compatriot Louis H. Cornish for his most entertaining and instructive lecture delivered before the Society, at its meeting held on the evening of March 27th, 1900, and that the industry and zeal of our Compatriot in gathering so much interesting information concerning the Connecticut Ancestry of many of our Compatriots, demands particular commendation, recognition and encouragement, and that the lecture be commended to all societies interested in the ancestry of their members.

Yours very truly,

EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM, Sec'y-Treas...

FROM REV. ARTHUR C. KIMBER, S. T. D.

Vicar, St. Augustine's, Trinity Parish, New York.

Since seeing you I have heard very many praises for your lecture from people there.

**NEW YORK SOCIETY, ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.**

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, it was unanimously "VOTED: That the hearty thanks of this Society are hereby extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the Spirit of '76, for his very instructive, original and entertaining lecture delivered before the Society on the evening of March 30th, 1900, and that we most cordially recommend the lecture to the historical and patriotic Societies of the Country."

Yours very truly,

EDWARD HAGEMAN HALL, Secretary.

**Comments.**

"I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of your very interesting talk on 'Colonial Times' with the beautiful stereopticon views which you favored us with on the 18th inst., at the National Arts Gallery."

MRS. MALCOLM A. PETERS.

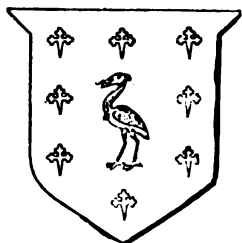
"Mr. Cornish is an able and fluent speaker."—*Daily Saratogian*, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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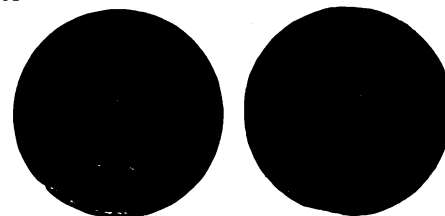
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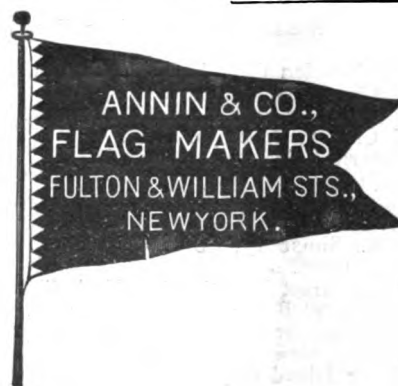
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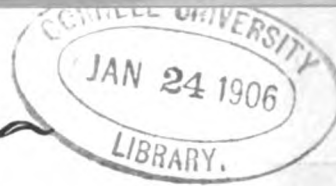
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SONS OF THE REVOLUTION  
AZTEC SOCIETY  
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812  
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS  
SPANISH WAR VETERANS  
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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

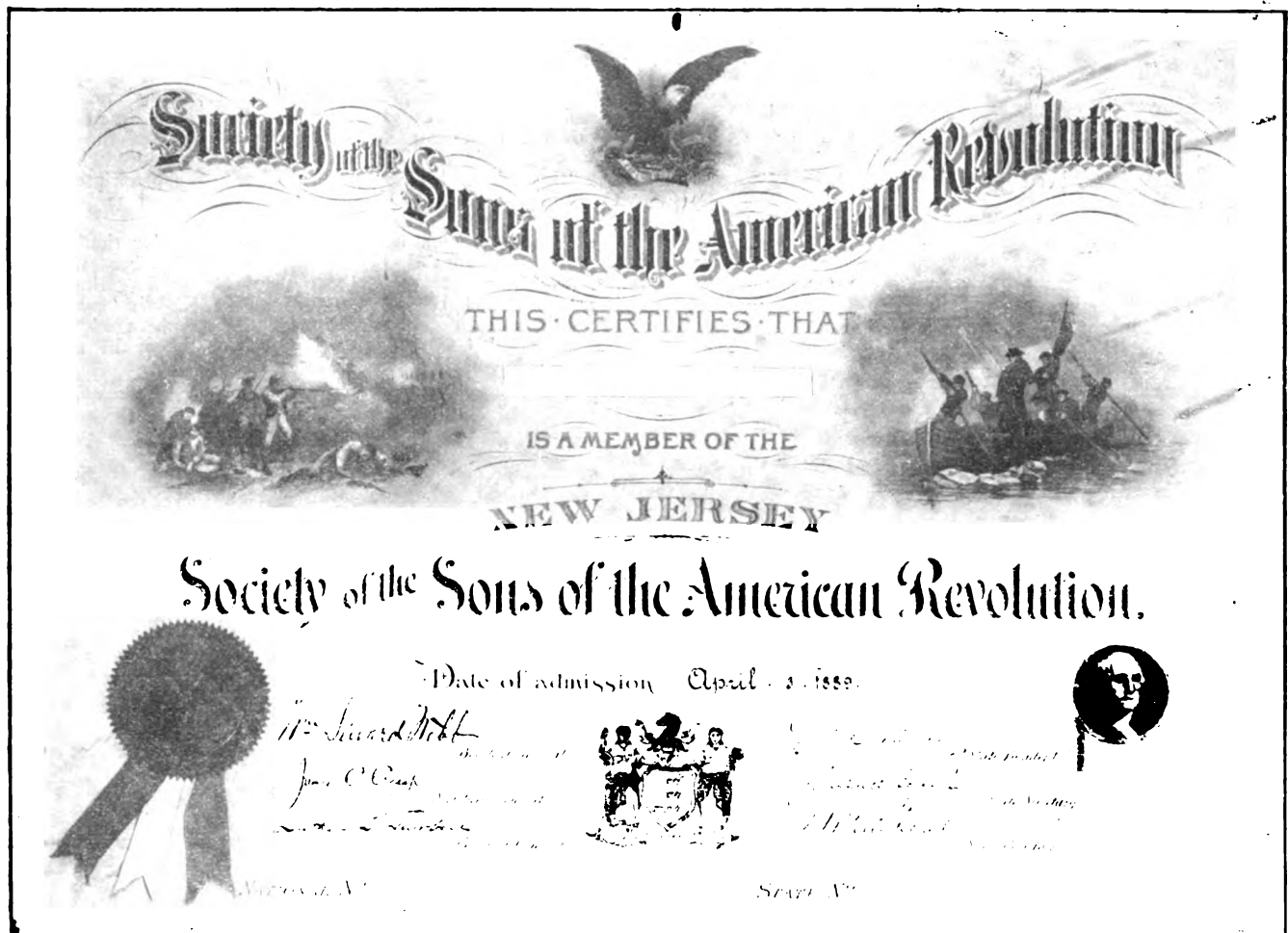
VOL. XI.

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December, 1905

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as  
Second Class Matter, Sept. 1894.

No. 12 WHOLE No. 133



CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION No. 1.



**LEON C. FINCK**  
Member Michigan Society, S. A. R.

Mr. Finck considers it enough glory to be a plain composite American, with Scotch, Irish, English and German red blood in his veins. He traces back through several long lines of ancestors to a number of pioneer families who were among the early settlers in New York State and New England. Mr. Finck is a member of the Board of Managers Michigan Society Sons of American Revolution, also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and intends to become a member of the New York Society of the War of 1812. He is also a member of the Montgomery and Herkimer County (N. Y.) Historical Societies."



**ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE**  
Treasurer-General National S. A. R.

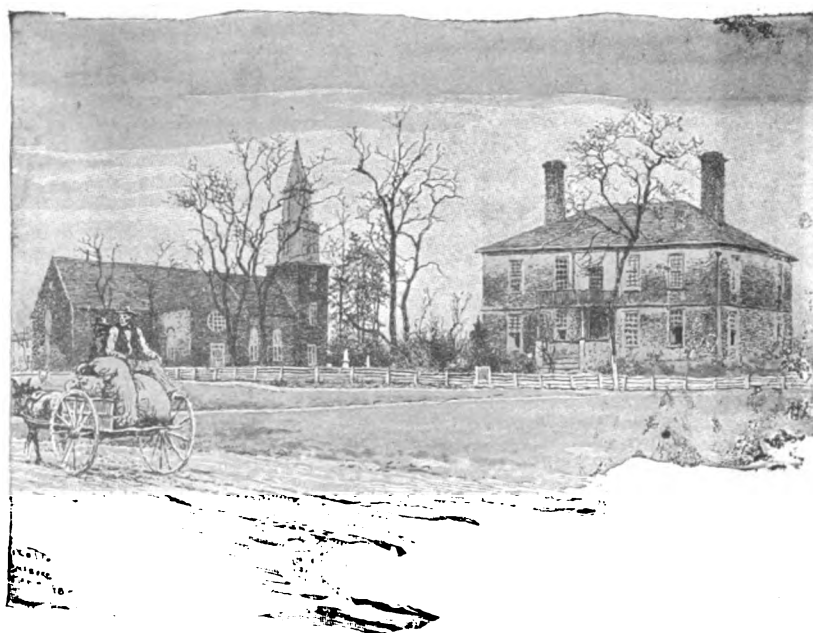
### Colonial Lectures.

A large and appreciative audience filled the Public Library hall Thursday evening and listened with rapt attention to the colonial lecture, with allusions to the Pilgrims, Dutch and Cavaliers, by Editor L. H. Cornish of "The Spirit of '76" which with the beautiful picture, in profusion thrown on the screen of old historic buildings, place and scenes of the long ago, with the illustrative music proved highly entertaining and instructive. The lecture was given by the General Silliman Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, the officers of the Library kindly co-operating. The lecturer was introduced by Hon. I. W. Birdseye in his happy way in a few appropriate words.

The "Betsey Ross Flag" of the Branch waved (by artificial means) at the right of the platform.

The Branch is in a flourishing condition under the head of its President Charles B. Buckingham. Two members were admitted to its roll at the business meeting preceding the lecture viz., Dr. Frederick Hindsley and Mr. Wm. K. Mix.

There is a wish expressed among the members of reviving the Continental Guard, which is likely to occur in the near future.—Bridgeport Farmer, Nov. 19.



SCENE FROM COLONIAL LIFE AMONG THE CAVALIERS.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. II.

DECEMBER

No. 12.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
**LOUIS H. CORNISH,**

15 Vandewater Street,  
NEW YORK.

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The Spirit of '76 has made arrangements whereby it will come out promptly the first of each month.

Mr. A. Elwood Corning will edit the paper and devote his time to making it an attractive publication.

On account of the misunderstanding of our last issue, we will extend all subscriptions three months free to those who renew with this number. There were no papers printed for June, July and August, the September issue taking the place of the three, so those having May and then September have missed no copies.

At a meeting held recently by some D. F. Women (D. F. might stand for Decidedly Frank, but this definition was not intended in this instance), it was advocated to restrict the output of children from indigent families.

That hits us just where we are at home, and our experience may enlighten these dense female intellects on the subject in question.

One of these elderly chickless hens made the remark that they could drown a plethoric family of cats, but that the riddance of children by this method was illegal, as the law was at present constituted, and that remedial legislation should be sought.

Now we know that women who get such ideas in their noddles have never known motherhood, and therefore have not yet tasted the fullness of life, and we can only pity them for what they have missed.

Personally we are of the indigent families that should be restricted, but as the legislature had not enacted such a law the result has been seven wholesome children. Putting it at a low estimate they have cost us five thousand dollars each, and as values double in about ten years, they are worth to-day a total of \$70,000.

We have been offered one hundred thousand dollars for our disposition, which has been perfected by our family ties, so that, apparently, we are much better off in this world's goods than is credited to us by either Dun or Bradstreet.

Our accumulations in addition consist of a clear conscience, which enables us to enjoy our own company, and which will pay us eternal dividends in the sweet subsequently.

As an ancestor, think of the great benefit we will have been to the Mayflower Society, The Society of Colonial Wars, The Founders and Patriots, and The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and kindred societies a hundred years from now, if the seven offsprings do as well as their parents in propagating descendants of these orders.

AT the Philadelphia Congress, S. A. R., May 1, the Minute Men were represented by four men in the uniform of buff and blue at a banquet of the Empire State Society, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, November 25. There were twenty-six men thus attired, including a fife and drum corps.

This fife and drum corps of the Minute Men will make Stamford as famous as Pabst's Milwaukee beer has made that town prominent. We have played second fiddle until we have made up our mind we would lead a band of our own, and we are now in the market with such an organization which will lead our trip to Europe to celebrate the Battle of Bunker Hill in London.

That we are arranging to land on British soil unmolested is shown by the following letter sent us in answer to a note offering to act as a guard of honor to Prince Louis on his recent visit:

HALIFAX, N. S., 21 Oct., '05.

H. M. S. "Drake," Second Cruiser Squadron.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—I appreciate very highly the offer you convey in your letter of the 18th inst., and should the opportunity present itself during my forthcoming visit to New York, I shall be most proud to avail myself of it.

It would be contrary to international custom for me to propose to your government any ceremony on shore, that is, on United States territory, which would entail the employment of any of my men under arms, so I am precluded from making any definite suggestion to you, but as I said, your kind offer will not be forgotten—even if it should never become effective.

Believe me to be,

Yours faithfully,

LOUIS BATTENBERG,

Rear Admiral.

AS a lecturer a man gains a lot of experience from the people he comes in contact with, and the majority of them do not seem to understand what to do with the man who talks when he comes to them.

The best is none too good for him, for his life on the road, away from home, is not to his liking; but a cordial welcome is more to him than terrapin or lobster a la Newburgh.

In my journeys I have stopped at the Hotel Van Ness in Vermont, the United State in Saratoga, the Ten Eyck in Albany, the Hotel Schenly in Pittsburgh, the Russell House in Detroit, the Grand Hotel in Cincinnati, the New Willard, Ebbitt, and Rigg's in Washington, Lake Mohonk Mountain House, Hotel Chamberlain, the St. James in Philadelphia, and other houses of like repute. I have also been put up at the Union League of Philadelphia, the Cosmos of Washington, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, the Lotus, Reform, Colonial and National Arts of New York, and yet there is a hard mattress with a depression in that fits my form, and gives me more pleasant sleep in "Ye yello house" at Stamford than all the luxuries these hotels and clubs can afford.

I have eaten terrapin in Maryland, but must confess my plebeian taste prefers picked up codfish with cream and eggs.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 was refused entry at second class rates by the Post Office Department on account of the insertion of the Genealogical Guide to the early settlers of America, although this feature has been running since 1898 without protest.

This issue, therefore, is sent out under stamp postage, but entry will be applied for with our next issue, which will not contain the Guide; those wishing the Guide sent them will receive it under a separate wrapper, and the publisher asks those that are interested in this feature to notify him, and he will supply the Guide until its completion.

We are all interested in the completion of the Memorial Continental Hall, at Washington, D. C. The Daughters of the American Revolution have labored long and zealously. They deserve not only the best wishes but the help and support of all loyal patriots.

Each society of D. A. R.'s should endeavor to raise money toward helping to complete that beautiful edifice which when done will be an efficient reminder of the possibilities that lay within the resources of earnest workers.

When finished it will be a source of joy and pride and appreciation that the completion has come at last.

The Globe Literary Bureau of New York are introducing a course of lectures, consisting of Mr. Will Carleton, who needs no introduction to an American audience; Mr. Louis H. Cornish, who lectures on "Colonial Life," and Mr. A. Elwood Corning, who speaks on the life and character of that ever lovable President, William McKinley.

The above course can be secured very reasonably upon application to THE SPIRIT OF '76.

### The Next of Kin.

Edith M. Thomas, in the November Century.

One night they spake of me—my kin,  
Wide-wandered from the earth!  
The dew that fell was from her eyes,  
Who here did give me birth;  
My father's voice was in the wind:  
"I sowed, but there is dearth,  
Or bitterness, as of the ash  
The gale lifts from my hearth!"

My little sister (flown in Spring)  
Leaned past the evening star:  
"Till now I waited for thee here  
Beside the crystal bar;  
But that which thou hast done, alas!  
From thee removes me far;  
And in the wreath I made for thee  
The flowers all weeping are!"

They spake of me, of me—my kin,  
In lengthened line arrayed;  
From one to other passed the word,  
On blanching lips effrayed;  
They mounted far—an ancient host,  
By scorn or pity swayed!  
Of me they all together spake.  
Yet none would give me aid.

Then from the lessening line, came one  
With mine own form and face:  
"Thy grandsire's grandsire knew me not,  
Yet am I of thy race;  
Thy good—thy ill—and all thou art,  
To me mayst surely trace;  
And, next of kin, I'll stand by thee,  
In the dread Judgment Place!



"I best can say how that wild blood,  
Which ruled thine erring will,  
Ran, undiverted, from my spring,  
Thy fragile cup to fill;  
And, when the rest thy doom invoke,  
From Heaven's midnight hill,  
Thy next of kin for thee will plead,  
And they shall hold them still!"

### The Taking of Stony Point.

By A. ELWOOD CORNING.

On a high rocky promontory, on the west shore of the Hudson, near the southern gate of the Highlands, one of the most picturesque parts of the river, occurred a battle which thrilled and inspired those who had taken up arms in the defence of their country. This battle was Stony Point. It is without a doubt one of the most brilliant as well as important assaults found on the pages of military history, and so complete was the victory that "Mad Anthony Wayne," as his loving soldiers named him in recognition of his dauntless bravery, proved himself to be, with the exception of Washington and Greene, the best general that the Americans produced in their hard-fought struggle.

His fidelity was unquestioned, and his bravery and courage were above reproach. He never shrank from danger, nor was he afraid to fight and conquer the enemy.

Washington, that leader of men and a student of human nature, was quick to perceive and recognize in Wayne a soldier and a leader to whom could be intrusted the burden and responsibility of making the attack.

The meaning of the word "stony," as the point was called in those days, meant rocky, rather than as the word is now used, thus making it most difficult to make an attack effectual. The two promontories, Verplanck's and Stony Point, which being opposite make the river at this point quite narrow, and any fortifications which were placed there either by the Americans or the enemy would command the ascent of the channel by any ship. As long as the British held the forts the Americans could not cross the river at King's Ferry, which was the principal crossing place between New England and the southern States.

Washington realized the need to capture this stronghold, but to march against the seemingly invincible fortress by daylight was impracticable, since it was guarded so closely by British ships lying in the river. Therefore he planned an attack which could be ensured under the cover of night. He placed in command "Mad Anthony," then at his home in Pennsylvania, who was noted for his daring valor. The thought delighted Wayne at once, and he saw that he must work if he would win. Starting with nine hundred men one afternoon about the middle of July, Wayne led his troops in single file over the crossways and through marshes until he reached the marsh at the foot of the point, on which the fort was located. This was about eight o'clock in the evening, and darkness was approaching. He now divided his troops into two columns, one to advance on either end of the point. The right column Wayne commanded himself personally, while the left was in command of Colonel De Fleury, a gallant Frenchman. Silence prevailed over the whole scene. About eleven-thirty the columns advanced toward the fort. A negro slave, who was in the habit of selling strawberries to the British, and who was owned by a Captain Lamb, who lived in that neighborhood, took the lead. He obtained the countersign, "The fort is our's," and while chatting with the guard, the latter was suddenly

caught and gagged. All the time the Americans were creeping up the side of the hill with their muskets unloaded, but their bayonets fixed; not a gun was to be fired. Just as they were nearing the walls, within pistol-shot of the sentinels, the cry went up, "To arms! To arms!" and the British opened a heavy fire, the drums beating, and the roar of musketry and cannon was intense. The patriots were well disciplined, never wavering, but pressed onward at the point of the bayonet. Their muskets were not even loaded, for Wayne had said that all the fighting must be done with the bayonet.

Wayne was wounded in the head by a musket ball, but he commanded two of his officers, Fishbow and Archer, to raise him to his feet and carry him through the works. As he arose he said, "March on! carry me into the fort, for I will die at the head of my column!" A rumor was circulated around that their commander was dead, but this only made the Americans push onward more fearlessly toward the zenith of the hilltop.

The British finding that they were between two lines of bayonets which were closing in upon them, cried out lustily for mercy. The attack consumed only about twenty minutes, and by two o'clock a. m. the entire fortress had been taken, and Wayne informed General Washington at once in a letter as follows:

"STONY POINT, 16th July, 1779, 2 o'clock a. m.

"Dear General: The fort and garrison with Colonel Johnson are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men determined to be free.

"Most sincerely,

"ANTHONY WAYNE."

The Americans highly rejoiced over their success, and Wayne speedily recovered from his wound, so that he was able to join in the shouts of joy that arose when the two columns met at the same time within the fort triumphantly.

Sixty-three of the enemy fell in the struggle, and many wounded, while the remainder were taken prisoners.

General Wayne lost only fifteen, and eighty-three were wounded. Not a life being lost after the flag was hauled down.

Soon after the surrender the guns of the captured fortress were turned against Verplanck's Point, the fort on the opposite shore.

In the days that followed Wayne secured the ordnance and stores, which were valued at more than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In honor of this brave exploit Congress presented a gold medal to General Wayne, and money rewards for the other leaders who fought so courageously.

Washington was aware that on account of the large force that Clinton had sent from New York, Stony Point could not be held with so few men; he was contented, therefore, to evacuate it, and leave it in total destruction, which was successfully accomplished.

On the night of July 18th, Wayne took his final departure.

The British, however, returned on the twentieth and took possession of the old fort and repaired it. After finding that General Washington would not be urged into risking a disadvantageous battle, they returned to New York, leaving the fort stronger than ever.

The Stony Point victory proved one of the most romantic tales in American history, and its significance was far-reaching. It stopped the plans of the British for ravaging Connecticut, and kept them from dividing the colonies by their occupation of the grand and noble river.

Of all the battles of the world no night attack was ever performed with greater boldness or skill. And as one stands to-day upon that harrowed ground, made sacred by the tread of the brave men of '76, his mind wanders back over the years that have elapsed, and he seems to see in a vision the beacon fires which blazed over those mountain tops. He sees that courageous general and his men struggling for supremacy in that battle of endurance which was as efficacious in shaping out the destiny of our nation as almost any engagement during the Revolutionary war.

### Mottoes.

Agnoscar—Let me be known by the issue.  
 Armis et animus—By arms and courage.  
 Arma pacis fulcra—Arms are the supporters of peace.  
 Conabimur—We will attempt.  
 Carde et manu  
 Carde manueque  
 —With heart and hand.  
 Defensio, non offensio—Defense, not offense.  
 Ense et animo—With sword and courage.  
 Et custos et pugnax—Both a keeper and a champion.  
 Et mano et carde—With hand and heart.  
 Facta, non verba—Deeds, not words.  
 Fide et vigilantia—With fidelity and vigilance.  
 Fit via vi—The way is made by force.  
 Fructo arbor cognoscitur—The tree is known by its fruit.  
 Ferio, tego—I strike and defend.  
 Haec manus ob patriam—This hand for my country.  
 Immobile—Steadfast.  
 Invenian aut faciem—I shall find a way or make one.  
 Mente et manu—With the mind and the hand.  
 Mente, manueque praesto—I am ready with mind and hand.  
 Mihi parta tueri—To protect what is provided for me.  
 Mihi jussa capessere—To execute what is laid on me.  
 Nil nisi patriae—Nothing but one's country.  
 Non mihi sed patriae—Not by myself, but for my country.  
 Nous maintiendrons—We will maintain.  
 Ostendo, non ostento—I show, not boast.  
 Per orbem—Throughout the globe.  
 Qua fecimus ipsi—What we ourselves have performed.  
 Quo me cunq; vocat patria—Wherever my country calls me.  
 Res, non verba—Deeds, not words.  
 Semper praecinctus—Always girt.  
 Spectemur agendo—Let us be judged by our actions.  
 Tuebor—I will defend.  
 Tuemur—We will defend.  
 Tutemur—Let us defend.  
 Via una, cor unum—One way, one heart.  
 Gathered by Colonel Philip Reade, U. S. A., for THE SPIRIT OF '76.

### A Living Monument to the Spirit of '76.

#### HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

M. A. Winter, Colonel.

Armory Building, Fifth and L Streets, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1905.

CAPTAIN LOUIS H. CORNISH,

15 Vandewater St., New York City, N. Y.

SIR:—I am directed to communicate with you with reference to establishing correspondent relations. It is the purpose of this Regiment to keep alive the "Spirit

of '76" in this District, and for this reason we consider it well to keep in touch with the efforts you are making.

We believe that this object will be best served by furnishing you from month to month with news and notes of this Regiment to be published in your journal. Our activities are sometimes very large, and we think we could keep you interested with a running fire of items that would be welcomed by your readers.

The National Headquarters of the D. A. R. is in this city, and we are affiliated with them.

Please suggest some plan and idea as to how you wish these notes written.

By order of the Commanding Officer,

CHAS. A. SIDMAN,  
 Ensign and Acting Adjutant.

Address me care of  
 Department of State,  
 Washington, D. C.

#### HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1905.

Special Order No. 88.

SIR:—The time is at hand for taking up our work for the coming season. Many important changes have been made, and others, now in contemplation, will soon be ready for announcement.

It is with pleasure the Colonel announces that, through the co-operation of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Association, arrangements have been made for installing a first-class indoor Rifle Range in the Armory. This Rifle Club is composed of nearly all of the best marksmen and sharpshooters that reside in the District of Columbia, and each member will become either an active or an honorary member of the Regiment. The Armory will be used several times each week for rifle practice and competitions.

It is believed that the Minute Men will soon have a rifle team that will be able to give a good account of itself in all contests.

That all the officers may be prepared to take hold of the new order of things with intelligent energy, you are directed to report at the Colonel's headquarters to attend an Officers' Meeting at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the 23d day of November.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter.

C. A. SIDMAN,  
 Ensign and Acting Adjutant.

### Minute Men.

At the unveiling of the American Revolution Monument at Baltimore, October 19, 1901, Minute Men were the guests of the city, and personally, of the Governor of Maryland.

The unveiling of the bronze memorial of the Battle of Fort Washington at New York, November 16, 1901. On this occasion the line of parade was halted to enable the Minute Men to avail themselves of an invitation by the Governor and Mayor of the city to luncheon especially prepared for the Minute Men. At night General Logan invited the Minute Men to a banquet given in honor of the Minute Men.

December 26, 1901, the Minute Men were invited to be the honored guests of the Governor of New Jersey, and the Mayor of Trenton, at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Trenton. For two days and nights the Minute Men were fêted—in carriages by day and banquets and receptions at night, nor were the Min-

ute Men permitted to pay for anything,—the best rooms in the best hotels were reserved for the Minute Men.

The Minute Men were selected as Guard of Honor to the LIBERTY BELL at Washington City, when it was en route from Charleston, S. C., to Philadelphia, on which occasion 6,000 school children of the National Capital marched past it, receiving an object lesson of Patriotism.

The Minute Men were Guard of Honor at the Tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, on the occasion of the Grand Reunion and Memorial Services by the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Minute Men have a standing invitation from the President-General of the D. A. R. to act as Guard of Honor at all their Congresses, and at their receptions. They acted in that capacity at the Congress held in Washington, D. C., during the administration of Mrs. Fairbanks, President-General, also at her grand reception at the National Museum. At the conclusion of one of these receptions the Minute Men were presented with a magnificent stand of colors, of rich silk, edged with heavy bullion fringe, and mounted on an ebony staff, topped with a golden spread eagle and heavy golden cord and tassels, the staff bearing a silver plate appropriately engraved.

At the unveiling of the de Rochambeau statue in La Fayette Square, at Washington, D. C., one of the important international events of the age—contrary to all precedent in the history of such events, instead of inviting the officers of the United States Army and Navy, the officers of the Minute Men were especially requested to act as Guard of Honor and escort to the President of the United States, the Commander-in-chief of the French Army, General Bougere, the Admiral commanding the French Navy, the Members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps from the President's mansion, or White House, to the unveiling stand, and thence across Pennsylvania avenue to the reviewing stand, past which the United States Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, the National Guards of District Columbia, the United States Marines, and the French Marines marched in review. The selection of the Minute Men was made by the *United States Government*, not by any individual. Our instructions were of such a nature as to render our duties and responsibilities *superlatively important*.

A special invitation was extended to the Minute Men by the pastor of St. Aloysius' Roman Catholic Church at Washington, D. C., to be present in uniform during the celebration of Military High Mass on *Corpus Christi* day.

The Minute Men were especially invited by the Old Guard of New York City to participate in the reception of the London Artillery Company on the occasion of that military body's visit to America. This is the only military organization commanded in person by the Kings of England from Henry VIII. to the present King Edward VII. While guests of the Old Guard a special night was designated as Minute Men night, during the Old Guard Fair, on which occasion the Minute Men put up an excellent drill after the manner of Baron Steuben tactics, with the old flint lock musket of Revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York Chapter D. A. R., invited the Minute Men to be her escort and Guard of Honor at her grand reception at Sherry's.

The Minute Men were invited to occupy private boxes at the theatre during the play of "Paul Revere," a military drama of the period of the Revolution. The present President-General of the D. A. R., Mrs. Donald

McLean, was in the orchestra chairs, with fifty or sixty members of the D. A. R. She, with several of her officers, came in our boxes during an act of the drama.

On the return to England of the London Artillery we received a letter from the Right Hon. Earl Denbigh, who represented King Edward in command while visiting this country, thanking the Minute Men for our participation in and contribution to their enjoyment.

I mention these circumstances that you may understand the status of the *Minute Men*. Wherever we attend we are honored by every graceful attention. We are always invited to the inaugural balls of the Governor of Connecticut, to the Old Guard's ball, and to unveiling of monuments, and all patriotic functions.

While we appreciate all such courtesies, it is not always that we can accept all invitations.

- 1 Jan. 4, 1904—Inaugural ball to Governor Chamberlain, of Connecticut, at Hartford. Guard of Honor and special military guests.
- 2 Feb. 10, 1904—*Special guests of honor* at Military reception given by 22d Regiment Engineers, N. Y. S. G.
- 3 Feb. 11, 1904—Grand Military Ball and Reception to Governor Bachelder and Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, of New Hampshire, by the Horse Guards, at Hartford, Conn. Minute Men were special military guests.
- 4 Feb. 22, 1904—Guard of Honor at the display of the *Peace Flags*, which are to wave over the *Peace Temple or Court of International Arbitration*, for the building of which Carnegie gave a million and a half dollars. This function was under the auspices of the D. A. R., and held at Sherry's, New York City.
- 5 Feb. 22, 1904—Invitation to a General George Washington Memorial Service at St. Thomas' P. E. Church, on Fifth Avenue, New York City.
- 6 April 19, 1904—Meeting of the *Minute Men* at a smoker at *Fraunces Tavern* (General Washington's Headquarters), New York City, to commemorate the Battle of Lexington, at which speeches, poems, vocal and instrumental music were rendered severally by Major Commanding E. T. Paull, Chaplain T. DeWitt Pelton, Acting Surgeon General J. E. Smith, and others of the Minute Men and visitors.
- 7 Jan. 26, 1905—Invitation to Old Guard Ball.
- 8 March 4, 1905—Guard of Honor at The COURT OF HISTORY at the Inauguration of President Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.
- 9 May 1 and 2, 1905—Guard of Honor at Congress of S. A. R.
- 11 May 6, 1905—Grand reception of President-General Mrs. Donald McLean at Sherry's, New York City.
- 12 May 17, 1905—Guard of Honor at the Unveiling of the D. A. R. Memorial Window at St. Luke's Home for Aged Women.
- 13 May 18, 1905—Guard of Honor at funeral of *Hiram Cronk*, last of the Veterans of the War of 1812. Laid in state at City Hall, New York City. One of the largest funerals of the age.
- 14 Oct. 14, 1905—Unveiling of the Paine Monument at New Rochelle, New York. Guard of Honor at dedication ceremonies. Rev. Dr. DeWitt Pelton, Chaplain, and Major E. T. Paull, Commander, were invited to speak. Minute Men were complementarily recognized at the banquet following.

### Men in Buff and Blue to the Number of 26 Participated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1905.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York City.

DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT:—Acting upon the valuable suggestions you made, the Banquet Committee have decided to present General Porter with an engrossed copy of resolutions, expressing the high regard the Sons of the American Revolution have for the great service General Porter has rendered the cause of patriotism.

The Banquet Committee also approve of having a detachment of Minute Men appear at the banquet in uniform, they, of course, to provide their own tickets, and your offer that the Minute Men would provide a drum and fife corps, free, was also approved of, and it was voted that three (3) tickets be provided by the Sons of the American Revolution for the drum and fife corps.

Mr. Comfort was made chairman of the Sub-committee of Escorts, and he will consult you in regard to the representatives from the Continental Guard and the Minute Men.

Yours very truly,

LOUIS ANNIN AMES.

331 West 86th Street,  
NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1905.

DEAR SIR:—You are respectfully invited to join with the Washington Continental Guard and Veteran Artillery Corps, *in uniform*, as honorary escort to a banquet to be given by the Sons of the American Revolution in honor of General Horace Porter at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on November 25, at 7 P. M.

The price of banquet tickets has been placed at \$5, and may be obtained from Mr. Richard T. Davies, 143 Liberty street.

(The writer suggests that those desiring to obtain tickets do so without delay, as a limited number only are left.)

For the benefit of those desiring to change their clothing at the hotel, a room has been reserved for this purpose.

General Porter's active service in recovering the body of John Paul Jones deems it proper and pleasing that as many Continentals pay their tribute by appearing in uniform on this occasion as possible.

An invitation has also been extended to the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford.

General Porter is an honorary member of the Washington Continental Guard, and the Guard takes especial pleasure in requesting your presence and assistance.

For those who do not desire to obtain banquet tickets, the Guard offers the use of their box for the uniformed gentlemen attending.

Trusting we may be favored with your presence, I am,  
Respectfully yours,

FREDERIC P. COMFORT,  
Chairman Committee on Escort,  
Empire State Society, S. A. R.  
Also

Commandant Washington Continental  
Guard and Veteran Artillery Corps.

Headquarters, 846 Seventh Avenue, New York.

NOVEMBER 13, 1905.

DEAR SIR:—The membership ticket was duly elected on Tuesday, November 7th.

A special meeting of the Washington Continental Guard will be held on Friday evening, November 17th, at 8 o'clock, at 846 Seventh Avenue.

"To discuss details in relation to the 'Guard Escort'

for the S. A. R. Banquet to be held on November 25th, at 7 P. M., in honor of our member, General Horace Porter, at the Waldorf; and general business pertinent to the welfare of the Guard."

FREDERIC P. COMFORT,  
Commandant.

OFFICIAL.  
GRANT WAYNE,  
First Sergeant.

A full attendance is earnestly requested of the members.

Ticket elected November 7, 1905, Washington Continental Guard:

Captain, Frederic P. Comfort; 1st Lieutenant, Alexander C. Chenowith; 2d Lieutenant, Withington Robinson; 1st Sergeant, Grant Wayne; Treasurer, James C. Miller, Jr.; Registrar, Rufus I. Shea; Surgeon, Dr. Thomas Logan Ward; Chaplain, Rev. Livingston R. Schuyler, Ph.D.; Historian, Spencer P. Mead, LL.B.

Trustees: Alexander C. Chenowith, John J. Clancy, Frederic P. Comfort, James C. Miller, Jr., Rev. Livingston R. Schuyler, Ph.D., Rufus I. Shea, Walter B. Tufts, Henry D. Tyler, Sylvester L. H. Ward, Grant Wayne.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1905.

MAJOR E. T. PAULL,  
46 West 28th St., New York.

DEAR SIR:—Will you be good enough to have your contingent of Minute Men and Continental Guards report at 12.40 P. M., at the Governor's Island Dock, on the New York side, ready to receive General Grant's three companies of the 8th Regiment Regulars, who will arrive at the New York Dock from Governor's Island at the Battery at 1 o'clock sharp. The head of the column will be the New York City police, followed by General Grant and his staff in carriages, then will follow the special escort of the Minute Men and Continental Guard contingent, and then will follow the 8th Regiment U. S. A. Band. Next in order will come the three companies of Regulars. You will proceed to City Hall Park, and take a position facing the Hall on the south side of the building, and await the coming of the city officials, and the contingent of the two companies of blue jackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Right face, countermarch to Broadway, then company front south to Wall street, and then to Nassau street. Halt at east wing of Sub-Treasury Building, facing Treasury Building. Backward march to south curb stone of Wall street. All troops right dress on you. Your company will then march to steps of Treasury Building in rear of Speakers' stand.

Yours very truly,  
H. H. ADAMS.

### ORDER OF FORMATION.

FIRST—Two hundred City Police at the right of the Column.

SECOND—Will come the carriages containing General Grant and the City officials.

THIRD—Will be the escort of the Minute Men and Continental Guards.

FOURTH—Will come the 8th Regiment Band of Regulars.

FIFTH—Will come the three companies of Regulars of the 8th Regiment.

SIXTH—Will come the Marine Band.

SEVENTH—Will come the two companies of Blue Jackets.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a plan on foot to preserve the old frigate "Ironsides" from going to pieces. It is sincerely hoped that our Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bonaparte, will do all in his power to have the plan carried out with full authority of Congress.

A bronze tablet marking the site of Langdon's shipyard at Badger's Island, Kittery, Me., where Captain John Paul Jones' ship, the "Ranger," was built in 1777, was dedicated on September 23. The tablet is the gift of the John Paul Jones Club of Portsmouth.

On September 22, The Daughters of America, whose object is to promote the interests of Americans, was incorporated. The principal office is in Syracuse.

An album was presented recently to Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mohegan Chapter. It contains the signatures of a large number of the New York State D. A. R.

At the congress of the Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Murphy of Ohio offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the president-general appoint a special committee to promote the introduction into the public schools of the United States of the system of a "school city." The idea is to promote the teaching of good citizenship in the public schools and induce children to govern themselves in their schools.

On August 16, the tower erected on Indian Rock, in memory of Ethan Allen, the Green Mountain boy of the Revolution, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Vice-President Fairbanks was the principal speaker.

The tower is patterned after the towers of old feudal castles. It is 40 feet high, 24 feet square at the base and 20 feet at the narrow part. It is built of a red colored stone called Mallet's Bay marble.

On June 30 last, Mrs. Phebe Gainford, a real daughter of the American Revolution, celebrated her 100th birthday. She is a daughter of Jabez Rockwell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Donald McLean, President-General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has appointed Miss Margaret B. Harvey historian of the Merion Chapter. Miss Harvey is the only Pennsylvanian appointed to serve in this capacity.

The city of Portsmouth is the only one in New England, it is believed, that still maintains a liberty pole. At the place, once known as Swing Bridge, on January 9, 1766, the first "no-stamp" flag was raised in what is now the United States. After that the bridge was renamed Liberty Bridge, a name it still retains.

That a liberty pole has had a continuous existence in this town for nearly 140 years is something that the citizens point to with pride.

Another one of the few real Daughters of the American Revolution is Mrs. Drusilla Hall Johnson, a resident of the village of Florence, Mass. She reached the century mark on July 30 last.

Calvin E. Fritts, a jeweler of Sag Harbor, L. I., has just come into possession of an interesting memento of the fight between Paul Jones' ship, "Bon Homme Richard," and the English frigate, "Serapis." It consists of a finely made pair of dueling pistols, supposed to have been taken by Commodore Jones at the capture of the English ship. The pistols, which are of English make, are the flint lock pattern.

They are in a mahogany case, upon the cover of which is pasted a scrap of paper with the following lines:

"Old Queen Ann pistols, from the British frigate Serapis, captured by Paul Jones, July 23, 1779."

The names of Grant and Lee, by a singular coincidence, are associated in the appointment of military aids by the President. The President has the grandson of General Grant and the grandnephew of General Lee, and also the son of Phil Sheridan on his staff.

Mr. Hugh Hastings, the State Historian, has sent two volumes of "Public Papers of George Clinton," Volumes 7 and 8, al-

ways reliable history, a valuable addition to any library, and for which thanks are given to Mr. Hastings.

Warner M. Van Norden, President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank of New York, has purchased the historic Jay mansion, on the Boston post road, Rye, and will make it his summer home. The mansion is one of the finest specimens of the colonial type between New York and Boston.

Exeter Chapter, D. A. R., of New Hampshire, has acquired a permanent home, which is one of the oldest in the town, being built back in 1650. When Gov. Wentworth was in office, in 1772, a pretentious wing was added. Here it is that the Chapter will have their headquarters. Daniel Webster lodged in this old house when he attended Exeter Academy, in 1796.

After Mrs. Donald McLean's election to the President-Generalship of the National Society, D. A. R., her Chapter in New York City presented to her, its founder and only regent, the sum of \$1,000 toward Continental Hall.

In a private letter Mr. Witte expressed the following opinion of President Roosevelt:

"From a moral standpoint, the president is a statesman of large caliber. He owes his high position, which he fills more worthily every day, exclusively to his personal qualities as revealed in actions requiring decision, tact and clear vision. The world recognizes this. When one speaks with President Roosevelt he charms through the elevation of his thought and through that transparent philosophy which permeates his judgment. He has an ideal and strives for higher aims than a commonplace existence presents. In the stubborn struggles of our day men like Mr. Roosevelt have no leisure, for they are soldiers who can not be relieved from the danger line."

The grave of William Huryr, who on July 4, 1776, rang on the old liberty bell the peal that proclaimed liberty throughout the land, has been found in the burial ground of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Five hundred descendants of the Fairbanks family gathered in reunion at Dedham, on August 24 last. They appealed for funds to preserve the house built in 1636. They are proud of their record for patriotism. There having enlisted in the Civil War 13 commissioned officers, 65 non-commissioned officers and 500 private soldiers, who fought under that name..

The children of the American Revolution are finishing a room in Memorial Continental Hall. Many states have selected rooms and are to have them named for them.

A new chapter has been organized in Albuquerque, N. M., called the Lew. Wallace. It is not allowable to name a chapter after a living hero.

The D. A. R. of the District of Columbia contributes \$20 annually to be used for medals to be given for excellence in American history in the George Washington University.

The annual Pennsylvania State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution took place in October. Mrs. Donald McLean was the guest of honor.

Dorothy Brewer, Chapter D. A. R., has been made the recipient of a pair of spurs worn in the Revolution. The chapter already has acquired many valuable historical relics and may some time have a historical museum.

Age has so weakened the tree under which Washington took command of the American Army on July 3, 1775, that the life of the historic elm, it is believed, is nearly ended. The best that could be done has not prevented the gradual wasting away of its substance. It is estimated that the elm is more than 350 years old.

Through the instrumentality of Robert J. Collier of New York, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln is to be preserved and restored. Mr. Collier purchased it for \$3,600. He thinks it ought to be turned over to the national government and the farm maintained as a park.

In September last, "Corporal" James Tanner, of New York, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., at Denver. Minneapolis was chosen as the meeting place for 1906.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

November 21, 1905.

STAMFORD, CONN., July 6, 1905.

Dear Mr. Cornish.—I send you a few particulars of my receptions, names, etc., etc. Have written to Mrs. McLean about the grand march composed by my friend. Mme. Sconzia, whose mother was Harriet Wheeler, of Baltimore, and whose uncle, William Wheeler, was a friend of the Bonapartes. As Mme. Sconzia is an American, and a true one at that, I feel that she should have recognition. Mme. Sconzia's sister, who is a fine pianiste, will meet in any public room which Mrs. McLean designates, and play the "Last Good-Bye" for her and her friends. May you live long and well, just as happy as you seem to be.

Faithfully your friend,

EMILY L. B. FAY.

DETROIT, MICH., July 18, 1905.

Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., New York.

Gentlemen.—I think I shall have to ask you to discontinue my subscription. So many dollars going out just now that I will have to cut off some of the unnecessary.

Yours respectfully,

D. W. S.

July 9, 1905.

Publisher of "Spirit of '76."

Dear Sir.—Your reminder received. I had concluded that you had ceased the publication of the SPIRIT, as my files show that my last number was for March, and that I have *two* of them. I would think from my experience with the so-called Sons of the American Revolution that you could not depend upon them for support in your enterprise. With us, I find they are willing to get their names enrolled, and then they do not care what becomes of the Society, but few caring if they are expelled for non-payment of dues, and a number did not even contribute their membership fee at the organization of the Society. They pay no attention to notices calling their attention to their shortcomings. There are a very few who can be depended upon to keep their membership good. The others may be proud of their Revolutionary Ancestor, but I think the Ancestor would not reciprocate the feeling. It is singular how cheap some people are. They sell their honor for the small sum of \$2.00 dues per year, or for \$3.00 Membership Fee, in addition. If they were even *men*, just plain, common, everyday men, without any S. A. R. tag on them, it would be pitiful, but—well, words fail to cover the case. Why can't they pay up and resign their membership? We expelled a number of them, and reported in time to keep their names out of the Register, but notwithstanding our protest, they were given in full. *Numbers* are what are desired, not *quality*.

I enclose \$1.00 for renewal.

Cordially yours,

C. G. T.

CINCINNATI, O., July 20, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq.

Dear Sir.—Enclosed find \$1.00 in payment for the SPIRIT OF '76, for the past year. Should have been sent sooner, but was simply neglected. I think you should be amply compensated for your reports of the National Congress. My recollection is, I made a motion either in Detroit or New York to give you several hundred dollars, for at that time your SPIRIT OF '76 was the *recognized organ* of our Society, and we had *full reports from everywhere of our work*, but you have now taken up all the patriotic societies, and don't, or rather, you can't, give satisfaction to all of them, but I suppose you are doing the best you can, and I don't want to blame you. One thing is a mistake, your magazine is largely filled with the "Genealogical Guide." That only interests *one in a thousand*. For my part I don't care a D. where an ancestor comes from, *Europe, Asia, or Africa*, the only thing that I want to know—were they Revolutionary soldier, sailor or patriot in the struggle for Independence.

I was interested in your remarks about the frost in St. Louis and snowstorm in Philadelphia. I searched the Philadelphia paper to find a report of the Proceedings, and could not find a word. Think of it! I was nominated a delegate for both meetings, but did not go. I was at Detroit and New York. What a fine time we had, and were not asked to pay for *our dinners*. Let the next National Congress come to Ohio, and I will guarantee you will get a *free lunch*. Excuse this letter. I mean you no harm, and with my best wishes for you and all our compatriots, I am,

Yours truly,

JOHN W. HARPER.

LOUIS H. CORNISH,

15 Vandewater street.

I plead guilty to the charge, p. 128, col. 2, of THE SPIRIT OF '76, Vol. XI, No. 11, and want for use on stationery employed by the Military Order of Moro Campaigns, reproduction in inexpensive style, on paper of this size, something that maybe some of your advertisers can furnish,—I providing the insignia pattern. Blazonry not essential; just a half a ream, or so, of writing paper with a wood cut or zinc etching picture in the corner showing the Military Order of Moro Campaigns insignia.

I began my military career something near forty years ago, out in Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado Territory, etc., and when I quit the land of Mindanao with its Dattos, Ponglimas, Sultans, etc., etc., I made blue streaks for the Ouananicha of Maine. My fighting weight is now 180: I'll just organize one more military society and then quit the business.

Seriously: less is known about the Mindanao-Sulu khans than was known by Livingstone or Stanley of the interior of Africa before they went into the business. As a member of many societies, I read your quarterly, like your spunk, and will dash a line or two occasionally to prove that I'd rather dig worms with you than go fly-fishing with your enemies,—if you have any.

PHILIP READE.

## The Military Order of Moro Campaigns.

DEAR SIR:

The Military Order of Moro Campaigns was organized at Malabang, Mindanao, April 22, 1905, with 106 charter members.

Its purpose is "to record the history and perpetuate the memory of the events of the campaigns against the Moro tribes, from the American occupation of Mindanao and Jolo, May 18, 1899, until hostilities shall cease."

It aims to record an accurate history of the service of every organization in Mindanao and the Jolo Archipelago, as well as the service of each individual officer or enlisted man, showing also any recommendations received therefor.

It is not a mere badge-wearing society, but is a practical organization for historical purposes. With the co-operation of its members and all others interested in such an object, the Order will be enabled to maintain a more complete and interesting historical record of the Moro campaigns than can be found in the records of the War Department.

The entrance fee is \$3.00, which includes the cost of insignia. Annual dues, \$1.00. Cost of joining, \$4.00, which includes entrance fee and annual dues. Life membership, \$13.00.

Joplin, Mo., October 24, 1905.

MR. L. H. CORNISH, N. Y. City.

DEAR SIR:—Received your postal card. Am obliged for your information. I did not know what had happened. I have *not* yet received the 3-in-1 issue of June-July-Aug. But suppose that it will come. Should it not soon do so, will write you. Be sure and see that it gets to me. Am sorry that THE SPIRIT OF '76 is not better patronized. I find it a good paper and I would pay more, should it be deemed necessary.

Hoping soon to see that June-July-Aug. No., I remain,

Yours truly,

KENNEDY BROOKS,

Joplin, Mo., R. F. D., No. 2.

August 10, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Cornish.—"True patriotism" is not in *paying* quantity about here. It does not surprise me that there were no renewals of the subscriptions to "THE SPIRIT OF '76." It doesn't surprise me that you are tired of the whole crowd. They would make anybody tired. The fact of the matter is, that books and reading matter are a drug to the rich and to "the climbers." Nearly all "the Sons" appear to be in one class or the other. In literature, history, biography, and the like, people are equally lukewarm. Again: Many men make great pretense of doing something, and get a name for their wonderful activity, etc., etc., yet are narrow and selfish to the core, will not spend a *dollar* (talk being cheaper), and actually *block* development while posing as developers. I know such fellows inside out.

As a quarterly THE SPIRIT should go on indefinitely, and publication once in three months is vastly different from once a month. If you had some "enthusiast" to read proofs and arrange the matter (without charge—for the honor), it would be much easier for you.

The completion of the Genealogical Record is a great and noble service you are rendering the country. Yet Bowman, of the "Mayflower Descendant," told me that he wished you would discontinue it, as it was full of errors. He could not see that the errors were readily corrected, while the service rendered was of high value, and far-reaching.

Sincerely,

HYLANDE MACGRATH.

### Foote Family.

Nathaniel Foote, born probably in 1593, came to this country from England; married, about 1615, Elizabeth Deming, born probably in 1595, and died January, 1683. She was a sister of John Deming, who married Honor Treat. In 1634, Mr. Foote was a freeman at Watertown, Mass., and in 1636, became one of the original settlers of Weathersfield, Conn. His name appears as one of the patentees of the Connecticut Charter. He became a magistrate, and in 1641 was chosen a representative to the General Court, which position he continued to hold until his death, in 1644. *Mr. Foote was a descendant of James Foote to whom was given a coat-of-arms by King James, which is described as follows: "A shield divided by a chevron, with quarterings of clover leaves"; crest, an "oak tree"; motto, "loyalty and truth." The facts connected with the bestowal are given in these words: "In a war between the English and the Scots, King James was in imminent danger of being destroyed when James Foote, a trusty officer, escorted the king to a certain wood where was a large oak tree, the trunk whereof was hollow, and there concealed him unknown to any one, until he obtained a safe retreat."* Mr. Foote's children were all born in the old country except the youngest. His descendants have become numerous and many of them quite distinguished. Among those bearing the Foote name may be mentioned Andrew H. Foote, late Admiral in the U. S. Navy; Samuel A. Foote, Gov. of Conn., in 1834, and U. S. Senator from that State; Hon. John A. Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio (a brother of the Admiral) and Hon. Samuel A. Foote, father of both John A. and Andrew H. Foote; also Judge Horace Foote, of Cleveland, who is descended from Nathaniel through a different line. Nathaniel Foote and Elizabeth (Deming) Foote had seven children:

- I. Elizabeth Foote, b. abt. 1616; m. 1638, Josiah Churchhill.
- II. Nathaniel Foote, b. 1621; m. 1646, Elizabeth Smith.
- III. Mary Foote, b. abt. 1623; m. 1642, John Stoddard and then John Goodrich.
- IV. Robert Foote, b. 1627; m. Sarah —. He d. 1681.
- V. Francis Foote, b. abt. 1629; m. 1648, John Dickenson and then Francis Barnard.
- VI. Sarah Foote, b. abt. 1632; m. 1652, Jeremiah Judson.
- VII. Rebecca Foote, b. abt. 1634; m. 1657, Lieut. Philip Smith and then Maj. Aaron Cooke.

### Possesses Royal Blood.

Bradford Smiths and Bagleys of Kingly Origin.

Dr. Hylande MacGrath, Gotham Expert in Heraldry, Is Looking into Detroit Family Trees.

A past master in the interesting science of heraldry, Dr. Hylande MacGrath, of New York, has come to Detroit to explore the family trees of those who suspect ancient and honorable blood in their descent. He has made a happy discovery for the Bradford Smith family, and on November 15, when Bradford Smith celebrates his eighty-fifth birthday, he will be presented by his son with a very attractive and interesting genealogical chart tracing his descent from William the Conqueror, through some distinguished barons and people of quality in later centuries.

The chart, which is illumined and emblazoned with armorial bearings, shows Bradford Smith to be descended through the Drakes, the Grenvilles and the Courtenays from De Bohun, one of the Magna Charta barons. De Bohun was descended from Edward I. Bradford Smith is the son of Capt. Bradford Smith, who served in the War of 1812, who in turn was descended from Barax Smith, who married Betsy Drake. From the Drakes it was easy to trace the descent through the Grenvilles to royalty itself. Dr. MacGrath explains the fascinating study by telling of the heraldic visitations compiled by the crown in the early centuries, and of the modern researches in England which have brought the information up to date.

"I have found the Bagleys to be of royal descent, too," he says. "Contrary to popular opinion, very few people can trace their descent to distinguished personages or to royalty, so that it is quite a find when one is discovered. Naturally, great pride attaches to such discoveries.

"These charts are something practically new in America, exhibiting at a glance one's entire genealogy, all lineages, as in the old heraldic pedigrees and visitations; and being illumined and ornamented with coats of arms, will constitute valuable heirlooms to the families of noble or royal ancestry entitled to them."—From The Detroit News Tribune, November 5, 1905.

The value of a good name, even though it is that of a great-grandfather, is shown in the lenity extended to a young army officer, descendant of a distinguished patriot of the American Revolution, who transgressed the army regulations and was sentenced by a court-martial to dismissal, which meant disgrace. Lieut. Hamilton absented himself without leave, an offense which, in an enlisted man, would constitute desertion, and failed to return on a certain morning to sign his company's report. He was also charged with making a false return to his commander concerning the date upon which he took leave. President Roosevelt took exception on the latter specification, and commutes the Lieutenant's sentence to a reduction of thirty numbers on the list of first lieutenants of infantry. This will be a lesson to other young men of good lineage, and a reminder of their duty to keep up the honor of the family name.—*Brooklyn Standard Union*.

### Pamphlet on War Defences.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has published in pamphlet form a historic sketch of certain defences of New York City during the War of 1812-15, together with an account of the unveiling of a tablet erected by the auxiliary—the latter printed from the Tribune's report of the function, June 7, 1904. Much interesting information concerning the early forts, towers and other military defences of the city is here gathered together. In response to the call of Nicholas Fish, the Free Masons worked on the defences in Brooklyn. In August, when the weather got very hot, many asked to be allowed to work by the light of the moon, and so the "Moonrise Workers" were organized. Each day, when their term of duty expired, their picks and shovels were taken and used by the "Sunrise Workers." The master butchers, it seems, were not behind the Masons, but worked and held public rallies, carrying about with them as they went a large flag, with an ox prepared for slaughter, and the words, "Skin me well and dress me neat and send me on board the Federal fleet." The part the Columbia boys played in the patriotic activities of the day is well known.

### French Treaty.—It Arrives in Portland 127 Years Ago.

EXCEPT MAYFLOWER, MOST IMPORTANT ARRIVAL IN OUR HISTORY.

April 13 is the anniversary of the most important arrival in the history of the United States, possibly with the exception of that of the Mayflower in 1620. This particularly concerns us, for on April 13, 1778, 127 years ago, the French frigate La Sensible, 30 guns, 35 days from France, commanded by Chevalier Renard D. Marigny, flying the white flag of that country, sailed into Portland harbor, bringing the treaty with France, signed at Paris, February 6, 1778, giving life to the struggle then going on for our independence.

General Lafayette came in July, 1777, and had been wounded in the leg at Brandywine. The surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga was known in Paris, December 4, 1777. The next day after this notable arrival the forts around the harbor saluted the French frigate and also three other armed vessels. She returned the salute.

The prospect could not have been very cheering to those on this vessel when they entered our harbor. The town had not been rebuilt or had there been any attempt to make any repairs on the houses that had been burned by Captain Mowat a little over three years before. There were but about one hundred houses standing intact and they mostly of the poorest of those that were formerly the habitations of the people of Falmouth Neck, as the town was then called. The rest were the half burned wharves and the blackened ruins of a burned town. It was at best a disconsolate sight that greeted their eyes when they entered into the harbor on that eventful day. It showed them the meaning of that war to us.

This treaty was delivered to Congress at Yorktown, Pa., about May 1, and it was within a day or two known by General Washington, then at Valley Forge. It was celebrated by the half-frozen and half-starved army there, May 7. They fired salutes and the soldiers shouted "Huzza for the King of France." A duplicate treaty was sent from Spain, which arrived at Boston in a French frigate, May 11.

France followed this up by sending twelve ships of the line and four frigates, under Captain D'Estaing, and on the same day of the arrival of the treaty here Rochambeau, with 6,000 French troops, sailed for our relief. "You know the rest in the books you have read."

This most important fact of the arrival of the treaty in our

harbor is not mentioned in either of the histories of Portland. It was a lost item in our town's history until Hon. William Gould read a very full account of the event before the Maine Historical Society in 1887, which was published in their collections, Vol. I, second series, page 29, 1890.

Rochefontaine, who was sent to Portland by the War Department in 1793, and built the citadel called Fort Sumner, off of North street, part of the ground being now called Fort Sumner Park, was one of the engineers who came from France in 1777 to assist our forefathers. N. G.

## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE MAINE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution respectfully invite your attention to the aims of this organization, and solicit the membership of those who are eligible, that our usefulness may be increased.

Our objects are to keep alive the spirit of patriotism, to revive the memories of the heroes of 1775-1783 and to foster among us a fervent devotion to the institutions of our common country. We encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution, also provide for the preservation of documents, relics and the individual records of the men who by their devotion gave us the freedom we enjoy. We also strive to promote the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, and by these and other means impress upon the present and future generations the patriotic spirit which actuated our ancestors when they established the Republic of the United States of America. The result is better men and better citizenship.

The Maine Society has succeeded in its work far beyond the fondest hopes of its founders. It has done more, in our State, to stimulate pride in a noble ancestry and in the diffusion of the knowledge of the Revolutionary War, than has ever been done before since the establishment of our government. No better example for a young man can there be than that of a noble, unselfish ancestor. It awakens a pride as nothing else will do, and the influence is for the good. Our Society is for the young man as well as for the older.

To become a member of this Society proof is required that you are a lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unflinching in his loyalty and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minuteman, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress, or of any one of the several Colonies or States, or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, or as a member of any Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress or Legislature, or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the National Government, or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence, or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

The archives of the State where your ancestor was a resident at the time furnish the most probable and satisfactory place to obtain proof of his Revolutionary service, although there are other sources where the necessary information may be had.

The State of Massachusetts is publishing the records of its soldiers and sailors in the Revolutionary War, a larger part being now accessible in our principal libraries. The other New England States have done the same. First find your ancestors who were of an age that they might have been in the service, and if possible the name of the town where they then lived. It is not difficult to find the service, if it has been kept in the records.

The applicant for membership must be of the age of twenty-one years or over, of good repute in the community and must be recommended by at least one member. The applications must be made in duplicate and full instructions are printed upon them.

The blank applications may be obtained of the Registrar and Secretary of the Society and the other officers will gladly assist you in their preparation. The admission fee is two dollars and the annual dues are one dollar for 1905 and in 1906 it will be one dollar and a half. Life membership, fifteen dollars.

President, Hon. Waldo Pettengill, Rumford Falls, Me.; senior vice-president, Henry S. Burrage, D.D., Togus; registrar and secretary, Mr. Nathan Gould, Portland; treasurer, Mr. Philip F. Turner, Portland; librarian, Mr. Albert R. Stubbs, Portland; historian, Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, Portland; chaplain, Rev. Joseph B. Shepherd, Portland.

### PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

My Dear Sir and Compatriot: None should appreciate more highly than the descendants of the participants in the struggle of our Revolutionary and colonial periods the inestimable value of honorable peace over war, and I would extend to you sincerest congratulations upon your great success in bringing about a condition in the far East that promises not only great opportunities for the future to the two participants, but sets an example to the whole world of the highest type. With highest regards, and in behalf of our membership, I have the honor to be, yours very truly,

FRANCIS HENRY APPLETON,  
President General.

### THE COLORADO SOCIETY—SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DENVER, COLO., October 20, 1905.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.,  
New York City.

GENTLEMEN:—At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of our society, it was decided to recommend to our members the reading of your paper and to encourage this would be pleased if you would send us some sample copies that we could have on file in our library.

We should like to know if you can recommend to us any publishing house which is issuing certificates suitable for state societies.

Yours very truly, J. T. HOLBROOK,  
Secretary.

### MICHIGAN SOCIETY, S. A. R. OFFICERS.

Rev. Rufus W. Clark, President, No. 49 Erskine St.  
John N. Bagley, Vice-President, No. 50 Bates St.  
Rufus G. Lathrop, Secretary, No. 811 Union Trust Bldg.  
Enoch Smith, Treasurer, Union States Savings Bank.  
Norman B. Conger, Registrar, Union Trust Bldg.  
Rev. Lee S. McCollester, Chaplain, No. 654 John R. St.  
Joseph Greusel, Historian, No. 949 Fort St., West.

### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The above officers ex-officio, and Theodore H. Eaton, R. H. Fyfe, Thos. Pitts, Geo. H. Barbour, Geo. C. Wetherbee, James E. Davis, Jacob S. Farrand, Truman H. Newberry, Edward A. Barnes, Alfred Russell, Dudley W. Smith, Fred M. Alger, John W. Chester, John Davis, Leon C. Finck, Jerome H. Bishop, William A. Butler, Fred Towle, Hon. John Patton, E. W. Gibson, James Cosslett Smith, Almond B. Atwater, James N. Wright, William C. Harris.

### MICHIGAN SOCIETY, SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION—HISTORICAL SECTION.

#### Monthly Meetings—Friday Evenings.

October 20, Senator R. A. Alger, No. 150 Fort Street, West. Subject: "Makers of the Republic." Paper by Mr. James Cosslett Smith.

November 24, Rev. R. W. Clark, No. 49 Erskine Street. Subject: "Our Commerce on the Pacific." Papers by Mr. Albert M. Henry, Detroit; Hon. Arthur Hill, Saginaw.

December 15, Mr. Theodore H. Eaton, No. 484 Jefferson Avenue. Subject: "Colonial Independence, Its Original Conception." Paper by Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollester. "Its Final Adoption in the Declaration of July 4, 1776." Paper by Mr. Geo. W. Bates. 1906.

January 26, Mr. Richard H. Fyfe, No. 939 Woodward Avenue. Subject: "America Among the Republics." Paper by Mr. William C. Harris. "The Monroe Doctrine." Paper by Hon. John Patton, Grand Rapids.

March 30, Mr. Charles A. Ducharme, No. 725 Jefferson Avenue. Subject: "Detroit in the Revolution." Paper by Mr. C. M. Burton. "The Financiers of the Revolution." Paper by Mr. Ralph Stone.

May 11, Mr. Oliver Goldsmith, No. 401 Jefferson Avenue. Subject: "Our Navy in the American Revolution." Paper by Hon. Truman H. Newberry. "Washington and the West." Paper by Mr. Charles Moore.



## NATIONAL SOCIETY OF United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

### CHARTER TRUSTEES.

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Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois, Charter Trustee National.  
Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Many times the question is asked why the "blue and the gray" are used for the official colors of this Society. The answer is that the blue represents the color of the navy during the War of 1812 and which, but for an accident, would have represented also the color worn by the army. Previous to this war the army goods had been brought from England. The war, of course, prevented the importation, and when those that were worn out needed to be replaced, manufacture of the same had to be done in America. Some error in the dyeing produced the bluish gray—the same which is now worn by the cadets at West Point and by the Seventh Regiment of New York. If, in these later days, this combination has become the emblem of "Fraternity" in its highest sense, then has this Society been more than happy in its choice, and is living up to its grand motto "Liberty and Fraternity."

With sorrow we record the death of Rear Admiral Louis J. Allen, U. S. N. (retired). He was one of the Councillors of the General Society—said Councillors being the Advisory Board of the early organization. Mrs. Louis J. Allen is one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the National Society, and his daughter, Mrs. George A. Ludin, has been at different times Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary and Registrar of the General Society—Special Secretary of the National Society, First Vice-President of the State of New York and Regent of the Greater New York City Chapter. The other daughter, Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison, has served several years on the Board of the State of New York.

For quite a while Admiral Allen has been an invalid and died of paralysis at his home at The Powellton, where he was tenderly cared for by his family. He was born in Baltimore and, during the Civil War, served on the steam sloop "Adirondach" and the "Conemaugh." Was sent to China where he fell ill of yellow fever. Was subsequently instructor at Annapolis. Was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Loyal Legion, Washington Continental Guards,

Naval Order of U. S. and of the Naval Architects and Engineers.

According to his own desire he was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

### NEW YORK.

The annual outing of the State of New York, which is the last gathering for the season of the members, takes place on the anniversary of the declaration of war—the second war with Great Britain—on June 18. The date falling on Sunday this year, the outing took place the next day, June 19. Twenty-one were in attendance, most of whom went by trolley with the State President. Highcliffe Inn, which was reached at noon, is delightfully situated. In winter it is Highcliffe Hall (Miss Brown's school) and is under the supervision of Mrs. Merrill. In summer it is converted into a delightful summer resort, under the same supervision—Mrs. Merrill. An elevator from the station saves a long walk up hill. The entire house was thrown open to the Society and the views from the roof tower were worth the journey there. If the vision is strong enough there is nothing to arrest it from Sandy Hook to West Point. Historic places and beautiful homes are all included in the landscape. The Society has never had a daintier luncheon than this which was served on the broad piazza on the verge of the "High Cliff" indeed. After luncheon the guests were entertained by our member (who is also Corresponding Secretary of the National Membership Board), Mrs. Charles Duncan Fraser, at her home, where another collation was served. On the way there Mrs. Varick, a neighbor, took the members through the Park Hill Country Club. Our former chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Mrs. George A. Ludin, took charge of the financial and executive work of the outing. But the social features and entertainment and the finding of this beautiful spot are due to Mrs. Fraser, to whom a vote of thanks was given by all, in which Mrs. Ludin was not forgotten.

The Greater New York City Chapter has closed its work for the season. The last trustees meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Ludin. Work was planned for the coming season. The Chapter joined the American Flag Association and started a fund for patriotic work. The Regent invited the Board to luncheon with her at the close of the meeting. The next trustees meeting will be held on November 9, the next Chapter meeting on December 9.

The Regent of the Niagara Frontier Chapter of Buffalo, New York, has been called upon to mourn the loss of a dearly loved father since the last report for the Chapter. Our sympathies are with her. We realize how much of sadness we are obliged to record in this month's work.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

This State is being newly organized under the National Charter. Full details will be given in the next number if possible.

### WISCONSIN.

The June meeting was held at the Blue Mountain Country Club. An interesting programme was given. Mrs. Rollin B. Mallory sang "America" to the Hawaiian air, and the State closed its meeting by the singing of the same words in our American melody. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The guest of honor was Mrs. Theodore F. Terhune, a "Real Daughter," to whom was presented the pin which the National Society has prepared for those among its membership who are "Real Daughters." Mrs. Terhune has the distinction of having Independence Day for her birthday, having been born in Ogdensburg, New York, on the Fourth of July. It was at first proposed to call her "Columbia," but some relative said if she were named as he wished he would make her a gift of money. This was accepted and the money invested in pine forest lands which afterwards became very valuable. Mrs. Terhune was most happy in this presentation and the recognition of the services of her own father, which it signifies. Wisconsin is progressing fast under the able presidency of Mrs. Catlin. There is an interesting little story attached to the singing of "America" to the traditional air of Hawaii. When Hawaii was annexed to the United States an effort was made to teach the little natives in the public schools to sing "America" as it is sung in the United States. The children, however, were accustomed to associating that air with "God Save the King," sung in connection with English festivities, and they could not see why they should sing it as their National Anthem. So a compromise was made and the words of "America" were set to the Hawaiian National Air—a magnificent chorale of majestic rhythm.

## COLORADO.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Denver, December 15, 1904, at the residence of the new President, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, who was appointed at the National meeting in New York City, November 14, 1904. Headquarters of the State of Colorado Society was transferred from Colorado Springs to Denver. The following is the result of the election at the meeting December 15: Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Catharine N. Miller; Registrar and Historian, Miss Mary L. Riley. The President gave a brief report of the proceedings of the National meeting in New York. The Society accepted the amendment to the National Constitution offered at the National meeting by Mrs. B. C. Whitney, President of Michigan Society, that the payment of each State Society to the National Society be at the rate of fifty cents per capita. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served from a table decorated with white carnations, the Society's flower. At one end of the table was a large waiter with silver border and feet, which attracted especial attention as having belonged to Major-General Alexander Macomb, the hero of Plattsburgh, who used it on his table during the time he was in command of the United States Army in Washington City. The second regular meeting was held January 27, 1905, at the residence of the President, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, 827 Clarkson Street, Denver. The By-Laws, as corrected by the Special Committee appointed by the President, were presented and acted upon and ordered printed. The Board reported the admission of the first Real Daughter, Mrs. John Long, of Colorado Springs. One of the members from Colorado Springs was present at this meeting. After routine business was disposed of, the President read extracts from Theodore Roosevelt's work, "The Naval War of 1812," describing the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1814. Light refreshments were then served.

The third bi-monthly meeting was held March 31, at the residence of Mrs. John W. Graham, and was made "Forefathers' Day" for the year. The admission of three new members was reported by the Board, and after the transaction of routine business, interesting five-minute papers were read by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Westman, Miss Riley and Miss Miller on the ancestors through whom they enter the U. S. D. 1812. The meeting then adjourned to the dining room and partook of "the cup that cheers," and other good things. The fourth bi-monthly meeting was held at the residence of the President, Friday, May 26. According to the new By-Laws the annual meeting had been changed from November to May, so annual reports of officers were read, showing the growth of the Society from only thirteen members in November, 1904, to twenty members in May, 1905. A satisfactory financial condition was also reported. The Board reported that at a special meeting it was moved and carried to send to Hiram Cronk, the then last surviving pensioner of the War of 1812, a remembrance, to be a lasting token of appreciation of his services from the Colorado Society, U. S. D. 1812, but, alas! the news of his death, May 13, deprived the Society of this opportunity. The Board also reported the admission of a second Real Daughter, Mrs. Fannie A. W. Hardin, of Denver. Business being disposed of, a very interesting article was read, giving the history of the old ship "Constitution," and also a short account was given of the life, death, and funeral of Hiram Cronk, followed by vocal and instrumental music and refreshments. The Colorado Society feels much encouraged at the close of its third year, over what has been accomplished, and at the enthusiasm of its growing membership. Besides members in Denver and Colorado Springs, there is every prospect of a further substantial increase at Pueblo.

MARIA B. WHEATON,

President U. S. D. 1812, Colorado.

Denver, June 2, 1905.

## GEORGIA.

At the June meeting the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Miss Nina Hornady; Vice-President, Miss Virginia Arhold; Second Vice-President, Miss Sally Brown; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Samuel Priolcau; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Annie Hornady; Treasurer, Mrs. Luther P. Stephens; Registrar, Mrs. P. H. Miller; Historian, Mrs. Charles Wurm; Auditor, Mrs. W. P. Maude. The Society is to be congratulated on its choice of officers, and the President takes her position most modestly but with the full confidence of her members.

The General John Floyd Chapter of Atlanta will have the same officers as the State until the State has a larger membership.

## LOUISIANA.

The attention of this State Society has been called to some unmarked graves, or, more properly, neglected graves, in the St. Louis cemetery in New Orleans. The services of Decoration Day send many patriotic people to the different cemeteries to clear up the tombs and do other memorial work, which, but for such a day, would be postponed. In so doing they found in the St. Louis Cemetery, overgrown with weeds and underbrush, the resting places of brave men who fell in the battle of New Orleans. The stones are so overgrown that it is difficult to read them. These were discovered by Mr. John B. Lorenzo, who was interested, as his grandfather, J. B. E. Dangloeus was a soldier in the Seventh Louisiana Volunteers under Major Daquin, in fact was the man to whom was attributed the shot which killed General Pakenham. By dint of clearing away, the following inscription was deciphered: "Died in the army at New Orleans, aged 26, Oliver Permillee, a native of New England, who was killed in defense of this city of New Orleans in the battle with the British army December 13, 1815." A short distance off is the tomb of a brave young midshipman who fell at Rigolets in trying to prevent the English from coming into Lake Ponchartrain. His inscription reads: "Sacred to the memory of Wm. P. Candy, midshipman of the United States Navy, born in Norfolk, Va., August 30, 1796, and fell in the unequal contest between the United States Gunboat Squadron and the British Flotilla on Lake Borgne, near New Orleans, December, 14, 1814." He died in assisting to prevent the British army from coming into New Orleans. Another is that of Dr. A. Brunson, a native of Halifax, North Carolina. The inscription says he removed to Tennessee and died in the army of New Orleans February 15, 1815, aged 26. This was one of those brave Tennesseans who were prompt to answer when defense was needed for their country's cause in the War of 1812. What a pity it is that no woman has yet been found in Tennessee patriotic enough to take up the work of this Society there and memorialize the brave men who did so much to make Tennessee justly proud of their history in this War.

As soon as the above facts were known this Society arranged to place garlands on their graves, and hereafter it will be their patriotic pleasure to care for them in every possible way. They visited the spot in a committee composed of Mrs. I. B. Richardson, president; Mrs. W. O. Hart, vice-president, and Mrs. F. G. Tennant, secretary, and found yet another, Captain Robert St. Clair, of the United States Navy, who died there at this period of an epidemic. This tombstone shows he was a Mason. As these ladies came from the cemetery they paid a visit to the old Spanish church of San Antonio de Padua, which will soon be taken away to make room for the terminal buildings. Here they bought candles, which they left burning in memory of the Catholic dead of that battle of New Orleans—probably the first time such an offering has been made in such a way.

In May this Society was invited by Manager Walker S. Baldwin to witness an 1812 play. The six boxes given to them were decorated with the blue and the gray, which are the colors of the Society and Our Country's Flags. It was a graceful act the manager and heartily appreciated by the members.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER.—The Keystone Chapter of Harrisburg held its last meeting of the season on June 1 at the residence of Mrs. William F. Denchy. The topic for the day was the life and character of General Andrew Jackson, and valuable relics pertaining to the same were on exhibition. A paper was read by Miss Rachel Kunkel which gave the life of the great man in detail as a soldier, a statesman, his life and himself as a man, and quoting from his saying that which is yet the truth about this country:—"While this country will demand nothing that is not right, it will submit to nothing that is wrong." Autograph letters of his were read by Mrs. James Mersereau—one written in 1797 to John Sevier of Tennessee, and another from the Hermitage in 1823 to Major James McGlossall of the Fortieth Regiment, U. S. I., at Pensacola, Florida. Rare old prints of himself and the Hermitage and autographs, the property of Mrs. Mersereau's father, Mr. Wm. H. Fry, also clippings from old papers of that period, were on exhibition. A number of relics which had been presented at different times to the Chapter were also on exhibition under the care of Miss Fager, the custodian, and added their interest to those pertaining to President Jackson. These include a covered tin cup, carried through the entire War of 1812 by the grandfather of the regent; a piece of wood from the battleship New Orleans, built at Sackett's Harbor in 1814, the largest war vessel ever built up to that time, but never launched, and a copy of the New York Morning Post of Friday, November 7, 1783, are presented by Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones; two promissory notes of 1812, donated by Mrs. Richard Hummell,



and a fac-simile copy of George Washington's accounts with the United States from June, 1775 to June, 1783, belonging to Mrs. William P. Denehey.  
William F. Denehey.

Mrs. Jones, regent, gave an account of the State meeting in Philadelphia and also one of her current event talks touching on the Chicago Strike, the Maine Prohibition Laws, Conditions in Russia, the Triumph of the Yacht Atlantic, the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and the death of Hiram Cronk. The music of Mrs. E. Z. Gross, consisting of the cradle songs of the Scotch, North Germany and German-American and Russian, the piano solo by Miss Dorothea Jones of Poldinis' Dancing Doll, and patriotic songs added to the charm of the occasion. Luncheon was served by Mrs. Denehy, the decorations being all patriotic.

#### MAINE.

The Daughters of 1812, State of Maine, held the last business meeting of the season at the pleasant home of our chaplain, Mrs. Gardner C. Libby, Saco, Me., June 7. Resolutions were read and accepted on the death of our esteemed member and "Real Daughter," Mrs. Isaac L. Carme. Committees on the presentation of picture to Willard School and Memorial Day reported. Mrs. Hannah Pillsbury Carter was admitted to membership. After the meeting Mrs. Libby served a course dinner. Mrs. Libby was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Emerson. The day was fine and a large number present.

A most successful "Field Day" was held on July 13 at Cape Cottage, with dinner at the Casino, after which all attended the summer theatre to see "The Climbers." It was a perfect summer day and a most enjoyable affair in every way. This Society takes its regular place in connection with the other patriotic societies in serving as guides for the Longfellow House. This year it has been on Wednesdays from June 21 to July 26. We meet very interesting people there. Twenty-four thousand have visited the house since 1900. There is one room called the "1812 Room" in which many relics of the War of 1812 are displayed. On the days when this Society serves a large placard is hung in the hall: "The United States Daughters of 1812 are serving as guides to-day." Perfect harmony exists among the members and all want another outing. The committee for the Longfellow House are Mrs. C. A. Dwyer, president of the State of Maine Society; Mrs. F. L. Cram, Mrs. Louise McKenney, Mrs. W. T. Small, Mrs. Hubbs, Miss May Johnson, Miss Darton, Miss Glenn Foster, Miss Susan Norton, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Florence Venner.

MRS. C. A. DYER,

Pres. N. S. U. S. D. 1812, State of Maine.

#### ALABAMA.

Alabama has entered the last of her organizing members, and will now be in line to be the next State organized. Mrs. William Mudd Jordan, wife of Judge Jordan, of Birmingham, is the Organizing President.

#### VERMONT.

When a truly good man is taken from his home—from those who really love him and trust him, and rely upon him—from the church where he is doing so much good—from the country to which he is so loyal—when it is in the prime of life and usefulness—then is the day of mourning. And this is the case now in Brattleboro, where our State President, whom we all love, and who is our treasurer in the National Society, is mourning the loss of a husband after just the short illness of a few days which comes with that fell disease—pneumonia. This Society mourns him because he gave it his interest and his sympathy in all its work, which, to him seemed to be worth while, and to meet with his appreciation, and he encouraged and held out the helping hand with that courtesy which a true "gentleman in the best sense of the word," knows so well how to do. Mr. Jenne was himself a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Loyal Legion. Had been a member of the Vermont National Guard and was Colonel of the Vermont Division of the Sons of Veterans. The National Society took pleasure in sending in his memory their gift of flowers—the Society's emblem—the white carnation.

The appointment of Mrs. Jenne as the first and Organizing President of Vermont expired on June 27. The Society met on that date and unanimously elected Mrs. Jenne again to the State Presidency, notwithstanding that she felt she must give up. Their trust and loyalty held her in her place, to the great pleasure and with the congratulations of all the National officers. The other officers elected were as follows:

First Vice-President, Mrs. J. G. Ullery.

Second Vice-President, Mrs. H. E. Bond.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. E. White.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Thompson.

Treasurer, Mrs. F. C. Field.

Registrar, Mrs. Della Sherman.

All the above are of Brattleboro.

Historian, Mrs. L. B. Lord, of Burlington.

Auditor, Miss Minnie Walker, of West Clarendon.

Chaplain, Mrs. Agnes G. Root, of Bennington.

Board of Councillors, Mrs. Geo. S. Dowley and Mrs. C. E. Glidden, for three years. Mrs. Levi Fuller and Mrs. C. A. Moore, for two years. Mrs. Fred. Holden and Mrs. E. R. Bemis, for one year.

#### MICHIGAN.

The National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, State of Michigan, held their last regular meeting of the season on May 16 at the beautiful summer home of Mrs. L. M. B. Slocum, and of Mrs. J. B. Nichols, situated on Slocum's Island, about twenty miles south of Detroit. Mrs. Slocum is one of the six "Real Daughters" of the Michigan Society, another being Mrs. Lucy S. Griggs, who at this meeting read an interesting paper on "The Establishment of the Church in Michigan." Mrs. Griggs was at one time a pupil of the Rev. John Montie, the first resident Protestant minister of Detroit, and spoke with feeling of her former pastor and teacher.

The President, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, gave a glowing account of her recent visit in New Orleans and of the many courtesies shown her by the "Daughters" of that city. Mrs. Whitney traveled day and night in order to be present at this meeting.

The Society feels gratified over the year's work; several new members have been added; the literary programme has been carried out in full, and the outlook for the future is encouraging. Word has just reached us that our bill for an appropriation of \$5,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to Major-General Macomb in the city of Detroit, has at last passed both branches of the State Legislature. After seven long years of patient working and waiting the "Daughters" have at last triumphed and General Macomb will have a fitting monument, and Michigan will show her appreciation of a gallant soldier who deserves well of the State of his nativity. Much honor for having achieved this triumph may be given to the following officers of the State Society: Mrs. B. C. Whitney, president; Mrs. J. V. Moran, vice-president; Mrs. W. R. Farrand, treasurer; Mrs. S. E. Diltz, secretary.

#### Sons of the Revolution.

The annual report of the managers of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution concerns itself chiefly with the death, June 20, 1904, of Frederick S. Tallmadge, president of the Society since its organization, and from whom it receives a library, many relics, and the proceeds of 23 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, for liquidating the debt on Fraunce's Tavern, to be a memorial to him. The society, in recognition of Mr. Tallmadge's long and faithful service and his generous gifts, has set apart his birthday, January 24, for special honor, to be known as "Tallmadge Day," and will meet hereafter on that day instead of on the anniversary of the Battle of Kingsbridge. The Tallmadge relics include a library of 1,500 or 2,000 volumes, a collection of Shakespeareana, a gold repeating watch presented by Napoleon to Talma, the original death mask of Cromwell, the Sharpless portrait of Washington, the Yale certificate and the continental commissions of Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge, with his orderly book and spurs, sword, and other personal records, and General George Clinton's sword.

The Society now owns 146-8 West Fifty-fifth street, Manhattan, valued at \$90,000; 23 Gramercy Park, at \$60,000, and Fraunce's Tavern, "which is priceless." The Society will erect a monument to President Tallmadge in the Vanderpool plot in Litchfield, Conn., and place a window in St. Mark's, in the Bowery, to his memory, and will comply with the request of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to erect a tablet, on the site of the old Peter Livingston sugar house in Liberty street, used as a prison during the war.

No high school essays were sufficient merit to earn the first prize, but other medals were awarded as follows: Collegiate—Samuel D. Nissenson, Abraham Rockmore and Jacob S. Schapiro, all of the College of the City of New York, and high school—Franklin R. Brown of the Buffalo Central, and Reginald H. Burdick of the Syracuse School.

The Society elected during the year 81 members, dropped 12, accepted resignations of 30, transferred 7 to other societies, and lost by death 43, including Samuel P. Avery, a life member, and since 1900 a member of the Board of Managers. Treasurer Arthur M. Hatch reports the real estate of the Society at \$177,000, upon which are mortgages of \$80,000; the rentals being \$8,293.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

*W. A. Butterfield, Publisher, Boston.*

*An Address*, delivered in 1802, in various town in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, by Mrs. Deborah Sampson Gannett, of Sharon, Mass., a soldier of the American Revolution. Reprinted with an introduction by Eugene Tappan, Secretary of the Sharon Historical Society. Containing a portrait from the original copper engraved by Graham in 1797. Bound on boards with leather back. Price, 75c., net. Of this valuable reprint, of the address of the woman who as Robert Shurtleff served in the 4th Massachusetts Regiment until she was honorably discharged in 1783, having served three years, but few copies are for sale.

*The Burrows Brothers, Publishers, Cleveland.*

*"A History of the United States and Its People,"* from their earliest records to the present time by Elroy McKendree Avery.

A most valuable addition to the histories of the United States will be the twelve volumes by Doctor Avery. His style is vigorous, lucid and fascinating. He is a brilliant writer and in his treatment of his vast and complicated subject he has succeeded in a remarkable degree in combining simplicity with fullness, at the same time preserving the proper relation of parts to each other and to the whole. A carefully prepared and full index to the set will appear in the last volume. At the end of each volume a carefully prepared bibliographical appendix for each chapter to the volume will appear. The type, composition and press-work and fine paper, together with the illustrations and binding of rich red silk ribbed cloth, will make the set in every way desirable. Price, in cloth, 12 volumes, \$6.25, net, per volume; half Levant, \$12.50, net, per volume; full Levant, \$17.50 per volume.

*The Century Co., Publishers, New York.*

*"Captain Myles Standish,"* by Tudor Jenks. This new biography contains a history of the stirring events in the records of our Pilgrim fathers' voyage to New England and the incidents which marked the first years of their life in this new country. The life of Captain Myles Standish is so closely identified with the beginnings of our nation's history, that the story of his life is the story of the Pilgrims' first years. The story is accurate as well as readable. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price, \$1.20, net.

*"Washington and the West,"* with Commentary by Archer Butler Hulbert.

Being the diary of George Washington from September, 1784, kept during his journey to the Ohio Basin in the interest of a commercial union between the Great Lakes and the Potomac River. With four maps and half-tone of Washington's mill from photograph. Printed on buff paper. Price, \$2.00, net.

*J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York.*

*"The House by the River,"* by Florence Warden, author of *"The House on the Marsh,"* keeps up the interest of the reader until the close of the book. Every one will imagine what the end ought to be but nearly every one will be surprised at the intensely interesting development at the close of the last chapter. Cloth bound. Price \$1.00.

*Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York.*

*"The House of Mirth,"* by Edith Wharton, pictures with great vividness the social conditions in New York Society to-day. The heroine is placed in the gayest society without the money to keep up her position. Her love story and the terrible predicament into which her circumstances force her, the dramatic situations relieved by the witty and satirical handling of the gay society background make a great book. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*"Fisherman's Luck,"* by Henry Van Dyke. A new edition; antique laid paper; finely illustrated in color. Makes a fine gift book. Price \$1.50.

*J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.*

*"The Wife of the Secretary of State,"* by Ella Middleton Tybout. A story of mystery, intrigue and love, the scene laid in Washington. The characters representing some of the best-known figures in capital life. Miss Tybout's stories have made her widely known to thousands of people. Her *"Poketown People"* last year was a great success. This new novel will entertain every one who likes to guess at a secret and who enjoys a thoroughly good love story. Cloth bound, frontispiece. Price \$1.50.

*Macmillan Co., Publishers, New York.*

*"The Fair Maid of Graystones,"* by Beulah Marie Dix, is a stirring chronicle of the adventures of a brave lad, who at the opening of the story is engaged in a fight in Colchester's old church of St. Andrews with one of his guards. The events which lead up to the Fair Maid as his wife presiding at a feast in the last chapter are told in a picturesque and delightful style that keeps the reader's interest to the closing page. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*"The Industrial History of the United States,"* by Katherine Coman. This work was designed for the use of High Schools and Colleges. The author, who is Professor of Economics and Sociology in Wellesley College, has made this work a valuable one for reference as well as interesting for the general reader. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.25.

*"The Road Builders,"* by Samuel Merwin, is a thrilling story of the construction of a railroad. The story is as full of vim and vigor as was *"Calumet K,"* by the same author. The tale narrates how Carhart undertook to construct the railroad across Texas against great natural difficulties and all the obstacles that the builders of the rival road could contrive. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*"A Self-Supporting Home,"* by Kate V. Saint Maur, describes in detail how the author went to work with no capital to make a self-supporting country home. The book is fully illustrated and intelligently written and practical. Cloth bound. Price \$1.75.

*Laird and Lee, Publishers, Chicago.*

*"The Son of the Swordmaker,"* by Opie Read. A dramatic story of the life of a Roman soldier and his stirring adventures among the Gauls, Britains, Franks, and in Palestine, including a vivid picture of life among the Druids—a princess of this race being the heroine. The cold, hopeless philosophy of the Romans and the revivifying faith of the gentle Nazarene hold the reader's attention with a peculiar fascination. The volume is attractively bound in cloth; cover design; illustrated—two colored and six half-tone engravings. Price \$1.50.

*"Webster's New Standard Dictionary,"* published by Laird and Lee, Chicago, is as full of information as a 12mo little book can well be. For general use, it cannot help becoming popular. Its convenient size makes it especially adapted to the use of young people. Illustrated in text and plates; flexible cover; polished edges and index.

*Little, Brown and Co., Publishers, Boston.*

*"The True Story of Paul Revere,"* by Charles Ferris Gettemy. This authentic biography of Paul Revere will appeal to all lovers of the heroes of our early history for independence. The author has brought much valuable information to the reader's attention and has illustrated the text from photographs, making an attractive book. This is a volume that the patriotic societies could add with advantage to their libraries. Cloth bound. Price \$1.50.

*Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston.*

*"When Grandmamma Was Fourteen,"* by Marion Harland. Through the eyes of fourteen-year old Molly Burwell, the reader sees much that is quaint, amusing and pathetic in Richmond as it was before the war. It is thoroughly a girl's book, and is written in the pleasing style which is characteristic of its author. Cloth; illustrated. Price \$1.25.

*"The Runaway Donkey and Other Rhymes for Children,"* by Emilie Poulsson, is especially fitted for the little people of the kindergarten age. The book is handsomely illustrated by L.

R. Bridgman and will make an entertaining gift for little people. 4to; cloth. Price \$1.50.

*"The Only True Mother Goose."*—Being an exact reprint of the original edition published in Boston in 1833, with introduction by Rev. Edward Everett Hale. A great many of advancing age have a distinct recollection of this book, but it has long been out of print and copies have become very scarce and valuable. The Boston Library did not have one until 1902, and it is now among their most carefully guarded volumes. Price 60c.

*"A Daughter of the South,"* by George Cary Eggleston. This romance of Southern life is told in the same style which made "Dorothy South" and "Evelyn Byrd" so pleasing to the reader. Love and heroism are characteristics which always charm and which George Cary Eggleston knows so well how to portray. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price \$1.50.

W. A. Wilde Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

*"A Soldier of the Wilderness,"* by Everett T. Tomlinson. This is a story of Abercrombie's defeat and the fall of Fort Frontenac in 1758. It depicts life during the colonial period and is based on the history centering around the French and Indian War. The spirit of patriotism runs throughout the story and the adventures through which the young heroes go will prove intensely interesting to the boys. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price \$1.50.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

*"The Red Chief,"* by Everett T. Tomlinson, is a story of the Massacre of Cherry Valley and relates the experience of people who dwelt on the frontier during the trying times of the American Revolution. Their contribution to the cause of Liberty were by no means slight. This chapter in the history of our country is frequently neglected, says Dr. Tomlinson in his introduction. He has, however, made it so interesting in "The Red Chief," that his boy readers will welcome the volume with delight. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price \$1.50.

Lec & Shepard, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

*"The Fort in the Wilderness,"* by Edward Stratemeyer, is a story of the soldier boys of the Indian trial. It is one of the Colonial Series, and is told in a way sure to hold the attention of its young readers, while they are also learning bits of history. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price \$1.25.

*"The Scarlet Patch,"* by Mary E. Q. Brush, is a story of a boy patriot in the Mohawk Valley and is full of interest for its boy readers. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price \$1.25.

*"The Boy Pathfinder,"* by Wm. C. Sprague, is a story of the Oregon trail. This also is a real boy's story. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price \$1.50.

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Broadway Publishing Co., New York.

*"Justine,"* a romance of Colonial days, is a vividly told story of the Revolutionary period by Earle Kunst. Love and war are intermingled in a most pleasing and fascinating manner. The story is illustrated by Sidney K. Hartman. Bound in red and gold with cover photo in four colors. Price \$1.50.

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*"Dreams,"* by Ruby M. Butts Jones, is a dainty volume of verse which will make a pretty gift book. Attractively bound in cloth. Price \$1.00.

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*"In Bohemia,"* by James Clarence Harvey, is dainty, unique, sparkling and brilliant. Humor and pathos intermingle. Prose,

verse and illustration follow each other. The whole Menu is good enough for the gods and is sure to create an atmosphere Bohemian for the reader. Price \$1.25.

G. W. Dillingham Co., Publishers, New York.

*"Real Boys,"* by Henry A. Shute. The readers who enjoyed and grew young again in the reading of "The Real Diary of a Real Boy," and the "Sequel," cannot help being interested in the story of "Real Boys," written by one of them from a retrospective view. While it does not contain the quaint orthography of the boy—yet the humor is still there. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price \$1.00.

The Everett Press Co., Boston, Mass.

*"Letters to Beany and The Love Letters of Plupy Shute,"* by Henry A. Shute, have the true ring of early boyhood letter writing. They are brim full of humor and carry one back to the days when one wrote or received just such letters. Any one who can restore one's youth as can Judge Shute, deserves lasting thanks. Bound attractively. Price 50c.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

*"A Sword of the Old Frontier,"* by Randall Parrish. This romance narrates the stirring adventures of the Chevalier de Coubert at the time of Pontiac's famous conspiracy. It is a thrilling tale of Fort Charles and Detroit—and the reader's interest does not lag from cover to cover. Cloth; illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*"Ben Blair,"* by Will Lillibridge, is a story of South Dakota ranch life. The local color of Western scenes will be enjoyed by those not acquainted with them and appreciated thoroughly by those familiar with Western life. A love story of stirring interest keeps the reader's interest from flagging to the end of the book. Cloth bound; frontispiece. Price \$1.50.

Small, Maynard & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

*"Where Copper Was King,"* by James North Wright, is a tale of early mining days on Lake Superior. The author in his introduction says: "It will not be many years before the last of the small number of persons who are qualified to speak as eye-witnesses of those scenes will have passed away and a distinct phase of the progress of civilization in this country will be known only by its results." A pretty love story runs through the book—but it is the life portrayed of the miners that holds the reader's best attention. Cloth. Price \$1.50.

Henry Holt & Co., Publishers, New York.

*"Loser's Luck,"* by Charles Tenney Jackson. The romance of Dolores Delgado, the last of a royal native race of Central America, and a yachtsman, with others, who were loyal to her, including the "American Legion," that left San Francisco, a gang of roughs and ended a band of heroes. It is a tale in which love and peril dominate even though humor abounds. A thrillingly told story. Cloth bound. Price \$1.50.

Harper Brothers, Publishers, New York.

*"The Debtor,"* by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. This popular author, whose New England tales have touched the hearts of thousands of readers, has in this novel drawn a hero of no common sort and his career is appealingly portrayed. It is a well-told tale and the reader is sure to follow with interest the fortunes of the debtor. Cloth bound. Price \$1.50.

*"History of the United States—986—1905,"* by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The original edition of the History of the United States of America, by T. W. Higginson, only extended to the close of Jackson's administration, March 4, 1837. It was accorded high rank and praise by the readers of history. Concise, still comprehensive and enjoyable reading, it at once became a highly appreciated work in its scope. Now it being thought wise, the publishers have prepared this new edition, enlarged and revised to date. It is a fascinating book and is entitled to high commendation by the public. Profusely illustrated. Price \$2.00, net. New York and London.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A fancy Fair, given under the auspices of the New York State Daughters of the Revolution, will be held early in December at the Waldorf-Astoria. The object of the Fair is to raise funds toward erecting a memorial to mark a Revolutionary landmark; this sort of work being the regular work of the Society. The Fair is in charge of a Committee headed by Mrs. William F. Coxford and Mrs. J. H. Abeel, ex-officio, and the various Chapters will have tables displaying novelties and fancy articles especially appropriate for the winter season. The Junior Sons and Daughters will be represented by the presence of little boys and girls, and some of them will be in charge of exhibits of their own.

The past year has added so many new members to the state, it is thought that the Fair will awaken increased enthusiasm for patriotic work, and receive the patronage of persons who in this way may make a tribute to Revolutionary history.

In commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British, the Daughters of the Revolution of New York State gave a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy. Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, president-general of the National Society, was seated at the guests' table with Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, State regent; Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. John H. Abeel, Mrs. Z. Mayhew, Mrs. Joseph Casey and Mrs. David Carr.

Samuel Adams Chapter, D. A. R., held its November meeting at the clubhouse in Methuen. There was a large attendance, each member having the privilege of inviting one guest. The regent, Mrs. Barnes, presided. After singing "America," the routine business was speedily disposed of and the afternoon was then devoted to a lecture on "Old China," by Mrs. Silvio M. Gozzaldi, regent of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R., of Cambridge. The lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive and was much enjoyed. Many in attendance brought specimens of rare china which were easily identified by Mrs. Gozzaldi.

There is a large book outside the door of the chief of the bureau of navigation in the Navy Department, Washington, in which all naval officers who report at the department are expected to write their names, when they arrived, and the probable date of their departure. The other day, a number of young women who are attending the congress of the D. A. R., at the capital, explored the department. They found the register, and filled a page with entries like this before Admiral Taylor's horrified messenger found out what was happening: "Name, Mary Jones, Oshkosh; date of arrival, April 27th; date of probable departure, unknown."—San Francisco Argonaut.

## THE "STRAIN OF THE AMERICAN LIFE."

From "With Walt Whitman in Camden," in the November Century.

April 16, 1888.—Speaking of the "strain of American life," W. declared that "every man is trying to outdo every other man—giving up modesty, giving up honesty, giving up generosity, to do it; creating a war, every man against every man; the whole wretched business falsely keyed by money-ideals, money-politics, money-religious, money-men."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq. New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—Will you kindly advise us if you publish "The National Register of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," giving the names and addresses of all members throughout the country, and if so, upon what terms it can be purchased?

We are about to publish the second instalment of "The American Nation: A History," under the editorship of Prof. Albert

Bushnell Hart. This is the history that was considered by the American Historical Association at Dr. Hart's suggestion.

Will you please inform us if it would be permissible for us to obtain a copy of the Register of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for the exclusive use of sending an announcement of this new work?

Thanking you in advance for any information that you may give us, we remain,

Respectfully yours,  
HARPER & BROTHERS.

SAN JOSE, CAL., August 8, 1905.

"Spirit of '76" Publishing Co.,  
239 Broadway, N. Y.

Gentlemen.—With this find W. F. & Co.'s M. O. No. Y506682 for one dollar, to pay the within bill. I am very sorry that I cannot continue my subscription, but the same conditions still exist as when I wrote before asking for the continuation of my subscription to cease. I am reading but very little. Don't read our own home papers. My family are all away but my wife, and she reads but very little. So kindly mark after my name that my subscription is to cease with the present number. Have passed the "threescore and ten" mark by a number of years, and feel that now I am on the "last row," and should take a rest.

Respectfully yours,  
SAMUEL HOPKINS WAGENER.

WORCESTER, March 14, 1905.

L. H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir—I received a statement saying that I owed the SPIRIT OF '76 Co. \$1.00 from last October to September, 1905. It was a mistake on my part, for I was thinking the year did not run out until January, 1905. You sent me word about my renewal for another year, but I had made up my mind not to take it any more, so thought no more about it, but I should have answered you and let you know, but it slipped my mind, and the reason is I do not belong to the Society of the S. of the A. Revolution, so thought I would not continue any longer, but since getting your note to-day I have made up my mind that I will continue for one year. I am a Civil War Veteran, and have about all I can attend to, but if there was a chance here in W. I might join them.

In haste,

Yours truly, WILLIAM H. STOWE...  
40 Elliott Street, Worcester, Mass.

1855—1905. MR. L. H. CORNISH.

Half a century, and yet to-day,  
He looks as young and feels as gay,  
As he did at forty or thirty-five;  
I doubt me not, he will contrive,  
To feel as young at three-score-ten,—  
'Tis the spirit, not years, that ages men,—  
And Dr. Osler, whate'er his view,  
When he is seventy will say it's true.  
I have digressed, for I started to say,  
Many returns of your natal day,  
Till far on the western slope of life,  
You, and your better half, your wife,  
With your children and grandchildren at your knee,  
Celebrate then your century.

Yours sincerely,

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

May 23, 1905.

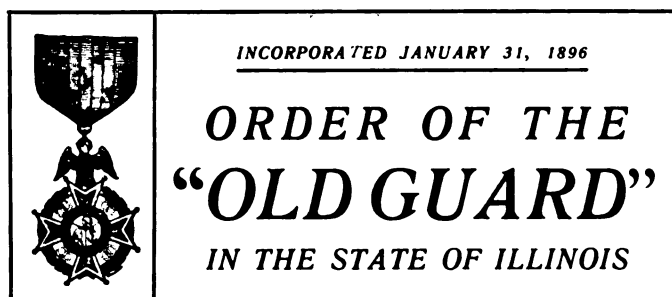
[Written in honor of the Editor's birthday. The morning we were fifty we ran a half mile before breakfast, and at dinner our eldest presented us with a running suit.—Ed.]

## FOR EXCHANGE

I have a Remington Typewriter, an Al Vista Camera, a Columbia Phonograph, for large or small cylinders, fifty concert records, a Webster International Dictionary, and various books on American family history.

What will you give me in exchange for any or all of them?

I want an old-fashioned long snare drum, also an old-fashioned barrel bass drum, old furniture or something else you may have that you will swap for what I offer. Address the Editor, SPIRIT OF '76, New York.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

## ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD" IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

### NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

#### OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905.

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 Mr. C. L. Follett,  
 Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

#### COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is \$5.00. Annual Dues, \$3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

## WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD

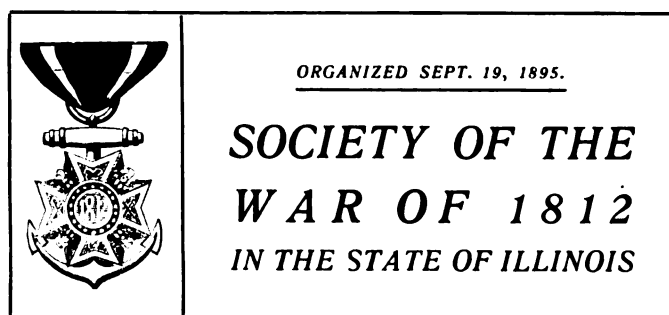
846 Seventh Avenue, New York City

|                            |   |   |   |   |                   |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| Frederic P. Comfort        | - | - | - | - | Commandant        |
| Alexander C. Chenoweth     | - | - | - | - | First Lieutenant  |
| Withington Robinson        | - | - | - | - | Second Lieutenant |
| Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg | - | - | - | - | Third Lieutenant  |
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ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895.

## SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to

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315 Dearborn Street,

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#### OFFICERS.

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 Secretary, Theron R. Woodward, 300 Dearborn Street, Chicago.  
 Treasurer.....Charles Cromwell  
 Registrar.....Edward Nevers  
 Historian.....Frederick K. Lawrence  
 Librarian.....J. E. Slocum

We desire to call your attention:

#### OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism*; to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

#### INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

#### COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is \$5.00.

Annual Dues, \$3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

#### RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

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SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Act  
12 1876

# THE SPIRIT OF '76



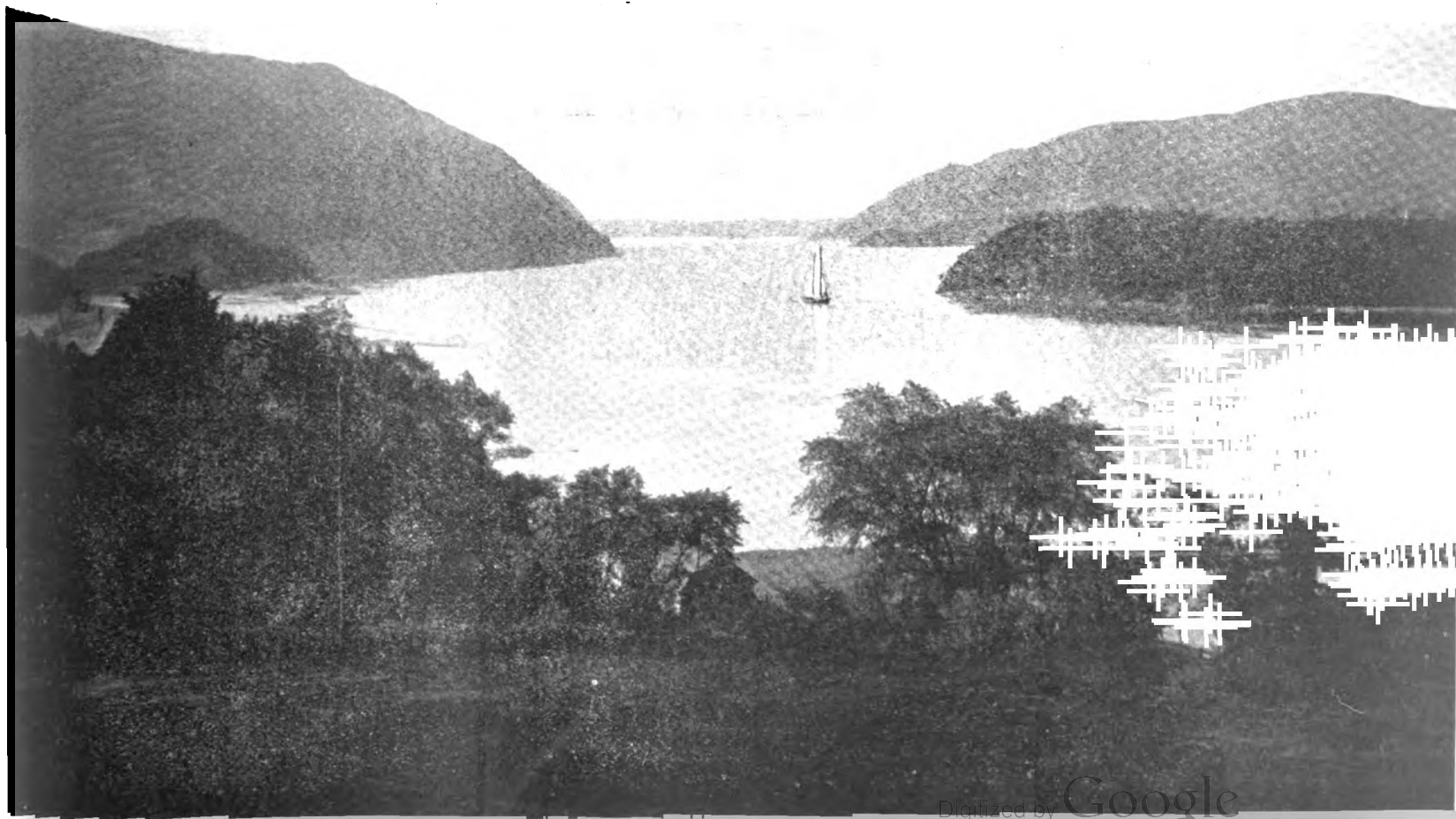
DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES  
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76  
AND COLONIAL TIMES

Vol. XII.

LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
PROPRIETOR.

JANUARY, 1906.

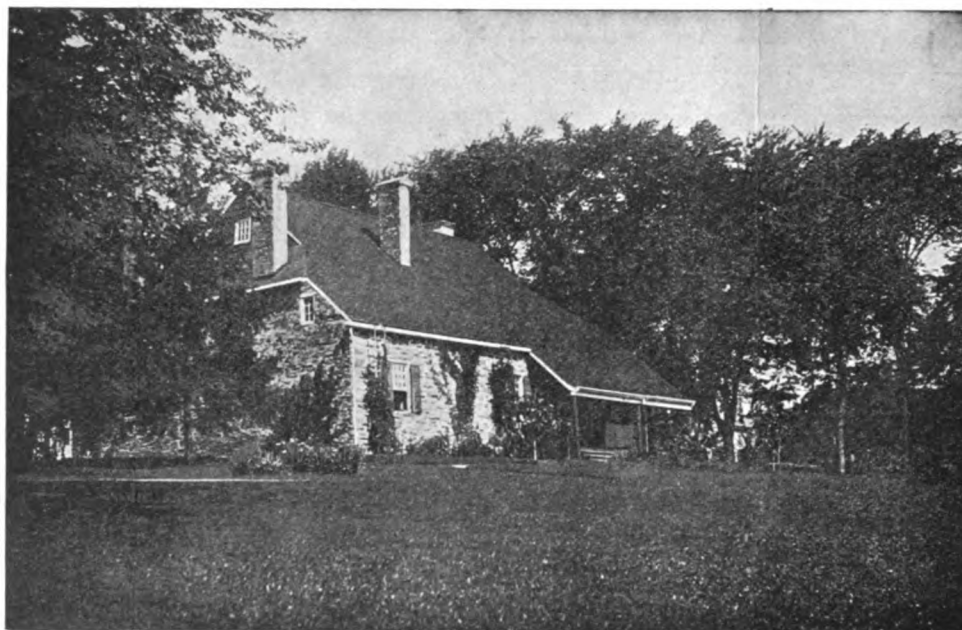
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## HER HISTORICAL TALKS ON THE HUDSON.



These Talks have been given in the Free Lecture Course in New York, illustrated with slides from Miss Skeel's own negatives. These Talks have also been given before the Daughters of the American Revolution at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Hudson, Utica, and elsewhere. The Talks have been given at Miss Anna Brown's School, Park Hill, N. Y.; at Mrs. Hazen's Surburban School for Girls, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; at the Willard School, Troy, N. Y.; Miss Gerrish's School for Girls, New York; the Emma Willard Association, Troy; Vassar Student's Aid, New York; Brooklyn and Poughkeepsie; also at Women's Clubs in New England and the Middle States and elsewhere.

For Terms address,

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

48 and 50 SMITH STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

*Topics:*

Our River.—

- (1) At New York.
- (2) From the Tappan Zee to the Highlands.
- (3) Above the Highlands.

The Hudson from New York Harbor to Saratoga.

Those Gracious Girls of Long Ago, a Study in Colonial Literature.

Those Gracious Girls of To-Day, a study in Modern Manners.

Women as the History Makers during the American Revolution.

Washington at Newburgh at the close of the American Revolution.

Concerning Jane Austen.

Some Early French Song and Story Writers.

Verse Makers of the American Revolution.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. 12.

JANUARY, 1906.

No. 1.

## HISTORIC FISHKILL.

BY ADELAIDE SKEEL.

It is a foregone conclusion that the work of an historic society or publication is to stimulate present endeavor by recalling the achievements of the past. Other organizations and other literary presentations care for the urgent needs of the present, or occupy themselves with the coming necessities of the future, but the historian deals only with yesterday. He rejoices in his opportunity when a passing tourist pauses in his travels to ask, "What happened here?" It is the old Hebraic question, "What mean these stones?"

Owing to the untiring efforts during the last quarter of a century of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Members of the Colonial Wars, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of 1812, and kindred guilds, that, to-day, he who gasolines by in a motor car, he who speeds along on a wheel, he who walks and he who runs may read on marble shaft and bronze tablet, on stained glass window and shining brass, what happened here and there and everywhere a century and more ago. Sometimes, indeed, the names of the committee who marked the hallowed spot outshine in size of type the significance of the spot itself, but where will not egotism get in its entering wedge? To eliminate the personal is to weaken the human interest, so let us deal charitably with those who chip "ERECTED BY ———," in bolder letters than the words, usually on the second line, "IN MEMORY OF ———."

An elusive charm, none the less satisfying because intangible, attaches itself to all historic pilgrimages. What one hopes is going to happen may never happen, what is happening may be sordid and disappointing, but one can



LARGE OAK AT DENNING'S POINT.

reckon with surety on what has happened. Vain are the trumped-up *rechauffe* campaign lies of modern triflers who tell us of the "Real Washingtons, Franklins, Lafayettes." We know better. The past is safe in the keeping of documents, letters, maps, land surveys and authentic authorities, and, if a few legends, like lichens to a dead stump, attach themselves to the truth, let us deal tenderly with them, for the dead are with God.

A little tour is as good as a long one, and to run but a century back as delightful as to run a thousand years, since in either case one rids oneself of the present. For

instance, there is Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, modern to the core, trolley roads intersect its streets, an incline railway leads up its highest mountain to land one at a casino and dancing platform, heavy trucks laden with daily necessities wait at the landing to cross the ferry to Newburgh, travelers with no thought but to catch the Albany flyer stand on the station platform and fuss about checking their baggage. This is To-Day. Suppose one takes a peep at Yesterday. This whole vicinity is rich in historical association, and each little outlying village vies with its neighbor for precedence in Revolutionary glory. On the south side of the Fishkill ferry, a few minutes walk from Dutchess Junction, one may visit Denning's



VERPLANCK HOUSE.

Point, now a brickyard, known in the days of Washington as Presqu-Ile. Here, under an enormous oak, still standing, the Commander-in-Chief used to wait for his letters when his headquarters were at Newburgh, for Fishkill has the honor of having been one of the first of the seven post offices in the State of New York. At the north of the ferry on the Poughkeepsie road stands the Verplanck house on land granted to this family in the times of the redman. Here Baron Steuben held his headquarters through the courtesy of the Verplancks, and here at the close of the war, the Society of the Cincinnati was formed in a long, low parlor at the southern side of the mansion. Following a path across the lawns and over the iron tracks of the Grand Central railroad, one may stand on the small rocky promontory which juts out into the Hudson and which boasts itself as the legendary landing of Henry Hudson and his Half-Moon crew. For details, one must credit one's imagination and draw large drafts on the bank of family pride. Taking the trolley road eastward and northward from the ferry, one passes two old stone gateposts which mark the former entrance to a handsome estate at Matteawan. Here live the Brinckerhoff family who keep alive the ancient traditions of the hospitable home. The house was known as the Teller house and was owned by a famous woman called Madam Brett. She was the daughter of an ex-mayor of New York, and had health, wealth and wisdom. Her mill was so notable that milestones marked distance from it to lesser places of interest. She entertained distinguished

guests and the low, shingled roof has sheltered Schenck, Sackett, Yates, and other great men in the old days. We peep through the trees and catch glimpses over the flapping clotheslines in the yards of the modern houses built on its road front of the now neglected lawn and gardens.

Before passing through Glenham, if one wishes to be side-tracked, he may take a branch road to the foot of North Beacon, be cabled up the incline, and visit the spot where a monument marks the lighting of the fires in the Revolutionary days.

It is at Fishkill Village, however, that the trolley terminus brings us to the focus of historic interest. Fishkill as a depot of the army supplies, made its influence



HOUSE IN WHICH HARVEY BIRCH WAS CONFINED.

strongly felt during the seven years' struggle. As early as the organization of the Committee of Safety at the outbreak of the war, the importance of this place was realized. When Washington, driven up the Hudson from New York, waited at New Windsor below Newburgh to watch the enemy's tactics, he planned for possible retreat through the Highlands. Here, at Fishkill Village, in a narrow mountain pass, marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, were the earthworks, scarcely to be dignified as forts, which stood as sentinels to guard the country. The possession of the Hudson River was the struggle of both Continental and Redcoat from '76 to '83, since this arm of the sea divided the eastern states from the southern, and whichever army gained its water, was the victor over the rest of the country. These little forts were designed to serve as a means of retreat, or as breastworks of defense in case of attack, but no battle was ever fought within their precincts.

At Brinckerhoff one visits the Mathew Brinckerhoff house, where Lafayette lay ill of a fever, was carefully nursed and recovered. Some historians say the fever was nothing less than smallpox, but let us rather believe it malarial and innocuous, since it is a delight to enter the most charming home of the Brinckerhoff family to-day and see the four-posted bedstead without fear of microbes. Beyond the windows is the graveyard where a tablet marks the resting place of thousands of soldiers who died at Fishkill, not on the battle field, but of hunger, nakedness and starvation, within the village itself. Here too is the Star Mill which Washington's soldiers rebuilt after it had been wantonly destroyed. It has been recently simply marked by Melzingah Chapter, D. A. R., but not re-shingled. Perhaps this will be a later and more prosaic work of this patriotic society. Not far, as the crow flies or an automobile travels, is Swartoutville, where Washington made his headquarters. I visited this delightful old home

of the Brinckerhoff family (what the Verplancks and the Van Wycks do not own in Fishkill the Brinckerhoffs possess as a rule), and found the date 1738 on one of its gables. It is a matter of history that Colonel Brinckerhoff read prayers each night before the Commander went to bed, and that his wife tucked the blankets around him after he was in bed, so he had positively nothing left to do but sleep.

Returning to Fishkill Village, proper, one must see the old Wharton house, built in 1735 by Cornelius Van Wyck and occupied by his descendants till within a few years. "Here," writes a great, great grandson, "have been received General Washington, Generals Putnam, Steuben, Lafayette, and distinguished citizens like Jay and Alexander Hamilton. In comparison with the facts it is of small importance whether Miss Frances Wharton and Major Dunwoodie were married in the east or west room of this old mansion—when we know that as fictitious persons they were not here at all." Oh, most wise chronicler of authentic fact, are you sure these fictitious persons, real to every reader of Cooper's *Spy*, are not more alive than those whose names you so learnedly mention?

The two churches which claim attention in Fishkill are the Dutch and old Trinity. They stand on opposite sides of the quiet street, one, the Dutch, bears the date of the early part of the eighteenth century, although the present structure was rebuilt and much altered later; the other, old Trinity, was built in 1769. Trinity Church was used as a hospital during the Revolution and later as the meeting place of the Provincial Congress of the State in 1776, but presently abandoned for the Dutch, which, the minutes state, was in "a cleaner condition." The Dutch church was also used as a prison. Not far in an adjacent field stood the walnut tree, recently blown down, to which



THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH.

prisoners used to be bound when flogged, and in whose huge trunk an iron ring was found imbedded in corroboration of the tale. More noteworthy and peaceful is the site of the office or shop where Samuel Loudon, the courageous editor of a Whig paper printed the constitution of the State of New York, said to be "the first and most important book ever published in America." Let us close this historic pilgrimage by recalling the fact that here at Fishkill, John Bailey forged the sword of Washington, a sword never drawn save in a just quarrel, never sheathed but with honor.



## EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA

BY MRS. C. MURRAY HYDE.

When Governor Johnstone was forced to resign from the Peace Commission because of his too liberal and enthusiastic execution of the instructions given to him by his King, he wrote a curt and characteristic letter to Lord Carlisle. It was in the third person, as follows:

"Mr. George Johnstone send his compliments to Lord Carlisle and returns the Papers his Lordship was so good as to send. 'Nothing is more contemptible than a retreating Army or a Supplicating Prince,' was an Observation of the Marquis of Montrose, and Lord Bacon has remarked, 'That no Body of Men ever thanked you for clemency who were not first sensible of your power.'"

These quotations were sarcastically made in reference to the King's policy in planning the campaign of 1778, which opened with the Evacuation of Philadelphia. That an army of over twenty-one thousand men, in the finest condition, most perfectly equipped, and fortified before an enemy, half clothed and hungry, would abandon a most important military position and retreat through the enemy's country, amazed friend and foe. Critical and inimical Europe smiled in scorn and contempt; proud and patriotic Britons boldly resented the insult to British arms; while the Americans, in dread, awaited some more formidable attack—no one dreaming that so powerful an army could be retreating in angry despair. Men and governments attributed every motive, save this, to a maneuver so apparently disastrous and weak.

When Parliament opened for the season of 1777-78, the King demanded men and money to further prosecute the war in America. That he presumed to demand aroused angry opposition on the part of the great whig leaders in Parliament. Appropriations were made, but they did not meet the King's desires. Then came tidings of the surrender of the Army of the North at Saratoga, revealing the character and strength of the American farmer-soldiers—men from the plow able to conquer the hardened veterans of England and Germany.

Benjamin Franklin, Silas Dean, and Arthur Lee, had been upon the continent a year and had negotiated a "contract" with the French Farmers-General (of Finance) to supply them with tobacco, receiving in return military supplies. England had controlled this most lucrative colonial trade, the revenues from which would now benefit the colonies themselves. The friendly attention given to the American Commissioners by the powers of the Continent led English statesmen to suspect a treaty of some kind between the Houses of Bourbon and the rebellious colonies. Men employed in the secret service watched the Americans incessantly. The coachman who drove Benjamin Franklin every evening from Paris to Versailles, while he negotiated the Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with County Vergenese, was a spy and the servant of an English emissary. In anticipation of a treaty, some British statesmen especially interested in American property and investments, pressed forward conciliatory measures and Parliament passed the two bills, not too willingly, presented by Lord North, on February 17th, 1778.

Intensely selfish and avaricious George III. lived meanly at Buckingham House, while he spent more than his yearly income of over one million pounds, principally in the purchase of influence, to establish the supremacy of the Crown. This was his dearest purpose, the defeat of the Whigs and the conquest of the colonies his surest means. The Bills of Conciliation, promising not to "im-

pose any duty, taxes or assessments whatever \* \* in North America or the West Indies, except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the product of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the colony in which the same shall be levied," and the appointment of Commissioners to make a treaty of peace based upon those authorized promises, would finally destroy, if successful, the King's claim upon all colonial duties in America.

At Whitehall, on March 8th, 1778, Lord George Germain issued the King's secret instruction to Sir Henry Clinton, out-lining the plans for the summer campaign of the British forces in America, in part, as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

"It is therefore recommended to you, if you should find it impracticable to bring Mr. Washington to a general and decisive Action early in the Campaign, to relinquish the Idea of carrying on offensive Operations against the Rebels within land, and, as soon as the season will permit, to embark such a body of Troops as can be spared from the defense of the Posts you may think necessary to maintain, on board of Transports, under the Conduct of a proper number of the King's Ships, with orders to attack the Posts on the coast, from New York to Nova Scotia, and to seize and destroy every Ship or Vessel in the different Creeks or Harbours, wherever it is found practicable to penetrate; as also to destroy all Wharfs and Stores, and Materials for Ship-building, so as to incapacitate them from raising a marine, or continuing their depredations upon the Trade of this Kingdom, which has been already so much annoyed by their Ships of War and Privateers."

\* \* \* \* \*

"but I am commanded to say to you, that the Object appears to the King of such Importance, that should you be of Opinion a number of Troops, sufficient to ensure success in the different Enterprizes, cannot be spared with safety to Philadelphia, it is his Majesty's Pleasure that you do consult with the Admiral upon the most proper Situation for establishing a Post upon the Delaware River if you shall think a Post upon that River necessary, capable of being defended by a small body of men, and of giving Protection to the Ships, which it may be necessary to station in that River, and that when you shall have taken such measures as you and the Admiral shall judge necessary and effectual for obstructing the navigation of the River by the Rebels, you do withdraw the Troops from Philadelphia, and leaving a sufficient Garrison on the Post, you may have established, embark the rest and proceed to New York, with such part as you shall not think necessary for the service above mentioned. I would not, however, be understood to convey it to you as his Majesty's Opinion that the Possession of Philadelphia is an object of small importance, on the contrary, his Majesty conceives the possession of it may be attended with many advantages, and that the abandoning it may be productive of some ill consequences and therefore, it is his Majesty's Wish that you may be able to retain it, and he consents to your withdrawing from it only upon the supposition that the service I have been pointing out to you, cannot, in your Opinion, be effected while it is retained."

In these instructions plans were also made for campaigns in Georgia and South Carolina, the purpose of which was "to prevent the Congress from availing themselves of the Staple Commodity Tobacco."

On March 13th, the Peace Commissioners appointed

(Continued on page 7.)

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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During the year, our columns will voice the sentiment of writers of note.

Miss Adelaide Skeel, Regent of Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R., author of "King Washington," etc., who has an article in this issue, will be one of our contributors. The others will be announced latter.

With this issue we enter upon our twelfth year of work for the cause of patriotism, and appeal to all those patriotic men and women of our land who love their country next to their God and family, for help, encouragement and continued patronage. The "Spirit of '76" is a magazine which aims toward a higher ideal in our national life. And all loyal Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as all true patriots who have the best interests of their country at heart, should lend their aid in supporting and sustaining its efforts to teach patriotism and American History.

Some of our writers have theories, but we hold ourselves in no way responsible for them, though we take a certain pleasure in seeing them in print if only for their novelty and piquancy. We like and want variety and so far at least realize our idea of a spirited paper. We should be pleased to have suggestions from our readers as we want a contented and gladsome list of subscribers.

With these remarks we cheerfully assume editorial duties and responsibilities, and modestly, yet confidently, expect to merit careful review and impartial criticism from all who unfold these pages.

## NOTICE.

As has been already very plainly stated, the "Spirit of '76" will be published monthly, beginning with this, the January issue.

Last year the magazine came out quarterly. There were no papers printed for June, July and August, the September issue taking the place of the three. So those having the September and December issues have lost no copies for the year 1905. With this issue we wish you a happy new year and sincerely hope that we may have your earnest support.

9 Locust St., Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 27, 1905.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I hand you draft for one dollar to renew my subscription to the "Spirit of '76." I have taken "The Spirit" so long I don't believe I could get along without it.

Truly yours,

WM. J. MCKELVEY.

John Q. Adams and Andrew Johnson the only Presidents holding civil official positions after their retirement; the former as a member of the House of Representatives, the latter as Senator from Tennessee; each died in office.

On electoral votes for the Presidency, Aaron Burr lacked one for election. Monroe received every vote but one. Hayes went into office with a majority of four.

## THE EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

*[Continued from page 5]*

by the King, met for the first time at Lord North's to receive outlines of instructions and express their views concerning the business of their commission. Lord North, Prime Minister; Lord George Germain, Secretary of Colonial Affairs; Lord Thurlow, Attorney-General; Alexander Wedderburn, Solicitor-General; Mr. William Eden; Mr. Jackson, who was later asked to resign in favor of Mr. George Johnstone; and the Earl of Carlisle, Chief of the Commission, were present. The Earl thus describes the meeting:

"Little passed of any real importance, and I confess I came away by no means edified with the conversation, and not a little shocked at the slovenly manner with which an affair so serious in its nature had been dismissed. But the sulkiness of some, the childishness of others, and the haste with which everything was hurried did not long remain unaccounted for, for on that day Administration had found their error with regard to the intentions of France. Mons. de Noailles had received his orders to fling off the mask, and had fairly told us that there was little left for us to do but to form a commercial treaty similar to that which was actually concluded between the King his Master and the UNITED independent States of America."

\* \* \* \* \*

"From this period so many clouds began to spread around us that I had my doubts for some time whether the idea of sending the Commission was not and ought not to be totally abandoned."

On March 20th, "their Majesties gave the PATRIOTIC as well as MUSICAL world a treat by having Handel's celebrated oratorio of Judas Maccabeus performed by their command at Drury Lane. The very great applause given to the above performance, particularly in the songs of 'ARM!—ARM!—YE BRAVE!' 'SOUND AN ALARM!' and all those animating parts of that noble oration which breathes a Martial spirit showed as if the audience was filled with a true spirit of indignation and resentment against our natural and insidious enemy, and as Judas is described 'was like a lion's whelp roaring for ITS PREY!'"

Every British yeoman and apprentice was ready to fight in defence of his home and shout vengeance against Frenchmen, but to leave his home defenceless, cross the ocean and fight against his own country-men, with whom he half sympathized in their resistance to taxation was another matter. It was no light task to obtain men to fill the transports, at that moment fitting, at Portsmouth. All night the dark narrow streets of old London, about the docks and shipping on the Thames, even on board trading vessels loaded and about to sail, the pressgangs seized men and forced them into his Majesty's service.

The King at this juncture, three times within four days, threatened to abdicate the throne, rather than yield to the control of a Whig ministry. Even against the advice of his favorite ministers he stubbornly persisted in prosecuting the war in America. Through the Board of Trade and Plantations he held control of colonial affairs. Colonial appointments and revenues gave him the means to influence the votes of members of Parliament and so sustain his kingly prerogatives—always his ruling passion. All duties from the West Indies were a part of the "Civil List." He undoubtedly hoped finally to increase that list by revenues from the other conquered American colonies. The announcement of the treaty,

bringing with it the certainty of war with France and a French fleet in American waters, changed his motives, plans and purposes, and made necessary new instructions to the Commander-in-Chief in Philadelphia. In these instructions, issued on March 21st, Sir Henry Clinton was ordered to embark on transports, at Philadelphia, all but six thousand of the Troops, immediately under his command and send them, under convoy of the main part of the fleet then in American waters, without delay to the West Indies, Florida and the Southern Provinces—The Crown Provinces. He himself, with the six thousand to proceed to New York—"that important Post, the possession of which will be necessary to give dignity and effect to the Commissioners' negotiations." "Should the war continue," said Lord George Germain, "I will still hope you may find means in conjunction with the squadron that will be left in North America to keep up an alarm on the sea coasts of the Rebellious Provinces, and perhaps disable them from materially annoying our trade. \* \* \* it has been given out here that the Troops in America are (going) to Great Britain forthwith. Should that Opinion be entertained by the French Officers in the West Indies, it will serve to confirm them in it if you also assign the same reason for the embarkation of the Troops."

The King, in addition to the instructions sent by Lord George Germain, himself wrote MOST SECRET Instructions, sealed at the beginning and end with his own seal, G. R. After urging the importance of sending the troops to the West Indies, he ordered the attack upon St. Lucia (a French Possession there); the evacuation of Philadelphia; the Occupation of New York, if possible; if not, the withdrawal to Rhode Island, and if necessary, from thence to Halifax.

When William Eden accepted his appointment on the Peace Commission he did so with the understanding that the "plan of the coming campaign should be communicated to him and that he should be assured of the stability of the present government." The first instructions given on March 8th to Sir Henry Clinton were made known to Mr. Eden, but, of those sent out after the news of the treaty, changing all the plans of the campaign, neither he nor the other Commissioners knew anything whatever until they reached America and their ship rode at anchor in the Delaware River. The Earl of Carlisle said that they were surprised to find the Commanders-in-Chief under "positive" and "repeated" orders; which had been "industriously kept from us," he continues, "Tho' sent out before our departure, and which, when they are laid before you, will clearly convince you, are calculated to render the Commission both ineffectual and ridiculous." He also said of the evacuation, "I shall therefore continue to maintain that the order was founded neither in wisdom nor expediency; that it was in itself ruinous to the Commission, and that it was adopted to fulfill no other purpose whatever but of making an attack upon an insignificant West India Island at the most unfit season of the year and of reducing the army by sending a number of men to the Southern Continent. Expeditions that admitted of no delay, for which the prospect of attacking the Rebel army to great advantage, and for which the Peace and Reconciliation that might flow from such advantage was no longer to be placed in competition, and for which, to quote the original words of those Admiralty injunctions, "AMERICA WAS TO BECOME BUT A SECONDARY CONSIDERATION!"

The first despatch sent to Lord George Germain by

the deceived and chagrined Commissioners from Philadelphia, could not have been a pleasant document for his Majesty's perusal. Lord Howe and Sir Henry Clinton would not sign it—they were "ABSENT." Gov. Johnstone would not sign it without adding a post-script in his own hand, which was very much to the point. "The Movements of his Majesty's Troops and ships described in this despatch and made in consequence of express orders sent from Great Britain, without any communication to the Commissioners appointed, under the Act of Parliament for Quieting the Disorders in No. America, not admitting any discredit or delay in the Commanders-in-Chief, I consider a fatal, ill-concerted and ill-advised Retreat, highly dishonorable to his Majesty's army and most prejudicial to the interests of his Dominion."

Signed, "George Johnstone."

The situation on the Delaware when the Commissioners arrived was certainly depressing. Their overtures to Congress were delayed and rejected. Every available vessel was in the river and the whole coast was open and exposed. Those vessels were already filled with Refugees. The army numbered over twenty-one thousand men, with five thousand horses and encumbered with an immense quantity of plunder and baggage. The Commanders-in-Chief dared not face the moral consequences of abandoning the Refugees to the "cruel vengeance" of the "rebel mob" that would return to the city; they could not abandon five thousand horses, to be appropriated to the advantage of the Americans. The horses alone would fill all the transports, leaving no room for refugees or soldiers. The idea of cutting the throats of the horses was seriously entertained. The King's instructions strictly commanded that the army be embarked upon transports in the Delaware, the greater British division to proceed to the West Indies and Florida, while the smaller foreign division was to go to New York. They were to separate at the capes of the Delaware. Sir Henry Clinton could not think of despatching the southern division on the transports and then crossing the enemy's country with only six thousand Troops to protect an immense train of Refugees, baggage and horses. It was finally decided to evacuate Philadelphia with as little irritation as possible (for the Peace negotiations were still pending) and, with the army perfectly equipped for any emergency, march across New Jersey to New York, hoping that some indiscretion on the part of the pursuing rebels would lead to their total destruction. After reaching New York the King's instructions could be safely executed.

The Commissioners and officers feared the "discontent of the army on finding all their expectations of an active campaign disappointed; the indignation," wrote Lord Carlisle, "that would justly arise in the hearts of those in perceiving themselves devoted to destruction by this preposterous expedition, to be undertaken at a season when no constitution has been found strong enough to encounter the yellow fever that then rages in that pestilential climate (the West Indies)."

On the 18th of June, having loaded their baggage upon pack-horses and into flat-boats, mounted on wheels and drawn by the numerous horses, that powerful, perfectly-conditioned, but angry, disgusted and disgraced British army evacuated an important Post and commenced a shameful retreat.

General Washington at Valley Forge had cast aside all unnecessary baggage and, lightly equipped both from necessity and choice, was prepared to make that retreat as wretched and discouraging as possible. The New Jersey Troops under Maxwell, the Militia under Dickin-

son, the Pennsylvania Militia under Cadwalader, with Daniel Morgan's "Cow-boys," of Virginia, and about forty Seneca Indians, unceasingly annoyed and harrassed that cumbersome army during those intolerable ten days of rain and heat between the evacuation of Philadelphia and the Battle of Monmouth. At Crosswicks Sir Henry Clinton changed his route from the open river-intersected country toward the North, and sought the protection of the defensible hills of Middletown. He was disobeying orders, could take no chances, and could afford no losses. He seems to have gradually abandoned the hope of "an indiscretion" on the part of General Washington, and seemed to grow more and more anxious to escape. His troops were discontented, deserting by hundreds and could not be entirely relied upon.

General Washington, although opposed by several members of his staff, was equally anxious to engage the enemy before they entered the hills. Therefore, seizing the last opportunity, he precipitated, on that memorable Sabbath morning in June, the attack upon the main body of the British army which resulted in the Battle of Monmouth. Passing by, for the present, the heroic details of that terrible day, let us measure its results.

Through the Secret Service the Peace Commissioners learned that the American forces at Valley Forge had numbered in May but four thousand men fit for duty. Because of the definite instructions of the King they could not then be attacked. Jared Sparks states that on May 8th the number of men at Valley Forge was "eleven thousand eight hundred." Many were unfit for service. He also states that the British forces in Philadelphia then numbered nineteen thousand five hundred. At the time of the battle of Monmouth he states that the troops under General Washington amounted to a little over twelve thousand, exclusive of about thirteen hundred militia, while Sir Henry Clinton's force was supposed to consist of nine or ten thousand men. When night put an end to hostilities for that day the Americans laid down to rest upon their arms ready to renew the contest at dawn. The British army arose and silently marched away to their safe retreat among the hills. A few days later we find them encamped in the broad basin encircled by the Navesink Highlands. Here, while the sick and wounded with the horses and baggage were transported to the vessels in the Horse-Shoe Bay, and while the army was preparing the pontoon bridge of flat-boats from Gravelly Point to Sandy Hook, a report was prepared of the "State of the Forces under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, Camp Navesink, New Jersey, 3rd July, 1778." A copy of this schedule I to-day present to you. It is referred to in Stevens' Facsimiles, but is not inserted in that work. Last winter I obtained a copy of it from the Public Records Office in London, and do not know of another copy in this country. Its interest to us in the fact that it was prepared at "Camp Navesink" and in its exact statement of the condition of the British forces just after the Battle of Monmouth. Its totals are a surprise and have a deep meaning.

They are as follows:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Officers present .....  | 1,172        |
| Sergeants, Drummers, Rank and file present and fit for duty .....           | 15,448       |
| Prisoners with the Rebels .....   | 1,983        |
| Sick and wounded .....  | 2,017        |
| Two Auspach Battalions on their passage to New York from Philadelphia ..... | 798          |
|   | <hr/> 21,418 |

With the exception of the deserters included in the list of "Prisoners with the Rebels" and the two German Battalions en route from Philadelphia to New York, the above number of men must have been present at the time of the battle. Of these, four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one were Germans. Under General Knyphausen they were in the van in convoy of the baggage and not engaged. Of the four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one Germans one thousand and eighty-six are reported "Prisoners with the Rebels." These men deserted, for but few prisoners were reported taken by General Washington.

The Schedule shows that Sir Henry Clinton must have left Philadelphia with over twenty thousand men, and after the ten days' march and battle still had over sixteen thousand men "fit for duty." Some more potent reason than the "protection of the provision train," must be sought for to explain the anxious and hurried retreat at night from a field so successful as that reported by Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain. The British commander had ample means of knowing the true condition of the American forces, but he was disobeying the most explicit orders of the King; he knew that he must, at all hazard, preserve not only the baggage train, but the numbers and condition of his forces, that he might be able to dispatch the regiments detailed for the West Indian campaign.

In the autumn, after finally fulfilling the King's commands, Sir Henry Clinton sent in his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in America. With dignified candor he justified his course of action, thus:

"You cannot, I am confident, my Lord, desire that I should remain a mournful Witness of the debility of an army at whose head, HAD I BEEN UNSHACKLED BY INSTRUCTIONS, I might have indulged expectations of Rendering serious service to my Country.

"I trust, my Lord, that I have done my duty Zealously in a command at least unsolicited by me. I therefore, followed strictly and punctually (my instructions) whenever I could well warp my circumstances to them. True indeed, as to the manner of evacuating Philadelphia, I ventured to deviate from my orders, but by that deviation I think I may say I rescued the honor, perhaps the existence of the army as well as the interest of my Country."

To the Americans, Monmouth was the sequel of Saratoga. Following the privations and despair of the winter at Valley Forge and preceding the arrival of our French allies, it was the last great battle of the Revolution fought by the American farmer-soldier alone. He held the field and the enemy left him ready to renew the fight. Could Sir Henry Clinton have destroyed him as he lay, he would have done so, and would have thus achieved one purpose of his march across New Jersey. Every mile had increased his respect for the tireless energy of Jersey and Pennsylvania Militia, while the battle had increased his respect for the skill of American generalship. He learned that a victory would be dearly bought and he must escape for other services. To his Majesty's forces Monmouth was but a lucky escape from imminent peril.

The King alone was responsible for these events so disgraceful to his troops and so destructive to the Conciliatory Acts of Parliament. Amid the gloomy perplexities of March, 1778, his first thought was to order the defense of those provinces which by their revenues strengthened his own power to control Parliament and

by the same orders to cunningly and secretly render futile those hated Acts of Parliament which ignored his colonial prerogatives.

Three months later the fact alone that the American forces held unshaken the field of Monmouth was a glorious victory. Had they been driven, when evening fell, one mile from that field, England would have sung one of her loudest songs of triumph. She needed sadly a subject for her most boastful bards and the loudest crash of Martial Music to conceal the weary drum-beat of her shameful retreat.—*Monmouth Democrat*.

---

## MISCELLANEOUS

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There is a project on foot to build a memorial, to be erected by the General Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a cost of many thousands of dollars, at Cambridge, Mass. This will be in the form of a handsome arch of entrance to the Common, and will commemorate the spot where Washington took command of the army. The famous Washington elm is growing old, and it is desired to have an enduring marker of this important historic spot and event.

A replica of a bronze bas relief representing the most famous Americans since the time of George Washington, by the French sculptor, David d'Angers, intended as a grant to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has arrived at the French Embassy in Washington for presentation.

The gift was tendered by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, on behalf of the donor at the dedication at the national building of the society, Memorial Hall, April 17 last. The society accepted the gift by vote on that date.

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### TO SAVE "OLD IRONSIDES."

President Martin W. Littleton, of the Borough of Brooklyn, has appointed these well known citizens as a committee of nine to aid in the movement toward the preservation of the famous frigate, "Old Ironsides," and its installation in Prospect Park: James Matthews, Clinton L. Rossiter, William Berri, Frank Harvey Field, Thomas L. Hones, George Valentine, Dr. James McCabe, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, and John B. Creighton.

---

### "OLD IRONSIDES" LEAKY.

On October 1, last, it was learned that the historic frigate, Constitution, "Old Ironsides," which Brooklyn is seeking to have removed from Boston and used as a memorial, will not leave Charlestown Navy Yard for the present, at least. It is said that the unseaworthy condition of the vessel would not permit its removal.

The White Plains Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has decided to erect a monument to mark the spot at White Plains where the charter of the State of New York was signed, and also where the Declaration of Independence was promulgated July 9, 1776.

The army of school children will now pay fitting tribute to "Old Glory," when assembled in their respective class rooms, preparatory to the opening of the school day. They stand at "attention," while one of their number appears with "Old Glory;" at a given signal the banner will be waved, and the children repeat in concert, a few lines expressing their love for the flag.

It is to be hoped that other cities will follow suit.



Superintendent Brooks is the father of the inspiring innovation of having the school children of Philadelphia salute the Flag every day. The superintendent asked for its introduction in the schools in a letter forwarded to the Board of Education.

Contractors who are developing the Heathcote Hill tract, overlooking the Sound at Mamaroneck, came on a bed of Indian arrowheads on October 1, and also unearthed a silver button which bears on its face the British crown, below which are two numbers—"60" and "3." On the back of the button are the words, "Firmin, Strand." The tract was once the site of the home of J. Fenimore Cooper, where he lived when he wrote "The Leather Stocking Tales," and was also the early home of Archbishop Bailey, of the Roman Catholic Church. It was the scene of one of the skirmishes of the Revolution, and it is supposed that the button was on the uniform of a British officer. "Firmin" is the name of an old established London house.

The three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrick Hudson is to be celebrated by the opening in New York City of the greatest international exposition the world has ever seen. The committee in charge consists of many well-known men, as Robert B. Roosevelt, Uncle of President Roosevelt, and General Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, shows that there are 998,441 persons on the pension roll; of these 684,608 are survivors of the Civil War.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has gone to work and devised a new Coat of Arms. He engaged an artist to paint it high on the walls of his library, in his mansion on Fifth Avenue.

The monument erected by Cyrus W. Field at Tappan, Rockland County, to mark the spot where the unfortunate Major John Andre was hanged as a spy, will come soon into the possession of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The society will purchase, in addition to the monument, a circular plot of ground, 100 feet in diameter, and will maintain it as a small park for public pleasure.

The old Flag House at No. 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, where Betsy Ross fashioned the first national emblem, was paid for on December 12. It will be turned over to the government June 14, next.

The deepest resentment is felt over the suggestion of Secretary Bonaparte to break up the historic frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," now lying at Charlestown Navy Yard, or to use the vessel for a target and sink her under the guns' fire of the North Atlantic fleet. We most heartily believe with Ex-Secretary Long, that "Old Ironsides" should be held in reverence and preserved.

Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its December meeting on Thursday afternoon, December 14th, at the Twentieth Century Club. Mrs. Joseph P. Dudley read a paper on "New York Under English Rule." In the evening the D. A. R. members wore colonial costumes at the Grand Army Bazaar. Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Chapter, made an address on The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, "Its aims and purposes."

The plans have been practically adopted for the old landmarks, such as the old State House and the old South Meeting House of Boston, to be used for subway stations. The proposed plans, it is said, will not hurt either building.

November 25th last, the Sons of the American Revolution dined at the Waldorf Astoria in celebration of Evacuation Day. General Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador of France and past president-general of the order, was the guest of honor. The president-general of the society, General Francis Henry Appleton, presided. Rev. Dr. Tracy McGee Waters, of Brooklyn, responded to a toast, "The Church and Patriotism."

On December 20, Mrs. Edgar Van Etten covered herself with glory, when she gave a brilliant reception in honor of her friend, Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Among those who assisted Mrs. Van Etten were Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr., and Mrs. Samuel Elliot.

Mrs. Donald McLean, National Regent of the D. A. R., was given a reception and breakfast on December 18th, in Tuckerman Hall, of the Worcester Woman's Club House, by Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, Regent of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter. The hall was draped with red, white and blue bunting, and there were many flowers. About 200 gathered to greet the President-General.

The familiar story of Washington and his little hatchet is not found in the "Life of Washington," as written by Headley, Marshall, Irving, Everett or Sparks; nor in "Recollections of Washington," by Custis.

Of the Presidents' names appended to the Declaration of Independence are those of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. To the Constitution of the United States, George Washington and James Madison.

The Presidents having children married while they were in office were, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren and Grant. Adams, a son, to Miss May Hellen, of Washington, D. C.; Abraham Van Buren, a son, to Miss Angelica Singleton, of South Carolina; Ellen Wrenohall Grant, a daughter, to Algernon Charles Frederic Sartoris of England. "Nellie Grant" was the first child of a President married at the White House.

Benjamin Harrison carries the number eight. Eight letters in Benjamin, eight letters in Harrison; nominated on the eighth ballot, and elected President in 1888. The initial letter of his surname being the eighth letter of the alphabet. If he had served eight years he would have been the eighth Republican elected to the Presidency.

Washington died shortly after 11 p. m., Saturday, December 14, 1799; the last year of the century, the last month of the year, the last day of the week, and within the last hour of the day.

## THE TREASON OF ARNOLD.

BY A. ELWOOD CORNING.

In these days of rapid national and material growth, when the country is at a height of progress and prosperity, the average citizen's thoughts seldom go back to events that transpired a hundred or more years ago. The human mind is too much absorbed with the daily affairs of life to stop and ponder over the memories which once awakened universal sympathy for the patriot cause and reverence for the men of '76. They were not found wanting when their country called them, but they bravely bore the burdens and hardships of war, thus rendering their nation a great and noble service. We do well to become more imbued with important periods of our early history. In the preceding chapter the patriots were full of hope, of joy and of anticipation for the future, but ere long that hope, that joy, that anticipation was turned suddenly upon a sad and trying period of our Revolutionary history—the treason of Arnold. By his military skill, indomitable courage, and daring valor, he had endeared himself to his countrymen and to his commander-in-chief. Washington trusted him and reposed implicit confidence in his patriotism. This was indeed evident when he gave him the command of that stronghold on the Hudson—West Point. But Arnold, as we shall see before the close of this chapter, was false at heart. His feeling toward his country was unaccountable. The court had sentenced him to the mildest form of punishment; a simple reprimand by the commander-in-chief, which Washington performed as lightly as he could, saying: "Our profession is the chastest of all; even the shadow of a fault tarnishes the lustre of our finest achievements. \* \* I reprimand you for having forgotten that in proportion as you have rendered yourself formidable to our enemies, you should have been guarded and temperate in your deportment towards your fellow-citizens. Exhibit anew those noble qualities which have placed you on the list of our most valued commanders. I will myself furnish you with opportunities of regaining the esteem of your country." Hence the general gave him command of West Point.

But Arnold was determined to seek revenge at any hazard. He therefore laid plans to betray his country, the land that had given him birth, the land that he had fought for so bravely. All this came before him in that hour of meditation, but he plunges into the thick darkness of night and said, I will! I will! He now opened secret correspondence with the enemy. While Arnold was stationed at Philadelphia, he had married the daughter of Mr. Shippen (who was afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania), and this, it is thought, might have encouraged his treasonable operations, for it is said that his wife's family was greatly disaffected to the American cause. This daughter was very much admired by young British officers. She was intimate with Major Andre, and it is said corresponded with him after the British army had returned to New York. All this, no doubt, inspired Arnold in his betrayal. The communication went on for a period of some length and it was many months before the British commander-in-chief really discovered who was his secret correspondent. From time to time the letters occasionally revealed articles of intelligence which were true, and this, of course, led Sir Henry to be more encouraged, thus keeping up the communication which was conducted on his part by Major John Andre, his aide-de-camp.

Meanwhile about the first of August, 1780, Arnold had taken command of West Point.

In the midst of beautiful mountain scenery, high and

noble archways of rocks, and the waters of the lordly Hudson flowing beneath, stands this tall promontory which was "the great object of British and American solicitude on the possession of which were supposed by many to hinge the fortunes of war." A little below, on the opposite shore, the east bank of the river, Arnold located his headquarters at which is commonly known as the Robinson House. In this house, surrounded by woods, which stood on a bluff high above the river at a lonely part of the Highlands, Arnold carried on the negotiations in writing with Major Andre.

The plan of operations which Arnold decided upon for placing West Point in the hands of the British, was for Sir Henry Clinton to send a large force up the Hudson, at a time when the two armies, the American and French combined, should make an expected attack against New York. This movement, of which we have spoken, was a part of the fall campaign of Washington, and Sir Henry was informed of it by Arnold. "It was concluded that West Point and its dependencies would be the depositories of a great portion of the stores and ammunition of the allied armies. It was rumored that the French were to land on Long Island, and approach New York in that direction, while Washington was to march with the main army of the Americans to invade York Island at Kingsbridge. At this juncture, a flotilla, under Rodney, bearing a strong land force, was to proceed up the Hudson to the Highlands, when Arnold, under pretense of a weak garrison, should surrender the fort and its dependencies into the hands of the enemy." Now in order that these plans might be made effectual, a personal interview between Arnold and Andre was necessary. Arrangements were made for the meeting, after Washington should depart for Hartford, where he was going to hold a conference with Count Rochambeau and the newly arrived French officers. On the eighteenth of September Washington crossed the Hudson at Verplanck's Point and proceeded to Hartford. On the twentieth, Andre started up the river, going on board the *Vulture*, where he found Colonel Robinson. He also expected to see the general, but the traitor had undoubtedly made other plans with some end in view, probably for his own personal security. The night of the twenty-first was a beautiful, serene, starlight night, and everything on the river was very calm and quiet, when about midnight a boat was heard approaching, rowed with muffled oars. The three men were hailed alongside and one of them afterwards proved to be Mr. Joshua Smith. Arnold had given him passes to protect him from being detained and he also gave him a letter addressed to Col. Beverley Robinson, which read as follows: "This will be given to you by Mr. Smith, who will conduct you to a place of safety; neither Mr. Smith nor any other person shall be made acquainted with your proposals; if they (which I doubt not) are of such a nature that I can officially take notice of them, I shall do it with pleasure. I take it for granted Colonel Robinson will not propose anything that is not for the interest of the United States as well as of himself."

In case this letter was lost or intercepted, his using the name of Robinson was intended to mislead and guard against evil consequences. Now, Major Andre and Mr. Smith were presented to each other, then both descended into the boat, and rowed to the western shore of the Hudson to a little place at the foot of a great hill called Long Clove Mountain. This was the place that Arnold had planned for the meeting and here for the first time the two who had talked in writing for so long, met together in the thick darkness and heard each other's voice. Smith re-

mained in the boat, which was pulled up on the bank of the river, while the two servants stood off a few paces, with the horses. Here under the cover of the stars and the moon the conspirators concocted, planned and plotted the utter ruin and overthrow of that land over which was to float the Star Spangled Banner and become the free'st and grandest nation on the face of the earth. At the break of day, the conference was still in progress, and there being yet much to decide, they withdrew to Smith's house, about four miles distant. They arrived about dawn, and just as they were approaching the house they heard a cannonade in the direction of the Vulture. This caused Andre a little anxiety, but after the firing stopped, he was in better spirits. During the morning the whole plan was arranged and the day fixed for the surrender of the fort. Now Arnold gave Andre the full information regarding the military condition of West Point and its dependencies, and requested Andre to place these in his stockings, and giving him a pass, he left him, feeling quite confident that the plans would work well and that no obstacle would present itself. The remainder of the day Andre passed alone, his thoughts probably wandering in the paths of his future.

When the darkness finally settled over the land he went to Smith and asked him to row him over to the Vulture, which Smith positively refused to do, giving for an excuse that he was ill. But he offered to ride half of the night with him if Andre would pursue his journey by a land route. Finding no other way possible to reach New York, he yielded, and crossing King's Ferry to Verplanck's Point about sunset, he and Smith, accompanied by a servant of the latter, proceeded to return to New York by land. They had ridden about eight or nine miles on the road which led to the village of White Plains, when they were stopped, but on presentation of the passports with the signature of Arnold, satisfied the guards and they were allowed to pass on. At a neighboring farm house they passed the night, Andre feeling very anxious until morning, when they continued their journey. They had not gone very far, about two miles distant from Pine's Bridge, when Smith parted with Andre and left the latter to journey on alone. Suddenly he came to a place in the road where a small stream crossed it and there it was that the three men, John Paulding, Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams by name, stepped out from the woody forest and commanded Andre to halt, which he obeyed, saying: "Gentlemen, I hope you belong to our party?" "What party?" they asked. "The lower party," said Andre. "We do," was the quiet reply. Andre now declared himself to be a British officer and pleaded with them not to detain him, as he was up the country on important business and must return as soon as possible. His pleas were of no avail; they ordered him to dismount and began searching him. They were about to let him go, when Paulding broke in, "We haven't looked in his boots." Andre said that he hoped he would not have the inconvenience and delay as they came off with difficulty. His entreaties counted for nothing. They drew off the boots and there found the concealed papers.

Paulding exclaimed, and cried out, "My God! He is a spy!" Andre said he had got them from a stranger. While dressing himself, he offered them a sum of money, his horse and saddle, his watch, anything, if they would let him go.

But Andre was doomed to his fate. There was no release for him. He was taken to the nearest American post, which was at North Castle. After his arrival, Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson, who was the commander of that

post, sent the papers at once to Washington at Hartford, and also a letter to Arnold.

Andre acted like a man all through the great struggle on which hung his very existence. In the few days of intercourse with our officers he gained their sympathy. When we analyze his life, death, and the circumstances which surrounded it, it appeals to us in a peculiar sense. We hardly feel toward him as if he had been our enemy; we have unfeigned sympathy for his fate and in his conduct, which as a prisoner, in his youth, intelligence, manliness and fortitude, we almost forget that he was a British spy.

Washington had desired to return home at an earlier date, on account of his interview with the French officers having borne no important results. He sent word that he and his suite would arrive at Arnold's headquarters on the 24th. On coming to the Hudson, Washington took a different route than before, striking the river at Fishkill. Arnold was at breakfast when he received word that Washington would arrive there that day. This was the very day that the treasonable plans were to go into effect. Just then horses' hoofs were heard at the gate. It was the message from Lieut.-Colonel Jameson of the capture of Andre.

Arnold, with that quickness of mind and that self-possession which he was noted for, suddenly left the room, saying that he must go at once to West Point to prepare for a reception of Washington. He went up stairs, his wife following him. When they were alone, he told her all. She fell prostrate to the floor. Kissing his infant son, who lay in the cradle, he hurried down stairs and galloped away at full speed down to the shore, where a boat was in readiness, which conveyed him to the sloop of war which had carried Andre up the river.

Soon after Arnold left, Washington arrived at the Robinson house, and not finding Arnold there, he partook of a hasty breakfast and went to meet Arnold at West Point. Not finding him there, he remained during the afternoon and then returned to the Beverly Dock, from whence he had departed, and took dinner. There the letter was presented him conveying the news that Arnold had turned traitor. He received its contents in silence. In the course of time he placed the paper in the hands of Knox and Lafayette, and uttered these words: "Whom can we trust now?" The sentence was short, but it spoke volumes. Dispatches and messages were at once sent to detain and try Arnold, but the traitor had gotten out of reach.

After Arnold was safe on the Vulture he sent the following letter to Washington, to try and secure the protection of his wife and child:

"Sir:—The heart which is conscious of its own rectitude cannot attempt to palliate a step which the world may censure as wrong. I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country, since the commencement of the present unhappy contest between Great Britain and the colonies: the same principle of love to my country actuates my present conduct, however it may appear inconsistent to the world, who seldom judges right of any man's actions. I ask no favor for myself. I have too often experienced the ingratitude of my country to attempt it; but, from the known humanity of your excellency, I am induced to ask your protection for Mrs. Arnold from every insult and injury that a mistaken vengeance of my country may expose her to. It ought to fall only on me; she is as good and as innocent as an angel, and is incapable of doing wrong. I beg she may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me, as

she may choose. From your excellency I have no fears on her account, but she may suffer from the mistaken fury of the country."

Mrs. Arnold remained for some time at the Robinson house and during her stay she was treated with courtesy and kindness by Washington, who afterward sent her to New York under an escort to join her husband.

Arnold received, as promised, a Brigadier-General commission in the British army and nearly \$50,000 in gold. He stayed in this country with the British army until the close of the war, when he went to London, and there pulled out a miserable existence, living as a despised and disdained man. Mrs. Arnold outlived her husband by a few months. All through her career she exemplified the character of true woman's love.

Americans will never forget this trying period in the history of their country. Significant is the fact that if the Cannonade had not fired upon the Vulture, compelling her to drop down the river out of reach from further destruction, the destiny of America would have been changed, and instead of the flourishing world power of to-day, would be the discontented colonies of mother England.

We are wont to look back in closing this chapter, to that death-bed scene, in one of the lonely suburbs of the city of London, and see as it were "The angel minister unroll that faded flag; it is a blue banner gleaming with thirteen stars. He unrolls that parchment; it is a colonel's commission in the Continental army addressed to Benedict Arnold! and there, in that rude hut, while the death-watch throbbed like a heart in the shattered wall—there, unknown, unwept, in all the bitterness of desolation, lay the corpse of the patriot and the traitor.

"Oh that our own true Washington had been there to sever that good right arm from the corpse, and while the dishonored body rotted into dust, to bring home that noble arm and embalm it among the holiest memories of the past. For that right arm struck many a blow for freedom; yonder at Ticonderoga, at Quebec, Champlain and Saratoga, that arm yonder, beneath the snow white mountains, in the deep silence of the river of the dead, first raised into light the Banner of the Stars."

### THE LOST BATTLE.

To his heart it struck such terror  
That he laughed a laugh of scorn—  
The man in the soldier's doublet,  
With the sword so bravely worn.

It struck his heart like the frost-wind  
To find his comrades fled,  
While the battle-field was guarded  
By the heroes who lay dead.

He drew his sword in the sunlight,  
And called with a long halloo,  
"Dead men, there is one living  
Shall stay it out with you!"

He raised a ragged standard,  
This lonely soul in war,  
And called the foe to onset  
By shouts they heard afar.

They galloped swiftly toward him,  
The banner floated wide;  
It sank; he sank beside it  
Upon his sword, and died.

### THE FLAG.

"Fling it from mast and steeple,  
Symbol o'er land and sea  
Of the life of a happy people,  
Gallant and strong and free.  
Proudly we view its colors,  
Flag of the brave and true,  
With the clustered stars and the steadiest bars,  
The red, the white, and the blue.

Flag of the fearless hearted,  
Flag of the broken chain,  
Flag in a day-dawn started,  
Never to pale or wane.  
Dearly we prize its colors,  
With the heaven-light breaking through  
The clustered stars and the steadfast bars,  
The red, the white, and the blue.

Flag of the sturdy fathers,  
Flag of the loyal sons,  
Beneath its fold it gathers  
Earth's best and noblest ones.  
Boldly we wave its colors,  
Our veins are thrilled anew;  
By the steadfast bars, the clustered stars,  
The red, the white, and the blue.  
*Copied from poems by Margaret E. Sangster.*

### The Literary Department.

American Boy's "Life of William McKinley," by Edward Stratemeyer. A book that should be in the possession of every boy, inspiring him on to nobler efforts for his own and his country's good.

Mr. Stratemeyer has told the whole story of McKinley's boyhood days, his school and college life, his career as school teacher, soldier, lawyer, congressman, governor, and lastly, his successful and momentous career as President of the United States.

The book is full of interesting reminiscences of his career, and gives many side lights of the life at the White House. 300 pages. Illustrated by A. B. Shute and from photographs. \$1.25. Publishers, Lathrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston, Mass.

American Boy's "Life of Theodore Roosevelt," by Edward Stratemeyer, is a volume full of stirring, inspiring and interesting reading of the life of our noble and great President. Boys wishing to make something of themselves should not fail to read this book. It traces, step by step, Mr. Roosevelt's career in a manner that is sure to win appreciation and delight the reader until the last page is read. Illustrated from photographs and with frontispiece by Charles Copeland. Price, \$1.25. Publishers, Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston, Mass.

The Success Magazine editorial announcements for 1906 are full of interesting and enjoyable features for the coming year. Their regular staff contributors include names in the progress of the literary world.

Writers such as William J. Byran, Walter Wellman, Cleveland Moffett, David Graham Phillips, F. Hopkinson Smith, Jerome K. Jerome, Vance Thompson, and many other of equal note.

No magazine of recent years has come up so rapidly as "Success." It is to-day one of the best and most attractive magazines in the country.

### For a Memorial at Valley Forge.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 30, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish, Editor:

At a special meeting of the board of managers of the Connecticut society, Sons of the American Revolution, held in the rooms of the Home club at the Hotel Elton, Waterbury, on December last, it was decided to start a movement to secure a suitable memorial to mark the location of the Connecticut soldiers in the Revolutionary war who were encamped at Valley Forge.

A letter from Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania states "that the improvements at Valley Forge have so far progressed and the avenues along the intrenchments are so far completed as to enable each one of the thirteen original states to mark with a suitable monument the location of its troops, if such a course be thought desirable by the authorities of the state."

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, has agreed to co-operate with the S. A. R. in the matter of placing a memorial.

President Trumbull named a special committee, consisting of Hon. A. Sloper, of New Britain, Hobart L. Hotchkiss and General E. S. Greeley of New Haven, H. F. Norcross of Bridgeport and Charles G. Stone of Hartford, to draft a bill to be presented to the next general assembly asking an appropriation for a suitable memorial at Valley Forge.

A request was made by Judge Morris B. Beardsley of Bridgeport for the educational committee of the national body, asking for the names of such Revolutionary patriots of national renown who were natives of this state or who wrought in this state works helpful to the cause of the colonies. Charles G. Stone of Hartford is to comply with the request.

The Waterbury members extended an invitation to the society to hold its annual banquet at the Hotel Elton on February 22, 1906, and the invitation was accepted. The following executive committee was named to make arrangements: Chairman, Hon. John P. Elton; J. Richard Smith, George Rockwell and E. L. Frisbie, Jr., all of Waterbury, and Merritt Heminway of Watertown.—*Bridgeport Standard*.

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### Nominate Mrs. Ira H. Evans for National Vice-Regent

The sixth annual conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution, closed a three days' session at Temple, Tex., on December 6, last, after nominating Mrs. Ira H. Evans of Austin for vice-regent of the national society, and outlining a campaign to secure support of her candidacy. This office carries with it representation in the national congress, something now denied Texas, as there are but ten vice-regents in the United States. The next conference will be held at Weatherford.—*St. John's Republic*.

I enclose one dollar dues for "Spirit of '76," which has been too long due. I have been a subscriber for several years and will continue it for sake of the Genealogical Guide, and would like the magazine better did it contain any information concerning the Daughters of the Revolution, to which society I belong. The general society has rooms at 156 Fifth Avenue, and no doubt you could obtain items from them, which would render your publication even more popular.

I well understand the difficulties that surround an editor of a patriotic magazine, as I am engaged in the same work as assistant editor of the "Booklet," which treats of "important events" in North Carolina history. All the proceeds go to patriotic objects, the editors receiving no compensation for their trouble. It is now on its fifth year and we *survive* through much tribulation.

You know that we exchange with you, and if you at any time have space to spare we will feel greatly favored if you will give the little "Booklet" a notice. When one knows that our society in North Carolina only enrolls forty-six members, the wonder is that we continue; but we do not depend on these members, as all do *not* take the magazine. Our subscribers live in thirty states of the Union, and from many we receive pleasant words of encouragement.

Our contributors numbers among the leading writers of our State; men whose veracity is unquestioned; men of great ability as writers and as scholars of State-wide reputation. The historical articles are donated to the "Daughters of the Revolution," thus aiding us in our endeavor to erect a tablet to the fifty-one patriotic women of the Edenton Tea Party, who, on October 25th, 1774, declared against the purchase of tea or of wearing of any manufacture from England until the tax was removed. Had this event taken place in Massachusetts or New York, every history or story book would contain an account of it; but our people have always been slow to herald to the world their great achievements. Would you like a short account for your paper? Can furnish you with it and a copy of a letter written in London, January 31st, 1775, verifying the fact.

The proceeds from the "Booklet," amounting to over \$400.00, is now deposited for the memorial, and the proceeds of Vol. V. and after are for other patriotic purposes.

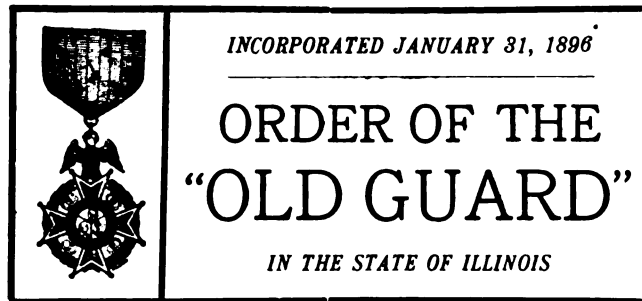
Your Lecture Course must be very interesting, as well as entertaining. Should you come so far south as North Carolina, would you lecture for us here? Our people as a whole do not take to lectures, we have to call them by another name to secure an audience. Will you let me know your terms? I think, perhaps, that the "Sir Walter Raleigh Monument" committee may wish to secure lecturers during February and March.

Wishing you success,

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. E. E. MOFFITT.





## NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

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Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

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## WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD

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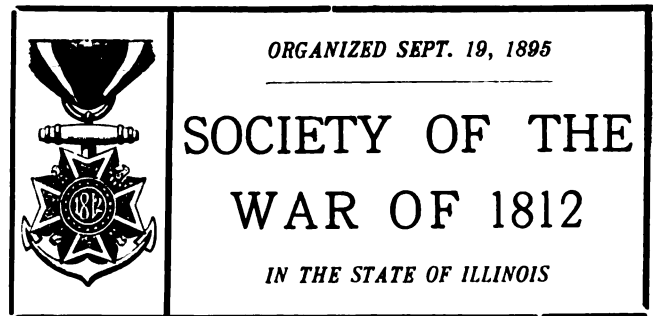
|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Frederick P. Comfort       | Commandant        |
| Alexander C. Chenoweth     | First Lieutenant  |
| Withington Robinson        | Second Lieutenant |
| Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg | Third Lieutenant  |
| Grant Wayne                | First Sergeant    |
| J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr.    | Second Sergeant   |

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 Registrar ..... Edward Nevers  
 Historian ..... Frederick K. Lawrence  
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We desire to call your attention:

## OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism*; to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

## INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

## COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is \$5.00.

Annual Dues, \$3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

## RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

## PATRIOTIC TO THE END.

After the battle of Fort Donelson, the wounded were hauled down the hill in rough board wagons, and most of them died before they reached St. Louis. One blue-eyed boy of nineteen, with both arms and both legs shattered, had lain a long time and was neglected. He said: "Why, you see, they couldn't stop to bother with us, because they had to take the fort. When they took it, we all forgot our sufferings, and shouted for joy, even to the dying."

# THE Spirit of '76

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Men of '76 and  
Colonial Times.

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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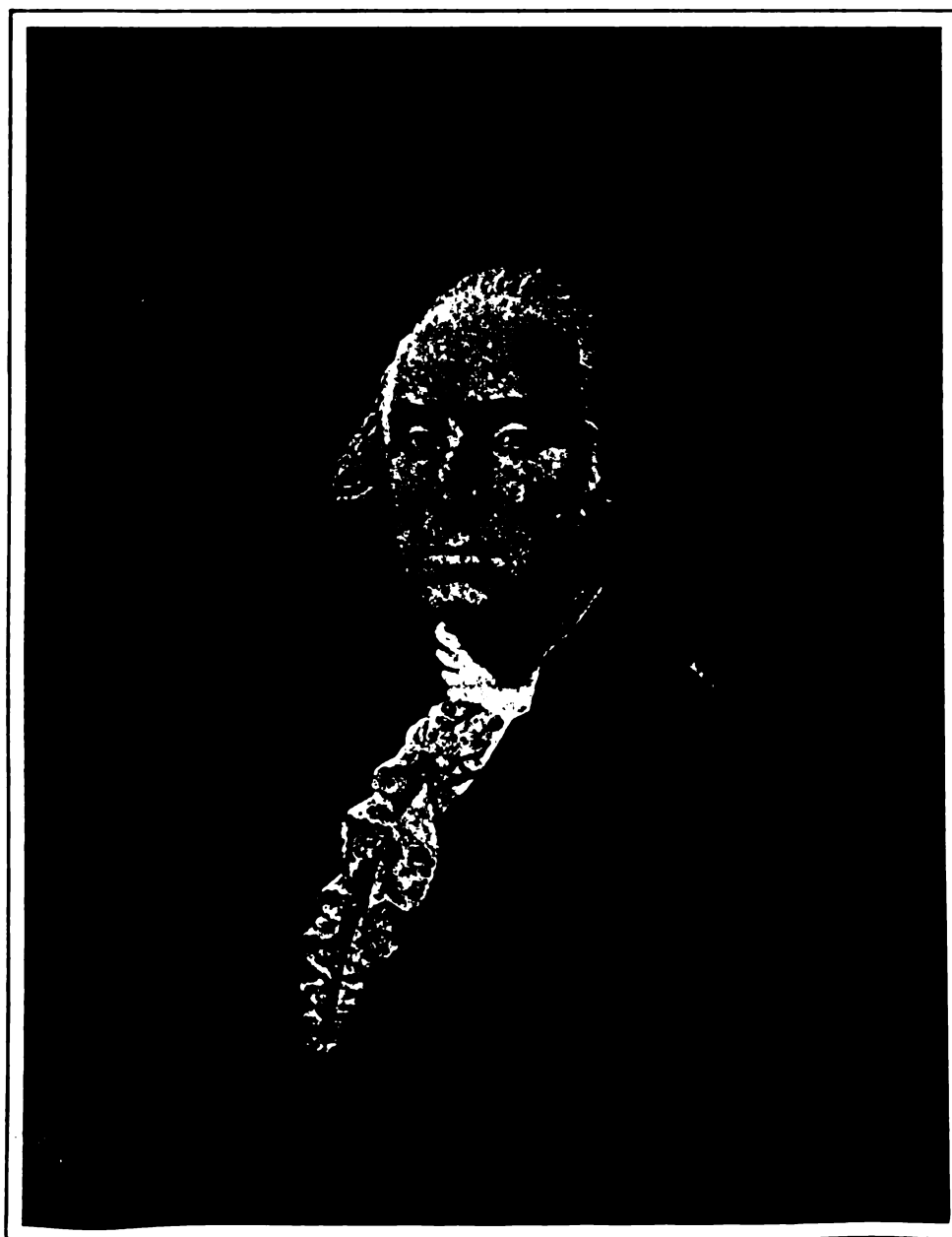
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FEBRUARY, 1906.

LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
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No. 2 Whole No. 135



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

## HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

General Orders, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1906.  
No. 9.

Captain Jesse B. Shafhirt is hereby relieved from duty as the Regimental Dental Surgeon, and placed on waiting orders.

The following appointment on the Regimental Staff is hereby announced, Dr. W. H. Wunder, to be Regimental Dental Surgeon, with the rank of Captain.

He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,  
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,  
Captain and Adjutant.



The following orders were promulgated on the 1st day of December, 1905, and are here copied for your information:

General Orders,  
No. 89.

1. Lt. Col. E. R. Campbell of the First Regiment, is hereby relieved from duty from the Regiment, and is hereby transferred to the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. He is hereby appointed Adjutant General of the Minute Men, and he will hereafter be respected and obeyed as such.

2. Edward J. Dimmick is hereby appointed Lt. Colonel of the First Regiment, vice Lt. Col. E. R. Campbell transferred, and the First Regiment is hereby commanded to respect and obey him as their Lt. Colonel, and he himself is to observe and follow such orders and instructions as he shall from time to time receive from his superior officers.

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations of the Minute Men.

M. A. WINTER,  
Colonel and Acting Commander-in-Chief.

## HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

General Orders, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1905.  
No. 3.

It becomes the painful duty of the Commanding Officer to announce the death of that estimable gentleman, patriotic citizen and good officer, First Lieut. Charles W. Keyes.

Owing to the fact that Lieut. Keyes has been in poor health for some time, he was unable to be as active in this Command as the Colonel knows was his personal desire.

After a conference with the family of the deceased officer, it has been decided to make no special demonstration at the funeral ceremonies.

The following officers are detailed to attend the ceremonies, i. e.: Lieut.-Col. E. J. Dimmick and Brevet Major D. C. Fletcher.

These officers will proceed to the residence of the deceased officer, No. 1022 9th Street, N. W., and they will represent this

Command at the funeral ceremonies, which will be held at 2 P. M., Thursday, December 21st.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,  
C. A. SIDMAN,  
Ensign and Acting Adjutant.

## HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

General Orders, Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1906.  
No. 7.

The Colonel takes pleasure in announcing the fact that this Command has again been honored with a special invitation to attend that brilliant military function, the 18th Anniversary, "Old Guard" Reception and Ball, which will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Thursday evening, January 25, 1906.

Those of the Command who have been so fortunate as to attend these functions in the past, know from experience that the magnificent spectacle of the great military Grand March will remain a vivid memory as long as life shall last.

The officers are especially invited to accompany the Colonel in attending this magnificent function, and, that a correct list of those who will go to New York can be forwarded to the Commanding Officer of the "Old Guard," you are hereby directed to inform the Colonel, by return mail, if he can have the pleasure of your company on this occasion.

The time required will spoil two days and one night; the necessary expense will be the railroad fare and hotel accommodations.

There will be quite a number of Continental uniforms present on this occasion, such as a detail from the New York Battalion of Minute Men, Washington Continental Guard, of New York, Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford; and the Colonial uniforms of the Governor's Foot Guard, of Connecticut, will also be present. In addition to these, there will be present many other organizations, including soldiers wearing the uniform of the War of 1812, the uniform of the Mexican War, and, in fact, almost every uniform ever used in this country will be there.

Company Commanders are informed that if any of the men of their Companies desire to be present, arrangements can be made to that end, by having them communicate at once with the Colonel.

Several officers have already intimated their intention of going to New York on this occasion, and it is the Colonel's special desire that you be one of the number.

Write to the Colonel at once, so he can obtain for you one of the elaborate souvenir invitation cards.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,  
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,  
Captain and Adjutant.

## HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

General Orders, Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1906.  
No. 8.

I am hereby directed to instruct you to report at these Headquarters next Monday evening, January 8th, at eight o'clock, in the Officers' room, to attend an Officers' meeting, at which time very important matters will be up for consideration.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,  
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,  
Captain and Adjutant.

## HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., January 10, 1906.  
No. 11.

The following Staff appointments are hereby announced:

Ensign C. A. Sidman, to be Regimental Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Quartermaster Sergeant J. P. Ruppel, to be Assistant Quartermaster and Color Bearer, with the rank of Ensign. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brevet Major C. S. Wheeler, Special Aid, is hereby detailed to take charge of, and superintend the transfer of the Quartermaster Stores to the new Quartermaster, Captain C. A. Sidman, and to secure his receipt for the same. He will make his report at officers' meeting next Monday night, January 15, 1906.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,  
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,  
Captain and Adjutant.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. 12.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

No. 2.



## The Military Order of Moro Campaigns

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### SEC'Y AND TREAS.

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*Brig.-General Greenleaf Austin Goodale, U. S. A., retired*

*Captain William S. McNair, Artillery Corps*

BY PHILIP READE, Colonel 23d Infantry.

To say of The Military Order of Moro Campaigns that it fills a want, etc., is nothing new. Every book preface says that; but the organization is wholly unique. To be eligible, one must have been in Mindanao, or that other island, Jolo, on the Tawi-Tawi group of the Philippine archipelago, only seven degrees north of the equator, way down at the tail end, the Malay end, of the Philippines.

Be it known that the occupants of the islands named are not Filipinos. Four hundred years before Christopher Colon—whom we call Columbus—was born, there went to Jolo and Zamboanga and Cattobats and Malabang, some Persian Arabic traders. These traders converted some of the native Moros to Mohammedanism, but after Magellan passed through the straits to which he gave his name, he found the majority of the Moros to be pagans.

About the time that the last Moorish kingdom in Spain was conquered, the Mohammedan faith was the religion of some of the natives of southwestern Mindanao, which is bigger than the State of Maine, longer than Indiana, has a quarter of a million Moros on it, as well as those of Jolo, and other adjacent islands; and by the time Legaspi reached the mouth of the Pasig at Manila, 1571, two Mohammedan chiefs had established themselves at Tondo and Manila.

Attempts were made by the Spanish to convert this Pasig river colony to Christianity, but the relations of the latter with the natives of Mindanao and Jolo were more hostile than amicable.

The Spaniards gave to these Malayan Mohammedans the name of Moros, and with the name brought much of their hereditary hatred for the Barbary Moors,

or Moros, who for 700 years had held the most fertile spots of Spain.

For three centuries, intermittent attempts were made by the Spaniards to destroy the homes of the Moro pirates, who, almost without exception, raided the Spanish colonies throughout the Philippine Islands, south of Luzon; and even occasionally on that island. Many reverses and some successes were met with by the Spanish expeditions against the Jolo and Mindanao Moros. The names of some of the Spanish Captains-General who figured in these conflicts, and of the Moro chiefs, would convey no significance to those English-speaking people who have not, during the last six or seven years, participated in Moro campaigns. In 1637 Corcuero inaugurated a new conquest of Jolo and of Mindanao. His force consisted of 760 Europeans. He made a landing at Jolo. The following year, he landed at Zamboanga and proceeded past Cattobats up the Rio Grande against the Datto Corralat and the Dattos of Buhayen and Basilan. The following year, Corcuero and Almonte built a fort at Sabonilla, now called Malabang, on Illana Bay. During 1639, Spanish soldiers and priests, under the warlike Recoleta friar, Augustin de San Pedro, led a party of 560 against the Lanao Moros, where Camps Vicars and Keithley now stand. In 1642, Generals Corcuero and Almonte made peace with Corralat, but piratical depredations by the Moros continued; Chinese rebellions embarrassed the Spaniards, who evacuated many places, and many fights were chronicled between the Moro fleets of Praus and the Spanish fleets. The priests egged on the Spanish, and the Spanish King re-established, and then abandoned, many stations in Mindoro, Basilan, Mindanao and Jolo. Treaties were



made and unmade. Expeditions intended to be punitive were undertaken. The Tawi-Tawi Moros nearly captured Zamboanga. Engagements were constant with varying success until 1737. King Philip V. of Spain, pestered the Sultans of Jolo and Tomantaca (Mindanao) about not being Christians, but expeditions were as frequent as baptisms.

Ali Mudin and some two hundred of his Moro family were imprisoned in Manila and Cavite for religious causes, and the raiding Moros in their *vintas* and the Spanish in their galleys, killed each other numerously. Forts were built and destroyed on both sides. In 1762 the British captured Manila. Incursions continued. Half the inhabitants of the Visayan towns were killed or enslaved. In 1770, de Anda, the new Spanish Captain-General, re-organized the Armada de los Pintados, and at this time Israel, the son of Ali Mudin, was, by the British, established in the Sultanate of Jolo.

About the time that Maj. Pitcairn heard at Lexington-Concord the shot that was also heard around the world, an Englishman named Brun, with 4,000 Chinese who had been, by the British, expelled from Manila, joined the Jolo Moros under Datto Tetenz, and ravaged Cebu, harassing the coast as it had never been before. The Spanish Governor, Pedro Sarrio, made no headway against the warlike Moros. Sultan Israel of Jolo was poisoned by his cousin, Ali Modin, in the old-fashioned way, and paralysis of commercial relations on traffic between Luzon followed for ten years. The Moros burned several towns, and in 1789 the new Captain-General, Marguina, informed the King that constant war with the Moros "was an evil without remedy." Between that time and 1805, when the Spanish Government made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo, the Moros captured Spanish ships, sacrificing the crews, ravaged sea-coast towns hundreds of miles northward, despite privateering and the efforts of the Spanish vessels built in the shipyards of San Blas and Cavite.

Until 1849 a proper historical sequence of events of Moro campaigns should mention successful raids upon Spanish, British and Dutch vessels by Moro *vintas*. These piratical boats were in constant conflict with towns extending along lines as long as from Maine to Florida. Treaties were made and unmade. Datto Ipoypo, "the last of the Visayas," each year carried off into slavery, more than 500 persons. In April, 1843, a convention between the Sultan of Basilan and the French Emissary was made. France paid 100,000 pesos for Basilan. Vice Admiral Cecilie begun, with three French vessels, operations against Datto Usak. A Spanish force under Bocalan went to Zamboanga; the French raised the blockade. The Davao country was ceded to the Spaniards by the Sultan of Mindanao and Jose Oyanguren took the fort of Hijo. The Moros killed Commander Rodriguez of the Spanish Navy, and the islands of the Samales group, in 1845, were the centre of piracy in the Archipelago. With the construction, in 1848, of English steam-built gunboats "El Cano," "Magallanes" and "Reina de Castilla," the Moros begun to recognize that their praos, wind-impelled vessels, paddle-propelled, were at a disadvantage.

In 1849, the British Captain Kepple, with Sir John Brooke, made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo, in which the Sultan promised not to recognize any other power as his suzerain without the consent of Great Britain.

The hapless Filipinos, weak Tiruryes, and pastoral Subanos had, for generations, tried to insure forbearance from the depredating Moros by tribute and subservience, but the latter dominated them, even as Attila the

Hun invaded Thrace and compelled submission to the nomadic hordes of Hungary and Scythia. Perhaps the Moros at this period were ready to challenge the world for the ascendancy of the wave-washed islands of the Philippine archipelago.

The Moros were regarded by both civilized and by the semi-civilized, as the scourge of Paganism and master of the Filipinos.

The Moros of the Philippines were regarded by such men as the Rev. Pio Pi, superior of the Jesuit Orders, as the principal obstacle in the way of reductions, conversions and civilization of the Philippines. The accounts published by the Jesuits contain critical analysis of Moro character, habits, customs, traditions, and aspirations. Like Ishmael, the son of Abraham, "whose hand was against every man," the Moro character was alleged to be haughty, independent, dominating, believing themselves to be the only sons of God; none more zealous in their genealogies; that all, not Moros, were pariahs; showing asperity and disdain in carriage, attitude, manners, dealings; incapable of gratitude; independent fanatics; true lords of the soil; insincere, treacherous; above all laws except their own; superior to those from whom they collected tribute, exploited, vexed, raided relentless christians or natives; loving to kill, mob, enslave, property destroyers, scourgers of the sea, refractory as their boasted ancestors to civilization. This is but a part picture of the way the Moro was painted during three centuries of Spanish sovereignty of the islands—constant and tenacious enemies of civilization.

The Spanish census takers believed that there were half a million Moros on the island of Mindanao alone, and they were rated as being as fierce, intractable and persistent fighters as the most warlike North American Indians. Such was their repute, when, May 18, 1899, the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry disembarked from the S. S. "Leon XIII," at Jolo, taking station there under the provisions of G. O. No. 28, H'd'qrs. Dept. Pacific and Eighth Army Corps—thus being the first American troops to occupy any portion of what is now the Dept. of Mindanao, a military command under Generals Bates, Kobbe, Summer, Wood, embracing all the islands of the Philippine Archipelago not included in other departments, headquarters at Zamboanga. The 23d Infantry has had two tours of duty in the Dept. of Mindanao, and certainly no other organization has been more experienced that it in Moro dealings. For instance, between June, 1903, and Dec., 1904, eighteen months, it toured 8,000 miles of salt water, marched 5,000 miles, and journeyed a thousand miles of fresh water—*vinta* travel—all in "hikes," reconnaissances and Moro expeditions.

One of the objects of this contribution is to demonstrate that the inception of what is now called The Military Orders of Moro Campaigns, dates from the establishment of the Mohammedan religion; certainly from the time, a thousand years ago, when Andorra in the Pyrenees, the smallest republic in the world, was set free for the help its people gave to the Franks, on people of ancient France, in their wars against the Moors, who then held parts of Spain and the Iberian peninsular; the days of the Alhambra, the palace and fortress of the Moorish kings, Granada, the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, captured the year that Columbus first set sail for the New World; perhaps back to the time when Mohammed, the founder of the religion which bears his name, lived in Arabia, about a thousand years before the first English colony settled in America.

[Continued on page 25.]

## A PATRIOTIC GUNPOWDER PLOT.

BY KATE KLEER.

Popular interest in Revolutionary lore justifies the writer in giving the following story to young American patriots. She read the account preserved in MSS. as it was written early in the last century by Mr. Oliver Cromwell, of Charleston, S. C., then a Yale student.

In the author's note, he quaintly vouches for the truth of the essential parts of his story, saying "The writer most solemnly avers he had it from authority which it would be folly to dispute."

General Washington, strong with faith and men, but with scarcely enough powder to fire the morning and evening guns, was hovering about New York City, then a British garrison town, full of redcoats.

It seems that the noble George, who "could not tell a lie," knew the meaning and value of "bluff." Knowing that the spy-glasses across the river were turned upon his movements, he ordered the magazine carts to be driven out every day and kegs of sand to be brought in and out of the American lines.

After a brilliant review and inspection, the officers' call sounded, and Gen. Washington spoke frankly of his inability to sustain an attack. He called for volunteers to supply his need from King George's arsenal in the city, adding that it would be a miracle should the troops return alive.

The first to offer his service and his life was Capt. John Johnson (anglicised from Jan Jansen), of West Chester, N. Y. Many others followed the example, and among the volunteers, twelve captains in the service were chosen to direct the expedition.

Nearly all natives of New York and all perfectly familiar with the city, they easily distributed themselves in different quarters, and at a given hour of the rainy night, they invaded the arsenal. Each man appropriated some arms and a quantity of gunpowder, and made his way to the beach.

Catching sight of the leaden statue of George III, with hand outstretched, which ornamented the square, Capt. Johnson, seizing a little hatchet, which was a part of the arms of his company, struck off the finger, and ever after preserved it as a memorial.

Mr. Cromwell adds feelingly that his hero, "swearing a tremendous oath, swore the King should never sign another paper for the taxation of free, noble and independent America."

On the way to the beach, the captain heard a lady call, "Captain Johnson, for God's sake, throw this dragoon's cloak around you; tear the cockade out of your hat, or you are a dead man."

"He never saw her before nor since, but under God, he thinks she saved his life," piously states our scribe of the Protectoral name.

On the beach the patriots filled a market boat with the ammunition and the men not needed to row, and covered them over with vegetables. Here was the strategic point. Now had they to pass the British fleet and stand the hail of the English sentinel.

Drawing near, they heard the cry, "Who comes there?" "Friends. Want any cabbages." Promptly came the answer, "No, and be d—— to you for a pack of rascally rebels; be off, or we will sink you!"

This our Americans readily agreed to, and, landing their cargo safe, they presented themselves without the loss of a man to the astonished and delighted Washington.

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Arise—'tis the day of our Washington's glory,  
The garlands uplift for our liberties won;  
Forever let Time tell the patriot's story,  
Whose sword swept for Freedom the field of the sun.  
Not with gold nor with gems,  
But with evergreens vernal.  
And banners of stars that the continent span,  
Crown, crown we the chief of the heroes eternal,  
Who lifted his sword for the birthright of man!

He gave us a nation; to make it immortal  
He laid down for Freedom the sword that he drew,  
And his faith leads us on through the uplifting portal,  
Of the glories of peace and our destinies new.  
Not with gold nor with gems,  
But with evergreens vernal.  
And the flags that the nations of liberty span,  
Crown, crown him the chief of the heroes eternal,  
Who laid down his sword for the birthright of man!

Lead, Face of the Future, serene in thy beauty,  
Till o'er the dead heroes the peace star shall gleam;  
Till Right shall be Might in the counsels of duty,  
And the service of man be life's glory supreme.  
Not with gold nor with gems,  
But with evergreens vernal.  
And the flags that the nations in brotherhood span,  
Crown, crown the chief of the heroes eternal,  
Whose honor was gained by his service to man!

O Spirit of Liberty, sweet are thy numbers!  
The winds to thy banners their tribute shall bring;  
While rolls the Potomac where Washington slumbers,  
And his natal day comes with the angels of spring.  
We follow thy counsels,  
O hero eternal,  
To highest achievement the school leads the van,  
And, crowning thy brow with the evergreen vernal,  
We pledge thee our all to the service of man!

HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH,  
Spirit of '76, February, 1898.

## NICK-NAMES OF THE STATES.

The nicknames of the states are: Alabama, Land of Flowers; Arkansas, Bear State; California, Golden State; Colorado, Centennial State; Connecticut, Nutmeg State; Delaware, Blue Hen State; Florida, Peninsula State; Georgia, Cracker State; Illinois, Sucker State; Indiana, Hoosier State; Iowa, Hawkeye State; Kansas, Sunflower State; Kentucky, Blue Grass State; Louisiana, Pelican State; Maine, Pine Tree State; Maryland, Old Line State; Massachusetts, Old Bay State; Michigan, Wolverine State; Minnesota, Gopher State; Mississippi, Bayou State; Missouri, Bullion State; Montana, Singed Cat State; Nevada, Silver State; New Hampshire, Granite State; New Jersey, Garden State; New York, Empire State; North Carolina, Tar Heel State; Ohio, Buckeye State; Oregon, Webfoot State; Pennsylvania, Keystone State; Rhode Island, Little Rhody; South Carolina, Palmetto State; Texas, Lone Star State; Utah, Honey Bee State; Vermont, Green Mountain State; Virginia, Old Dominion; West Virginia, Pan-handle State; Wisconsin, Badger State.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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Hannibal Hamlin was Vice-President under Abraham Lincoln; the last three letters in Abraham and the first three letters in Lincoln when joined spell Ham-lin.

Just now we are hearing a good deal about that old celebrated frigate Constitution. The people of New England especially have been aroused to a height of indignation over the proposed plan of Secretary Bonaparte that the old ship be used as a target. The Secretary does not think it advisable to preserve the old hulk, as he says that very little of the vessel as she stands to-day is the original "Old Ironsides." The popular expression is with the common heart of humanity. It is her splendid and interesting history and the sentiment that lies back of it all.

There cannot be a doubt but the American opinion is decidedly in favor of preserving "Old Ironsides." The country at large cannot afford to destroy the old ship which bears such a record, and is associated with such strong, patriotic sentiment.

Let us not forget the poem written in 1838 by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

### "Old Ironsides."

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!  
 Long has it waved on high,  
 And many an eye has danced to see  
 That banner in the sky;  
 Beneath it rung the battle shout  
 And burst the cannon's roar;  
 The meteor of the ocean air  
 Shall sweep the clouds no more!  
 Her deck once red with heroes' blood,  
 Where knelt the vanquished foe,  
 When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,  
 And waves were white below,  
 No more shall feel the victor's tread,  
 Or know the conquered knee;  
 The harpies of the shore shall pluck  
 The eagle of the sea.  
 Oh, better that her shattered hulk  
 Should sink beneath the wave;  
 Her thunders shook the mighty deep  
 And there should be her grave;  
 Nail to the mast her holy flag,  
 Set every threadbare sail  
 And give her to the God of storms,  
 The lightning and the gale!

All new subscribers and those who renew their subscriptions during the month of February, will be sent free, a fac-simile copy of the Declaration of Independence. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of receiving a copy of the Declaration are requested to act promptly.

The great need of the day is manly men; men who have the courage of their convictions; men who are living patriots and are willing and ready to work, and die it need be, for their country.

Money is beneficial in a way, but brave, honest, pious and patriotic men are better than any boast of pedigree or earthly riches.

Washington is the most striking example of this specimen of manhood. Each year when we celebrate the anniversary of his birth, the sterling qualities, the daring valor and the pious self-sacrifice of the man looms up before us, and we are proud that he was the "Father of his country."

## THE WINTER AT VALLEY FORGE.

BY A. ELWOOD CORNING.

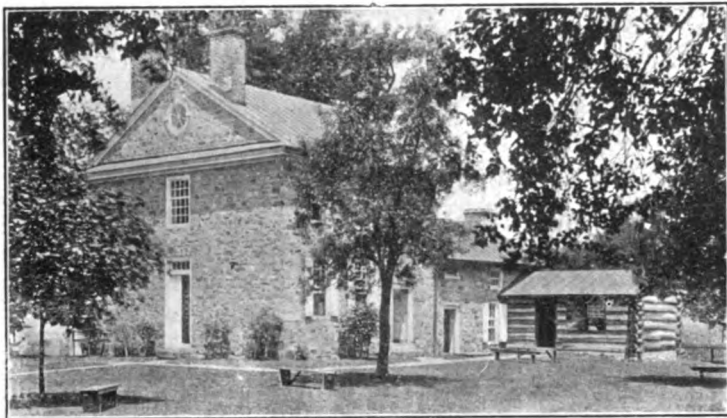
"Th' autumnal glories all have passed away!  
 The forest leaves no more in hectic red  
 Give glowing tokens of their brief decay,  
 But scatter'd lie, or rustle to the tread,  
 Like whisper'd warnings from the moldering dead.  
 The naked, bald hill-top lifts its revered head,  
 As if for some new covering to pray."

*Mrs. E. C. Kinney.*

In the days when heroic tales and treasured memories of battles are forgotten, and when no remaining mark is left to bear witness to the event, the narrative of the winter at Valley Forge, where Liberty erected her altar,

Valley Forge, in Chester County, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, about twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia. Valley Forge was chosen on account of it being farther from the danger of sudden attack from the enemy.

The little army started for Valley Forge on December 11, 1777, crossing over the Schuylkill with thirty-six wagons. By sunrise the next morning they were still crossing the river, and it was yet snowing, making the journey more disagreeable for the troops. It was a sad and dreary march. The poor soldiers were cold and hungry, for the provisions were nearly exhausted, and their clothing worn out. They had little or no shoes on their feet, making the line of march one continuous blood-stained beaten path. Many a soldier on that night when crossing the river, thought of his home, his wife



COURTESY OF FOUR TRACK NEWS.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE.



and where history bears record of that pure devotion and pious self-sacrifice which was exhibited in the camp of Washington, will impress itself upon the mind and will not fade quickly away. History, the record of past events, is intended to instruct and please the reader. It has natural claims on him, for it deals with thrilling and interesting scenes, with human character, and with the welfare and happiness of the human race. Of all the significant periods of our early history, even more than we shall treat of in this small volume, there is none which holds a more unique place in the hearts of true patriots than that severe winter at Valley Forge, when the heart strings were so despondent and the suffering so intense. If General Gates had acted properly after the Burgoyne surrender, he would have sent the reinforcements which were not needed at the north to Washington, and thereby make every effort to stop the enemy from taking Forts Mifflin and Mifflin, but instead of that he sent his reports directly to Congress.

The capture of the forts was finally accomplished by the foe about the last of November. This gave the Howes control of the Delaware. They now established their winter encampment at Philadelphia, and it has been said that by this the British army was made as weak by indulgence in the city of brotherly love, as the American soldiers were by their physical privations. Franklin was wise when he said that "Howe did not take Philadelphia; Philadelphia took Howe."

As the winter was coming on with all its severity and the engagements of Brandywine and Germantown proved disastrous to the Americans, Washington, after holding a council of war, planned to go in winter quarters at

and children, and the good beds and good feed that he had left, and no doubt the thought crept into his mind: "Why are we sent here to starve and freeze?" But at the second thought he realized that he was there for a good and holy cause, fighting in defense of his country, whereby when the end came and the war was over, he would receive a larger freedom and live within the bonds of peace and tranquillity for the remaining days of his life, and transmit to his children and his children's children, and on down the ages, that liberty and freedom, making it a substance not to be dreamed of, but in name and fact a reality.

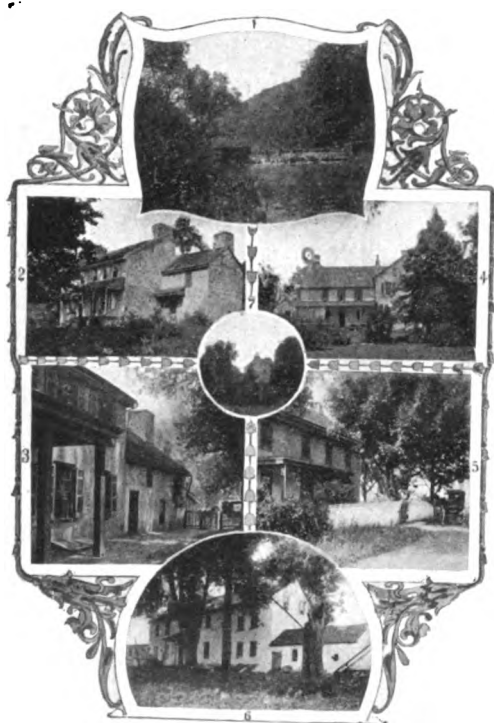
Upon reaching the west shore of the river, the army marched about three miles, and there, on the 17th of December, commenced to construct huts for their accommodation for the ensuing winter.

We read in the orderly book, that each hut was to be fourteen feet by sixteen, with walls of logs filled in with clay, six feet and a half high, and logs split into planks furnished the roofing. A hut was given to twelve non-commissioned officers and soldiers. A general had a hut for himself. These huts fronted on streets, and those of the officers' formed a line in the rear. Such was the encampment at Valley Forge. Washington established his headquarters in the house of Isaac Potts, a Quaker preacher. This old stone dwelling is still standing and in an excellent state of preservation. In fact the entire field of Valley Forge is just the same to-day as it was when the American army encamped there.

There, in the midst of dreariness and snow-capped fields, the patriots were called upon to endure greater hardships than any body of men endured before or after;

and yet they stood firm to their convictions. Hunger and nakedness assailed them on every side, and as the winter progressed the suffering and hardships increased. On the 16th of February, Washington wrote to Governor Clinton: "For some days past there has been little less than a famine in the camp. A part of the army has been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and starving as they are, we can not enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery, that they have not been, ere this, excited by their suffering to a general mutiny and desertion."

On February 12, General Varnum, a member of Washington's staff, wrote to General Greene, "that in all human probability the army must dissolve; many of the troops are destitute of meat, and are several days in arrears. The horses are dying for want of forage. The country in the vicinity of the camp is exhausted. There cannot be a moral certainty of bettering our conditions



COURTESY OF FOUR TRACK NEWS.

while we remain here. What consequences have we rationally to expect?"

It was a hard winter. Fancy the poor soldier as he encountered all those hardships and trials, and when his food is bad, he eats it and says nothing, seemingly content, but blesses God for a good stomach. Fancy him with no shoes on the cold snow; with his shirt hanging in strings; with only rags to cover his poor body; he is cold; he is sick, and lame. He is almost gone by fatigue, cold and hunger; but yet he still exists in the hope that it will not be long before the winter will be passed and the warm June days reappear.

The words of Washington reveal to us the true condition of affairs the more real. If permitted, I will again quote in part from a letter which he sent to the president of Congress. It gives us the true situation, brought on mainly by unwise legislation: "I do not know from what cause this alarming deficiency, or rather total failure of supplies arises; but unless more vigorous

exertions and better regulations take place in that line (the commissaries' department) immediately, the army must dissolve. I have done all in my power by remonstrating, by writing, by ordering the commissaries on this head, from time to time; but without any good effect, or obtaining more than a present scanty relief. Owing to this, the march of the army has been delayed on more than one interesting occasion, in the course of the present campaign, and had a body of the enemy crossed the Schuylkill this morning, as I had reason to expect, the divisions which I ordered to be in readiness to march and meet them, could not have moved."

This was the terrible condition of affairs which Washington had to face. But he knew that his cause was holy and just. His profound faith in Him who ruleth the Heavens and the earth never failed. He bravely and calmly bore his grievances, and in the midst of despair he planned effective movements for the future. "Friend Potts," the Quaker preacher, whose house was used as Washington's headquarters, relates that one day he was on his way up the creek, when suddenly he heard a solemn voice. Following the direction of the sound, he saw Washington's horse tied to a tree, and in the bushes near by was Washington, the commander-in-chief of the American army, kneeling in prayer, with tears flowing down his cheeks. There, alone in the snow-covered valley, he was pouring out his soul to the Great God above. When the good preacher arrived home, he said to his wife, with much sentiment: "George Washington will succeed! George Washington will succeed! The Americans will secure their independence!" "What makes thee think so, Isaac?" asked his wife. "I have heard him pray, Hannah, out in the woods, to-day, and the Lord will surely hear his prayer. He will, Hannah, thee may rest assured He will."

Among the many discouragements and heart-rendering scenes which Washington encountered, it was indeed a difficult matter to "keep the life and soul of the army together." But he did so. For it was at Valley Forge, rather than in the battles of the war, that the patriotism of the soldiers was most clearly shown.

Baron de Steuben came, during the winter, to train and drill the soldiers, with his wonderful skill, for he was a highly educated officer, having served on the staff of Frederick the Great. He turned that lonely, desolate camping ground into a well kept and disciplined military school. Just at this time there was a plot on foot, known now by the name of its most conspicuous actor, as "Conway's Cabal." Its aim was to dethrone Washington from his command and place General Gates at the head of the army. But the project failed and again the hand of destiny guided Washington into the harbor of safety.

When the historian looks back upon the annals of history, it will be hard to find a more serious and perplexing page than this winter camp of desolation and privation of the soldiery of the American Revolution. The hardships, the discomforts, and the misfortunes which they endured were intense, and the brave chief bore painfully, in a manly way, the critical winter.

If the men had not possessed that patriotic devotion to their country and that sincere confidence and trust in Washington, the half-starved army at Valley Forge would have given up the struggle for independence. But it was his devotion, his personality, and his enduring what they endured that the soldiers kept up a good heart and struggled on to the end. The end came at last and the reward was in the legacy of a free and united country.



## MILITARY ORDER OF MORO CAMPAIGNS.

*[Continued from page 20.]*

We know that the Malay, or brown race, includes the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Madagascar, Java, as well as the Malay peninsular, also countless islands that extend for thousands of miles out into the Pacific; that, in New Zealand, they are called Maoris; that some are traders or sailors; that many people of the Malay race are savages; that they are brave, warlike, have fought hard to prevent the white man from seizing their island homes; that they include about one-fourth as many people as the black race, say 35,000,000, exclusive of about 242,000,000 pagans. Racially, the ethnologic arrangement of the Philippine Islands recognizes forty-seven (47) Malayan tribal names, dwelling mostly in inaccessible places in, and north of the Sulu Archipelago; census and estimated at 5,700,000. The question asked by the 23d, 11th, 10th, 27th, 22d, 17th, and 19th Infantry, followed by the 15th Infantry, by the Engineer battalion, and by the 14th and 15th Cavalry, U. S. Army, also the four batteries of Light Artillery, in 1899, and since, was: "How many of the Moros are we going to fight with before we subdue them?"

Our Spanish predecessors for three centuries did not begin to make an impression upon the Moros until steam gunboats and the subsequent blockade against the introduction of arms and ammunition, incidentally aided by English, German, French and Dutch combatants. The menace of Moros was quite a bug-a-boo to the United States troops, and extended campaigns were apparent certainties. Two notable regiments of U. S. Volunteer troops stationed in Mindanao were the 31st and 40th Infantry, the field officers of which, in 1900, were all officers of the permanent military establishment. The U. S. Navy also contributed valuable and appreciated aid in the subjugation of the Moros, meriting mention in the recital of Moro campaigns. When the insurrection in the Philippines—Aguinaldo business—was unsettled, Gen. Bates, U. S. A., in Aug., 1899, made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo. This appeared, then, imposed by international obligations, received President McKinley's approval—is beyond discussion now—but, later, was abrogated by the U. S. Senate. It had been found out that American soldiers could subdue Filipino insurgents, and also control the Moros about the vast and undefined waters of the Pacific.

Eligibility to membership with The Military Order of Moro Campaigns, dates from May 18, 1899, and is open to those of the American regular and volunteer armies, the navy, and marine corps, officers of the Philippine Scouts and Constabulary, and contract surgeons who have worthily served in the Island of Mindanao in the Jolo Archipelago since the date of American occupation thereof, May 18th, 1899, or who may hereafter worthily serve therein, or their lineal male descendants, as hereafter provided. Eligibility is determined by service between 18th May, 1899, and such date as hostilities may cease, or such date as may be determined by the Order.

The purpose of the organization is to record the history and perpetuate the memory of events of the campaigns against the Moro tribes from the date of the occupation to such time as hostilities may cease.

The Military Order of Moro Campaigns was organized at Malabang, Mindanao, 22d April, 1905. The President is Maj.-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Secretary is Capt. H. P. Howard, 14th Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Walla Walla. Walla Walla. Washington.

## THE STORY OF MARY WASHINGTON

*The Mother of Our First President.*

However remarkable the lack of information elsewhere respecting Mary Ball, wife of Augustine Washington and mother of George Washington, everybody in Fredericksburg knows all about her and glories in her history. They know the year and the place of her birth, the year of grace 1706, and the place Epping Forest, down the Rappahannock, in Lancaster County, Va., which nearly two centuries ago was the plantation home of her father, Colonel Joseph Ball, son of Colonel William Ball, a royalist Englishman of gentle lineage, who emigrated to America away back in 1657. They know that as Mary Ball grew to womanhood she was known throughout that region as the "Rose of Epping Forest" and as the "Belle of the Northern Neck," and that as a grown maiden she was sensible, modest and loving, with hair like flax, cheeks like peach blossoms and eyes of cloudless blue. The tradition is current among them, too, explanatory of the fact that she married her husband in England, that, having been taken there by her brother Joseph after the death of her widowed mother, she resided with relatives in the village of Cookham, in Berkshire, when a gentleman's traveling chariot was upset in front of the house, and the gentleman himself brought in seriously injured, and was nursed to recovery by her. He proved to be a fellow Virginian and neighbor—Colonel Augustine Washington, of Westmoreland County, Va., a gentleman of historic British stock, tracing his ancestry back centuries in England. They were married on March 6, 1730, he being a widower with three young sons. The Fredericksburg folks can tell you also all that is known about the birth of George Washington, their oldest child, in Westmoreland County in 1732; of the life of the family at Wakefield, on the Potomac; of the fire that destroyed the little homestead, of the subsequent removal to Pine Grove, across the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg; of the death there of the father, Augustine, when George was but eleven years of age, and of the widow's brave, energetic, positive and methodical character and life with her children—three sons and one daughter—at the Ferry Farm until her young eaglets scattered from the family nest.

Probably it is owing to the fact that Mary Ball Washington, the widowed mother, by the untimely death of her husband, had the sole responsibility of training and rearing her children, and particularly George, that people seldom hear or speak of Washington's father. As to his mother's worth there is no disagreement whatever among historians and biographers. Respecting her, Washington himself declared solemnly: "All that I am I owe to my mother."

Count Rochambeau is reported to have exclaimed after meeting her: "If such are the matrons of America, she may well boast of illustrious sons!" One of her neighbors recorded this of her a week following her death: "There is no fame in the world purer than that of the mother of Washington, and no woman since the Mother of Christ has left a better claim to the reverence of mankind." Of her also the adopted son of Washington wrote, thirty-seven years after her death: "Had she been of the olden time, statues would have been erected to her memory at the Capitol, and she would have been called the Mother of Romans."

While the name and fame of Mary, the mother of Washington, rightfully belongs to the whole nation, this quaint old shipping town of Fredericksburg claims and holds it as a particularly local heritage. Right here in the heart of the town on Charles street, still stands the

interesting old wooden house which Mary Washington purchased for a residence at the suggestion of her illustrious son when the Revolution broke out, and where she passed fourteen years at the close of her beneficent life. It is, perhaps, the most esteemed relic in Fredericksburg, which is full of Washington mementoes and other objects of later historical interest. As originally built it was of the cottage type, but later it was enlarged to its present proportions. It is of two stories in the centre and one at the wings, with half-story attics lighted by the dormer windows. There are four windows of uniform size on the first floor and three on the central second story, over the portico entrance. On the side street there are also four windows, of unequal size. In the detached building in the rear are the kitchen and servants' dormitories. Behind this is a spacious back yard, which, in her day, Mary Washington kept beautiful with blooming dahlias, sun-flowers, calycanthus, hollyhocks and other old-fashioned blossoms of our great-grandmothers' time. Here, when the Revolution was fully on, she received from her son, the Commander-in-Chief, dispatches from time to time by special couriers, giving tidings of the strife as it progressed.

Here also, when Yorktown had been won and the fate of the war decided triumphantly for the colonies, and the allied French and American troops entered the town on their way to Philadelphia, she received her son alone, who had made his way unattended through the streets vocal with his name to the corner cottage where she tremblingly awaited him, after an unavoidable absence of eight stormy years. On the next morning, November 11th, 1781, she proudly issued thence, hanging on her son's arm, and was conducted by him with loving pride to the Town Hall, where, in public, as the hero's mother, she presided over the Peace Ball, given in honor of the great victory for liberty—arrayed in black silk gown and snowy kerchief and cap, and received with placid dignity the compliments of the home and foreign officers, holding delightful court until 10 o'clock, when, making a sign to the kingly Commander-in-Chief, who was leading a Fredericksburg matron through a minuet, she called archly in her clear, sprightly voice: "Come, George, it is time for old folks to be at home."

In the back yard of this same old cottage, working among her flowers and garden pots, Mary Washington received Lafayette, her country's friend and her son's brother-at-arms, who had come to bid her farewell. The chivalrous Frenchman was guided to the side gate by a little son of Betty Washington Lewis, her only living daughter, and found her all unprepared for his visit, engaged in raking together dry weeds and sticks into a heap for burning. As the nobleman advanced the startled hostess dropped her rake, but with admirable dignity and self-possession she took between her bare palms the hand the visitor extended, while he bared his lofty head and bowed before her in deepest reverence.

"Ah, Marquis!" said she, "you have come to see an old woman! But come in. I can make you welcome without changing my dress. I am glad to see you. I have often heard my son George speak of you." She preceded him into the inner hall, conducted him into her "living room," and, after seating him, laid aside her straw hat and placed herself opposite to him. Erect as at eighteen, her eyes unfaded, she listened with calm delight to the panegyric upon her son poured forth by the eloquent Frenchman, in which her George was lauded as the miracle of the age, as greater than Cæsar or Alexander or Hannibal, and more modest than Cincinnatus—the one immortal hero whose fame would outlast time.

Her characteristic and comprehensive response was simply: "I am not surprised at what George has done; he was always a good boy."

Fredericksburg tradition further relates, with homely, kindly humor, that Mme. Washington mixed with her own hands for her distinguished guest a mint julep and offered it with a plate of her own home-made "ginger cakes," which he accepted with grateful courtesy, pronouncing both delicious. Then rising to take his leave, he begged her blessing ere he embarked for his native land. She looked up to heaven, folded her hands, and in sweet, thrilling tones prayed that God grant him safety, happiness, prosperity and peace. With tears the foreigner bent to kiss the withered hand, thanked her fervently and departed. Returning to Mount Vernon as Washington's guest, Lafayette reported: "I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day."

Here also, George Washington, at the age of fifteen, attended school at the same academy in which two subsequent Presidents—Madison and Monroe—were prepared for college, rowing himself across the river and back from his mother's plantation on the other side. Likewise here in Fredericksburg, a stone's throw distant from the Mary Washington cottage, is the old mansion known as Kenmore, the residence of her daughter Betty. When built by Colonel Fielding Lewis, in order that his wife might be near her mother, Kenmore was in the suburbs. It is still in a fair state of preservation, and is one of the "show places" of Fredericksburg. In it, according to Mary Washington's great granddaughter, Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, Mary Washington died on August 25, 1789, although other authorities place the death scene in the Mary Washington cottage. Not far from the Kenmore grounds is the hitherto neglected grave of the first President's mother, on a gentle knoll crowned by some gray boulders, whither she often retired with her knitting or her Bible.

On this sacred spot the new marble obelisk is placed; and hither, doubtless, to this shrine of noble womanhood will countless bands of pilgrims repair for centuries to come—American sons and fathers as well as mothers and daughters—to pay deserved tribute to the memory of her who produced and reared the founder of this nation.

#### ORIGIN OF TWENTY-ONE GUNS AS A CAN- NON SALUTE.

The Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was adopted that a uniformity in national salutes might be maintained, it being the same number of guns as the royal salute of England. The reason why twenty-one should have been selected as the number of guns has been a source of search and guess, with no satisfactory results. Of the many surmises, the two carrying the most weight of opinion are: *First*, that twenty-one was the same number of years fixed by English law as the age of majority; the *second*, that seven was the original salute, and three times seven would signify one seven for each of the divisions, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

"A member of the Thirty," asserts that the United States adopted this salute to signify to the mother country that her child had reached his majority, and was prepared, in law, to inherit the land; and to this end fixed the "gun of 1776," the figures of which year, 1—7—7—6 equalled twenty-one.

The first five Presidents were all men of the Revolutionary epoch.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual reception of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was given at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on the evening of January 16.

The Sons of the American Revolution called upon the President on New Year's day in a body. They were assigned a place in the line immediately before the public.

Paul Revere's birthday was most fittingly celebrated on January 3, last, at the home of Mrs. Charles Henry Bord, in Boston. Mrs. Curtis Guild was the guest of honor.

It is said that Mrs. Lydia A. White is the only real daughter of the Revolution in Pennsylvania. She was the guest of honor at the New Year's reception in York.

Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been appointed by Governor Higgins a commissioner from New York for the Jamestown Exposition.

On December 30, Mrs. Fred Menges was very agreeably surprised by being presented with a handsome loving cup on behalf of the Bemis Heights Society, in appreciation of her work.

Congressman Goulden, of New York, is the author of a bill to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the American flag by advertisement or otherwise. We sincerely hope that the bill will be passed.

The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution are raising funds toward a memorial arch, to be erected near the old elm at Cambridge, Mass., under which George Washington took command of the Continental Army.

I desire to keep "The Spirit of '76" renewed. Please send me bill at expiration of my subscription.

E. L. UNDERWOOD,

Oct., 1905.

Canton, Mass.

A movement is under way to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument to mark the spot where the house stood in which President Andrew Jackson was born, near Waxhaw, North Carolina. The Society of Daughters of the American Revolution have placed a temporary iron marker on the spot.

The United States Daughters of 1812 War, of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade is president, gave their annual "honor day" luncheon in honor of the army and navy of the United States on the 8th of January last, at Delmonico's. The guests of honor for the occasion were Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan.

The Daughters will build a permanent house on Jamestown Island, one of the highest points of land in that vicinity. This building, to be constructed of stone, will cost about \$6,500, and its exterior will be a fac simile of some old colonial mansion, probably the house of Sir Walter Raleigh. This commission, which originally consisted of Virginia ladies, has been enlarged to fifty-three by the addition of one member from each State.

On December 15, last, the Rev. Henry R. Rose lectured before a notable audience in Potter Hall, Boston. His subject was Paul Jones. The speaker was introduced by Mrs. Charles W. Masury, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Several of the members of the Governor's staff, naval and army officers, were present, as well as representatives of patriotic societies in the city.

At a recent meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., it was decided to contribute the sum of \$1,000 for a New Jersey room, to be furnished in the New Continental Hall. The \$2,000 column, known as the New Jersey Memorial colonade, will be placed third on the portico of the hall, as New Jersey came into the Union third.

The annual election of officers of the Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution, was held January 5, last. The following is the Board for 1906: Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ormsbee; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Stuart Hull Moore; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Mook; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sherman Esselstyn; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick W. Starr; Registrar, Miss Fannie Hall; Historian, Mrs. John Suydam; Army and Navy Work, Miss Marie A. Gelston; Chaplain, the Rev. Henry T. Scudder.

Captain Lewis Hurd's old place at Sandgate, Vt., is being torn down. It was one of the oldest places in the country, being a Revolutionary captain's home who was in the battle of Bennington. It is located at the south end base of a long, level-topped mountain, one of the Green Mountain Range. For 25 years it was the home of Col. Shea and two of his comrades, who were prominent in the Shea rebellion in western Massachusetts. Descendants of the old captain and his wife are numerous in that section.

The Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting and election of officers at the Commercial Club, on December 26, last. After the meeting a banquet was held. Frances Crosby of Hastings, was elected president. "The society adopted the resolution, adopted some time ago by the board of managers, regarding the salute to the flag: That on all public occasions, when the United States flag shall be unfurled and displayed, or when the Star Spangled Banner shall be sung or played, members of the S. A. R. are requested to rise and greet our flag, and to remain standing during the singing or playing of the patriotic air." It is earnestly hoped that the public at large will follow this example and more generally cultivate a spirit of patriotism.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the National Society, D. A. R., sent the following Christmas greeting to the daughters:

"Merry Christmas! To every daughter in the land and in turn to all she loves.

"Merry Christmas! and every blessing in basket and in store; with every joy to loving and uplifted hearts.

"Let us wreath the our flag with holly, in this day, when every stripe and star proclaim the reign of peace."

### HISTORIC RESIDENCE "HALL OF HISTORY."

To be known hereafter as the "Calvert Hall of History," the old Calvert mansion, near Hyattsville, Md., has been sold to the American Historical Congress, of New York. This residence of the early Calverts is to be preserved and perpetuated as a repository of relics and records of the family that erected it and gave it its historical significance. The idea also is to have a place where relics gathered by the Historical Congress in all parts of the country can be stored and displayed.

In carrying out this idea the original Thirteen States are each to have a separate room. Calvert Hall is to be under the guidance, as Mount Vernon is, of a Board of Regents selected from the different States.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Society, U. S. Daughters of 1812, for the election of officers for 1906, was held at the Women's Club House, 177 Huntington Ave., Boston, on January 3, last. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus; Vice-President, Mrs. George H. W. Bates; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Burton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Tilden; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Alline; Registrar, Mrs. Fannie D. Ward; Assistant Registrar, Miss Hettie B. Ward; Historian, Mrs. H. F. Gleason; Council, Mrs. S. Willard Vinson, Mrs. Abijah Thompson, Mrs. Tilton E. Emery, Mrs. Edward W. Clark, Miss Floretta Vining, Miss Sarah E. Foster, Dr. Blanche Denig and Miss Harriet Wood Foster.

### STATUE OF MORRIS.

Plans for the erection of a memorial to Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution, were discussed at the first regular meeting of the season of the Board of Directors of the Fairmount Park Art Association, held at the Pennsylvania Academy of Industrial Art last November. The project has long been a favored one with the members of the association, and it is now hoped that some means may be devised for the raising of a fund for the purpose. There is no fund in the hands of the association for the purpose, and it has been thought that the

public might be appealed to for subscriptions. Another suggestion was that the various associations of bankers in the city might raise a fund, while still another is that perhaps the institutions founded by Morris would raise a sufficient sum.

#### COLONIAL LIFE IN AMERICA.

At a lecture on "Colonial Life in America" given by Louis H. Cornish in the Mathewson Street M. E. Church last December, the audience which attended enjoyed a pleasing description of the life, manners and customs of the early settlers in this country.

Mr. Cornish is the proprietor of a publication dealing with things colonial, and having made a thorough study of the early history of America, he is sufficiently familiar with all phases of it to speak with authority on the subject. Last evening Mr. Cornish told first of the early settlements of the Puritans, specially about Windsor, Conn.; then about the Dutch traders on and about the island of Manhattan, and finally treated in a brief summary the cavaliers of Virginia. The lecture was amply illustrated with excellent lantern slides.—*The Providence R. I. Journal*.

Everything in the way of auctionable bric-a-brac gets sooner or later to London. Recently a dealer in the Haymarket offered for sale a silver gilt vase which was bought with one-sou contributions from the French people and presented to Gen. Lafayette as a token of admiration for his conduct during the American Revolution. It weighs 3,000 ounces, and cost \$55,000. The stand is decorated with reliefs, and at the corners are allegorical figures. Another odd piece turned up at Christie's and sold for \$1,750. It is a sarcophagus on a small scale containing a glass tube with a lock of Lord Nelson's hair, and was made for his friend Alexander Davison. The handles reproduce the bow and stern of the Thames barge on which Nelson's body was taken from Greenwich to Whitehall. There is a canopy supported by four figures of Fate and rising above to a Viscount's coronet. Roundabout under the coronet are 84 guineas, the very same coins which were found in Nelson's purse when he was killed. This singular memento mori goes by the name of Nelson's cenotaph. In 1877 at the William Joy sale it only brought \$600.—*N. Y. Times*.

A meeting was called by the officers of the Washington Continental Guards on January 3, 1906, in their club rooms, at 846 Seventh Avenue, in which important affairs were discussed. The officers recently inaugurated are working to place their Chapter on a basis which will be a credit to the whole organization. After the business meeting the social functions were taken up. Everybody seemed to be in good humor and the discourse by Mr. Percy Hamilton on the "Land of Evangeline," made famous by the poet Longfellow, was most eloquently rendered. The pictures exhibited were most beautifully colored. The portions of the country portrayed were most exquisite. Anyone having the opportunity should not miss hearing this rising young lecturer with the subject he so ably handled.

Your attention is hereby called to the mistake, page 145, December Spirit of '76, "The grave of William Hurys, \* \* \* has been found," etc. See page 333, July, 1901, McClure's Magazine, "As a matter of fact the meetings of Congress were held behind closed doors, \* \* \* there was no small boy—no sounding of the liberty bell. Indeed, it was not until July 6th that the Declaration appeared in the Pennsylvania Packet. It is (also) unhappily false."

ADEL NOR.

#### NEGLECTED INCIDENTS OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

In studying the histories which are used in our public schools it has often surprised me that there is never any mention made of some essential facts of our Revolution.

Take the battle of Bunker Hill. The histories placed in the hands of our youth never tell them how or where the patriots got their supplies for that famous battle, thought it is recorded, we are told, that "one of the delegates to the First Continental Congress was John Sullivan. Learning from Paul Revere (December 13, 1774), that a force was coming to seize the gunpowder and supplies of Fort William and Mary, New Hampshire, he assembled a company and surprised the fort, hauled down the flag and carrying off the supplies, consisting of one hundred barrels of powder and other supplies, to Durham, where they were hidden in the church. These supplies were later sent to Bunker Hill just in time for use by the patriots in that battle."

"For the first time in American history the British flag was torn down in armed rebellion."

In the examination papers on this subject issued by the Regents of this State, and the papers issued by Mr. Maxwell for entrance into the high school, I have never seen a question given on the above great fact in treating of the history of our glorious Revolution. Yet those textbooks contain many things which are of little or no importance to arouse the patriotic feeling of our youth. All such facts as the above are more valuable than gold. The bravery of Nathan Hale, Sergt. Jasper, Hobson, and the many other cases of individual bravery should always be kept before our youth.

There ought to be a statue raised to the memory of the man who pulled down the British flag for the first time in armed rebellion in the colonies. There is time enough to make amends for the past. Nathan Hale's statue was erected only lately and the National Government cannot spend a few dollars better than by calling to mind those brave men who dared to strike the first blows for liberty.

ASCANIUS.

Brooklyn, Nov. 19.—*The Sun*.

Here is another blow for the women, this time from the venerable Cardinal Gibbons. In a recent interview, the cardinal was asked:

"Do you believe in the higher education of women, so much talked of and so strenuously pursued in this generation, your eminence?"

His answer came promptly: "Overdone, madam, very much overdone. I believe in the education and cultivation of women, but too much education of the head is apt to cool the heart. The cultivation of the soul is too often neglected in the pursuit of the so-called 'higher education' of women. The head, the heart, and the body should all be educated together, then they grow and develop equally."

"What do you think of the many societies and club organizations which attract women so largely just now?"

"A society like the Daughters of the American Revolution I heartily approve of, for it tends to foster patriotism and keep it alive. But other clubs of all kinds for women I strongly disapprove of. They tend to lure a woman from her home. Woman is the queen of her empire, and that empire is her home. If she is frequently absent, as she must be to attend the duties or pleasures of her clubs, the atmosphere of her home grows cold. Her husband grows apart from her and she from him. Her children are weaned away from her and they grow up without intimate acquaintance on either side. Public sentiment does not permit our President to absent himself from the country, for this is his domain. We need him here. It is just so with woman and her home. It needs her almost constant presence, and she needs it."

This is hard to bear, but, at least, a little latitude is permitted unhappy woman. The cardinal allows her to leave the house long enough to be patriotic, whereas, most of the objectors prophesy the immediate demolition of the home if the "Queen" leaves her domain for any purpose whatsoever. What nonsense! As if woman ever did stay at home all the time, and as if anybody ever expected or desired her to. How much better to go away long enough to get a broader view of the world's affairs, than to go for an afternoon of bridge. Don't these great men ever use their reason where women are concerned?—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

#### HISTORIC HOUSE RESTORED.

Through the efforts of the Haddon Fortnightly, an organization for the promotion of women's interests, "Ye Olde Tavern House," on the King's Highway, in Haddonfield, N. J., has been renovated and restored to its original condition so far as was possible to accomplish from old manuscripts and tales of the place.

The front room downstairs is known as the "Antique Room," and in it are many relics of revolutionary days, when the tavern was the scene of fashionable events and where the Council of Safety met and gave to the Governor and themselves certain powers for the government of the colony. Later (at its third session) the council adopted the word State in place of colony.

On the second floor is the council chamber and ball room, which contains a huge open-fireplace and where the Council sat while in session; the mantel has been restored and the whole room given an air of colonial times.

The building was erected in 1750, by Matthias Aspden, an Englishman, who came to Philadelphia, but afterwards moved to Haddonfield. It originally had 10 acres of ground. It was bequeathed to the son of the builder, Matthias Aspden, Jr., who, in 1775, sold it to Thomas Redman, antecedent of a family now

widely known. Since then it has changed hands several times, but from the time of its erection, 155 years ago, to this day, it had remained a public house until purchased by the State for preservation.

Evidently the house was built in the best manner possible, for in all that time the walls have shown no signs of age and the interior is but little decayed. The front outside wall has been marred in recent years by the application of stucco. This will be removed and the original beauty of the wall brought to the surface.

The old Tavern House is the birthplace of the State of New Jersey. Everyone in the town is proud of the structure, particularly that it is the only historic building owned by the State.

Governor Stokes visited the building for the first time on New Year's night, and, together with commissioners appointed when the State purchased the building, accepted two handsome and costly flags, one the gift of the Fortnightly and the citizens of the town, and the other the gift of Mrs. S. V. Gildemeyer. A water color painting of the coat-of-arms of the State, painted by Miss Sara E. Levis, was also presented to the State.

Efforts are being made to secure an appropriation from the State to complete the restoration and furnish a fund to meet the expenses of keeping the building forever in its original condition.—*From Philadelphia Record.*

#### D. A. R. NOTES.

To celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Wedding Day, and honor Mrs. Donald McLean, as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the New York City Chapter gave an unusually beautiful reception at Sherry's on Saturday afternoon, January 6, which was attended by several hundred guests. The gorgeous rooms were thrown open, and as early as three o'clock visitors from town and country crowded the rooms. With Mrs. McLean, the former and much loved Regent of the chapter, in the receiving line stood the officers of the New York City chapter, Miss Emma G. Lathrop, Regent; Mrs. Edward Hall, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. Ovid M. Hyde, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley; Mrs. Thomas H. Whitnev, Treasurer, and Mrs. Thomas T. Bartlett, Registrar. The guests of honor were General Horace Porter and General Miles, both of whom gave interesting and eloquent addresses. General Porter spoke of Paul Jones and referred in a feeling manner to the real inspiration the sight of the hero's body had given him. He said that he took Paul Jones' right hand in his, as it lay prone in the casket, and that it was actually responsive to his touch, that the bones were moveable and the muscles limber. He realized that he grasped the right hand of a man whose patriotism would never be forgotten. General Miles was greeted with a great deal of applause and his speech was as virile as the speaker himself. An important affair in the afternoon was the presentation of a Barnard Free Scholarship to Miss Gill, the Dean of Barnard College. Miss Gill was entirely unprepared to be called upon to respond, but her genuine appreciation of the gift helped her to find the right words in which to say "Thank You." As there is a little tendency among outsiders to consider the "Daughters" spend too much time glorifying a great past, this effort to aid the girls of the present to become good citizens in the future, through the opportunities of a higher education, should be highly commended.

After the literary exercises and some delightful music from Miss Mae Robinson, Mr. Phillips, and others, the guests went into a banquet hall and were well served by Sherry's waiters to everything delicious both to eat and to drink. Mrs. McLean and her official friends sat at a table at the head of the room and informally received their friends during the pleasant supper. The room was gayly decorated with flags, among others, the famous Paul Jones flag. All praise is to be given to the executive committee who arranged the entertainment, for there was no delay, no crowding, no neglect of the country mice who as usual stood eager to taste the cheese of the city mice and to see the sights and hear the squeaks of the great metropolis. Every one was happy, every one gained in enthusiasm for the patriotic cause, and at last every one went home, glad to be a "Daughter," or regretful not to be a "Daughter." All praise be to the New York City Chapter, which breathes the spirit of its long-time regent, now, the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. If one wished to make a single adverse comment, and it would be ungracious to do so, save in the way of suggestion, one could regret less was said of the day we celebrated, the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, for like the reporter who attended forty-one Christmas tree exercises and heard nothing of the Babe of Bethle-

hem, the present chronicler, who confesses she arrived a trifle late in the afternoon, smelt no wedding cake, heard no wedding bells, caught no glimpses of white favors, and learned nothing at all of the bride and groom of Long Ago. She gained one idea, however—here it is: Washington, the father of his country, was childless that he might in a later century be the great-great, monstrous great grandfather of—well, somebody tell me how many "Sons" and "Daughters?"

Providence, R. I., Jan. 2, 1906.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,

Dear Sir:—Your lecture at the Mathewson St. M. E. Church, Dec. 4th, was highly appreciated. I still meet people who stop me on the street to tell me how much they enjoyed your talk on Colonial Days. I have seen several of the school teachers and think I can arrange some dates in the spring under the auspices of the different schools.

Will write as soon as I have anything definite.

Yours truly,

WM. A. ATWELL.

Washington D. C., Jan. 8, 1906.

Dear Mr. Cornish,

I have donated the "Spirit" to our library the last four years. I shall give up the librarianship at our annual meeting in February, and shall be away from the city most of the coming year, and therefore I will not renew.

Yours truly,

ZEBINA MOSES.

711 H St., N. W.

The foregoing seems a little cold for a New Year's greeting, and on second thought I enclose one dollar and you may send the "Spirit" to the above address one more year.

Yours truly,

ZEBINA MOSES.

Send a receipt that I may know you get enclosure.

HANNIBAL, MO., January 12, 1906.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., The Spirit of '76, New York City:

Dear Sir:—Accept enclosure of express order for one dollar for renewal of my subscription to The Spirit of '76. "The Taking of Stony Point," in the December number, 1905, is worth more than a year's subscription. My grandfather, George RoBards, then in the Tenth Regt., Virginia Continental Line, was in Gen. Wayne's command in that famous assault and capture. He received three promotions for military services in the Revolutionary War.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. ROBARDS.

Austin, Texas, January 11, 1906.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., Editor "The Spirit of '76," 15 Vandewater St., New York City,

My Dear Mr. Cornish:—You have kindly jogged my memory to the effect that my subscription to "The Spirit of '76" has expired, and as I do not wish to go without it, I take pleasure in promptly remitting you Austin Post Office Order No. 125758 to your order on the New York City Post Office for \$1.00, in renewal of my subscription for another year.

I note your editorial statement about the trouble with the Post Office Department on account of the insertion of the Genealogical Guide to the early settlers of America, and that those wishing the guide sent them will receive it under a separate wrapper, if we are sufficiently interested to notify you that we want it. This feature of "The Spirit of '76" interests me very much, and I will be very much obliged if you will continue to send it to me until its completion.

Kindly advise receipt of the remittance enclosed.

Wishing you success in your patriotic endeavors, and with cordial personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

IRA H. EVANS.



## LITERARY DEPARTMENT

*The Success Magazine* for February contains many interesting articles, among which are *Fighting the Telephone Trust*, by Paul Latzbe; *The Shameful Misuse of Wealth*, by Cleveland Moffett; *Henry Irving's Fight for Fame*, by Bram Stoker; *Go into Business for Yourself*, by Orison Sweet Marden; *Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln*, by Thomas H. Tibbles, and many more of equal note. It contains some poems, and has other features and departments of interest.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*A Home Geography of New York City*, by Gustave Straubenmuller, District Superintendent of Schools, New York City. Square 12 mo. Cloth. xv x 229 pages. Illustrated. List price, 60 cents; mailing price, 70 cents. Designed to awaken an interest in the pupil's immediate surroundings and to make intelligent map reading possible, this book presents vividly the chief geographical features of New York City. The topography of each borough is described in detail so that every student may study the section in which he lives.

Since geography is closely connected with history, a part of the book is devoted to the latter subject. Chapters dealing with Indian life are followed by stories of Dutch, English, and American New York. These stories have been selected with the object of teaching a few of the causes that led to the social, political, and economic development of the city. In the American period biographical sketches of Fulton, Morse, and Cooper are used as a means of arousing interest in the epoch-making inventions that caused the great industrial advance of the last century.

Many of the chapters in both the geography and the history sections are reading lessons. Suggestive questions are freely interspersed, and much information has been introduced which will lead the pupils to visit places of interest and thus become acquainted with their own city.

An Appendix provides a ready-reference table, such as a progressive teacher has in her notebook for use as occasion demands.

Great care has been exercised in the selection of the maps, the bird's-eye views, and the numerous illustrations. Ginn & Company, Publishers.

*Nation Builders*, a story by Edgar Mayhew Bacon and the late Andrew Carpenter Wheeler. It is an appreciation of the itinerant preachers of Methodism, who went out to possess the American frontier a century ago. Among its chapters are: *Along a Blazed Trail*; *The Field*; *From Cabin to Camp Meeting*; *A Recollection of Bascom*; *The Methodist Church and the Union*, etc. It is an interesting and instructive book. Eaton & Mains, Publishers. Price, \$1.00.

*The United States in the Twentieth Century*, by Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu. This book is considered the most noteworthy work on the United States since the publication of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." Well written, comprehensive and enjoyable, it reveals the author's great understanding of the social, economic and political resources of the country. It is a work that should be in every student's library. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers. Price, \$2.00 net.

*Twelve Kentucky Colonel Stories*, by Zoe Anderson Morris. It describes scenes and incidents in a Kentucky Colonel's life in the southland. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

*The Story of Cambridge*, The Medieval Town Series, by Charles W. Stubbs, D. D., Dean of Ely. This little volume is the condensation of a history, which covers many centuries, and involves the consultation of many authorities, monastic records, college annals and architectural papers. It is a readable story and consists of many illustrations and maps. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$2.00.

*Vikings of the Pacific*, by A. C. Laub, author of "Pathfinders of the West," etc. A most fascinating and beautifully written account of the adventures of the explorers who came from the west, eastward. It deals thrillingly with Bering, The Dane; The Outlaw Hunters of Russia; The Polish Pirate; The English Navigators; Gray of Boston; The Discoverer of the Columbia; Drake; and other soldiers of fortune on the west coast of America. The volume is beautifully illustrated, making a most interesting work. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$2.00 net.

51 Liberty St., New York, U. S. A.,  
Jan. 10th, 1906.

Mr. A. Elwood Corning, Editor The Spirit of '76.

My Dear Sir:—I am very much pleased to receive the January, '06, Spirit of '76, on this 10th day of the month, with articles by such welcome contributors, beside yourself, as Miss Adelaide Skeel, Regent of the Quassaick Chapter, and Mrs. C. Murray Hyde, Secy. of the New York City Chapter, both D. A. R. I have always believed that there was a profitable place in more than one meaning of the word for this paper to fill, and I do hope you will find this place and win a great success. Cordially yours, WILLIAM O. McDOWELL.

Certificate No. 1, National and State S. A. R.,  
and Originator and Founder of the D. A. R.

Daughters of the American Revolution,  
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General,  
1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 27, 1903.

Hon. William O. McDowell, President Cuban-American League,

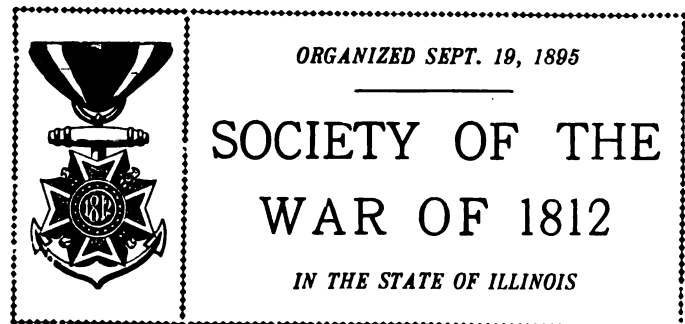
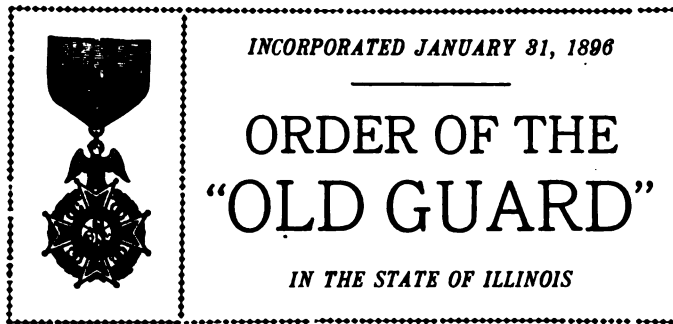
My Dear Sir:—Your communications and photograph presented to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have been duly received. Owing to my absence from the city, I have been unable to write you sooner.

I was much interested in reading the details which you wrote in regard to the origin of our Society, and I have a firm belief in the maxim, "Honor to whom honor is due." I think you deserve great appreciation from the Daughters of the American Revolution for the splendid and successful effort which you made to organize the women of the country into this great patriotic Society. Miss Mary Desha has always said, if there be any "Founder" in the true acceptance of the word, it is Mr. McDowell.

I will have the genealogical slip which you enclose pasted upon the back of your picture, and it will give us pleasure to have your photograph framed and hung in the Headquarters of the Society.

Allow me to thank you for your kind words of congratulations upon my re-election.

Most cordially yours, CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS.



## NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

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The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

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We desire to call your attention:

## OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism*; to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

## INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

## COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is \$5.00.

Annual Dues, \$3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

## RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

## FIRST MARTYR TO AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Christopher Snider, 11 years old. On February 22, 1770, a mob, principally boys, attacked the house of Mr. Richardson in Boston, owing to his having attempted to remove certain marks set against the house of Lille, who had contravened the importation law. Richardson fired upon the mob, killing young Snider.

LAST RECORDED BLOODSHED OF THE  
REVOLUTION.

Capt. Wilmot, at John's Island, near Charleston, S. C., in September, 1782, while harassing a British foraging party.

# Old New York

THE DUNREATH PUBLISHING CO.  
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SERIES (8) OF NOTED HISTORICAL  
MAPS AND PICTURES OF OLD NEW  
YORK : : : : : ; : : :

**No. 1.—THE "Dutch Map," 1642,**  
(colored, on bond paper).

This map is the first conception of property in the "Toune of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam," lying below the present line of Wall Street, with names of the old streets and present names. Location of Grantee lots with their names therein and location of the Tablets of the "Holland Society." Size, 19x24.

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This famous map is an absolutely perfect survey of the island of "Manhados" made at the time, and is the only early original map of New York. The "Duke's Plan" was made from this map and presented to the Duke of York. It was discovered in the British Museum in 1862. Size, 9x27.

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A plan of the city, drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor General of the British Army. Surveyed as far as Orchard Street and "De Laney's Square." Size, 15x16.

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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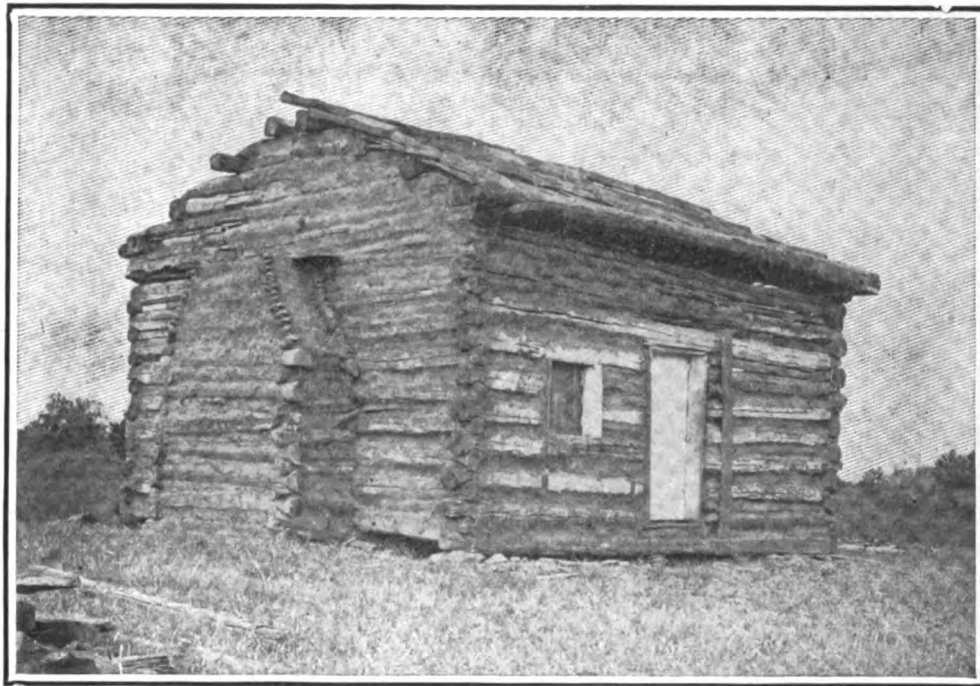
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APRIL, 1906.

LOUIS H. CORNISH,  
PROPRIETOR.

No. 4 Whole No. 137



THE BIRTHPLACE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

# Profits for Patriotic Purchasers.

1. On May 4th, 1626, Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for \$24. After 280 years, New York has 4,014,304 INHABITANTS and is ASSESSED for \$5,912,144,327. There is only one larger City in the world.
2. In 1842, Bowling Green was the residence of the Elite—the "Fifth Avenue" of that day. To-day the homes of wealthy New Yorkers extend north of Bowling Green for 20 miles.
3. In 1853, there was not a wholesale DRY GOODS STORE above Maiden Lane.
4. In New York the LAND is a FIXED QUANTITY limited by Nature, and the City has only one way in which to expand, Northward. Values already established on Jerome Avenue will not recede.
5. New York HAS HAD 119,000 real estate OWNERS at one time. It now has a smaller number of owners, and that number is decreasing yearly.
6. All of MANHATTAN ISLAND is fast passing into the hands of millionaire capitalists and corporations.
7. MEN of SMALL MEANS no longer have a chance to make money in New York real estate except on our plan. Herein lies their largest opportunity combined with the greatest security.
8. To BELMONT, high-speed electric trolleys are running from three directions and a new line from the fourth direction is announced for early construction.
9. Ten years ago the Managers of the "New York Realty Owners' Company" began buying land at the upper end of New York City and named the section BELMONT. Their holdings have since advanced in value over 200 per cent. BELMONT will soon be the terminus of both Subway and Elevated systems in addition to existing trolleys; the Subway and Elevated extensions having already been AUTHORIZED by the Rapid Transit Commission.
10. What the ELEVATED has done for HARLEM, the SUBWAY and ELEVATED will do for BELMONT.
11. In a very short time Jerome Avenue will be the "Fifth Avenue" of Northern New York, the greatest business boulevard of the City.
12. Our Company purchased three of the four corners at the intersection of JEROME AVENUE (the broadest boulevard of New York) and Yonkers Avenue, the first cross-county thoroughfare north of the Harlem River.
13. BELMONT is conceded to be the coming business centre of Northern New York, as well as a high-grade residential section. The BIG MONEY to our Stockholders is assured by its BUSINESS FUTURE.
14. The "NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS' COMPANY ESTATE," like the Astor Estate, is bound to be one of the largest property holdings of New York.
15. Owing to the great advance in the price of property, the PRICE of our STOCK has been ADVANCED twice a year for the past five years.
16. We want 100,000 PARTNERS in this business, each to invest \$5,000. These partners will make our Company the largest "estate" in America.
17. One of our "REALTY ENDOWMENTS" will give your family more than any Life Insurance Company in case of your death, and in case you live it will give you several times as much.
18. We now have as STOCKHOLDERS representative men in all parts of the United States.
19. We have for 10 years been creating an Estate-holding at Belmont, and every Stockholder has been more than satisfied with his PROFITS to date.
20. The reason why REALTY ENDOWMENTS are the best investments to make is that from the moment the first payment of \$25.64 is made, the subscriber has absolute control of \$1,000 par value of Stock, which is sure to double and perhaps triple in market value before his final payment. If bought outright to-day, this Stock would cost him \$145 cash per Share, or \$1,450 per 1,000.
21. If an interest in our business will pay at least several times more than a deposit in either a Bank or Trust Company, and probably a great deal more, would it not be well to thoroughly investigate?

"One significant fact is that a number of the largest fortunes in the city have come out of realty. They represent early investments wisely made; the growth of the city has done the rest."—*Mail and Express*.

"The security from outside manipulation, the stability of values, the steady return in the way of rents, which the growth of the metropolis in wealth and population assures, appeals with extraordinary force to those owners of capital whose confidence in other investments has been so completely undermined during the past two years."—*New York Herald*.

"It will be hardly disputed that city real estate, judiciously bought and managed, ranks among the safest forms of investment. Sometimes this method of investment is compared with the buying of Government bonds, but there is this difference—the real estate not only yields double the return by way of income, but the principal itself keeps on augmenting in value with successive years."—*New York Times*.

"Everybody knows that profits in real estate are certain if the buyer can foresee an increasing demand for any plot of ground. A steady increase in population, with a steady increase in the volume of business in any town, makes a steady growth of values inevitable and anyone can see that the metropolis of the nation must, in the nature of things, present these advantages."—*New York Sun*.

"With public improvements of great importance in prospect in almost every section of Manhattan, and the organization of realty corporations and investment companies more effective than ever before in the history of the city, New York real estate is on so secure a basis that it is little affected by temporary flurries of optimism or depression in the business world."—*N. Y. Evening Sun*.

"New York City real estate is the best there is in the world from almost every point of view. Values are high, but no so high as they will be, by several dimensions. The records of a century show continuous increase in values in all directions. An investment in this form of property, carefully made, means, therefore, not only a fair income from rents from the beginning, but an increasing income in course of time and an increase in the capital sum invested as well."—*The Commercial Advertiser*.

"Real estate corporations are no new thing in this community. Corporations of this character are increasing in number and importance in these days, and for reasons that have come into action only within the last ten years or so.

"Corporations formed for the especial purpose of buying the land, erecting the building and holding and operating the improved property as an investment, is the only practicable species of co-operation in large real estate operations. A safer or more promising form of investment than the securities of such a company can hardly be imagined."—*Commercial Advertiser*.

"The present illustrates in the best manner the superior wisdom of putting money in Real Estate rather than in indigestible securities, with which the market has been flooded for the last three years. A wealthy man once told me that his reason for putting his money in real estate was that he was tired of seeing his fortune go up and down every day in the newspapers."—*New York Tribune*.

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**Drexel Building, Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange**  
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

Vol. 12.

MAY, 1906.

No. 5.

## FINANCES AND FINANCIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

*By Ralph Stone, Member Mich. S. A. R.*

THE management of the finances of the Revolutionary War seems to us crude, and it would have been for our times. The situation was peculiar. The ordinary means of providing money to support a government is by taxation. We all remember that the school histories say that one of the principal complaints of the colonists against the mother country was expressed in the declaration that "Taxation without representation is tyranny." It appears that taxation in its direct form, therefore, was exceedingly odious; and those whose task it was to raise funds to run the government and to conduct military operations dared not resort to taxation. The instructions to Franklin, when he was sent abroad to borrow money, stated that taxation, unless from the last necessity, would be madness. Hence the financiers of the Revolution were compelled to resort to other methods to raise money. Specie, gold and silver—that is, money which possessed a value in itself—was scarce in the colonies at the outbreak of the war. There was very little of it in the first place. There were no gold and silver mines, and no mints. Massachusetts was the only colony to establish a mint; and it existed only a few years, and was closed by order of the Crown. The early colonists used shells and wampum for money. A Harvard student, later president of the college, paid his tuition with "an old cow," and the accounts of the construction of the first college building show the entry: "Received a goat, 30s. plantation of Watertown rate, which died."

At the commencement of the war there were no banks, no wealthy individuals, and none of the modern kinds of financial institutions and agencies to which the government could go for money to conduct the war.

The financiers of the Revolution were, therefore, driven to other methods of raising money, as follows:

1. By issuing government paper money known as continental currency.
2. By making requisitions upon the States, which they paid in State currency or paper money.
3. By domestic loans; that is, by the borrowing of money in the States by Congress, for which certificates of debt, corresponding to modern coupon government bonds, were issued.
4. By foreign loans.
5. By requisitions or demands upon the States for specific supplies to support and transport the army, such as corn, flour, beef, pork, wagons, etc.
6. Efforts were made by Congress to enact laws to raise money by a national land tax, by a national poll tax, by a federal internal revenue tax on liquor, and by a national tariff on sugar, molasses, and numerous kinds of imported goods.

Such efforts, however, failed utterly. Under the loose confederacy then existing, measures of this kind had to be approved by the States. They had the right to impose State import duties, and were reluctant to surrender this source of income.

Among the unusual efforts to raise money Congress authorized a government lottery.

### PAPER MONEY—FEDERAL AND STATE.

I will discuss government paper money and State paper money together.

The colonies for some years prior to the war had issued paper money, and it had very greatly depreciated—in Rhode Island, for instance, being worth only 4 per cent. of its face value. Parliament forbid its issue in 1764, and Franklin told England that this was one of the causes of the ill feeling which led to the Declaration of Independence. It is estimated that there was \$12,000,000 of paper money in use just prior to the war.

Within a week of the battle of Bunker Hill \$2,000,000 of paper money was issued, and during the war period the federal government issued \$241,500,000, and the States \$210,000,000, a total of over \$450,000,000. This was an immense amount of money for those times, and there was nothing back of it to support its value. It rapidly lost its purchasing power; and the complications arising from the rapid changes in values from day to day, and the variations in values between State and federal issues, and in issues of the various States, and in even the different issues within each State, threw business into the direst confusion.

There are many instances given of the rapidity of depreciation of paper money. A merchant bought a hog's-head of sugar and sold it at a large profit. The currency which he received for it would buy only a tierce. He sold the tierce at a profit, but in a short time the currency would buy only a barrel.

The situation grew worse, until continental currency was rated at 525 to 1 in the North and 1,000 to 1 in the South. Measured in Virginia State paper money, a Spanish dollar would pay \$2,400 of debt. One writer said that the depreciation was so rapid that a man might lose all his wages while he was earning them.

Sailors, coming home from a long voyage, would take their wages in paper money, have it sewed into suits of clothes, put them on, and go reeling in drunken riot through the streets. Dogs were tarred and then covered with paper money, and turned loose. The walls of barber shops, in jest, were papered with the despised currency. It became so worthless that it gave rise to the phrase "Not worth a continental."

Continental currency, in some respects, has its prototype in the stock certificates of the present day—those beautifully engraved prevarications which profess to represent a dollar of property for each dollar of par or face value. For instance: The Dreamland Mining Company is capitalized for ten million dollars. All it owns is a hole in the ground and a ten thousand dollar pumping outfit to pump the water out of the mine—but not out of the stock. And the shame of it is, that the same plan is followed in the case of steam and electric railways, steel and iron, and other corporations, and gas companies, too, in which there is more gas in the stock and bonds than passes through the mains. The depreciated stock certificate will meet its doom just as inevitably as did the depreciated continental currency—and at no distant day.

Desperate efforts were made to check the depreciation of the paper money, and the only one of these I will have time to speak of is the expedient of "price conventions." These were meetings held at various cities in the States which fixed prices to be charged for labor and commodities. Merchants were punished as enemies of the country for refusing to receive the depreciated currency. It was ordered that if higher prices should be charged than fixed by the price conventions, the goods would be forfeited or the debt cancelled, and the merchant fined. Another law gave one-half of the goods sold to the informer, and the other one-half to the State. This was in Rhode Island.

Enterprising merchants cornered manufactured goods and products of the soil, sugar, coffee, molasses, etc., and monopolized their importation and sale. A Connecticut convention resolved that if any merchant in that State should do this, they would "find ways and means without violating his private rights, to defeat this view, and to make him sensible that virtue and public spirit will be more for his interest than low selfishness and avarice can be." Imagine Rockefeller with his oil, Havemeyer with his sugar, Armour with his pork and Duke with his tobacco yielding to a threat like that.

Washington called the monopolizers "Those murderers of our cause."

The price conventions were ineffective then, just as they would be nowadays; and, finally, efforts were abandoned to bolster up the paper money issues.

#### DOMESTIC LOANS.

The total income of the continental treasury from 1775 to 1783, measured in specie, was about \$66,000,000, and the debt at the end of the war was about \$16,700,000. The income, in "hard money," from the various sources, was as follows:

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| From paper money issues..... | \$37,800,000 |
| Domestic loans.....          | 11,600,000   |
| Foreign loans.....           | 7,900,000    |
| Taxes, or requisitions.....  | 5,800,000    |
| Miscellaneous .....          | 2,900,000    |
| Total.....                   | \$66,000,000 |

I have already discussed paper money.

The first domestic loan was an issue of \$5,000,000 of bonds authorized by Congress early in the war, to bear interest at 4 per cent., and principal due in three years. It was not successful, and the rate of subsequent loans was increased to 6 per cent. Again the results were not satisfactory. Interest on these loans was not met, but was paid in new bonds or certificates of interest indebtedness which were accepted for taxes. About a million and a quarter dollars was borrowed from the new bank of North America near the end of the war. It was a government bank, which Robert Morris said was "nothing more than a patriotic subscription of continental money for the purpose of purchasing provisions for a starving army."

#### FOREIGN LOANS.

France was our chief benefactor in the matter of foreign loans. Its contributions amounted to about \$6,400,000. Spain loaned about \$175,000, and Holland \$1,300,000.

France had lost Canada to England. England was its traditional enemy; and this, more than anything else, influenced it in extending financial aid to the colonies. It also planned to profit by trade with the American States.

Benjamin Franklin was by far the most influential

and successful of those sent to Europe to negotiate loans. Next to Robert Morris, his ability as a financier was of the greatest service to the continental government and army. His work was difficult, required secrecy in his dealings with the agents of the French Court, and was successful because of his tact and skill as a diplomat. Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, his associates, were his inferiors in these respects; and it would have been far better if Franklin had been given sole charge of the French loan negotiations. John Adams joined Franklin after Deane had been recalled.

The credit of America abroad was high at the beginning of the war. The leading European nations believed the States would win their independence, and that they had great material resources. But this credit was gradually destroyed, because the Continental Congress failed utterly to repay the loans when they became due.

The task of Franklin was made extremely difficult by the practice indulged in by the government at home of issuing drafts upon him for funds, when he had none to his credit with the French government.

Spain's own finances were not in good shape, and its principal interest in helping the Americans was to stipulate in return that Americans should be excluded from all territory west of the Alleghenies, so that it could control the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Jay was the American representative at Madrid; but all that he could borrow was about \$175,000.

John Adams was the agent in Holland; but the Dutch bankers did not loan much money until the success of America was assured, and then they loosened their purse strings, and charged the moderate rate of 5 per cent.

#### REQUISITIONS OF SPECIFIC SUPPLIES.

When paper money became valueless, and therefore useless, and specie still remained hidden, and the foreign and domestic loans did not furnish sufficient money to support the army and run the federal government, the financiers of the Revolution were driven in desperation to the expedient of impressing arms, ammunition, food, supplies, clothing, wagons, etc. The government officials took them by force, and issued certificates of debt for them. They also issued requisitions on the States for their quota of such supplies. It was not uncommon for neighbors to "club together" and buy a cow, and the town herded its cattle contributions and drove them across country to the camp of the army. Immense quantities of beef, flour and provisions began to accumulate, and could not be transported to the army encampments. This was due to lack of organization. For instance, one State agent reported that he had sent seventy-two barrels of flour to Westham, but there was no one there to receive them, and they were left on the bank of the river, without getting a receipt. Farmers took wheels off their wagons and hid them to prevent their impressment.

Robert Morris said that specific supplies were burdensome to the people, and almost useless to the government.

After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1781, the American troops were disorganized, unpaid, unfed and poorly clothed; the finances of the confederation were in a chaotic state; the debt laws worked great hardship, and the States could not work harmoniously together on account of the lack of cohesion in the Articles of Federation of 1777. The government could not repay the foreign loans, and claims against it were quoted at 15 cents on the dollar. Finally the financial system broke down, and this condition, as well as the demonstrated weakness of the confederation in other respects, made the remodeling of the system of government

imperative, and the Continental Congress of 1787, which framed the new constitution, came into being.

The subject of the finances of the Revolution does not include the period of history commencing with this Congress. The financier of that period was Alexander Hamilton, who inaugurated the present financial system, who was the head of the Treasury Department in 1789, and extricated the country from its bankrupt condition and restored its credit. He was not a prominent figure in the finances of the Revolution, being at that time on the staff of Washington in the field.

#### ROBERT MORRIS.

The financier of the Revolution was Robert Morris. He was a merchant in Philadelphia. He was a member of several Pennsylvania provincial assemblies, and of the Continental Congress of 1776. He was on the Secret Committee of Congress, and worked secretly with Franklin, the latter in Paris. He was the banker of Congress, and used his private credit for the public service. In 1778 he was made Chairman of the Committee of Congress on Finances, and his term in Congress ended November 1, 1778. Financial collapse came in 1780, and in 1781 Washington nearly lost heart. Hamilton said that unless France loaned us money America must make terms with Great Britain. France responded with money and soldiers. Robert Morris was appointed Financier, or Superintendent of Finance, unanimously, succeeding a Committee of Congress, and was in effect the first head of the Treasury Department. At that time there was not money enough in the treasury "to send an express rider to the army," and a floating debt of \$2,500,000.

It is impracticable in this paper to even outline what Morris did to provide funds to maintain the government and army until independence was assured; but he did it. It was said that he possessed the "art or abuse of dazzling the public eye by the same piece of coin multiplied by a thousand reflectors." He needed such an art if any financier ever did. He retired as Superintendent of Finance in 1785, and was elected United States Senator

from Pennsylvania in 1789.

President Roosevelt has said of him: "Robert Morris, the first in the line of American statesmen who have been great in finances, a man whose services to our Treasury stand on a par, if not with those of Hamilton, at least with those of Gallatin and John Sherman."

#### GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Gouverneur Morris was an able assistant to Robert Morris. They were not relatives. He was a member of several of the New York Assemblies or Provincial Congresses, as they were called. At twenty-five years of age he was elected to the Continental Congress at Yorktown in 1777, and was Chairman of the Committees on Commissary, Quartermaster and Medical departments, and gave his chief consideration to finances and foreign relations.

As assistant to Robert Morris he was given the title of Assistant Financier, with a salary of \$1,850 per year. He was the founder of our system of coinage, invented the word "cent" and introduced the decimal system. Prior to that the coinage was a confusing mixture of English, Spanish and French money.

After the war Gouverneur Morris advocated making the war debt a charge on the United States and not on the separate States. He was Minister to France in 1792, and elected to the United States Senate in 1800.

#### OTHER FINANCIERS.

I have already spoken of the invaluable services of Benjamin Franklin in securing French loans. It is impracticable to do more than call attention to the fact that John Adams, Jay, and even Washington with all his burdens of military problems to solve, Hamilton and others, rendered great assistance in managing the finances of the Revolutionary war period.

(Read before the Historical Section of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on March 30, 1906, at the residence of Oliver Goldsmith, Detroit, by Ralph Stone.)

#### Shall We Forget?

As years go by, shall we forget to pay  
Our tributes to the men of yesterday,  
Who sacrificed their lives that we might be  
So prosperous a people, and so free?

The patriotic men of years ago,  
Who went to battle, led by Washington,  
Or when the risk of dissolution came,  
Preserved this Union and destroyed its shame;  
If we forget them, shall our glory fade,  
And starless darkness hide us in its shade.

If we forget kind Lincoln, and the men  
Whose warlike deeds gave value to his pen,  
We shall be miscreants, unfit to stay,  
Except as vassals of a despot's sway.

Yes, if our wealth is product of an art,  
Wise to deceive and wholly lacking heart,  
If our material splendor is a guise  
That covers up our lust from virtuous eyes,  
If all our love is appetite's caress,  
Our boasted freedom but licentiousness;  
We have forgotten what the brave died for,  
And soon must perish and be known no more.

If we Belshazzars are and take God's days,  
And use them for our banquets and our plays;  
If marriage and divorce continue hand in hand,  
God's curse and theirs shall drive us from the land.

If we for gold or place our birth rights trade,  
We have a mockery of the fathers made,  
Have put the motley dress on Washington,  
And made the martyrs ministers of fun.

Thank God for those who yet remember well,  
The patriots of the past, whose bosoms swell  
With high emotion of their deeds sublime,  
Stamped on the annals of historic time.  
They are the leaven of this mighty state,  
Whose faith and loyalty, shall penetrate  
Its every part, and make that truly real  
Which, to the fathers was a bright ideal;  
A new Jerusalem, golden in the glow  
Of Revelation's promise for this world below.

FRANCIS WASHBURN.

The Putnam Hill Chapter of the D. A. R. will celebrate June 14—Flag Day—by opening the Putnam cottage in Greenwich, Conn., to the public. The ceremonies promise to be of a very elaborate character, owing to the interest taken in it by the late Col. H. H. Adams, and consist of a visit of the Governor of Connecticut, Roberts, attended by the famous Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, the Foot Guard, the local company of the C. N. G., the "Continental" of New York, the S. A. R., Founders and Patriots, and various other societies. As speakers there will be present Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. O. O. Howard, Admiral Coghlan, U. S. N., and many other men of note.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

Published Monthly at Newburgh, N. Y.

A. ELWOOD CORNING, Editor

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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WITH this issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76 Mr. A. Elwood Corning discontinues his duties as editor. Business matters make it imperative that he should resign at this time. He wishes to take this opportunity to thank the readers for their indulgence during his editorship, and to wish the paper and readers a successful future.

ONCE more THE SPIRIT OF '76 has, in the short space of six months, discouraged the efforts of young and enthusiastic blood, and it has returned again to the man who has given twelve years of his prime to the cause it represents.

When the early patriotic spirit overtook the editor, he was running an organ called *Suburbs*, devoted to real estate adjacent to New York City. Seeing, as he supposed, a more congenial field in the dissemination of patriotic literature, he dropped the real estate field and *Suburbs* ceased to be.

At that time he became acquainted with the principal developer of a property on the Hudson called Park Hill, and has seen this property become one of New York's handsomest suburbs.

Mr. Brownell, the gentleman mentioned, is now president of the New York Realty Owners' Company, and the editor, after twelve years of disastrous endeavor in the field of patriotism, has returned to the real estate field and is representing the Realty Owners' Company, and can vouch for their responsibility. He believes that if the faithful subscribers who have so long continued in keeping the SPIRIT alive would invest in the securities of this company they would be thankful to him who has brought it to their attention.

The genealogical guide continues with this number, and will be run as a department hereafter until completed. Our offer to print the entire edition provided enough subscribed for the purpose is withdrawn, as not enough interest was shown to warrant the outlay.

A feature that is particularly attractive at the D. A. R. meetings or at the unveiling of Revolutionary tablets is a squad of "Continental" uniformed ushers. These may be furnished by writing to the editor of this paper.

At the unveiling of a bust of George Washington, presented to the city by the Hon. Jefferson Levy, in the Governor's room of the New York City Hall, a detachment of minute men were present, and Mrs. Donald McLean, the President-General of the D. A. R., made the presentation speech.

On April 24, the anniversary of the capture of the English man-of-war *Drake* by the *Ranger* was the day on which the final ceremonies attending the interment at Annapolis of the body of John Paul Jones was held. It was, indeed, a very impressive affair. Among the noted persons present were the President of the United States, Secretary Bonaparte of the Navy, Governor Warfields of Maryland, Admiral Dewey, and General Porter, all of whom made addresses. At the conclusion of the speeches the casket was borne out of the auditorium amidst the strains of "Here Sleep the Brave."

Since our last issue went to press, the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have held a congress in Boston, which took place in old Faneuil Hall, April 30 and May 1, and elected a new President-General in the person of the Hon. C. A. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y. We congratulate the Sons on the election of so worthy and patriotic a citizen as the new President-General.

### Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America.—Continued.

PRIOR, EDWARD, Kennebec, 1665.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, Salem, 1638; when he had grant of land; removed to Long Island, and was of Brookhaven in 1665. His daughter Sarah married John Gould, of Newport, and next, 1711, became fourth wife of Gov. Walter Clark.

PRIOR, THOMAS, Scituate; came 1634 from London, with Lothrop; died 1639; in his will that year names sons Thomas and Samuel; daughters Elizabeth and Mary; probably also had sons Daniel and John, perhaps Joseph.

REFERENCES:—Bunker's L. I. Gens., 272; Little's Passaic Valley, 338; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 488; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 630-2; Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 524; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, Mass., 294.

PROCTOR:—Benjamin, Ipswich, 1678; prob. son married, 1662, Eliz., daughter of John Thorndyke; had of first John.

PROCTOR, GEORGE, Dorchester; freeman, 1637; by wife Edith had Hannah, born perhaps in England; Abigail, born 1637; Thomas, 1638; if we may dare to contradict the record, which is 1637, or it has been thought that the 1637 day was that of his burial, and he removed in few years to Salem; perhaps freeman 1690; may have been brought from England. Samuel, 1640; and he died 1662.

PROCTOR, JOHN, Ipswich; came 1635, aged 40, from London, in the *Susan and Ellen*, with wife Martha, 28; and children, John, 3; and Mary, 1; and in few years was settled at Salem. His wife died 1659; but he took second wife of same bapt. name who outlived him. His will of 1672 names wife and children John, Joseph, Benjamin, and Hannah Weeden, or some such name.

daughters Martha White, Abigail Varney, Sarah Dodge,

PROCTOR, JOHN, son of preceding; born in England; prob. by second wife, Eliz. Bassett, married 1674, William, born next year; Sarah, 1677; Samuel, 1686; Elisha, 1687; died next year; and Abigail, 1692; of which the eldest two were imprisoned in the execrable fanaticism of 1692. These children were prob. discharged without trial; but the mother was one of the first accused of witchcraft, and her husband (to whom the first wife had brought children Martha, born 1666; Mary, 1667, died soon; John, 1668; Mary, again, 1670; and Thorndike, 1672; and that wife died one month after last birth), for showing proper regard for her, as Hutchinson, II, 26 and 55, tells, fell under equal suspicion. Both were tried and condemned on Aug. 5, 1692, and on Aug. 19 he was executed, while she escaped by reason of her pregnancy.

PROCTOR, JOSEPH, Ipswich; married Martha, daughter of Francis Wainwright; had Daniel, born 1680.

PROCTOR, RICHARD, Yarmouth, 1643.

PROCTOR, RICHARD, Boston; freeman, 1690.

PROCTOR, ROBERT, Concord; freeman, 1643; married, 1645, Jane Hildreth, perhaps daughter of Richard; had Sarah, born 1656; Gershom, 1648; Mary, 1650; removed to Chelmsford; had Peter; Eliz., 1657; and Lydia, 1660; died at 6 months.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, III, 208; Bridgeman's King's Chapel Bur. Ground, 270; Cogswell's Hist. Henniker, N. H., 696, 700; Felton Gen., 246; Hodgeman's Hist. Westford, Mass., 469; Journals of Smith and Dean, 204; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 471; Lock Gen., 106; Marrison's Hist. Windham, N. H., 741-4; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 584; Preble Gen., 250-2; Proctor Gen. (1868), 46 p.; (1873), 19 p.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 489; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 855;

Warren's Hist. Waterford, Me., 281-3; Washington, N. H., Hist., 570-8; Whitmore's Copps Hill Epitaph; Worcester's Hist. Hollis, N. H., 385.

PROSSER:—Roger, Boston, 1672; bought 500 acres at Quinebang.

PROSSER, THOMAS, Roxbury, 1649; perhaps next year was of Weymouth.

REFERENCES:—Meade's Old Fams. of Va.; Poore Gen., 269-71.

PROUSE:—John, Salisbury; by wife, Hannah, perhaps daughter of William Barnes, had Abigail, born 1666; was there living 1680.

PROUSE, ROGER, Boston; by wife, Hannah, had Peter, born 1686.

PROUT:—Timothy, Boston; shipwright; an early inhabitant; adm. of the church and freeman, 1644; by wife, Margaret, had Timothy, born 1645; Susanna, 1647; John, 1649; Joseph, about 1651; William, 1653; Benjamin, 1655, died 1669; Ebenezer, 1657; was represent. for several years, 1685, 9-92; and died 1702. His second wife, Eliz., died 1694; and his will mentions son Timothy as long absent, prob. dead; John, Joseph made excor.; William and Ebenezer; beside grandchildren and great grandchildren without names. He became propr. at Concord before 1680; and perhaps sometimes residing there.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 490; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 779.

PROUTY:—Richard, Scituate, 1670; beside Edward and Isaac had son William, who left descendants, and daughter, Margaret, who died unmarried at great age. Descendants are numerous.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 135; Deane's Hist. Scituate, Mass., 328; Draper's Hist. Spencer, Mass., 237-45; Hemenway's Vermont Gaz., V, 451; Hyde's Hist. Brimfield, Mass., 447; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 714.

PROVENDER:—John, Charlestown; took oath of fidelity 1674.

REFERENCES:—Corliss' N. Yarmouth, Me.

PRUDDEN:—James, Wilford, 1639; perhaps brother of Peter; died 1647. His daughter Ann married Samuel Coley about 1640; and Eliz. married William Slough.

PRUDDEN, PETER, Milford; arrived with famous Davenport at Boston; and at New Haven spent some time next year and the following, where was gathered the church of M. over which he was settled 1640; and died 1656, in 56th year. Was he ever of Wethersfield as the diligent writer in Geneal. Reg., XI, 102, says? Mather says he had been a successful preacher about Herefordshire and near Wales; but caution is useful in receiving the word of M. We know nothing of his parentage or education. He left good estate here besides his lands in Edgeton in Co. York, where perhaps he was born, and certainly there married Joanna Boyse. He had six daughters and two sons, John, bapt. 1646, Howard Coll., 1668; and Samuel, the eldest son, who prob. was the propr. at M., 1713; besides Peter, bapt. 1652, died soon. His widow, Joanna, who had married 1671, Capt. Thomas Willet, and next Rev. John Bishop, in her will, 1681, names the sons and five daughters, Joanna, bapt. 1640; Eliz., 1643; Abigail, 1647; Sarah, 1650; and Mildred, 1653; beside Mary Walker, her daughter deceased, whose portion was to go to two children, Abigail, married 1667; Joseph Walker; Mildred married, 1671, Sylvanus Bald-



**PUDEATER**:—Jacob, Salem; married, 1666, Isabel Mosier, who died 1677; and took second wife. Nothing is mentioned of him except that his widow, Ann, was one of those innocents charged with the preposterous of-win; but what was the bapt. name of the husband of Mary remains unseen.

fense of witchcraft, 1692; shut up in Boston jail, at the same time with Philip English and his wife, tried in Sept. and with seven other executed on 22d day. See Felt, II, 477-80; Essex Inst., II, 187, 8; and Hutch., II, 58.

**PUDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON**:—George, York, 1640; Maine Hist. Coll., I, 273, and I Mass. Hist. Coll., I, 101. A widow, P. Savage finds in the record of that jurisdiction, 1649, licensed to sell wine.

**PUDINGTON, JOHN**, Portsmouth, 1654; Adams, 40. He may have been of York, 1680, when he swore alleg. and lieut. in comm. of fort, 1640, at Kennebec. 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., I, 86.

**PUDINGTON, ROBERT**, Portsmouth, 1640. Belkn., I, 28. Prob. it was the same man at Newton, L. I., 1656. See Riker, 43. But he owned estate at P., 1660.

**PUDNEY**:—John, Salem; married, 1662, Judith, daughter of Henry Cooke, of the same; had John, born next year; Judith, 1665; Joanna, 1668; Samuel, 1670; Joseph, 1673; and Jonathan, 1678.

**PUFFER, or PAFFER**:—James, Braintree, 1665; by wife, Mary, had Richard, born 1658; Martha, same year.

**PUFFER, MATTHEW or MATTHIAS**, Braintree; perhaps brother of James; had James, born 1668, at Mendon, of which he was one of the first settlers; and for second wife married Abigail, daughter of Richard Everett, when, Savage thinks, he lived at Wrentham. Other children he had, and another wife Mary. The children were John, James, Jonathan, and Esther, who married, 1697, William Sumner, of Milton.

**PUFFER, WILLIAM**, Wrentham; by wife, Ruth, daughter of Joseph Farnsworth, of Dorchester, had William, born 1686.

**REFERENCES**:—Barry's Framingham, 369; Hudson's Hist. Lexington, Mass., 188; Hyde's Hist. Brimfield, field, Mass., 447; Lapham's Hist. Rumford, Me., 383; Morse Gen. app. No. 41; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XXII, 288-90; Puffer Gen. (1868) (1882), 9 p.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 492; Smith's Hist. Peterborough, N. H., 229; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 855.

**PULLMAN**:—Jasper, York; took oath of allegiance to his majesty, 1681.

**PULSIFER**:—Benedict, Ipswich, 1664; was in some part of the land after 1662; had daughter Eliz., born 1669; but of the mother we know only that she died 1673. Soon after he married Susanna, daughter of Richard Waters of Ipswich; had Richard, born 1675; William, 1676; Susanna, 1678; Joseph, 1680; Benjamin, 1683; David, 1685; Jonathan, 1687; Joanna, 1691; and Margaret, 1694. In 1688 N. Yarmouth he was one of the first to begin hostilities with the Indians, as in his Decennium Luctuosum Mather shows, Magn. VII, 63.

**PULSIFER, JOHN**, Gloucester, 1680; perhaps son of Benedict; married, 1684, Joanna, daughter prob. of Thomas Kent of the same; had John, born 1685, died at 22 years; Joanna, 1688; Mary, 1691; a son 1693; Ebenezer, 1695; Mary, again, 1697; David, 1701; and Jonathan, 1704.

**REFERENCES**:—Amer. Ancestry, IX, 69; Leland Gen., 97; Montague Gen., 497-9; Savage Gen. Dict., III, 493.

**PUNCHARD**:—William, Salem; by tradition said to have come from Isle of Jersey; married, 1669; Abigail, daughter of Richard Waters, of the same; had Abigail, born 1670; Mary, 1674, died young; William, 1677; John, 1682; and Sarah, 1685. His name is Punshin in Geneal. Reg., IX, 86.

**REFERENCE**:—Punchard Gen. (1857), 68 p.

**PUNDERSON, or PONDERSON**:—John, Boston or the neighborhood; for short time only; came from Yorkshire, 1637; went to New Haven, 1639; one of the pillars of the first gathering of that church; by wife, Margaret, had John, born 1643; and Hannah, 1642, who married, 1670, John Gibbs, and died 1681.

**REFERENCES**:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 100; VIII, 123; Chapman's Trowbridge Gen., 46-8; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 493.

**PURCHASE, or PURKAS**:—Abraham, Salem, 1680; by wife, Ruth, daughter of John William of the same, had Ruth, born 1702; and Benjamin, 1706.

**PURCHASE, JOHN**, Hartford, about 1639; died prob. before middle age. His widow, Joan, married Nicholas Palmer; and his daughter Mary married Jared Speck, and daughter Eliz. married Richard Case.

**PURCHASE, JOHN**, Boston; by wife Eliz. had Sarah, who died 1652; Sarah, again, 1655; John, 1656; and Mary, 1660.

**PURCHASE, OLIVER**, Dorchester, 1635; freeman, 1636; removed early to Taunton, there enrolled 1643 in the militia; was ensign 1651; and in good esteem; but few years after removed to Lynn; there his wife Sarah died, 1671; and he married, 1672, Mary, daughter of Rev. William Perkins; was represent., 1660; and often after, last in 1689 at four courts; removed to Concord about 1691; there died 1701, in 84th year. He was chosen one of the Assistants 1685, but refused to take the office prob. because the old charter had been annulled. Savage supposes that Priscilla, who married, 1663, William Wilson, was his daughter.

**PURCHASE, THOMAS**, Kennebec; an adventurer of good discretion and perseverance; perhaps elder brother of preceding; came first in 1628; and was principal of the Pegypscott sett. on both sides of Androskoggin, near its mouth; appears in first leaf of Vol. I of Maine Record as one of the commrs. at Saco, on New Year's day, 1636, with the friends of Sir Ferd. Gorges, at his planta., which is now Brunswick. His wife Mary died at Boston, 1656. The Indians began hostilities, 1675, by plunder of his house, and he removed to Lynn. He left widow Eliz., who married, 1678, when Thomas died, John Blaney, of Lynn. He left son Thomas; made excor. of his will, 1677; daughters Jane and Eliz., beside three more children as the widow says. Folsom, 31, 153; Willis, I, 14, 156; Sullivan, 372; Haz., I, 58; and Hubbard, Indian Wars, 14.

**PURDY**:—Frances and Mary, Fairfield, 1644; are witnesses to the will of William Frost. Possibly first was a man.

**REFERENCES**:—Baird's Rye, N. Y., 434-40; Bolton's Westchester Co., N. Y., II, 754-6; Cleveland's Hist. Yates Co., N. Y., 499; Davis' Hist. Buck's Co., Pa., 202; Huron and Erie Co.'s, Ohio, Hist., 288; Hunting Stamford, Ct., Sett., 83; Ruttenber's Hist. Newburgh, N. Y.,

277; Ruttenber's Hist. Orange Co., N. Y., 367; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 1024.

PURPLE:—Edward, Haddam, 1674; married Hannah Ackley, prob. daughter of Nicholas. In this vicinity the name is found in our day.

REFERECES:—Purple Gen. (1879); Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 525.

PURRINGTON:—Benjamin; is only use of a wrong surname, which in his case is Parmenter, in the abstract of will of Thomas Cawly, Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., II, 71.

PURRINGTON, JOHN, Kennebunk; was clerk of the writs 1668.

PURRINGTON, ROBERT, Portsmouth, 1665; freeman, 1672; had John, born about 1635; and Robert, about 1638; perhaps both born in England; may have removed to Sudbury; and had other children; may easily be mistaken for Pudington. The name is much diffused, and often found written without *g* but with single *r*.

PURRYER:—William, Ipswich; from Olney in Bucks, emb. at London early in 1635; aged, by the custom-ho. records, 36; in the *Hopewell* with wife Alice, 37, and children Mary, 7; Sarah, 5; and Catharine, 1½. Often Felt says, the *y* is changed to *i*. Savage thinks he removed to Southold, L. I., and was admitted freeman of Conn. 1662; but whether the name is perpetuated is unknown.

PURY:—See Perry.

PUTNAM:—John, Salem, 1640; is said to have come with wife Priscilla, children, Thomas, born about 1618; Nathaniel, 1621; John, 1630; and Elizabeth; from Aston Abbots, near Aylesbury, in Co. Bucks, though family tradition has the name of a place in Co. Warwick, where it is unknown; freeman, 1647, says Farmer by mistake, though true it is he was admitted into the church that year, as had been his wife in 1641; died, 1662. Thirteen of this name had in 1832 been deacons of the first church of Danvers; and of the name, perverted to Putmun in 1828, had been twenty-five graduated at Harvard, two at Yale, and seven at other N. E. Coll.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 453; Brown's Bedford, Mass., Families, 28; Cutter's History of Arlington, Mass., 287; McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 265-7; Putnam family address (1855) 37 pages; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 495-7; Vinton Geneal., 477-80; Young's Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 566-8.

PYGAN, PYGON, PIGGIN, or PIGGON:—Alexander, New London, 1665, perhaps earlier; from Norwich Co. Norf; married, 1667, Judith, daughter of William Redfield; had Sarah, born 1670; and Jane, 1671. His wife died 1678; and in short time he removed to Saybrook; there was an Inn holder; married, 1684, Lydia, widow of Samuel Boyes; had only Lydia, born 1685; and went back to New London before her birth; there he died 1701; and the widow died 1734. Sarah married, 1686, Nicholas Hallam; Jane married, 1694, Jonas Greene; and Lydia married, 1709, Rev. Eliphalet Adams. In the modest model memoir of that clergyman by Miss Caulkins the first article of 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., I, some particulars of his father-in-law, the only male of this name may be read.

REFERENCES:—Caulkins' New London, Ct., 341; Redfield Geneal., II.

PYNCHON, or PINCHEON:—John, Springfield; only son of William, born in England, 1625; brought

with three sisters and their mother, by his father in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630; married, 1645, Amy, daughter of George Wyllys, of Hartford, who died 1699; had Joseph, born 1646, H. C., 1664; John, 1647; May, 1650; William, 1653, died in few months; and Mehitable, 1661, died young. He was freeman, 1648; rep., 1659, 62, 3 and 4; in 1665 an Assist., and ever after to the abolition of the old form of governm., 1686; next of the council to Andros, major of the Hampsh. reg. from its formation and during the usurpation of Andros called Col., and was the chief man in all the W. yet Mathew unwisely dictated to the king who took somebody else for the honor of the council, in his new chart. 1692, but the people next year corrected that blunder, and he was chosen until 1702, every year except 1699; and Phips made him Judge of Pro. in 1692. He died 1703. Mary married, 1670, Joseph Whiting, of Westfield, as the record has it, but Goodwin says 1669.

PYNCHON, WILLIAM, Roxbury; an Assist.; came in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630; had been associated with the patentees, 1628, who purchased from the Plymouth Co. that year, and named to office by the royal chart. of 1629; brought four children, Ann, Mary, John and Margaret with their mother, says the record of Roxbury church, of which his name is first. His widow died in the first season before return of the ship in which they came; and after some years he married Frances Sanford, a grave matron of the church of Dorchester; and about 1636 removed to found the town of Springfield, so named, perhaps, from the place of his residence near Chelmsford, in Old England. He was a man of great enterprise, and highly honored as treasurer before his leaving the sea coast, and as couns. after, until his publication of the dangerous judgment as to religion, which he had formed thirty years before. For this he suffered indignity in 1651, when his book was by our governm. ordered to be burned, and lest the same form of purification might reach the author, he went home, as more freedom was enjoyed in his native land. See the letter, in full, to Sir H. Vane, from our Gov. Endicott and his council of Assist. in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., I, 35. At Wraisbury, on the Thames, near famous Runnymede, in Co. Bucks, he died 1662, in 72d or 74th year, his wife having died there 1657. Ann married Henry Smith, son by her first husband of the second wife of her father; Margaret married, 1644, Capt. William Davis, of Boston; and Mary married, 1640, Capt. Elizur Holyoke; and died 1657. Four of this name had been graduated at Harvard, and three at Yale, 1825.

REFERENCES:—Clarke's Kindred Genealogies (1896), 137-41; Ellis' Hist. of Roxbury, Mass., 128; New Eng. Hist. and Geneal. Reg., XX, 243; XXXVII, 361; XXXVIII, 46-8; XLVIII, 249-63; Whitmore's Heraldic Journal, II, 49-53.

PYNE:—Hartford, 1647; may have been only transient inhabitant there or at Fairfield. See Trumbull, Col. Rec., I, 150, 158.

PYNE, THOMAS, the freeman of Mass., 1635; was, by Farmer thought to be the same as Pinney.

REFERENCE:—Lincoln's Hingham, III, 122.

QUARLES:—William, Ipswich, 1678; probably came in from Salisbury or some other town, where in 1665 he was 18 years old, but no more is known of him except that his Inv. is found of 1690.

REFERENCE:—Clarke's King William Families.

QUELCH:—Benjamin, Boston; by wife Elizabeth, had Nathaniel, born 1692; and Benjamin, 1694; probably

removed soon, as he is not in the list of inhabitants, 1695.

QUELVES:—Robert, is the name written by the Secretary in our Col. Rec., 1645; among the petitioners for a new plantation, that our rulers would have gained from R. I. or Providence jurisdiction, no doubt it was Twelves, of Braintree, the freeman of 1663, and in later vols. of the rec. restitution was made.

QUICK:—Nathaniel, New Hampshire; died 1677.

QUICK, WILLIAM, Charlestown, 1636; a mariner, as seems from Trumbull, Col. Rec., I, 6, removed to Newport, where he was admitted an inhabitant 1638. Probably his religious opinions or those of his friends led to that, and he sold house and land 1644. Ann Quick, perhaps his mother, sold her house and land 1640.

REFERENCE:—Plumb's History of Hanover Pennsylvania, 466.

QUIDDINGTON:—Abraham; one of the soldiers killed by the Indians 1675, at Hatfield, but of what town is not known.

QUILTER:—Mark, Ipswich, 1637; came probably with Rev. Nathaniel Rogers the year before, bringing some children, and died perhaps 1654; his will being of that year. His children were Joseph, Mark, Mary, Rebecca, and Sarah; the two first may have been born in England. His daughter Mary is named in the will of Rev. N. Rogers, 1655, as his maid servant.

QUIMBY, or QUINBY:—John, Stratford, 1654; had one child born there; but after some years removed and was one of the patentees of East Chester in 1664, where the family has continued.

QUIMBY, ROBERT, Salisbury, 1663; had Lydia, born 1658; William, 1660; John, 1665; and Thomas, 1668; and prob. died 1677. Lydia married, 1674, William Holdridge.

QUIMBY, WILLIAM, Amesbury; perhaps brother, perhaps son, of preceding; took oath of fidelity, 1677.

REFERENCES:—Bolton's Westchester, 706; Chase's Hist. Chester, N. H., 577; Coffin's Hist. Boscawen, N. H., 607; Colliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Hubbard's Hist. Stanstead Co., Ill., 168; Runnel's Hist. Sanbornton, N. H., II, 596-8.

QUINCY:—Edmund, Boston; arrived 1633 with John Cotton; making it probable that he came from the same Co., Lincoln, though really he was of Wigsthorpe Co., Northampton; son of Edmund; and bapt. 1602; and was, with wife Judith, married 1623, adm. of the church 1633; and within four months five of his servants joined it; freeman, 1634; and represent. at the first Gen. Ct. of Mass. that year; received grant of land in Braintree, 1635; still enjoyed by his descendents; and died soon after in his 33d year. His widow married Moses Paine, who died 1643; and in a few years she married Robert Hull, and died 1654; as in his Diary is told by John Hull, the mintmaster, who married 1647 his daughter Judith, born in England 1626.

QUINCY, EDMUND, Braintree; only son of preceding, born in England about 1628; married, 1648, Joanna, daughter of widow Joanna Hoar, and sister of Presdt. Hoar; had Mary, born 1650; Daniel, 1651; but through misreading of numerals in Advertisem. to Hull's Amer. Diary, p. 117, by the scrupulous editor of Archæol. Amer. repeat., p. 275, is made five months too early; John, 1652, died young; Joanna, 1654; Judith, 1655; Elizabeth, 1656; Edmund, 1657, died at 4 months; Ruth, 1658; Ann, who died 1676, after 3 days' illness, aged 13, as her

gravestone tells; and Experience. His wife died 1680; and he married next year Eliz., daughter of Hon. Daniel Gookin, widow of John Elliot, Jr., who died 1700; by her had Edmund, again, born 1681, H. C., 1699; and Mary, again, 1684. He was freeman, 1665; major and lieutenant of the Suffolk regim.; represent. 1670, 3, 5, 9, and last in the trying time, May, 1692, and died 1698 in 70th year.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IV, 159; Bond's Hist. Watertown, Mass., 909; Corlin's Hist. Hillsdale, N. Y., App., 103; Cutt's Gen.; Heraldic Journal, III, 178-82; Jackson's Tab. Ped. Quincy Fam.; Muzzey's Reminiscences; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XI, 71-3. 157; Quincy Gen. (1841), 9 p., (1857), 8 p.; Salisbury Mem., I, 295-370; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 500; Vinton's Giles Gen., 147.

QUING, or QUIN:—Arthur, Boston, 1677.

REFERENCE:—Hayward's Hancock, N. H., 830.

QUOITMORE:—Thomas; a perverse spelling in some records of Coytmore.

RABEY, or RABBE:—Catharine, Salem; a waterman's widow from Yarmouth, in Co. Norfolk; embarked 1637, aged 68, to come hither, "to remain with her son," as the official document in Westminster Hall, or her Majesty's Remembrancer's office, says; who he was is unknown, but she united with the church of S. 1641.

RABUN, or RABONE:—George, Exeter, 1639; by Belknap, I, 432, spelled Rawbone.

RADDEN:—Thaddeus, Marblehead, 1674; as printed in Geneal. Reg., VIII, 288, which Savage presumes to be same person as T. Reddam, Redden, and Raddin, in Essex Inst., II, 279 and 280; with less probable name in Geneal. Reg., VII, 70; Thaddeus Kidder or Kiddar.

REFERENCE:—Littell's Passaic Valley, 339.

RAGLAND:—John, Boston; died 1690; in his will gave all estate to wife Mary.

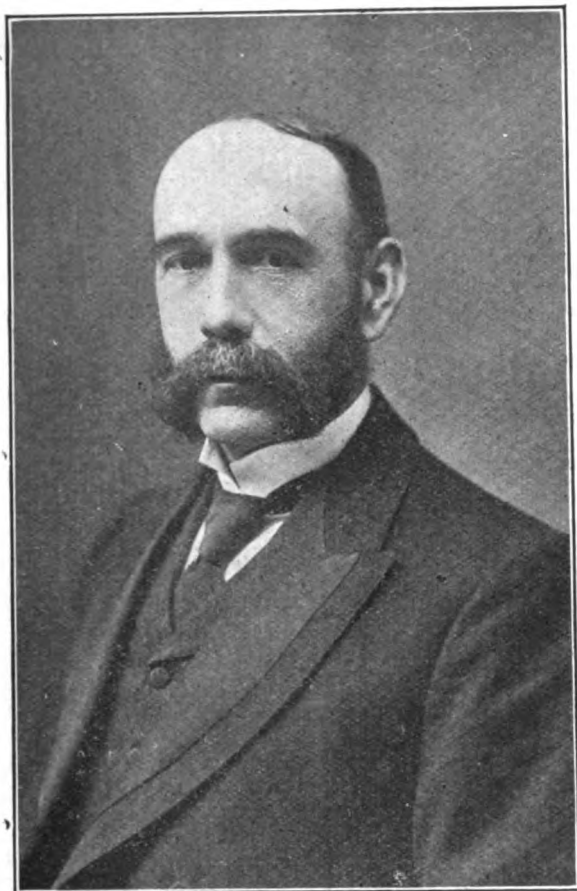
RAINES, or RAYNES:—Francis, York; swore freeman of Mass., 1652, with prefix of dignity; lieutenant. 1654; had a daughter married John Woodman, of Dover; as a capt. swore allegiance to the king 1680; made his will 1693.

RAINES, NATHANIEL, York; son perhaps of Francis; swore alleg. to the king 1681.

RAINES, RICHARD, Edgartown, 1659.

RAINSBOROW:—William, Charlestown, 1639; was of artillery co. that year, and had next year estate at Watertown; was prob. desirous of living on this side of the ocean; purchased in the first year of his residence the old meeting house at Budington, 195, has shown, but went home before the civil war, in which he acquired distinction. He is called brother of Stephen Winthrop (perhaps by marriage of W. with sister of R.), whose excors. conveyed to Edward R. prob. son of William, large estate in Lynn, half of 1,500 acres, and also half of Prudence isle in Narragansett Bay. Edward in 1672 was of London. Clarendon in Hist. of Rebellion gives account of William's death, 1648.

RAM:—George; came in the *Abigail* from London, 1635; aged 25; but nothing more is known of him. In Geneal. Reg., XIV, 318, Mr. Drake is positive that this name in the custom-house record is RUM.



**H**ON. CORNELIUS AMORY PUGSLEY, who was elected at the Boston Congress with such enthusiasm and unanimity President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, was born on the old Drake, or Pugsley, homestead near Peekskill, N. Y., and comes of a prominent family that has resided in Westchester County, New York, since 1680, when two brothers, James and Matthew Pugsley, came from England and settled Pelham Manor. He is also connected with the Drakes, Col. Samuel and Col. Gilbert, who commanded Westchester County regiments during the Revolutionary War, and, through his mother, is a descendant of William Meeker, who came to Massachusetts Bay in 1630, and was one of the founders of Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1660.

When a young man, Mr. Pugsley entered the Westchester County National Bank, at Peekskill, as a clerk, and by force of his ability has become its president, the bank, under his administration, being now one of the soundest financial institutions in the State.

In banking and financial circles, as well as socially, Mr. Pugsley is held in high esteem. He was the first chairman of Group VII., New York State Bankers' Association, and has twice served upon the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

In 1900 Mr. Pugsley was elected a representative in the LVIIth Congress from the 16th New York District, the "Westchester District," as it is generally known, which included the Borough of the Bronx and Westchester County, then, possibly, the largest in population and the wealthiest of any Congressional District in the United States. His ability in banking matters, and his knowledge of finance were recognized by Speaker David B. Henderson, who placed him on the Banking and Currency Committee of that Congress, and afterwards said of him in a magazine article that he was one of the vigorous talkers and thinkers, and "perhaps the ablest Democrat in the House on financial matters."

As a public speaker Mr. Pugsley enjoys an enviable reputation, and has been the orator on many commemorative and public occasions.

Mr. Pugsley is an active member and officer of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., and has been Treasurer-General and First Vice-President General of the National Society. He is also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, of the Patria Club, of New York City, and a number of other organizations.

**A**T the banquet of the Society on Tuesday evening, at the Hotel Somerset, Dr. Moses G. Parker, president of the Massachusetts State Society, presided, and there were present as speakers Governor Curtis Guild, a member of the Society; Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, the new President-General of the National Society; Hon. Morris B. Beardsley, Eben Thompson, president of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution; W. K. Wickes, of New York, historian of the National Society, and Hon. Samuel L. Powers, of Massachusetts.

President-General Pugsley, being introduced, speaking on "The American Spirit," said in part:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I must confess that I was somewhat surprised to see this splendid specimen of bachelor manhood, the worthy president of the Massachusetts Society, looking up to the beautiful scene above us, and saying: 'I will lift up mine eyes to the gallery, whence comes my help' (laughter and applause). With that keen sense of discernment and fitness of things of the practical physician, he has wisely reserved the powerful stimulants in the oratorical line, like the best wine, for the last. The fame of the brilliant Chief Executive of your commonwealth as an orator and level-headed Governor has gone far beyond the confines of Massachusetts (applause), while the learned professor from the Empire State, with an imagination so vivid that he can hear the very doves of your city talking together, and saying 'Peeks-kill! Peeks-kill!' (laughter and applause), will certainly charm both men and women by his wit and eloquence. A little boy, one of the youngest sons of the American Revolution, from the State of Delaware, who was present at the Congress this morning, said to his father, after hearing the professor: 'Did those doves really talk this morning?' (laughter and applause)."

"The discovery of America meant something more than the opening of a new country for those who were dissatisfied with conditions existing in the old world. It meant that here, upon virgin soil, should be born a character and spirit which would triumph over every obstacle, and stand invincible before the nations. It meant that here, out of the commingled blood of the best nations of the earth, should spring a new race of men, who would set at naught the conditions and theories of the times, overturn all traditions, and march onward with resistless

force to place a republic, this republic, in the van of the great procession of nations.

"Without a history, the new race made one of its own. Without a past, they lived in the present and cast their light upon the future. Without knowing aught but oppression they gave the greatest freedom and the widest liberty, evolving a declaration of independence marvelous in its scholarly simplicity, sublime in its high ideals, beautiful in its faith in a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

"The spirit was understood by the brilliant Burke, when in the British House of Commons, in his great speech pleading for the conciliation of the colonists, he said: 'In the character of the American people, the love of freedom is the predominating feature. In them this fierce spirit of liberty is stronger than in any other people of the earth.' It was manifested at Lexington and Concord

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood  
Where the embattled farmers stood  
And fired the shot heard 'round the world."

It was manifested by Washington, by Samuel Adams, by John Hancock, by Paul Revere, by the intrepid Warren at Bunker Hill, and by a long line of heroes, named and unnamed. It was manifested in the War of 1812, when the rights of American seamen were established, and the deck of every American ship was made inviolate against all the powers of the world. It was shown in our Civil War, when the curse of slavery was forever stamped out of this country and our glorious union of States more firmly cemented. And we rejoice, to-day, that all sectional lines being obliterated, men of the Northland, and of the South can meet, as they did in our Congress in old Faneuil Hall, to-day, and clasp hands as brethren beloved.

"Pascal, that eloquent master of sentences, said: 'Man is the feeblest branch of the universe, but he is the branch which thinks.' This beautiful city of Boston may not stand pre-eminent for wealth among the cities of the United States, but it does stand for culture and education. Its citizens evidently believe, with Benjamin Franklin, that 'it is good to empty the pocket into the head.' Brain power gives a crown when fortune has denied it. Brain power invests manhood with royalty. The American boy plowing alone, or splitting rails, in the loneliness of his occupation revolves in his mind the contents of the few books he has read, and becomes a thinker. He is moved by the masterful American spirit that dwells within his heart. A wonderful vista of possibilities opens before him. The flame of ambition is fanned. The furrow is plowed straighter, the rail spit with a greater energy, and behold Lincoln, who stood for freedom, as Washington stood for independence; whose teachers were his mother's Bible, the lonely prairie, the silent forest, the deep moving river, and the voiceless stars. Well has one said: 'Give me the hut that is small enough, the poverty that is deep enough, and a love that is great enough, and I will raise from them the best there is in human character.'

"There are great political, economic and social questions confronting us to-day—questions of the relation between capital and labor, the regulation of interstate commerce, the limitation of corporate powers, the expansion of our territorial limits, the revision of the tariff, the restriction of immigration and the scattering of fortunes by federal taxation, which has lately been suggested. But I believe the American spirit, which loves

a square deal for every man, will solve them rightly, will solve them in the interests of all people, will solve them as promptly as the seriousness of the questions will permit.

"With that rugged honesty, which has been the heritage from our fathers, I believe we will stand and stand firmly against dishonesty or graft in public office or in private trust, and that the young man of to-day, beholding the public scorn for those who have failed to grasp the high principles and ideals of American life will see the necessity of living up to those high purposes and that integrity of character which the true American spirit demands."

After his election as President-General, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley was escorted to the platform amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm. When he could at last be heard, he said:

"I appreciate, my compatriots, the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me the President-General of this great patriotic organization, which includes societies in forty-one States, in the Republic of France and in Hawaii. Over them all, with the exception of the Republic of France, that flag (pointing to a beautiful silken flag standing near) waves (applause). Well did the great orator Beecher say: 'Terrible in battle, may it be beneficent in peace. The stars that redeem the night from darkness, and the beams of the red light that beautify the morning have been united upon its folds. As long as the sun endures, or the stars, may it wave over a nation neither enslaved nor enslaving' (great applause).

"I am sure it has been a very great pleasure for the members of this Congress to meet in this historic city and in this famous hall, 'the cradle of liberty,' which has been so closely identified with great events in American history. The immortal Webster said: 'No vigor of youth, no maturity of manhood will lead the nation to forget the spots where its infancy was cradled and defended.' But rich as this beautiful city and commonwealth is in places hallowed and consecrated by the blood of heroes and by stirring events in the Revolutionary struggle, there is no spot that appeals to me more than Faneuil Hall, where we are assembled to-day. Peter Faneuil, for whom this building was named, was a son of New York, a native of my own county of Westchester, and Congressional District, who was wise enough to come, under the direction of his parents, to Boston, the 'hub of the universe,' in 1701, when he was about a year old. (Applause.) It may be sentiment, but it is exceedingly pleasing to have been elected the President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution in this historic hall, identified, in a measure at least, with my own State and county.

"The office of President-General of this Society has been filled by an illustrious line of worthy Americans, men who, with grace and dignity, have presided over your deliberations, among them two worthy sons of Massachusetts, Edwin Sheperd Barrett, and General Francis Henry Appleton, who has won all our hearts and has proved a model presiding officer. (Applause and cheers.) The Presidents-General have set so strong a pace as to make the position an exceedingly difficult one for their successors, but I know I shall have the hearty support of my compatriots not only throughout the United States, but in the Republic of France and the Islands of the sea.

"I must not detain you longer, but in that simple Saxon phrase, 'I thank you,' without elaboration or adornment, I convey to you the feelings of my heart and my appreciation of the honor you have bestowed." (Great applause.)



## National Society S. A. R. Congress

Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, of Westchester County, New York, was elected President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the second day's session of the 17th annual Congress, held in Faneuil Hall. His election was extremely popular and he was applauded and cheered as he was escorted to the platform.

The other officers elected were as follows: Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, of Lowell, Mass.; Hon. Henry Stockbridge, of Maryland; Hon. Edward Anson Butler, of Rockland, Me.; Judge Lundsford F. Lewis, of Richmond, Va., and Hon. Andrew W. Bray, of New Jersey, Vice-President General; A. Howard Clark, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., Secretary and Registrar-General; Hon. Isaac W. Birdseye, of Bridgeport, Conn., Treasurer-General; Prof. William K. Wickes, of Syracuse, N. Y., Historical-General; Rev. Dr. Julius W. Atwood, of Columbus, O., Chaplain-General.

At 10 o'clock General Appleton called the Congress to order, the members before that time having enjoyed themselves in roaming over the historic hall and viewing the noted paintings on the walls and the other things of interest in the building.

The Congress opened with a prayer by the Chaplain-General. Gen. F. H. Appleton read a message dated Gibraltar from the Treasurer-General, I. W. Birdseye, wishing all a glorious Congress.

W. Mac Jones, of Virginia, in behalf of his State extended a witty and cordial invitation to the Congress to meet there next year. "You have shown us Concord and Lexington," said he, "but if you come to Virginia we will show you Yorktown, where the tyrant was crushed to death." He then referred to a few of the other attractions his State had to offer. His invitation was seconded by Harry H. Trice, of Norfolk, Va. Other invitations were received from Buffalo, N. Y.; Denver, Colo., and Brattleboro, Vt. These were referred to the incoming Board of Managers.

The President-General then read a short paper on Faneuil Hall. The committee on credentials reported 175 accredited delegates in attendance with a number of others who had mislaid or lost their credentials. Judge Morris B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Conn., reported on the visit of the representatives of the National Society to Annapolis to attend the John Paul Jones' exercises.

C. F. Reed, of Boston, presented a resolution calling upon the National Society to procure a flag of the Betsy Ross pattern and for the National Society to urge upon the various State organizations the desirability of procuring such a style of flag.

A representative of the Maryland Society introduced a resolution expressing the pleasure of the National Society in hearing the sentiments of Mayor Fitzgerald as expressed at the morning meeting yesterday in relation to the preservation of historic spots and things about Boston. This was unanimously adopted.

Ben Franklin Chapter of Ohio asked that a bureau of records and research be instituted at Washington, D. C. This was referred to the Board of Managers. A resolution of sympathy was extended the sufferers of San Francisco and an effort was made by one or two of the delegates to have the National Society make up a fund for the relief work. The President-General ruled that such a use of the funds could not be made. Robert Bragg, of San Francisco, Cal., the only delegate from there, said in behalf of the members in California, he felt he could say that in view of the most generous actions of the people of the country, the old Bay State particularly, he knew the people of San Francisco were satisfied with what has already been done and would not desire such a use of the funds of the National Society. His remarks were received with applause.

In accordance with the suggestion made by Gen. Appleton yesterday, a resolution was introduced at the meeting this morning calling upon the National Society to make every effort to have September 23 set aside as a national holiday, to be known as John Paul Jones day. This was adopted.

Then after some changes in the constitution had been discussed and referred to the Board of Managers, the annual election came up. Prof. W. K. Wickes, of Syracuse, N. Y., nominated for President-General Hon. C. A. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y. The nomination was seconded by many others, and then the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Hon. C. A. Pugsley.

The newly-elected President was escorted to the platform, and he made a brief speech, expressing his appreciation of the honor and paying a graceful tribute to the past President-Generals of the society, paying especial attention to Gen. Francis H. Appleton, of Boston, whose name was cheered to the echo.

Edwin S. Crandon, of Boston, then nominated Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, of Lowell, as First Vice-President General, and

after several eulogistic speeches seconding the nomination had been made, Dr. Parker was elected. The other four nominations for Vice-President General were acted on in a group.

A vote of thanks was then given Gen. Appleton, the retiring President-General.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the delegates went on a sight-seeing trip about Boston, and this evening at 8 o'clock a banquet will be tendered the delegates in the hotel Somerset by the Massachusetts Society.

The annual banquet of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in the State ballroom of Hotel Somerset, brought to a close the proceedings of the 17th annual convention of that organization, which had occupied two days.

About 175 members attended the dinner, the decorative accessories of which comprised a melange of modern American colors and the various local flags of the colonial era, which generously masked the four walls of the great room.

A picturesque feature was the trooping of the national and the society colors, to the accompaniment of "The White Cockade" and the appropriate trumpet blast, a delegation of the most prominent members of the organization doing escort duty.

Every delegate present received a beautiful miniature silk American flag as a souvenir and also an illustrated book of Boston, especially prepared for the occasion by the society's historian, Walter Kendall Watkin. It is really the most valuable literary souvenir of its kind ever prepared in Boston, containing not only pictures of all the well-known historic landmarks, but a considerable number of rare old pictures that are seldom or never seen by the average Bostonian.

The guests and speakers were Governor Guild, Hon. C. A. Pugsley, of Westchester County, New York, President-General of the National Society; Eben Thompson, of Worcester, President of the Sons of the Revolution; Hon. M. B. Beardsley, who was proxy for Mrs. Donald McLean, President-General of the D. A. R., and Prof. W. K. Wickes, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, of Lowell, President of the Massachusetts branch of the society, was a graceful toastmaster.

Governor Guild told some good after-dinner stories and presented some of the claims of Massachusetts' sons for fame in connection with the events of the Revolution. Incidentally, he evoked an outburst of cheers by the declaration: "We propose to save what is left of the old State house, as we saved Faneuil Hall and the Old South."



## Newburgh Chapter, S. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Charter Granted April 3, 1903.

Object—To perpetuate the memory of those who did service in the War of the Revolution, and to instill patriotism in the youth of our country.

### OFFICERS:

|   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Wm. H. Kelly, President, 67 Grand Street, |                                  |
| David A. Morrison, 1st Vice-President,    | Frank E. Forsyth, Secretary.     |
| Hiram Lozier, 2nd Vice-President,         | Frank E. Estabrook, Historian.   |
| Lewis W. Y. McCroskery, Treasurer,        | Rev. Francis Washburn, Chaplain. |

Application blanks for membership may be had from the Secretary, 123 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y. Meetings are held subject to the call of the President.

### GOOD IN "DUTCH COURAGE."

President Roosevelt Is Cited as Example by Speaker at Holland Society Banquet.

President Roosevelt was cited as an example of "Dutch courage" by a speaker at the annual dinner last night of the Holland Society at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Judge C. S. Cutting, talking of "Roosevelt and Courage," said:

"There never will be a time in the republic when we shall not need Dutch courage. New problems are coming up, and there can be no popular government unless there is popular unrest. Our vigorous quarrels help solve our problems."

Officers for the year were elected as follows:

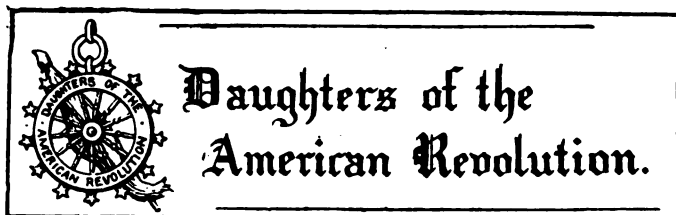
President—Jule F. Brower.

Vice-President—Charles K. Miller.

Secretary—N. H. Van Bergen.

Treasurer—A. B. Roseboom.

Holger De Roode spoke on "The Netherland Nimbus" and Rev. R. A. White on "Holland—Past and Present."



BY MISS ADELAIDE SKEEL.

The fifteenth Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met in Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Monday, April 16, 1906. The auditorium was beautifully decorated with palms, potted plants, flags and women's spring costumes. Each section of seats was designated by a banner bearing the name of State or Territory. There were over 800 delegates and alternates present from an organization numbering 45,636. The delegates were seated on the floor of the house and the alternates and visitors in the galleries. The strictest rules were enforced and no delegate could enter the hall without her badge. Officers stood in the vestibule and the word *Silence* was printed in large letters on cards hung on the wall. The President-General, Mrs. Donald McLean, sat on the platform; by her side the ever ready, silver tongued, clear voiced official reader. The National officers were behind the Chair and the occasional soloists and speakers took their places at the right of the presiding officer. One morning the Chaplain of the Senate, the Man with a Country, Edward Everett Hale, made the opening prayer, and another evening, Will Carleton, the poet of the Poor House and the People, recited an original poem written for the Daughters.

The routine business was accomplished much more expeditiously than usual and the Chair held the speakers rigorously but pleasantly to the gist of their reports. The atmosphere on the whole was calm. One ripple only disturbed the harmony and that was the Montana matter. The question of a constitutional amendment concerning the eligibility of a non-resident Regent, vice or state, brought out much discussion. It was finally settled by a two-thirds vote in favor of said amendment. To non-partisans these issues are less interesting than the women who take part in them, but it is always invigorating to hear the "Lady from Maine" address the "Lady from Ohio" and to catch the quick response from the "Lady from Wyoming or Utah." The soft voiced Virginians and the throaty noted Kentuckians are wide awake at these sessions, and a listener gains a fair knowledge of her countrywomen, their tones, their enunciations, their dialects and their prejudices in attending a Congress of Daughters. The Montana matter cropped up again on the last day, and in consequence, a valued charter member, Miss Desha, the Recording Secretary-General, sent in her resignation, which was received with surprise and regret by all.

The annual gifts for Continental Hall were announced with enthusiasm, the whole amount counted up to \$50,000. Each chapter brought its special gift, raised by personal effort, and the rejoicing was tremendous. The hall when finished will cost \$350,000. The box which held this collection was next used as a ballot box, but the election of ten new Vice-President Generals did not awaken much feeling. There was surprise felt when it was known Mrs. Terry, the State Regent of New York, did not wish to appear as a candidate for the Vice-President Generalship. Mrs. Terry has done excellent work as State Regent during her term of office. When the news of the San Francisco disaster was heard, the ballot box was again of service to receive the voluntary offerings of the delegates. The sum of \$1,000 was also at once voted from the treasury for California's sufferers.

The report of the Chapters shows what the society is doing. The education of foreigners by lectures, libraries and school prizes shows the trend of thought, while the usual interest in marking historic sites still engages the Daughters in the Eastern, Southern and Middle States. Far-away Washington State calls for help in erecting a statue of Washington west of the Rockies. Here Ranier Chapter, Seattle, wishes the Father of his Country to stand on the shores of Puget Sound on the Continent's edge, at Alaska's gateway, which opens to all the countries of the

Orient and the Pacific. Such memorials teach a living lesson of patriotism, and many a boy who will never write a prize essay nor attend an illustrated lecture may gaze at a colossal figure in bronze and carry home a thought to make for better citizenship.

The Treasurer-General's report was of infinite interest to all. The vexed question of sending half a chapter's dues to Washington each year will one day come more prominently to the front and be discussed intelligently. The expenses of the Congress are necessarily large, the last one, the fourteenth, costing over \$8,000, but the necessities are great. The present management is not considered extravagant by those who audit the accounts. The wonder to the present reporter is that so many able women should be willing and anxious to give so much of their time and money to the organization and its interests without asking financial returns. One pleasant feature of the Congress was the meeting of old friends and the making of new ones. There were fewer receptions than usual, but the delegates chatted together in the recesses at the famous Tea-Cup Inn and the Lafayette Arms, and many plans were made at these times of rest. The Daughters of the Confederacy invited New England women bred on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to afternoon teas, while the doors of many homes in the district were thrown wide open with true Southern hospitality. The press treated the Congress with more seriousness than in other years, and in many ways the women who had come together for a purpose felt that they were not too lightly satirized.

Among the diversions of Congressional week were numbered a reception at the White House, when over 1,300 women, two abreast, shook hands with President Roosevelt, a visit to the Library, an evening at the New Willard, when the President-General gave every daughter a friendly greeting, and, lastly, a pilgrimage to Annapolis. Here, in the Armory, in the presence of 10,000 people, lay the leaden casket containing the remains of John Paul Jones. On the pall covering the casket was the sword given by Louis XVI., a laurel wreath and a branch of palm. Addresses were made by the President of the United States, Secretary Bonapart, the French Ambassador, Jusseraud, and General Horace Porter. In closing, General Porter bent over the coffin and said: "It was deemed best to bring back this hero's body in the belief it would bring back his memory." Thus was voiced a creed as old as heathendom, as young as life, as true as Christianity, as awe-inspiring as death. The band accompanied by over a hundred well trained voices played "How Sleep the Brave," and John Paul Jones' remains were carried solemnly out of the immense auditorium, followed by people whose hearts beat fast and whose eyes were wet. Thus closed the fifteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

With a mind imbued with a spirit of patriotism which has ever been a prominent characteristic of the sons of New England, Thaddeus Thompson early in life enlisted as a drummer boy in the American Army of the Revolution, and continued to share the varying fortunes and endure the privations and sufferings incidental to army life until the close of the War. There is a tradition in the family that he was present and beat the death roll at the execution of Major Andre. At the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, which commenced on the 6th and terminated with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army on the 19th of October, 1781, he was seriously wounded by a cannon ball which passed near him while engaged in bringing bundles of poles to lay in the earthworks. His lower limbs were lacerated, and although terribly injured, his disability could not prevent him from sharing in the general feeling of joy at the prospect of a cessation of hostilities, and the speedy return of a period of time when the shadows of the olive branch should appear again and peace and harmony prevail throughout the land. It is said he remarked that "although the worthless continental currency which he received as a compensation for all those years of service would not buy him a dinner, yet he never regretted joining the army and assisting in destroying the power and authority of Great Britain over the American colonies." He lived to see the independence of his country fully established, and rejoicing in its prosperity, he peacefully passed away at Woodbridge, Conn., on the 16th of June, 1829, aged 67 years. He was a man of literary tastes and an elegant writer; possessing quite a library of valuable books. His old drum head which has so often resounded with the call to arms, and which at the close of the war he made into a pocketbook, is in the possession of one of his descendants.

The prayer book used by him in Divine Worship in the Protestant Episcopal Church is owned by one of his lineal descendants, Miss Eunice Huntington, of Woodbury, Conn., while

his daughter, Miss Rhoda Augusta Thompson, of Waterbury, Conn., the sole survivor of his family of seventeen children, has his Revolutionary Pension Certificate, which entitled him to receive ninety-six dollars annually during his natural life.

HAVANA, April 3, 1906.

### Correspondence

*Mr. Louis Cornish:*

The third of my historical series will be published by subscription, and I hope you will be as kind to "Dolly Madison" as you were to "Elizabeth Schuyler." I desire to bring out this work by subscription under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and I trust my efforts may meet with success.

"Dolly Madison" is a careful study of the Louisiana Purchase, the difficulties with Spain, France and England, and the War of 1812. I have endeavored to portray faithfully the "Father of the Constitution" and his charming wife, "Dolly Madison, called Queen of Hearts."

Price of "Dolly Madison," postage included, will be \$1.50.

Address Miss Springer, care of U. S. Vice-Consul-General Springer, Havana, Cuba.

Sincerely yours,

MARY E. SPRINGER.

### Book Review

*Pros and Cons.* The affirmative and the negative of the questions of the day in the form of complete debates by A. H. Craig.

It is a most valuable and instructive book. It deals with all the live and interesting subjects of the day; a book which should be in the possession of orators and those who delight in debating. Among the important topics discussed are the following: Government Control, The Tariff, The Currency Question, Immigration, The Trusts, Postage and Our Foreign Policy. There are also essays and orations at the close of the book, making it very interesting. Price, \$1.50. Publishers, Hinds & Noble, 31-33-35 West Fifteenth street, New York City.

### Books Received

*Lady Baltimore.* By Mr. Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian." A romance, written in a most delightful and enjoyable style. It is a novel equal in every way to "The Virginian." As a story it possesses much strength and satisfaction. Illustrated with charming pen drawings of scenes in a most beautiful town. Publishers, The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$1.50.

*Chip of the Flying-U.* By B. M. Bower. It is a rare novel of the West, charming from beginning to end, full of human touch, holding the reader's attention to the finish. Publishers, G. W. Dillingham Company. Price, \$1.50.

*Party Leaders of the Time.* By Charles Willis Thompson. A most interesting and instructive book, dealing with character studies of Public Men at Washington, Senate Portraits, House Etchings, Snapshots at Executive Officers and Diplomats, and Flashlights in the Country at Large. A book of much value. Publishers, G. W. Dillingham Company, New York.

*Persons and Places.* By Joel Benton, author of "Emerson as a Poet," "Greeley on Lincoln," etc. A very interesting and delightful little book of personal reminiscences in the life of the author. Among the chapters are Emerson as I Saw Him, The Personality of Horace Greeley, The Personality of P. T. Barnum, Bryant, the Poet, Some American Humorists, etc. Publishers, Broadway Publishing Company. Illustrated from original photos and prints.

*Thirty-six Years in the White House.* By Thos. F. Pendel, doorkeeper. A book of recollections of a personal character that came under Mr. Pendel's attention. It is very interesting and throws many sidelights on the life of the White House. Publishers, The Neale Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

*The Foundations of the Republic.* By Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country." This book contains two addresses delivered before the Brooklyn Institute, in November, 1903, and November, 1905, introductory of the courses on government and sociology. A very instructive and well written volume, as all by this great man are. Publishers, James Pott & Co., New York.

*The Success Magazine* for May is a most interesting issue. Among its contents are the following articles: "The Genius of George Westinghouse," by Arthur Warren; "Fighting the Telephone Trust," by Paul Latzke; "The Habit of Governing Well—Manchester," by Samuel Merwin, and many other features and departments which are attractive and readable.

*Readings in European History.* By James Harvey Robinson,

Professor of History in Columbia University. Designed to supplement his "Introduction to the History of Western Europe." Volume I., 12mo. Cloth. 551 pages. List price, \$1.50; mailing price, \$1.65. Volume II., 12mo. Cloth. 629 pages. List price, \$1.50; mailing price, \$1.65. Abridged Edition, 12mo. Cloth. 573 pages. List price, \$1.50; mailing price, \$1.65. Ginn & Co., publishers.

It is now generally recognized among teachers of history that the text book should be supplemented by collateral reading. Professor Robinson's "Readings" will supply a need that has long been felt by those dealing with the general history of Europe. For each chapter of his text he furnishes from twenty to thirty pages of extracts, mainly from vivid, first-hand accounts of the person, events and institutions discussed in his manual. In this way the statements in the text book may be amplified and given added interest and vividness. He has drawn upon the greatest variety of material, much of which has never before found its way into English.

The extensive and carefully classified bibliographies which accompany each chapter embody the results of careful criticism and selection. They are carefully arranged to meet the needs of students of all grades, from the high school pupil to one engaged in advanced graduate work.

Volume I. corresponds to Chapters I.-XXII. of the author's "History of Western Europe," and closes with an account of the Italian cities during the Renaissance. Volume II. begins with Europe at the opening of the sixteenth century. The Abridged Edition is intended especially for high schools.

*An Elementary American History.* By D. H. Montgomery, author of "The Leading Facts of History" Series. 12mo. Cloth. 306+xliv pages. Illustrated. List price, 75 cents; mailing price, 85 cents. Ginn & Co., publishers.

Mr. Montgomery has prepared this little book to meet the demand for a brief, continuous, narrative history of our country suited to the wants of elementary pupils. It begins with the earliest accounts of the discovery of America and comes down to the present time. Throughout the work the attention of the pupil is constantly directed to those events which are of primary interest and importance. Whenever such events have been shaped by the action of some well-known man, the writer has endeavored to show the part which that man contributed. By this means the book is made living and real even to the youngest student of its pages.

As in the author's "Beginner's American History," every prominent topic has been carefully and fully illustrated with appropriate pictures or maps, in order that the book may appeal to the eye as well as to the understanding.

Finally, it is believed that nothing has been omitted which should legitimately find a place in a book of this class, and that nothing has been introduced which should be reserved for a more advanced work.

MISS ADELAIDE SKEEL

WILL CONTINUE DURING THE SEASON OF 1906-07.  
HER TALKS.

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