GENERAL ADOLPHUS WASHINGTON GREELEY, U. S. A.
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

When the founders of our government had established themselves firmly in this country, and had, by protestation against oppression, and finally by sacrifice and bloodshed gained their freedom, the first subject which engaged their attention was that of education. In considering the years immediately succeeding the Revolution we are impressed with the rapidity and facility with which great soldiers became great statesmen, and this is strikingly illustrated by the attention given to the education of the people. The men and women of that day placed a value on liberty that we scarcely understand. They desired to perpetuate and transmit this treasure to future generations by means of a public education that would train citizens as well as scholars. Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jay, Livingston and Clinton, gave the most careful consideration to this subject, and they, with other leaders of that time, initiated the system of public instruction which now embraces the millions of children who are to preserve our Republican Government for the years to come.

A glance at the history of this movement in every direction is of interest to a student of American history, and it is especially so in the State of New York. In the last report of the New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1891–92, Mr. Draper says:

"New York has a noble educational history, which has never yet been fully written. The public school idea, as we now understand it, was first developed upon our territory. The principle that all the property of the people must educate the children of all the people was first declared here. New York was first to levy a general tax for the encouragement of
elementary schools, the first to establish a permanent State Common School Fund, the first to establish State supervision of elementary schools, the first to undertake the preparation of teachers for common schools, the first to organize teachers' institutes, the first to provide school district libraries, the first to publish a journal exclusively devoted to the interests of common schools. The first local association of teachers, of a permanent character, in the country was in New York City. The first State teachers' convention of the country was held at Utica, and the oldest permanent State teachers' association of America is our own. The first higher educational institution for women in the world was the Albany Female Academy, and the first woman's college of equal rank with men's colleges, in America, was that at Elmira. The first and most comprehensive, as well as the noblest, plans for the encouragement and supervision of higher educational interests had their expression, more than a century ago, in the legislation creating our Board of Regents of the University. Not only has New York been the first to initiate the great educational movements of the country, but she has never hesitated to provide the means and confer the authority necessary to maintain ascendency, and provide the best educational facilities in the country. She sends more children to school, she has more money invested in school property, and she annually pays more for the support of schools than any other State in the Union."

The State of New York has a system of public education which is, in one important feature, unlike that of any other State in the Union. This characteristic is found in the existence of two independent vehicles of government authority, each exercising the power of distributing funds, awarding diplomas and certificates of scholarship, and of supervising institutions of learning.

These two instruments of State authority are the Department of Public Instruction, which has the immediate control of the Public Free Schools and Normal Schools, and the Board of Regents of the University of New York, which has a supervision of the colleges and academies in the State, both public and private. It is thought in some quarters that the two systems are antagonistic; it has been said that the State
The system is hydra-headed, and again that the Board of Regents is a "legal fiction" wielding no real power. There have been stages in the growth of these two departments when their interests seemed to conflict, but that time has quite passed away, and each one having a large and important work to perform in the same direction is found to be a support and stimulant to the other. The existence of these two methods of directing and controlling the intelligence of the people proves to be a power for lifting the standards of literature, art and science, and is calculated to give to New York a supremacy in these departments such as she now enjoys in commerce and in wealth; together, they give breadth and flexibility to State authority which will not be found in the system of any other State. The Department of Public Instruction has been a development, an outgrowth, of the Board of Regents of the University, and its interests are still closely allied with those of the Board of Regents, although the two systems practically touch at but one point; this is where the examinations of the Board of Regents are held in the High Schools or Academies of the Public School system, such High Schools becoming thus a part of the Regency system and entitled to a share in the funds distributed by it. Any educator who can witness these examinations and trace their results in the High Schools of the villages, must be impressed with the elevating influence which the Regency exerts upon the Public School system, while he will also admit that the Public School system alone could have brought so large a number of pupils to the standard necessary to enter upon these examinations. The legislation of the State in regard to both of these systems might happily be directed toward an encouragement and development of these interlacing examinations, which bring the two systems in contact to the direct advantage of the people.

To trace briefly the origin of these two sources of State authority, we find that on the assembling of the first legislature of the State, after peace was declared between the colonies and Great Britain, Governor George Clinton called upon the legislature to consider a revival of the seminaries of learning. An act was immediately passed incorporating the Regents of the University of New York, to be composed of all the colleges and
academies which should exist in the State. It was soon found that the original plan needed modification, and in 1787 a committee of the Regents was appointed, John Jay, John H. Livingston, and Alexander Hamilton being of the number, to consider the state of the university. They moulded it into the present form, creating the independence of the colleges and academies under a moderate supervision and direction, and modeling the whole, it is said, upon the plan of the University of Oxford, intending that the difference should be mainly in the fact that the colleges were scattered over the whole State instead of being centered in one city as at Oxford. The same committee reported upon the necessity for elementary instruction, and at that early day suggested a great system of State education embracing the common schools, academies, colleges, and a university. When the common schools were inaugurated in 1795, and for many years afterward, the attention of statesmen interested in education was devoted almost exclusively to these schools, and the business of the Board of Regents moved but sluggishly onward, seeming at times to have reached utter stagnation. But the high standard of learning, and the sound principles of conservatism and independence so wisely incorporated in the Board of Regents of the University, kept it in waiting for the progress of the common schools to a higher platform, where it might grasp them within its generous embrace and assist in bringing them forward while receiving from them renewed life and vitality. Thus there was at a later day a revival of activity within the Regency which reacted upon the schools, and a time may be anticipated when the university will not only assist and strengthen still further the public schools, but will reach beyond the aim of the colleges and become to the State of New York, possibly such an inspiration and standard, as the French Academy is to France.

The successive laws by which the system of public free schools has been developed have taxed the talent and skill, and have occupied the most profound thought, of the ablest and wisest statesmen of the commonwealth through its entire history. These laws form an interesting study for the lawyer, the philosopher, and the practical man of business. By the recommendation of Governor George Clinton, and with the assist-
This is to certify, that Mary Stewart is a member of the Female Association of the City of New-York, instituted in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and incorporated the twenty-eighth day of the third month, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

In testimony whereof, we have affixed our hands, and the seal of the Society, this fifth day of the First Month, 1816.

Mary Mott, First President.

Mary A. Peck, Secretary.

Original among family papers of Miss Rhoda Thompson, Rose Hill, Saratoga County, N.Y.
ance of the first Board of Regents, an act of the legislature was passed in 1789, which set apart for school and Gospel purposes two lots of each township; and in 1795 another act was passed granting $50,000 annually for the encouragement of schools, and establishing a school system. Upon the simple basis of that system, projected at so early a day, the present school system is built. The official report of 1798 shows 1,352 schools with 50,000 children under instruction; this activity in public education continued until 1800, when the $50,000 appropriation expired, the schools languished, and the system was substantially abandoned. Governor John Jay called the attention of the legislature to the danger of a neglect of the schools, but his exhortations were disregarded during that year. At the close of the following year, through the exertions mainly of Adam Comstock, of Saratoga, and Jedediah Peck, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court, an act was passed which directed $100,000 to be appropriated to educational purposes, $12,000 for the Board of Regents to expend on colleges and seminaries, and the remaining $87,000 for the encouragement of common schools.

During the interval of suspended animation, as it were, when the Public School system seemed to have expired, we find that women came to the rescue of public education. Naturally the city of New York was the most conspicuous sufferer from this suspension of educational advantages, but we find that The Female Association of the City of New York, which was instituted in 1798, as shown by the certificate opposite this page, never flagged in its efforts for general education. The women of this association had established a Free School for girls which was in successful operation in 1802. The remarkable work which they accomplished attracted the attention of some of the leading men of the city, and as has been said by the historian*, their efforts suggested the establishment of other schools on the same plan and for the same class of people. Thus was inaugurated the Public School Society of the City of New York, which did a great work in public education, and in fact carried on the free public instruction of the children of New York City until 1842. It

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*Bourne's History of the Public School Society of the City of New York.
held its last meeting as late as 1853, when it was authorized by
the legislature to pass its property, valued at $600,000, over to
the Board of Education. In this association, thirty trustees
averaged a service of twenty-five years each. Among them
were Peter Cooper, Henry Rutgers, James I. Roosevelt, Sam-
uel Bleeker, Abraham Lawrence, DeWitt Clinton and Samuel
Wood.

Until the year 1812, the schools of this association were for
males only, and the Female Association carried on their work
independently and without intermission. Now, in 1812, a
second school-house was built by the Public School Society,
and in both buildings apartments were reserved for the girls
under the direction of the Female Association. As will be ob-
served in the certificate referred to, Mrs. Mary Minturn was
first Directress, and Mary M. Perkins was Secretary in 1817.
Mary Minturn was the wife of Benjamin Minturn of the well-
known firm of Minturn and Champlin. Mary Stansbury,
whose membership is here certified, was one of a family of five
sisters, remarkable in the early history of New York for their
cultivation, wit, and beauty. When General La Fayette came
on his famous visit, it was decided that the most beautiful
young lady in the city should present him with a bouquet;
Miss Stansbury was the one selected, and the gallant Marquis
received her gift with profuse acknowledgments and kissed
the hand of the beautiful donor. The father of these charm-
ing daughters was a merchant engaged in a large trade with
China, and he had a beautiful country seat in New Jersey where
many distinguished people of that time were entertained.
Mary Stansbury married Judge Thompson of Saratoga County,
and in 1889 she died, at the age of ninety-two years, in
the Thompson homestead, Rose Hill, where she had lived for
fifty-two years. At this day, the beautiful old country place, in
the possession of her daughter, tells a story of the past—his-
toric, poetic, refined, and inspiring, such as belongs only to the
rare old homes of America which have been preserved undis-
turbed in the same family from generation to generation. They
are types of the result of the educational system of our country.

With all the push and progress for which we are noted
there has been constantly in this country a conservative and
powerful influence which has preserved, even amid the turmoil of the times, the traditions and customs and principles of our forefathers. This influence has been exercised by the women of these quiet homes—American women like Mary Stansbury Thompson—who with their cultivation and high principles have been a link connecting us with our heroic foremothers and forefathers. That generation has almost passed away, and it is necessary that the women of to-day, daughters of the revolution, should gather up the threads of the work dropped from their hands and weave it into the many colored garments of the present. It is especially in educational work that women must make themselves felt, and therefore every phase of the methods and history of education should enlist their interest and serious thought.

Mary Stansbury entered with enthusiasm upon the work of the Female Association, and the devotion of the children to her is indicated by the sampler of which we give a copy. These women continued with the association of men to labor for the education of the children until the State resumed its charge.

In 1812 a law was passed which developed more fully the school system, and established the main features which existed in it until 1840, and the general plan as it now exists. The towns were divided into school districts, and county commissioners were elected, the whole being placed under a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Gideon Hawley was appointed to occupy the place. It was during his administration that the Lancastrian system of teaching was introduced from England, where it had a large but transient popularity. It was similar to the oral and word method, in use at this time. Dr. Bell, an English chaplain in the East Indies, borrowed the idea from the natives in Hindostan. It had long been in use among the oriental nations. Joseph Lancaster reduced it to a practical purpose in England; the record of his efforts, his great success and final failure, is an interesting one to educators, and might be a warning to some over-sanguine advocates of novel methods in education at this time—methods which appeal to the objective in human nature, while leaving the subjective comparatively inactive. The Lancastrian system, however, did
an admirable work, as the present novel methods do when they preserve a respect for fundamental principles which embody the experience of ages.

In 1821, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Gideon Hawley, was succeeded by Welcome Esleeck, and soon after the office was abolished and its duties were made incumbent upon the Secretary of State. A line of illustrious names, all closely identified with the best interests of the schools, are connected with this important office from 1821 until 1854, when a Department of Public Instruction, with a superintendent at its head, was reconstructed.

In 1826, Governor De Witt Clinton urged upon the legislature the necessity of preparing the teacher for his work, and recommended a seminary for the education of teachers; but it was not until 1846 that the first Normal School was established, and at about the same time the Teachers' Institute was organized. This development marks an era in the progress of free schools, as the teacher is the most important factor in the educational problem.

The substitution of women for men as teachers in the public schools had a rapid development when the early prejudice against women teachers was overcome, and at the present time, the proportion is largely in favor of women, although the superintendents and principals are usually men in the State of New York. The law which admits women to a position as school trustee, went into effect in 1880, and women were elected trustees in many places; it is admitted that they have served faithfully and with good effect, but the number of women elected to these places has not increased and it is not probable that they will be encouraged to present themselves as candidates so long as they are deprived of the franchise in politics. It is tacitly understood among men that where public money is to be expended, it should be under the control of the citizens who may vote, and be voted for, in political offices. The expenditures of money in the Public School system necessarily gives unusual power to the officers who disburse it. In no other department of the public service are such unlimited powers granted. School trustees are the kings of the community, and may ask for what they will and the com-
IMPROVEMENT

Come bright improvement on the ear of time
And rule the splendid world from clime to clime,
Thy handmaid arts shall every wild explore
Grace every wave and culture every shore.

Worked by Leah Gifford, aged 15 yrs.
Female Association School No. 2.

ORIGINAL OWNED BY MISS RHODA THOMPSON,
ROSE HILL, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
munity must grant it. It is therefore of the first importance that the best class of men and women in each community, should acquaint themselves with the condition of the Public Schools.

In New York during the year 1891 over seventeen millions of dollars were expended on the public schools. Fortunately, this money is, in the main, disbursed with honesty and good effect, and large educational results are developed; but citizens should be watchful that such large sums given freely by the people for the benefit of the children are applied in the most direct way to the service of the youths and little ones, who are thus true wards of the people in an educational way. Children and young people are helpless in the hands of adults. This seventeen millions of dollars is the children's money, and every man and woman in the State has an interest in the assurance that the children and young people get the very best and the most that can be had for that amount. New York is but an illustration of the facts which exist in other States, and the duties of her citizens are also the duties of all citizens in their separate States. Women of Revolutionary traditions are neglectful of their obligations if they do not know the state of the public schools near them. Words of encouragement to teachers are an inspiration to them in an effort to make moral and patriotic citizens of coming generations.

In a study of American history the development of the Public School system in each State is a suitable subject for the special consideration of women. The gradual ascendency which they have gained as teachers is suggestive of the control they may eventually acquire as trustees and superintendents, both by an advance in legislative enactments and by that more subtle influence which emanates from the homes of well informed women. The education of the children of the nation is a matter of vital consideration to both the men and women of the Republic.

Ellen Hardin Walworth
On field and forest falls the sun's clear luster,
And warms the withered grass;
The snow is cleared, and hushed the winter's bluster
To let the Old Year pass.

See how he brightens as the day advances!
How gently comes his breath!
Ah! can these be the bright, delusive glances
That gleam ahead of Death?

I only know he smiles before we sever,
And all the griefs we bore
The archives of the past receive forever,
And we shall meet no more.

No bond of mine is ever gayly broken;
Dumb things that wrought me pain
Plead mutely for some gentle farewell token,
And never plead in vain.

The darkest homes are tenderly forsaken—
As when unbound, upon
The threshold of his cell, regret did waken
The Prisoner of Chillon.

Thus with a wafture, with a gentle gesture,
I let the Old Year go,
Dear by long fellowship, familiar vesture
And sanctity of woe.

Humility is less than brave endeavor,
And courage less than cheer;
The years taught this, but it remains forever
The maxim of the year—

Whose laughter ran far down the aisles of sorrow,
Until the midnight bell
Caught up the echo, "Merry be the morrow"—
Farewell, Old Year, Farewell!

1874.

F. H. W.
Sentiment is the well-spring of the noblest emotions of the heart. It is the offspring and companion of intellectuality and imaginativeness. Education conserves and fosters it. Sensuality and avarice weaken and in time crush it. The noblest and most generous motives of our nature are inspired by it. Optimism feeds upon it, pessimism flies from it. It gives to the courageous heart the vision of obstacles overcome and success attained, that leads on the worker until some great achievement for the good of humanity or civilization stands as his monument and a proof to all time of the power of sentiment in material things.

Sentiment has no worthier child than patriotism, none that has done more to raise mankind. The Creator implanted patriotism in every heart. In its lowest form it is a sort of selfishness—the love, the desire to protect one's own abode. The savage will defend his hut against his enemy when it would be less trouble to leave it and build another, because it is his, and because he is attached to it. Educate the same man until he recognizes and loves family ties and is part of even the most imperfect civilization, and his patriotism increases. Continue the training, and provided the relation of his efforts to the sum total of good is kept before him, he will grow in patriotism.

With the semi-barbaric races sentiment easily keeps alive patriotism through the constant display of weapons, the devotion to warlike pursuits and accomplishments, the earnest desire for proficiency in feats of arms and the applause that comes to those who excel.

In the middle ages, sentiment sent the mailed knight wandering over sea and land in search of adventure. Millions fired by it bore the cross through untold sufferings to the Holy City, and when swept back by disease and superior numbers renewed the effort again and again until Palestine became a vast burial-ground for Christian bones. The returning Crusaders, the
constant wars, and the martial display fed sentiment and patriotism in the middle ages and down to modern times in the old world.

Conscience, one of sentiment's graver children, sent forth the Mayflower and its passengers, sustained them in the struggle for existence, and finally fought and won the War for Independence. What but sentiment was the cry "No taxation without representation," when taxation was really no hardship, two farthings a pound on tea? Patriotism was born of the struggle, and, striking deep root into the hearts of the people, steered them safely through the days of constitution-building and uncertainty. Firmly fixed at the helm, it guided the frail vessel during the first years of experiment, watched with sleepless eye to save it from the rocks of French anger and British jealousy, and then seemed to rest. But it was only seeming; the spirit was and is alive to-day.

In times of peace, and God grant they may never end, there is but very little in every-day life in America to stimulate patriotism. There are no frequent military displays, no grand mountings or stately ceremonials where picked household troops teach the object lesson of military prowess to the young and the ignorant, as there are in England and Continental Europe. Forts and military posts are so few, and generally located in such sparsely settled regions, that they teach no lesson. On our streets a military uniform is a rarity, and what is left to teach patriotism but the flag? But the flag is merely a beautiful bit of bunting unless surrounded by a sentiment. Its bright colors catch the eye of childhood, and it is the plaything of the tow-headed urchin, but when he grows older and goes to school he forgets it. As he struggles through the weary waste of dates that represents American History in most of our schools, the flag has no significance unless he is taught its meaning, and thanks to a noble sentiment he is taught it now-a-days. Few public movements have been quieter and less ostentatious or have achieved such results as that which led to the custom of flag exercises in the public schools. Where three years ago not one school-house in twenty had a flag staff, now nearly all have at least one, and what is more, a flag hoisted on it. The exercises are too familiar and too similar
in all parts of the country to need reproduction here. They are doing a good work and already it is bearing fruit. Even in cosmopolitan New York, where every civilized language finds voice, the seed is taking root. This was splendidly exemplified in the decoration of the city in the Columbian Celebration of October 10th, 11th and 12th. Never before has the city seen so many flags. The decorations for the Washington Centennial were very beautiful and there seemed to be flags everywhere, but the number then was trifling to those more recently used, and it was significant that in the tenement-house districts of the east and west side the flag principally blossomed. From the windows of squalid homes a mile from the route of the great parade, thousands of flags were displayed. They were tiny little things, many of them the size of the palm of one's hand, but there were literally hundreds of thousands of them. They hung in ropes or fluttered in clusters from cornice to street, and even on the clothes-lines in the narrow back yards. No other form of decoration seemed to find favor. Even in the Italian districts, which on such an occasion, might readily have been excused for flourishing in Columbus's honor the red, green and white flag of Italy, the Stars and Stripes were everywhere. These same districts were, in the Washington Centennial, practically bare of decoration. What made the difference? Was it not the flag exercises of the schools?

The teaching of the school exercise is excellent. It familiarizes the pupils with the flag and teaches them to respect it. But does it arouse the sentiment that brings forth patriotism and the best of civic virtues?

The favorite idea of the fathers was that the United States formed a new constellation, and the thirteen stars were placed on a blue field to typify the blue vault of heaven. James Rodman Drake, in his beautiful poem "The American Flag," written at that time, brings out the feeling in the opening lines:

"When freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night
And set the Stars of Glory there."
Innumerable poems of the period, now long forgotten, as are their authors, touched upon the same idea. Indeed it was the favorite one of a people glowing with the fire of patriotic achievement. The same pretty sentiment was once, so the story runs, put to a most practical use with excellent results. At the period before the round shot of the Constitution, under the gallant Preble, and the terror of Decatur's name and prowess, had brought the Bey of Tripoli to terms, the United States in common with the other civilized powers of the earth paid tribute to the Barbary pirates for permission to trade unmolested on the Mediterranean. In the old frigate George Washington, Captain William O. Bainbridge, afterwards Commodore and Commander of "Old Ironsides" when she captured the "Java," was sent to Tripoli to pay the tribute. Under some pretext the Bey induced Bainbridge to bring his ship inside the harbor mole where she was directly under the two hundred and odd guns mounted in the batteries. Once there, the Bey demanded that Bainbridge should lend him the vessel to convey his own tribute to the Sultan. Furious at the insolence of the demand, but overpowered, Bainbridge consented, and soon saw the George Washington's deck crowded with pilgrims on their way to Mecca, and a number of caged animals intended by the Bey as presents to the Sultan. Arriving at the Dardanelles, Bainbridge knew the forts would refuse him passage to Constantinople; so resorted to stratagem. When opposite the forts, the George Washington pretended to furl sail and began firing a salute. Punctilliously the forts replied gun for gun, and, hidden by the cloud of smoke thus raised, Bainbridge suddenly spread all sail, slipped through the strait, and reached Constantinople safely. When Bainbridge delivered the letters of the Bey and the tribute, the Sultan asked about his country and his flag, having never heard of either. Then sentiment stood the brave officer in good stead. Dilating upon the new constellation that had appeared in the western world, he pointed out that the stars of the Union and the crescent of the Ottoman Empire, alike denizens of the sky, should make the two countries friends. So happy was the augury, and so well put was the sailor's point, that he secured a firman from the Sultan, granting him and his vessel immunity from further degrading service.
Armed with this, he sailed to Tripoli to secure some guns, of which the Bey had robbed him to insure his return. The Tripolitan despot wished to detain him, but trembled at the Sultan's firman, and, at Bainbridge's request, released, and permitted him to carry away, a number of sailors held in prison for ransom. American history is replete with incidents teaching the same lesson.

Cultivate sentiment in a child or man, open his eyes to see the good land he lives in, and patriotism follows as a natural consequence. But the childish or untrained mind, for they are the same in their weakness, must have something tangible to fix its sentiment, its patriotism, upon. The story of Lexington is but a dead tale to the undeveloped mind without illustration, without some material thing to hang it upon. Show such an one a broken sword or battered flint-lock musket and tell him that its owner lay behind the stone wall on the country road that April day, or stood firm at the bridge, and see the difference. It is what his understanding asks for. He can appreciate the struggle now. Every dent and scar is eloquent with tales of bravery and patriotism. The old, worn out, obsolete weapon with its memories and associations is like a magician's wand in its potency to arouse. Show him a shred of bunting and tell him it is from the flag under which "Old Hickory" and his men drove back Wellington's veterans at New Orleans—recount to him the battle in the plainest language—and the rag of bunting becomes a banner to be followed bravely, whate'er betide. Show him the stars and stripes floating broadly against the blue sky; not here and there upon a post office, or public building, but everywhere—upon stores, dwellings, churches, lovingly draped over the portrait of some gallant soul who loved it in life and gave his heart's blood for it in death. Do this, and he will see that the flag means something.

Thanks to awakening national shame, patriotic eyes are not now so often shocked by the sight of flags desecrated by advertisements. Some years ago a flag whose white stripes were lettered with the praises of some quack medicine, or real estate dealer's name, was unfortunately a common sight. But sentiment has been awakened, and this disgrace has been almost stopped. Here and there one still finds a miserable little soul,
so eager for the dollar that even his country’s flag is not sacred, and he uses it for his petty ends. Not alone in times of war and stress does the true heart find opportunity to show its love for the flag; in every-day life they crop up. There is a brave woman in a little town in Southern Indiana whose name should be written in letters of gold on every patriot’s memory. It is Emma Connors. Her every-day life brought to her hand the duties of a school teacher, and she performed them well. Not content with merely teaching her pupils the three R’s, she determined to give an object lesson in patriotism. To that end she had a flag pole erected in front of the little cross roads school house, and on it raised every morning the Stars and Stripes. That portion of Indiana has been disgraced by the doings of the “White Caps,” and the same element that they sprang from determined that the flag pole must go, and, accordingly, one night it was cut down. The plucky little patriot raised it again, and again it fell. But that was the last time, for after she had it raised once more the school marm taught school with a repeating rifle beside her desk ready to defend her country’s flag. At night she sat in her window across the road with the rifle on the window sill, and the “White Caps” concluded to let the pole stand. The story got abroad. Shame dyed the faces of the respectable citizens of the neighborhood, that such things should be, and the girl’s patriotism fired their hearts. They met in mass meeting and denounced those who would have kept the Stars and Stripes from floating over the school house, and presented to the plucky girl a beautiful silken flag.

The story reads like those usually found between yellow covers, but it rings true to the patriot’s ear. Try its effect on a boy or an uneducated, untrained man. Dwell upon the brave young girl left alone with her courage and her patriotism to protect the flag. Paint for him her picture, seated by her window with eyes fixed on the flag waving there under the stars, ready rifle in hand, to obey an injunction now historic: “If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.” Let him think of her, a woman, sitting there with sleepless eyes watching the country’s flag. Try it, and see his color rise and his eye flash, and know that sentiment has lighted the fire of patriotism. Tell that story to a
boy or man who is worthy either name, and he would do the same himself, that is, while under the influence of the recital. But why allow that influence to die? Show him the flag at every turn, in every place of honor and prominence, and the lesson in patriotism will be the stronger and sink the deeper for the sight. Of course the effect will wear away if not reinforced, nevertheless the good seed sowed by such an action and its telling is never entirely lost, and some day under the right circumstances, will spring up and bear the good fruit of patriotic feeling and doing.

One more incident that shows how sentiment and the flag are united. When President Harrison was at Newport on one of his trips a year or two ago one of the war ships in the harbor exhibited its electric search light in his honor. The night was dark and the bar of light, skipping from place to place, seemed to produce shape and color wherever it rested, with almost mysterious quickness. Suddenly the light rested upon a flag that floated high against the sky at the masthead of a vessel in the harbor. The effect of the search light, on account of its suddenness and the blackness which surrounds its focused rays, is as if the object seen were suspended between heaven and earth against the background of space. So it was with the flag. Not even the supporting mast was seen. Only the flag floating there in the heavens, the coloring of every star and stripe clear and distinct. Then it disappeared as it had come, as if by magic. The impression on the beholders was startling. All were thrilled. They felt as Constantine might have felt in beholding the cross of victory in the skies. It was a happy omen. President Harrison was much impressed and told the incident in one of his speeches a few days later. The telegraph and the newspapers spread it from one end of the country to the other with patriotic comments. The ring of sentiment was in it. Otherwise it was the most commonplace of occurrences. Pictures drawn from descriptions were published and the whole incident served to show how dear to the American heart is the flag when attention is called to it.

Let the flag be with us always. Don't put it away for Independence Day and other holidays. The glory and honor that it stands for are with us every day, and why not their symbol? Louis T. Golding.
Glad New Year now ringing out a welcome on the frosty air,  
Harbinger of life's own gladness, full of sunshine bright and fair.  
Sweet New Year that holds us thrall-bound in the fetters of thy will,  
Promising so much to charm, while leading on our footsteps, still!  
Bright New Year—whose spell is olden as the days of Pharaoh grand;  
Dear New Year—whose ties unfold us, journeying in a foreign land.  
Grave New Year—for touched with sadness, aye, perhaps with bitter grief,  
Comes thy round of hours and moments where the light is all too brief;  
Blest New Year! because He sendeth here, alike, the storm or calm;  
Meting out to each a measure of His sacred cross or palm!  
Make us still more pure, more noble, ere the months in measure go  
To this Year's own fair, sweet burial, as the tides of memory flow.  
Give us of thy joy or sorrow, give us of thy mirth or pain;  
Give us strength to tread the pathway that may not be ours again.  
Till, when years and Time are ended, and earth's fleeting show is o'er,  
Death and pain and idle pleasure hold us bond-slaves here, no more!  

Washington, D. C., 1893.  

MARIAN LONGFELLOW MORRIS.
Lore Summer Eson Leom.

REGENT OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
Among the pioneer settlers of New England were four families subsequently prominent in colonial and revolutionary affairs of peace and war. The head of one of these was William Denison, born in England, 1586, who landed with the Winthrops in Massachusetts from the ship Lyon, 1631, with his wife, Margaret, three sons, Daniel, Edward and George, and their tutor, John Eliot, later translator of the Bible into the Indian dialect. The youngest son, George, during the Cromwellian wars, returned to England and fought under the standard of the Lord Protector against King Charles, at the battle of Naseby, June 14, 1645, where he was wounded. Having been nursed through his wounds at the house of John Borodel, Gent., by his daughter Anne, the Cromwellian soldier married her and returned with his wife to America, where, to use the words of Miss Calkins' history of New London, he "became the Miles Standish of the settlement, but was a greater and more brilliant soldier." He died at Hartford in 1694 while attending the sessions of the Colonial Assembly. Robert Denison, 1749-1820, third in descent from the Cromwellian soldier, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Keim, was one of the first men who marched from the Connecticut towns "for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm," 1775, in Capt. Joseph Jewett's company. He subsequently served in Tenth Company, 6th Reg't, Col. Samuel Holden Parsons, May 11, to December 19, 1775, and later in Capt. Samuel Mathews' company, stationed at Ft. Trumbull, Conn., July, 1776. He was sergeant in command of a detachment of two sergeants, two corporals, and sixteen men on special duty in the region which five years later was the scene of the traitor Arnold's marauding expedition into Connecticut.

There were forty of his kinsmen of the same family name who fought in the Continental Forces. Four suffered on the prison-ships of Wallabout Bay, and Col. Nathan Denison of
the same generation and ancestral line commanded the left wing of the Patriot forces in the battle which preceded the Wyoming Massacre, in Pennsylvania, July 3, 1778.

There landed from the Mayflower, at Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, 1620, "Peter Brown, carpenter." His descendant, Peter Brown, shipmaster, of Stonington, Conn., and lessee of Fisher's Island from the Winthrops, holding under patent from the king, great-grandfather of Mrs. Keim, in the maternal line, served August 10 to December 18, 1775, in Capt. Abel Spicer's Tenth Company, Connecticut Regiment. He subsequently served in the Connecticut Navy. He commanded a brig, and in 1781 captured the British ship Helen, the most valuable ship brought into New London. In its cargo was the gold for the pay of the British troops, satins, brocades and velvets for the dress uniforms of the officers and Loyalists and their families, and other merchandise and munitions of war. It is an interesting fact that a majority of the crew were relatives by blood or marriage.

This notable exploit in the long list of depredations upon British commerce by the Connecticut Navy and privateers was the immediate cause of the Arnold expedition against New London, in September, 1781, which culminated in the desperate battle and massacre at Fort Griswold and the burning of Groton.

The wife of this brave and daring sea captain was Mary Eliot, descended from the famous Indian Missionary, and the third ascendant from Mrs. Keim in the maternal line.

The name of Sumner also figures conspicuously in the chronicles of ancient and modern transactions worthy of historic perpetuation. The son of Roger Sumner, husbandman of Bicesler, Oxfordshire, England, William, left the ancestral home for the new world, where he landed in 1636, settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and became a man of high official service. Among the sixth in descent through George, son of William the Colonist, was John Sumner, of Ashfordtown (1736-1804), a captain in the Continental Army, from Connecticut, War of the American Revolution.

Pamela Sumner, daughter of Benjamin (1764-1808), son of the Revolutionary Patriot, was the paternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch.
The daughter of Benjamin and Maria Sumner Vinton, still living in 1892, at New London, Connecticut, at the advanced age of 89 years, says of her father, Mrs. Keim's great-grandfather, that although very young he was carried to England during the Revolution and held one year in the Tower of London, as a hostage for a British officer. While in captivity he carved with a pen knife a busk board of oak, which upon his release and return to America he presented to his sister who gave it to Ruth Palmer, whom he married in 1789. This valuable and curious relic is in the possession of Mrs. Keim, and is an exceptionally fine piece of carving.

The family roll of honor in the Revolution contains the names of eighteen heroes in the three collateral lines of Sumner descent from the colonist, some of whom belong to that of Mrs. Keim, including also Robert, the son of her fighting ancestor Captain John.

Lieut. Col. John Sumner, of Middletown, Connecticut, (1735), a first cousin of Captain John, enlisted as a private in Capt. Johnson's Company, March, 1776, became Major of Motts Battalion, Connecticut line, in Jan., 1777, and Lieut. Col., Fourth Connecticut line, in April, same year; he served with his command under Washington in the campaigns and battles in Pennsylvania in 1777, wintered at Valley Forge, was wounded at Monmouth, and continued in active duty in New Jersey and New York until January 1, 1781, when he retired from the service. He was one of the members of the Connecticut Cincinnati Society.

Mrs. Keim's paternal great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Owen, born 1761, at Ashford, Connecticut, fourth descendant from Samuel and Priscilla Belcher Owen, who came to America from Wales in 1685, with their son Josiah, and settled first in Massachusetts and later in Rhode Island, was a captain in the Windham County, Connecticut, militia.

The sixth line of Mrs. Keim's Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, the Palmers, descended from Walter, the settler in the Endicott colony, through Ruth Palmer, her great-grandmother, were also distinguished for patriotic service in the Revolution. Dr. Joseph Palmer, the father of Ruth, above, served as a surgeon in the Continental forces. At the outbreak of the Revo-
olution he was captain of a company from Voluntown for the relief of Boston during the Lexington alarm.

Mrs. Jane Amelia Owen Keim was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and educated in the public schools of her native city, graduating in 1862, from the High School, formerly the Latin Grammar School, founded in 1636, the second oldest institution of the kind in America. She took a higher course of two years at East Greenwich Seminary, on Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. She engaged immediately in charitable work in the city of her birth, teaching seven years in the Sixth Ward Evening School, and was active in City Mission, Sunday and Sewing Schools. She also organized, with Miss Fannie Smith, authoress, pianist and lecturer, and conducted for some years, a "Boys' Reading Room," and "Sixth Ward Temperance Society," out of which initial movement sprung the "Union for Home Work," a notable charity in Hartford today.

Mrs. Keim has the gratification of knowing that many boys taught by her in charity have become men of prosperous business in several States.

On June 25, 1872, she became the wife of DeB. Randolph Keim, of Edgemount, Reading, Pennsylvania, author and Washington correspondent. They spent six months in foreign travel. They visited the localities associated with their ancestral families, and nearly all the countries of Europe, extending their journey to Nijni Novgorvoda, on the Volga.

Mrs. Keim resides in Washington during the official season, and the remainder of the year at "Edgemount," Reading, Pennsylvania, making semi-annual visits to her native State, where she continues her family interests and associations.

It was upon the personal invitation and an application signed by the late Mrs. Harrison, first President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that Mrs. Keim became a member of the National Organization and Regent for her native State, the latter subsequently confirmed by the Continental Congress of the Daughters at Washington February 22, 1892. Mrs. Keim during the past year has made two extended tours through Connecticut, visiting, establishing and organizing new Chapters. An account of her successful work will appear in her annual report.

S. M. H.
In these days while honors are being paid to great discoverers, and the name of Columbus inspires enthusiasm, we must not forget Captain Hendrich Hudson, a navigator, sent from Holland to find a north-west passage to the East Indies. He coasted the shores of North America until he reached Manhattan Island, where New York now stands; sailing up the beautiful river he took possession of the country in the name of the Holland Government, and called it "New Netherlands."

The Dutch built a fort where Albany now stands, calling it Fort Orange, and the town of New Amsterdam was built on Manhattan Island, (1610). How this new Colony flourished under Dutch Governors and was finally conquered by the English in the name of the Duke of York, brother of Charles the Second, is all told in the "History of New York" by Washington Irving. The wit and humor of this charming writer invests the dry details of history with all the fascination of romance and his "nom de plume" of "Knickerbocker," is now the pride and glory of old New York families.

The following sketch of a Holland gentleman, given in a letter of DeWitt Clinton, dated Western Region, 1820, will be read with interest. He describes meeting Judge Vandercamp and Col. Mappa at "Olden Barneveld." He says:

"When dinner was served, I sat down and enjoyed a treat worthy to be compared to the Symposium of Plato. I found these venerable friends were emigrants from Holland, that they were men of highly cultivated minds and polished manners, that they enjoyed

"an elegant sufficiency, content,
Refinement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Ease, and alternate labor, useful life,
Professing virtue, and approving Heaven."

"The elder of these men had received the best education which Holland could afford."
"He was brought up a clergyman, and at the commencement of the American Revolution, he became its enthusiastic and energetic advocate. In the struggles which afterwards took place in his own country, he sided with the patriots.

"His friend held a high military office during that commotion, and writes with the frankness of the soldier, with the erudition of a scholar, and the refinement of a gentleman. I was penetrated with the most profound respect when I witnessed the varied and extreme acquirements of Judge Vander Kemp.

"He is a perfect master of all the Greek and Roman authors; skilled in Hebrew, the Syriac and other Oriental languages. With the German and French he is perfectly acquainted. His mind is a great and inexhaustable storehouse of knowledge, and I could perceive no deficiency, except in his not being perfectly acquainted with the modern discoveries in natural science, owing to his sequestered life. He corresponds with learned men in Europe and America, and I am happy to understand that his merits are appreciated by some of the first men in this country. He is now employed by the State of New York in translating its Dutch records.*

"Thus in a secluded unassuming village I have discovered the most learned man in America, cultivating like our first parent, his beautiful and spacious garden, with his own hands, cultivating literature and science, cultivating the virtues which adorn the fireside and the altar, cultivating the esteem of the wise and the good, and blessing with the radiations of his illumined and highly gifted mind, all who enjoy his conversation and who are honored by his correspondence."

The memory of Miss Sophia Mappa and Miss Bertha Vander Kemp is still preserved. Their unassuming goodness and gentle ways endeared them to many friends, and the charming hospitality, so well remembered at their homes, received an added grace from these daughters of the Holland gentlemen.

Extract of a letter from Judge Adrean Vander Kemp—1792—Whitesborough, New York:

"I hesitated whether to take a sloop to Albany, then a wagon to Schenectady, and so ascend the Mohawk in a batteau,

*This work was most ably continued by the late Dr. O'Calahan, in that valuable series, the Documentary History of New York.
or at once on horseback to Fort Stanwix. Since 1773, when I asked my dismission from the Dutch Cavalry, I had not rode a horse, except in 1778, from Alexandria to Mount Vernon—when I visited General Washington. This was a journey of nearly two hundred miles, but I was resolved. My good neighbor provided me with the accoutrements of a Cavalier. I took one of my own horses and proceeded slowly on. *

At nine miles from Fort Schuyler I crossed the Mohawk river for the last time, reached Whitesborough about evening, and stopped at the house of Judge White, the Father of this flourishing settlement, to whom and Mr. Jonas Platt, His Excellency Governor George Clinton had favored me with letters of introduction. Judge White was about sixty years old, of middle stature and of a comely countenance. He enjoys the exquisite gratification of being the creator of his own fortune, and placing all his children in an independent situation. Judge White lived in Connecticut. He moved to this place in 1785, with his five sons, built a log house and barn. In 1788 he constructed a saw and grist mill. In five years he built a convenient frame house, and is now encircled by a number of respectable families, among whom is Mr. Jonas Platt, son of Zephaniah Platt, of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Platt married Helen Livingston, a sister of the eminent divine, Doctor John Livingston, who was educated at the Holland Universities.

"I deem the acquaintance of this young man a real acquisition, for which I am again indebted to our friend George Clinton. I have often, indeed, been surprised with admiration at his knowledge of men, which is a distinguishing trait of his character, and, in my opinion, the chief means of his political success. His Excellency had a high opinion of young Platt, and spoke of him in the most flattering terms. This prompted me to observe him, and I was not disappointed. If ever thou art favored with a similar opportunity, thou wilt respect and love him also. So much ingenuousness and modesty without bashfulness, such a comprehensive mind, such an intuitive, solid judgment, all this combined, showing him the man who, sooner or later, must become the pride of the Bar, the glory of the Bench, and a chief ornament of our State, so that I consider his present position as Clerk of the Court, not
as a reward, but as a temporary station in which he is to hoard up more intellectual treasures, to develop these before his fellow citizens and become a source of pride to his aged and revered patron. The society here is pleasing—so is the situation of the little village. The roads are daily improving. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston came in their own carriage in four days from Po'keepsie to Whitesboro'. The number of inhabitants at the last census was 5,788, a stupendous number—within the circle of five years."

**Extract from Centennial Address of Hon. John F. Seymour, Trenton, New York, July 4, 1876.**

"In 1663 all the State of New York west of Schenectady was called 'Terra Incognita.' Though nominally governed by the Dutch, it was really under the domain and terror of the Indians. In 1775, a century later, the country was called Iroquois, the name of the Six Nations of Indians. In 1792, Judge Vanderkemp states that, during a journey on horseback, he found two hundred Indians of the Oneida Tribe at Whites-town, and on his arrival at Oneida Lake met Chief Justice Lansing of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General of the State, Morgan Lewis, camping out on their way to court.

"In 1758 a fort named Schuyler (after Peter Schuyler) was built, where Utica now stands, to protect a fording place on the Mohawk River.

"In 1784, according to the annals of Oneida County, there was no white man's dwelling-house between Fort Stanwix and Fort Schuyler. In that year Hugh White came from Middletown, Connecticut, and built the first house erected in Whitesboro. On his way up the Mohawk River he found some unoccupied farms, and not far east of the site of Utica, the blackened remains of burned dwellings destroyed by the Indians.

"In 1793, Gerrit Boon, of Holland, was first settler of Trenton, New York, marking forest trees for a future road from Fort Schuyler. He pitched his tent in this sheltered valley, where two creeks came together. He called the place Olden Barneveld in memory of John, of Olden Barneveld, Holland, of whom Motley speaks as the foremost statesman of the Netherlands."
Gerrit Boon was agent of the Holland Land Company, which at one time owned 5,000,000 acres in this country.

"Col. Adam G. Moppa and his family followed Boon from Holland to America, and became Boon's successor as agent of the Holland Land Company. A year after, Francis Adrian Vander Kemp, of Holland, came here to reside. These two men were almost inseparable in their lives and fortunes. William Miller came from Schaghticoke to Trenton in 1793. There were then but three log houses in what is now Utica. In 1796 he bought and took the deeds of two tracts of land, about two hundred acres, now the town of Trenton, Herkimer County. The original deeds were signed by Gerrit Boon, Herman LeRoy and William Bayard, acknowledged before Arthur Breeze, Master in Chancery, and recorded by Jonas Platt, County Clerk, 1791."

Anna Platt.
LOVE'S CAPRICE.

The stars are laughing, Love, to-night!
And all the earth is silvery white,
As shines each twinkling ray of light.
Coy Cupid with his fatal dart
Is smiling at my beating heart.
The stars, to-night, are laughing, Love!

To-night, O Love! the sad stars weep,
While silence wraps the world in sleep,
And o'er my heart dear memories creep.
Alone I sit and dream and dream,
And weary, wait for Dawn's first beam.
To-night the stars are weeping, Love!

BELLE WARD.
HOUSE IN WHICH JEFFERSON WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—PHILADELPHIA.
The Jeffersons were amongst the first settlers in Virginia, their name appearing among the deputies chosen for the House of Burgesses, the first representative assembly convened on this side of the water, which met in Jamestown in 1619.

From that time they were prominent in the affairs of the Colony.

Peter Jefferson, the father, was a man of great strength of character and mind, as was also the mother, and those of us who believe in the laws of heredity, may see that Jefferson had a right to stand in the front ranks of the country.

Peter Jefferson was the most intimate friend of William Randolph, whose grandson afterwards married Jefferson's oldest daughter Martha, and my own great-grandmother. I have in my possession an attested copy of a deed by which, "in consideration of a bowl of Peter Wedderbourne's best Arrack Punch," Randolph transferred to Jefferson 200 acres of land containing a building site, the latter not having one that he considered as suitable on his possessions.

There he built a house on a beautiful hill, of easy access, and in full view of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and overlooking a broad expanse of country in the opposite direction. This place he called "Shadwell," in memory of the part of London in which his wife was born, then a most respectable quarter of the town, now the recognized abode of thieves, where no decent man trusts himself unless guarded by the police.

This house was Thomas Jefferson's birth-place, and was entirely destroyed by fire in 1770. It was afterwards rebuilt on a different site by the husband of one of his great-granddaughters. There are still standing one or two trees of an avenue planted by Thomas Jefferson on his twenty-first birthday.

Jefferson lived at Monticello from the time the home at Shadwell was destroyed, which was not very long before
his happy married life commenced, and ended only after a long life spent in his country’s service, thereby sacrificing all of his worldly interests, leaving to his family only his great name and the hallowed acre of ground where he was laid to rest. This spot has continued to reclaim up to this time many of his descendants, young and old, and will, I suppose, continue to do so for years to come.

This cemetery was commenced by an agreement between Jefferson and his brother-in-law, Dabney Carr, that he who should die first should be buried near an oak tree on the mountain side, under the shade of whose kindly branches they had often rested after long rambling walks; the grand mountains in the distance and the quiet peaceful country stretched between suggested the place as a suitable one for the purpose. Thus commenced a private burying ground, one of those sad mistakes that so many of our Virginia ancestors were guilty of, for the gratification of a sentiment entailing on their descendants what must be always a distress and annoyance, as in this case, where the spot of ground that is most sacred is isolated and surrounded by the land of an alien.

Carr died during an absence of Jefferson from home, and when the latter returned he found his friend already buried at Shadwell, and at once had him removed to the spot they had agreed upon.

When Jefferson himself died, his grandson and executor laid him by his friend. Years after, the Government of Virginia requested that he might be removed to Richmond; but Colonel Randolph declined, saying that he thought it right to abide by the wishes of his grandfather.

Jefferson and his wife were peculiarly sympathetic in their tastes, both being highly educated, and each an accomplished musician. There is a family tradition that the young widow (she was only twenty-three) being much admired, had several suitors, two of whom met accidentally in the hall of the lady’s home, intending each to take this opportunity of addressing her, when they heard the sound of love songs, from the parlor, and recognized the voices of Jefferson and his fiancé. Knowing what this meant, they looked at each other and took up their hats and departed. The Marquis de Chatilleux has described
to us life at Monticello under Mrs. Jefferson; how beautiful she was, and how agreeable; but even then she was failing, and her husband was kept at home by her ill health.

During this time he was Governor of Virginia, and the British being in possession of the seat of government, the legislature met at Charlottesville. Tarleton determined to capture them all, Governor and legislature included, and made a raid for that purpose.

Having first sent Mrs. Jefferson and the children ahead of him, in his carriage, Jefferson went on the adjoining mountain with his spy glass to watch the town for the advance of the enemy. He kept his horse in readiness, but for some time saw nothing of the red coats, and decided to return home. Accidentally he dropped his cane and turning back caught sight of them, and got on his horse and escaped without difficulty. This was in 1781, and when Mrs. Jefferson returned from this absence, it was to sink rapidly, and in four months she died. Mr. Jefferson was her untiring nurse, and his grief was excessive. Eye witnesses have left us most pathetic accounts of this.

His married life lasted only ten years, and for forty-four years he lived a widower. Her death was his country's gain, as he had promised not to re-enter public life while she lived.

Soon after being appointed to succeed Franklin at the court of France, he went to Paris, taking with him Martha, then just entering her teens. She went first to a convent, and then, when her father withdrew her, she went for some months into society in Paris, where she met her future husband, Mr. Randolph, who had just finished his education at Edinburgh, and was on his way home.

They tell how she was commanded once to an entertainment at Versailles, but that day was spent with a violent sick headache, and thus she missed her only opportunity of personal contact with Marie Antoinette. Soon after Mr. Jefferson's return from France, Martha married, and her children made a new era in the happy home-life at Monticello.

Mr. Jefferson, himself, directed the education of his daughters, and Mrs. Randolph was a highly-cultivated woman. He was
not so successful with Maria, who was extremely beautiful and amiable, but who did not care for self-improvement.

Mrs. Randolph educated her own daughters, unaided, and her sons until they were sent away to school, giving to each a taste for self-culture that never left them during their long lives. They lived at Monticello, and most of their pleasures were enhanced by the participation of their grandfather, to whom they bore an affection that was almost adoration. I have seen these ladies after they had been residents of Albemarle fifty years, come back to Monticello as a Mecca. Mrs. Trist, one of Mrs. Randolph's daughters, after she became too infirm to go to the place itself, would come to the nearest home where some nieces live and sit for hours on a hillside, where she could look into the columns of the porch. This love did not grow out of the man's greatness; they had very little pride of that kind in him. It came from the loveliness of his character, his unselfishness and constant thought for others, which endeared him to all who knew him. His grandson, in his last illness, had his bed moved so that his dying eyes might rest on the home he loved so well, and we, his children, have learned from him a tenderness for Mr. Jefferson's memory that is rare for a man to receive from his descendants in the fourth generation.

His slaves had a very great love for him, and the old ones would tell how, when he returned from Europe, the overseer told them that he was expected with his daughters, at a certain day, and the whole force met them at Shadwell, took the four horses from the coach and drew it themselves, the remaining three miles. No wonder that the negroes loved him; he was always just and kind in his dealings with them, and unfailingly polite to the lowest of them.

Once when his grandson, Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph, was a boy of sixteen, he was crossing the Rivanna with his grandfather at what is known as Secretary's Ford, where an old negro passed them, and as he did so, he spoke to the gentlemen. Mr. Jefferson returned his salutation; his grandson did not, and met with the characteristic rebuke, "Jefferson, if I were you, I would not allow a negro to be more of a gentleman than I, myself."
Mr. Jefferson went each day the rounds of his workshops, at eleven o’clock. One day he had company and was delayed so late that Johnny Hemings, the carpenter, decided he would have a nap, so he laid on the work bench and fell asleep. Soon after he heard Mr. Jefferson come in and tip-toe out so as not to wake him. Johnny got up and said he did the biggest day’s work he had done for many a day.

Man of science and literature as he was, tradition has brought down to us many instances of his ability to use carpenter’s tools, and there are still existing pieces of furniture made by his workmen after his plans and under his own superintendence, with many contrivances to make them more convenient for useful purposes.

We have a writing-table that has on either side little leaves on which can rest books for reference when needful, or can be folded unsuspected under the table. One other piece of furniture of his contrivance is now in possession of a descendant. It is a small mahogany cabinet about eighteen inches square, and four feet high, containing a succession of shelves, and movable on rollers. The statesmen of that day were in the habit of discussing matters of moment at the dinner table, and this piece of furniture was designed for a dumb waiter on which the wine after dinner could be placed. It stood at the right hand of the host who started it to the guest seated on that side of him, who passed it to his next neighbor, who did the same; and thus it went around, and they dispensed with the ears and tongues of the servants.

It was on such an occasion that Washington and Jefferson were both present, when the subject under discussion was the formation of an upper chamber in Congress. The former was against it, the latter for it, illustrating his meaning by pouring his coffee from his cup to his saucer saying: “It is thus that measures heated by debate are cooled by passing from one chamber to the other.” And history has proved him right.

In addition, he was quite an architect, and sent plans from abroad for the Capitol at Richmond. These the builders did not follow, and by this change marred very decidedly the beauty of the building. He planned the house at Monticello,
and it was built under his direction; while the building of the
University of Virginia was the delight of his old age. He
planned each building just as it stands now, except that he
intended each Professor to lecture in his own house, expecting
them to be unmarried men. When it was found that they
could not get single men the authorities added the lecture
rooms of the old buildings.

Those curved walls are of his design. They are only one
brick in thickness, and he calculated the exact curve that
would give them most strength. There is in existence a small
book that I have seen, which contains every item of expense
connected with the University: bricks, timber, laths, and
even the cost of the nails are set down with precision in his
own handwriting.

He carried the virtue of hospitality to a great excess;
strangers from all parts of the country would come to visit
him, and were always welcome.

Often fifty unexpected guests would dine and sleep. This
had its disadvantages and was one cause of his financial
troubles. In the last years of his life, he gave up the direc-
tion of his affairs to his oldest grandson, Col. Thomas J.
Randolph, who was also his executor, and who, when on
settling up the estate, he found $40,000 of debt above the
value of the estate, himself made up the amount by his own
exertions, and no one lost by Mr. Jefferson’s failure.

I cannot close this sketch better than by an extract from a
letter of Mrs. Francis Epps, to Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Ran-
dolph:

“I have ever felt cheered in my visits to Monticello by the
God-like benevolence and tranquility that shone in Mr. Jeffer-
sion’s countenance, voice and manner, and that hope-inspir-
ing patience, that mixture of tenderness, gentleness and
sprightliness for which my aunt was so remarkable. But alas!
that happiness is now fled! Those days gone forever.”

CORNELIA JEFFERSON TAYLOR.
HOME AND COUNTRY.

"HOME AND COUNTRY.

A SONG.

[Dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.]

Of home and country let us sing,
Daughters of America!
Thus love may speed on fleetest wing,
Daughters of America!
For home each voice with raptures ring,
To country loyal souls we bring,
Round both our purest thoughts may swing,
Daughters of America!

The homes for which our fathers fought,
Daughters of America!
So dearly with their blood were bought,
Daughters of America!
This story to our children taught,
Will power of tyrants bring to naught,
And here will liberty be sought,
Daughters of America!

Our country, fair Columbia, hail!
Daughters of America!
And pray her liberty ne'er fail,
Daughters of America!
Right onward in a prosperous gale,
She moves with strength and wide-spread sail,
While all th' oppressed cry Hail! all Hail!
Daughters of America!

Music: Maryland, my Maryland.

LYDIA LINN.
FRANCES WELLS SHEPARD.

Mrs. Shepard, Regent of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was born in Geneva, New York, June 8, 1849.

Her father, Charles B. Stuart, who died in 1881, was one of the prominent civil engineers of America, and as such was identified with many of the great railway and other public works of the country. He was elected State Engineer of New York in 1847, and in 1850 was appointed Engineer in Chief of the United States Navy, and under his superintendence the great dry dock of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was completed.

At the outbreak of civil war in 1861, he recruited and commanded the Fiftieth New York Regiment of Engineers, and served in the Army of the Potomac until broken health compelled him to retire.

Her mother was the youngest daughter of General Henry Wells of Pennsylvania, who was one of the leaders for many years in the political and social life of Northern Pennsylvania.

She was educated in the schools of the Misses Bridge and the Misses Field, in Geneva, and of that of Miss Sylvanus Reed in New York, and at the age of nineteen, was married to Henry M. Shepard, now a Judge of the Illinois Appellate Court, and for the third term, President of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. During all her married life she has resided in Chicago, and is a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and an earnest worker in charitable effort. She is the mother of one daughter and four sons.

Under the Act of Congress providing for the appointment of a Woman's Board to promote the interests and work of women at the Columbian Exposition, she was appointed one of the two "Lady Managers" for the State of Illinois, and, by the act of the Legislature of Illinois, she was designated as one of the eight women from that State to supervise and control the expenditure of the sum of eighty thousand dollars appropriated
Helene McVey Army

REGENT OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
especially to show the progress, energy, and ability displayed in all branches of industry by the women of Illinois. In these lines of effort and research the work has broadened as she pursued it, and her capacity for seizing opportunities for fresh avenues of work in behalf of her sex has been demonstrated by her achievements.

When, two years ago, the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed, Mrs. Shepard was appointed Vice-Regent, and, at the last election, was chosen Regent. The Chicago Chapter has flourished wonderfully, and in its membership it now includes very many of the conspicuous women of Chicago.

In her Revolutionary Ancestry, Mrs. Shepard is singularly fortunate. Her claim to membership in our Society rests upon the active services of one great great great grandfather, three great great grandfathers, and two great grandfathers. Her great great grandfather, Judge Wadiah Yore, a native of Norwich, Connecticut, who had removed to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, recruited a company of men there in August, 1776, and marched them to Washington's Army headquarters in New Jersey, and was assigned to the Third Regiment "Connecticut Line," commanded by Colonel Samuel Wyllys. His commission as First Lieutenant bears date, January 1, 1777, and he served continuously in the Continental Army on the Hudson, and around New York, and in New Jersey until 1781.

In the Battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, in which he did not participate, three of his brothers and two of his brothers-in-law were slain and two other brothers were wounded. In Stone's "History of Wyoming," it is stated: "This case of the Gore family is certainly one of the most remarkable in the history of man. Rarely, indeed, if ever, in the progress of the most bloody conflicts has it happened before, or since, that a father and six (seven) sons have been engaged on the same battle field. Five corpses of a single family sleeping upon the cold bed of death together, upon the self-same night: What a price did that family pay for liberty!"

The mother of these slain sons, was Hannah Park, of Preston, Connecticut. In the History of "Early Times on the Susquehanna," it is related of her: "While the battle was
raging, and the women and children were placed in the Forty Fort for protection, Mrs. Gore, the anxious mother, was watching at the door of the fort to hear the first report that should arrive. She was told, by one who approached her, that three of her sons, Ralph, Silas and George, were slain, and John Murphy and Timothy Pierce, her two sons-in-law, were lying by them, all scalped, tomahawked and mangled corpses. Who can conceive the agony of this mother as she exclaimed: “Have I one son left?”

The aged father of Lieutenant Gore, Obadiah Gore, Senior, who was one of the Civil Magistrates for Westmoreland, as the Wyoming Valley was then called, acted with Colonel Denison and Dr. Austin in arranging the terms of capitulation to Colonel John Butler, the Commander of the British and Indian forces, the morning after the battle.

Another great great grandfather, Captain Simon Spalding, a native of Plainfield, Connecticut, who was one of the Connecticut Company to settle in the Wyoming Valley, enlisted at the outbreak of the war in one of the “Independent Companies,” commanded by Captain Samuel Ransom, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Company, August 26, 1776. The Company joined Washington’s Army in New Jersey, about January 1, 1777, on which date Spalding was promoted to a First Lieutenancy.

Lieutenant Spalding participated, with his Company, in the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and in the “affairs” of Millstone River and Bound Brook, the latter of which was one of great gallantry and brilliant service on the part of Spalding. A detachment under his command formed part of the devoted garrison at Fort Mifflin, Mud Island, Pennsylvania, in the determined attempt of Washington, after Germantown, to hold the Delaware, below Philadelphia. Being forced to abandon Mud Island, Spalding’s Command withdrew to Valley Forge, where the horrors of that camp were endured during the winter of 1777–78.

By Act of Congress, June 23, 1778, the Wyoming Companies were consolidated and placed under the command of Spalding, who was on the 24th of June, 1778, promoted to the captaincy, and thereafter were known as “Captain Spalding’s.
Independent Company." After the Battle of Wyoming, Captain Spalding's Company was transferred to the Susquehanna, and participated in the celebrated campaign against the Six Nations, in the Summer of 1779, under the command of General Sullivan.

Under the "formation" of the army, ordered by Congress, January 1st, 1781, Captain Spalding's company was united to the First Regiment, "Connecticut Line," and he served with that regiment in the movements about New York until January 1, 1783, when he retired, the war being substantially over. In the "Society of the Cincinnati," organized at the close of the war, Captain Spalding was a member from Connecticut. His son, John, Mrs. Shepard's great grandfather, although but a mere lad, served a considerable time as a private in his father's company.

Still another of Mrs. Shepard's great great grandfathers, Colonel Elizur Tolcott, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, rendered service in the War of the Revolution. When the war broke out he was colonel of a Troop of Horse, known as the Sixth Regiment of the Connecticut Militia, and served with the Continental forces on Long Island and around New York in command of his regiment; was in New York City with his command while the British army was marching in, and from thence was taken home sick, upon a litter.

Mrs. Shepard's great grandfather, George Welles, was a student in Yale College at the beginning of the war. At the time when the British cruisers were attacking points on Long Island Sound, the students at Yale organized volunteer companies, and George Welles was chosen captain. In the early part of 1776, when he was nineteen years old, he was enrolled as a private in the Second Company, commanded by Captain Abner Prior, in Colonel Erastus Wolcott's regiment, that formed a detachment that occupied Boston after the British evacuated the town. In pre-Revolutionary, or Colonial times, her ancestors were equally patriotic and active in the cause of America. One of her remote forefathers was Captain George Denison, of Connecticut, a conspicuous civil leader and member of the General Court, and one of the most daring soldiers of his time. He went back to England to serve in the Cromwellian wars, and
was wounded at the battle of Naseby. Returning again to this country, he served in all the Indian wars of his time, and participated in the Narragansett Swamp fight, in 1675. One historian says of him: "Our early history presents no character of bolder and more active spirit than Captain George Denison; he reminds us of the border men of Scotland."

Captain James Avery, another of Mrs. Shepard's remote progenitors, was a compatriot of Captain George Denison, and was greatly distinguished for his military services in a series of forays against the Narragansett Indians; and in the terrible swamp fight against the forces of King Philip, he commanded the Pequot Allies. In civil affairs he was equally prominent, and was a member of the General Court from 1658 to 1680.

Thomas Welles, another of Mrs. Shepard's remote grandfathers, was the first Treasurer of Connecticut, in 1637, and was Colonial Governor, in 1655 and 1658.

William Pynchon, one of the original settlers of the Colony of Massachusetts, and one of the Patentees of the Charter of Charles the First, to Massachusetts in 1629, and the founder of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1636, was another of Mrs. Shepard's remote grandfathers. Her line of descent is through his daughter Mary, the wife of Captain Holyoke, the heroine of "Bay Path," whose exquisite epitaph on the old stone in Springfield,

"Shee y't liyes here was while she stood
A very glory of womanhood,"

has attracted the footsteps of many pilgrims to New England.

Other names in the history of the affairs of Church and State in New England—Edwards, Goodwin, Pitkin, and Hollister, furnish ancestors for Mrs. Shepard in the Colonial period; but numerous and prominent as they are, it is not too much to say that in purity of conduct and sweetness of living, she of whom we are writing is a worthy descendant, and that in her life to-day she strives as devotedly as they did to exert an influence within her sphere for all that is good.

To conclude: the fact of what Mrs. Shepard is, is far more important than who she is,—genial, kindly enthusiastic, warmly a friend, and fearless in the expression of her convictions, she is one of the most sincere, admirable, amiable; and lovable of women.

M. S.
ANCESTRY.

Our ancestry, a gallant Christian race,
Patterns of every virtue, every grace.
—Cowper.

Alterations of surnames have obscured the truth of our pedigrees.
—Camden.

There may be, and there often is, a regard for ancestry, which nourishes a weak pride—but there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart.
—Daniel Webster.

ANCESTRY OF

EMMA WESTCOTT BULLOCK,
Chapter Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Bristol, Rhode Island.

My first American paternal ancestor was Stukeley Westcott, originally written Westcote; he was born in 1592.

The name Westcote appears early in the records of Devonshire, at Westcote, in the Parish of Marwood. Thomas Westcote, who, as Burke says, "was a gentleman anciently descended," married Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Sir Thomas Littleton, of Frankley, county of Worcestershire, Knight; but she, having large possessions and inheritances from her ancestors, de Luttleton, and from her mother, the daughter and co-heiress of Quatermain, and other ancestors, resolved to continue the honour of her name, and therefore provided, by Westcote's assent, before marriage, that the issue inheritable should be called by the name of Littleton, their other children and their descendants retaining the name of Westcote. Thomas Westcote was escheator of Worcestershire, twenty-ninth, Henry VI, and died in that reign, leaving by the heiress of Littleton four sons, Sir Thomas, Guido, Edmund, and Nicholas. Sir Thomas Westcote, alias Littleton, became one of the great law
luminaries of his country, and is immortalized by one work alone, his celebrated "Treatise on Tenures." He married Joan, widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd, of Ingestre, in the county of Stafford, and daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Burley, Knight, of Bromscroft Castle, in Shropshire, and of his wife, daughter of Richard, Lord Gray, of Wilton. Guido Westcote, second son of Sir Thomas, and Elizabeth, his wife, married Alice, daughter of Richard Grenville, of Gloucester, Esq.; son of William, son of Bartholomew, second son of Richard Grenville, of Stow, in Cornwall, and from him descended the Westcotes of Devon and Somerset. Nicholas Westcote married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Edmund Vernon, of Straffordshire, and was ancestor of the Westcotes of that county. Stukeley Westcott, in the maternal line, as his Christian name implies, was of the blood of the Stukeleys, an ancient family, the name first appearing in Huntingdonshire as early as Richard I. Richard Stukeley, a descendant, appears in Somersetshire, in 1414. His son Hugh, married Katherine, only daughter and heiress of John Affeton, of Affeton, by the daughter of Thomas Bratton, his wife. He removed to Devon, where he was known as Sir Hugh Stukeley, Knight (sheriff of Devon), twenty-seventh of Henry VI. For eleven generations the Affeton estates descended from father to son. Stukeley Westcott, being a younger son, did not inherit estates or rank. From his early manhood he led a religious life, but he did not conform to the "Established Church." This closed to him every avenue of preferment in his native land; so he resolved to depart for New England. He is found at Salem, Massachusetts, with his family of eight persons, as early as 1636. On account of religious persecutions, in 1638, he came with his wife and children to Providence, and joined his friend Roger Williams, a kindred spirit. Roger Williams names him as the first of the twelve donees to whom he gave equal shares with himself in the land he had previously purchased of the Indians, calling the twelve his "loving friends and neighbors."

In 1648, Stukeley Westcott removed from Providence to Shawomet. This territory is now known as Warwick, Rhode Island. Soon after his arrival at Shawomet, he with others founded the "Shawomet Baptist Church," known by that name.
to this day. He was twice chosen one of the "Governors Assistants," and six times chosen a Deputy to the "Colonial Assembly." He resided at Shawomet until the year before his death. On the 16th of March, 1676, the Indians in great force invaded the town, burning every house but one, and the defenceless settlers fled to the neighboring settlements for safety. Westcott took refuge at the home of his grandson, Doctor Caleb Arnold (the son of Governor Benedict and Damaris Wescott Arnold), at Portsmouth, on the island of Rhode Island, where early in January, 1677, he died, calling himself at that time in his will eighty-four years of age.

Stukeley Wescott was an earnest, thoughtful man, leading a pure life. His uprightness of character gained him the respect and confidence of the first settlers, both at Providence and Warwick. Firm and decided in his opinions, he had no controversies with those who differed from him. Persecuted in one place, he took refuge at another. But no considerations of personal ease or gain could induce him to abate one tittle from what he believed to be the truth. He hated bigotry and religious intolerance in all its forms. He thirsted for "soul liberty," and he found it at last, after many years, where Roger Williams had "planted the seed," on the banks of the Moshashuck.

Thirty bearing his surname are known to have borne arms in the ranks of the Colonists in the war for Independence.

It may be interesting to those of the Wescott blood, who may read this, to know that Damaris Wescott, daughter of Stukeley Wescott, and wife of Governor Benedict Arnold, is buried in the family burial ground of her husband, her grave being next south of his, near Pelham Street, Newport, on a lot three rods square, forever dedicated by Governor Benedict Arnold, as a family burial lot, lying between the residence of Ex-Governor Van Zant and the Aquidneck Hotel at Newport, and a few rods westerly from the old "mill." Benedict, the eldest son of Damaris (Wescott) Arnold, is buried in this lot, and on his grave stone is to-day distinctly legible, the scallop-shells, showing that he took, in part, his mother's arms.

Samuel Westcott, son of Jeremiah, married Freelove, daughter of Thomas and Dinah (Burden) Fenner, of Arthur and Mehitable (Waterman) Fenner. This Arthur Fenner was (by tradition) a Lieutenant in Oliver Cromwell’s army, and when the monarchy was restored, fled to America.

Benjamin Wescott, son of Samuel, married Mary, daughter of Silas and Christiana (Low) Carpenter, of Silas, Senior, and Sarah (Arnold) Carpenter, son of William and Elizabeth (Arnold) Carpenter. William Carpenter, was one of the twelve named in Roger Williams first deed; he was from Amesburg, Wiltshire, England.

James Wescott, son of Benjamin, married Martha, daughter of William and Lydia (Harris) Tillinghast of Philip and Martha (Holmes) Tillinghast, of Rev. Pardon, and Lydia (Tabor) Tillinghast. This Pardon Tillinghast, built at his own expense the first “meeting house” at Providence, and donated it to the first Baptist Church.

James Wescott, born in Providence, son of James, Senior, married Mary, daughter of Edward and Hannah Dewer.

Stephen Tillinghast Wescott, born in Providence, son of James, Junior, married, June 1827, Mary Smith, daughter of John and Ruth (Smith) Barker, and they were the parents of the writer.

The above John Barker, born in Freetown, Massachusetts, July, 24, 1773, was the son of Ebenezer Barker, who married Priscilla, daughter of Capt. John and Ruth (Sturtevant) Loring, of Plympton, Massachusetts, where she was born, Aug. 17, 1737. This Ebenezer was Lieutenant of the company raised to garrison the fort erected at the Gurnet, in the year 1776, by the towns of Plymouth; Kingston and Dupburg, and it is from this Ebenezer that the writer derives her eligibility as a Daughter of the American Revolution.

The above Ebenezer was a descendant of Robert Barker of Duxbury, who married Lucy Williams.

Mary Smith Barker, the wife of Stephen Tillinghast Wescott (the parents of the writer) was the granddaughter of Hon. Josiah Smith, the son of Rev. Thomas and Judith (Miller) Smith; he was born, 1738, in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, educated at Harvard College, and died April 4, 1803. He married
Mary Barker, who was born, 1740; died, 1813. Josiah Smith was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, during President Jefferson’s administration, and returning from Washington, during an adjournment, he was seized with small-pox in New York, and was buried in one of his own fields.

Rev. Thomas Smith, was born 1706, died 1788, graduated at Harvard College, in 1725, was father of the above Josiah Smith. He married Judith Miller, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Crosby) Miller; she was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Crosby. This Thomas was born in England, 1634, graduated at Harvard College, 1653, died in Boston, Massachusetts.

The above Josiah Miller, was son of John and Margaret (Winslow) Miller, who was the daughter of Josiah, Sr., and Margaret (Bourne) Winslow, youngest brother of Governor Edward Winslow, and uncle of Governor Josiah. (These two Josiah’s are often confounded, and in some histories the above Margaret Winslow, is called a daughter of Governor Josiah. This is a mistake; I have a copy of Josiah Winslow, Sr., will, given me from the Probate Office, Plymouth, and in it he makes a bequest to his grandchild, Hannah Miller.)

The above John Miller was the son of Rev. John and Lydia Miller, who came to New England in 1634, bringing wife Lydia, and son John. He was bred at Gonville and Cairs College, Cambridge, England, where he took his A. B. in 1627. Margaret Bourne, above named, was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bourne of Marshfield.

Joseph Smith, the father of Rev. Thomas Smith, was born 1667, died 1746; he married Ann Fuller, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Fuller; she was born 1670, died 1722.

Rev. John Smith, father of Joseph, married Susannah Hinckley, born in England, who was the daughter of Samuel Hinckley by wife Sarah; she was the sister of Governor Hinckley.

Samuel Fuller, father of above Ann, wife of Joseph Smith, was a Lieutenant in the Plymouth Colony forces in King Philip’s war, and was killed at Raehoboth, Massachusetts, March 25, 1676; wife, Mary.
Doctor Mathew Fuller, father of above Samuel, born in England, removed to Barnstable, 1652; a physician; appointed surgeon of the force of the Colony, 1673; died 1678; wife, Frances.

Edward Fuller, Plymouth, father of above Mathew, and brother of the famous Samuel, came with him in the Mayflower in 1620, with wife Ann, and son Samuel, leaving son Mathew on the other side; (he, the elder son, followed later). Edward Fuller died early the next year, as did his wife.

ANCESTRY OF
ANNETTE PETTIBONE LITTLE,
Member of the Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio.

John Pettibone of French extraction, supposed to be a Huguenot from Rochelle, France, came from England and was a proprietor in Windsor, Connecticut. In 1658, he was married at Windsor, Connecticut, to Sarah Eggleson in 1664. (See "Savage's Four Generations.") He removed to Weatogue, Simsbury, in 1669, locating on lands now in possession of some of his descendants.

Three of his sons graduated at Yale College. (See "Savage's Four Generations.")

Lands remained in the Pettibone family up to 1875 or 1880. John Pettibone died in 1713, July 15th.

NOTE BY ANNETTE PETTIBONE LITTLE.

The town of Simsbury was threatened by Indians in 1675, during King Philip's war, and the inhabitants fled to Windsor and Hartford. In their absence the Indians burned the town to the ground. About a year after, the most of the inhabitants returned, and I find John Pettibone's name with others petitioning the Assembly at Hartford to lessen the taxes on account of their losses. (See "History of Simsbury, Grandby and Canton.")

Note.—The names of John Pettibone and his sons appear often in these old records spelled John Pettibon, Samuel Pettibon.
As early as 1671, the town adopted measures to build a meeting house. All ecclesiastics were managed in town meetings. A controversy arose as to which side of the river it should be located on, east or west. Not being able to decide, they agreed to settle it by lot. The agreement as reduced to writing and placed upon the public records, stand as follows:

May Ye 7th, 1683.

Whereas there has been a difference arising amongst us concerning ye setting ye place of ye meeting house, that a settled peace may be obtained against us, to ye glory of God and comfort of ourselves and ours, we, whose names are under writtin, do so agree and appoint as soon as may be comfortably be obtained, a day solemnly to meet together in a solemn manner to cast lots for ye place where ye meeting house shall stand. The places nominated are two; at Hop Meadow, at ye place where ye Major pitched ye stake; the other place on ye lost side of ye river at ye nap at ye southerly end of Terry’s plain; southerly site of ye little springy place, where ye spring issue out of ye grund Neer against Samuel Penny’s land; and where ye providence of God cast it. So to sitt down contented, and that ye present bargain and building, indented with Thomas Barber shall stand, and ye buildings at ye towns charge to be transported and set up at ye place ye provided of God by lot shall cast it.

Signed by,

Joshua Holcomb.
Andrew Hillver.
John Pettibone, Senior.
And others.

Samuel Pettibone, the fourth child of John Pettibone, born September 7, 1672, married Judith Shepard. He was a farmer, and lived and died in Simsbury, Connecticut. Elected to General Assembly from Simsbury, 1733-34-38.

NOTE BY ANNETTE PETTIBONE LITTLE, FROM “HISTORY OF SIMSBURY, GRANBY AND CANTON.”

In 1724, there was another alarm from Indians, and a line of scouts was formed from Litchfield to Turkey Hills, thus surrounding Simsbury. Ten young men were selected from Simsbury as scouts. Among them, Samuel Pettibone, a son of John Pettibone. Granby was set off from Simsbury in 1786. It is known a block house was erected at this place to which the inhabitants resorted for safety. It stood on the ground now occupied by Mr. Charles Pettibone.
Samuel was one of the proprietors of the old copper mines of Granby, which, during the Revolution, were used as a prison for tories. Washington, in a letter to the Committee of Safety, in Simsbury, speaks of having such "atrocious villains as require a stronger place of confinement than could be found in his camp." These tories mostly escaped from the prison through the contrivance of their friends.

The agreement with the proprietors of the mines in 1705, for working the copper mines, was a tenth part to the town of which two-thirds thereof was to be given for the maintainance of an able schoolmaster in Simsbury, and the other third to the collegiate school, Yale College; the residue divided among the proprietors.

Governor Belcher, of Boston, in a letter dated 1735, addressed to John Humphry, Joseph, and Samuel Pettibone, as committee of proprietors who had called upon him for back rents, stated that he had disbursed upwards of fifteen thousand pounds. The original letter is in the possession of the descendants of John Humphry.

Johnathan Pettibone, the third child of Samuel, born in 1707, he lived in Simsbury, Connecticut, and married Martha Humphry. He was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War.

**NOTE BY ANNETTE PETTIBONE LITTLE, FROM "CONNETICUT IN THE REVOLUTION;" PAGE 49.**

I find Johnathan Pettibone, in Second Regiment, General Spencer's, 1775.

Regiment raised in first call for troops by the Legislature, April and May, 1775; Recruited mainly from present Middlesex County, marching by Companies to the camp around Boston. It took part at Roxbury, and served during the siege until expiration of term of service, December, 1775. Detachments of officers and men engaged at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, and in Arnold's Expedition, September and December, 1775. Regiment adopted as Continental, in July. Was reorganized for service in 1776, under General Wormley in 7 Companies, Ensign Johnathan Pettibone, of Simsbury, Connecticut; commissioned, May 1, discharged December 10, 1775; Captain of company; Able Pettibone; (page 107). Johnathan Pettibone, promoted
from Second to First Lieutenant, in Colonel Wylly’s Regiment, 1776, 22 Continental, Wylly’s Regiment of 1775; previously General Spencer’s, as reorganized for service in the Continental Army, for the year 1776. After the evacuation of Boston by the British, it marched under Washington to New York, by way of New London and the Sound, and remained in that vicinity from April to the close of the year, assisted in fortifying the city; ordered to the front, August 24.

Engaged in Battle of Long Island, August 27; retreat from New York, September 1; present with the army at White Plains; died at Rye, September 26, 1776; page 488. Eighteenth Regiment composed of companies from Simsbury—Colonel, Jonathan Pettibone; appointed before the war; died, 1776.

A regimental order from Colonel Jonathan Pettibone to Captain Brownbears, the date June 11, 1776, and reads as follows:

_To John Brown of the 8 Company in the 18 Regiment of the Militia in the Colony of Connecticut:_

_Whereas the General Assembly have enacted that on their part of the 2 3 4 7 8 9 and 20 Regiments of Militia, or a number equivalent thereto, be forthwith enlisted or detached, from the limits of the several Regiments in this Colony, to be held in readiness for the defence of this or any of the adjoining Colonies. And the Colonels or chief officers of the respective Regiments, are to issue the necessary orders therefor, these are therefore to command you, forth with to convene your Company and also give notice to, and request the attendance, at the same time and place, of all others within the limits thereof, who are obliged to keep arms, and are between 16 and 55 years of age, and being so convened, to enlist out of any of them, or otherwise as soon as may be, the number aforesaid, and if a sufficient number shall not voluntarily enlist you are hereby father commanded, with the advice and assistance of the other Commissioned Officers to detach and impress out of your said Company such number of able-bodied men to make up the complement aforesaid, and make return of your doings in the premises to me within six days after said men shall be enlisted or detached, distinguishing between those of the Militia and those who are not. Given under my hand in Simsbury the 11 of June 1776._

_JONATHAN PETTIBONE, Col._

The company was soon raised, and with it Captain Brown marched and joined the army in New York, when after about two months’ service he was taken sick with the dysentery and
died in September, 1776, the same month as the death of Colonel Jonathan Pettibone.—[See "Early Settlers of West Simsbury," Abiel Brown's Book.

NOTE FROM "SIMSBURY, GRANBY AND CANTON."

"Jonathan Pettibone was engaged in the Havanna Expedition."

NOTE FROM "SIMSBURY, GRANBY AND CANTON.

"The commander of the Eighteenth Regiment, Colonel Jonathan Pettibone, under Brigadier-General Wolcott, was a brave and efficient officer, and died in the service."

Jonathan Pettibone represented his native town in twelve sessions of the legislature.—[See History of "Simsbury, Granby and Canton."

Ozias Pettibone, second son of Johnathan Pettibone, Colonel in the Revolutionary War, born at Simsbury, Connecticut, May 9, 1737. He settled in Granby, formerly a part of Simsbury, on land apportioned to the Pettibone Family, by the Township Trustees. For several years he represented his town in the State Legislature. He married Sybil Gurnsey.

NOTE BY ANETTE PETTIBONE LITTLE, FROM "CONNECTICUT IN THE WAR."

I find Ozias Pettibone, son of Colonel Jonathan Pettibone, was in Colonel Ward's Continental Regiment in 1776. Regiment raised in Connecticut, at requisition of Continental Congress, joined Washington's Army at New York, in August, stationed at Fort Lee, marching with troops to White Plains and subsequently into New Jersey. Took part in the Battle of Trenton, December 25, 1776, and Princton, January 3, 1777. Encamped with Washington, at Morristown, New Jersey, until expiration of term. Two State Battalions under Mott and Swift, were raised in June and July, 1776, to reinforce Continental troops, Northern Department, then stationed at Fort Ticonderago and vicinity, they served under General Gates and returned in November, 1776.

Ozias Pettibone, was Captain in 1778, promoted to Major, 1779, and to Lieutenant Colonel, May, 1780. The whole of
this Regiment, the 18th, was in service in the vicinity of New York. (See page 96, History of Simsbury). He was a member of the Legislature from Simsbury, in 1779, 1791 and 1792.

Chauncy Pettibone, eldest child of Ozias Pettibone, born 1769, died, 1811, in Granby, Connecticut. A prominent citizen, and often represented his town in the State Legislature. He was called General Chauncy Pettibone, and married Theodosia Hayes. His children were Chauncy, Roland, Hector, Milo, Hiram, Claudia, Elizabeth, Harriet and Lemira.

Chauncy Pettibone represented Granby in thirteen sessions of the Legislature.—[See “History of Granby, Simsbury and Canton,” at Historical Rooms.

Milo D. Pettibone, fourth child of Chauncy Pettibone, born in Granby, Connecticut, August 28, 1793, graduated at William and Mary’s College; removed to Delaware, Ohio, in 1820; married Ann Pamela Ball, of New York City, in 1824. He was a prominent lawyer and represented his town in the State legislature in 1828, an anti-Jackson man. He was much interested in the abolishment of slavery, and cast his vote for Birney, the Abolition candidate, in 1840. Milo D. Pettibone died in 1842, September 12, leaving four sons and four daughters. His children were Linton, Milo, Waldo, Channing, Estelle, *Annette, Grace and Frances. Two of his sons, Waldo and Channing, lost their lives in the Civil War; the first while on picket duty at Culpeper, Virginia, the second while acting as captain of his company at Spottsylvania, Virginia.

*Annette Pettibone Little.
GENERAL ADOLPHUS WASHINGTON GREELY,
U. S. A.

President of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia.

General Greely is a son of John Balch and Francis Cobb-Greely, grandson of Stephen and Betsey Balch Greely, great-grandson of Joseph and Prudence Clements Greely.

Joseph Greely, patriot and minute man, of Howerhill, Massachusetts, was Sergeant in Captain Ebenezer Colby's Company of Colonel Johnson's Regiment, and, though nearly sixty years of age, Mr. Greely marched to Lexington on the alarm of April 19, 1775, and later contributed supplies to the Continental troops.

General Greely is a son of John Balch Greely, who served in the War of 1812, in a Massachusetts Company, at the mouth of the Merrimac; and a grandson of Samuel Cobb, who fought at Niagara, and in other engagements of the time.

There is no better study of national life than that which is found in the individual record of its men and women, who have made some supreme sacrifice for the advancement of mankind. A history of the Explorations of the Arctic Regions, reads like a romance of the days of Knight Errantry.

How in our earliest years we wept over the fate of Sir John Franklin, how we watched with Lady Franklin through those anxious months and years, while hope still lived in her heart for the recovery of her beloved, and with what tender sympathy we saw the veil of assured widowhood fall over her heroic but grief-stricken countenance.

Recalling these memories, a picture of the gallant bearing and intellectual face of Kane rises before us. The intense interest with which the people of America, and of the world, followed his voyage, was only repeated by the universal perusal of his published record of its thrilling events. How it elevates the human race, and brings it into closer companionship, when the various nations of the world are watching one person and writing and reading all that relates to him in whose effort there is a peaceful issue and a united hope. In the
light of such a time wars seem cruel, politics insignificant, and governments but the machinery that shall carry men forward toward the attainment of the ideal. Explorations, whether in the field of geography, science, art, literature or economics, are but the practical outward expression of the idealist, and the idealist is the precursor of advancement and enlightenment for our race.

Such an idealist, working out his inspiration in practical lines, is General Greely. One has only to mention briefly the record of his life to see the fine spirit of chivalrous daring and gentle cultivation that mark his career. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844; was graduated at Brown's High School, in 1860; enlisted in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, July 3, 1861; after rising to the rank of Sergeant, was made a Second Lieutenant in the Eighty-First Infantry; in 1865 was breveted Major of Volunteers for faithful service during the war, and in 1873 was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry as First Lieutenant. Soon after the war he was detailed for duty in the Signal Service, and in 1881 was selected to command an expedition to the Arctic regions by the Government, in accordance with the plan of the Hamburg International Congress of 1879. It was intended to establish a chain of circumpolar stations for scientific purposes.

He sailed in 1881 with a party of twenty-five persons, taking with them materials for a house, and instruments for scientific purposes, and stores for twenty-seven months.

It is not in the province of this brief sketch to dwell on the two years spent in the frozen regions of that almost unknown land, on the hardships and suffering and the disappointment at the failure to secure additional supplies. Frequent explorations were made in the adjoining country, and in May, 1882, the explorers reached a point further North than had been previously attained. They made two trips to the interior of Grinnell Land, and discovered a lake sixty miles long, which was named Lake Hazen, and two new mountain ranges, the highest five thousand feet, Mount Arthur, and many rivers and glaciers.

Two relief expeditions sent out failed to find them, but left stores in caches, at different points. In August, 1883, they
retreated South, and, after various adventures, reached Smith's Sound, in October, where for thirty days, amid its ice-floes, the greatest hardships were endured. It became necessary to abandon their steam launch, but they struggled on to Cape Sabine, living on boiled strips of seal skin, etc. Several men died of starvation. The third relief expedition rescued them when forty-eight hours' delay would have been fatal. Notwithstanding the hardships endured, many scientific observations had been made by General Greely, and his book giving an account of the expedition, is of great interest and value. In 1886 he was promoted to Captain, and on the death of General Hazen, was appointed to succeed him as Chief of the Signal Service, which place he still fills with much honor. He has received gold medals from the London and the Paris Geographical Societies, and many other marks of appreciation of his heroic services. He is a leader in patriotic organizations, and his wife, who is in full sympathy with his pursuits, was elected a Vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the first public meeting, held for organization, in 1890. She has been a faithful and pains-taking officer. With their lovely family of children, General Greely and his wife have an ideal American home, which is an honor to descendants of Revolutionary heroes.

J. T. S.
The organization of the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was perfected on December 15, 1892. Dr. Elroy M. Avery, chairman of the committee on constitution, submitted the draft of the constitution, and it was adopted. The society has exclusive primary jurisdiction in the counties of Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Medina, Ashland, Lorain, Huron and Erie. Membership in the Western Reserve Society carries with it, without additional cost, full membership in the Ohio Society.

The constitutional requirements as to eligibility are as follows:

Any man who is above the age of twenty-one years and who has approved lineal descent from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of American independence as a soldier or seaman or a civil officer in one of the several colonies or States or of the United Colonies of the United States or Vermont or as a recognized patriot, is eligible for membership in this society, provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the society.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Elroy M. Avery; First Vice President, L. E. Holdon; Second Vice President, Dudley Baldwin; Secretary, W. T. Wiswall; Registrar, D. W. Manchester; Historian, Chas. F. Olney; Treasurer, E. H. Baker; Board of Managers, Dudley Baldwin, R. C. Parsons J. B. Perkins, T. S. Knight, Charles F. Thwing, N. P. Bowler, G. T. Stewart and the officers.

President Avery read the following telegrams of congratulation from prominent members of the society:

General A. W. Greely, president of the District of Columbia Society: “Washington greets our latest patriotic organization with abiding confidence that membership in the Western Reserve Chapter stands for those high characteristics, intelli-
gent effort and patriotic purposes which make American citizens pre-eminently the glory of the world."

General Horace Porter, New York: "I send my most cordial congratulations to the Western Reserve Chapter of the Ohio Society, S. A. R., and wish it every success at its meeting today."

"Paul Revere, Morristown, New Jersey: "Accept hearty congratulations on organization of Western Reserve Chapter, S. A. R."

Joseph C. Breckinridge, Vice-President General National Society, S. A. R.: "The Western Reserve is actually the vanguard of the Nation's progressive march. American blood triumphs, and our congratulations cluster richly about you."

A. Howard Clark, Washington: "Greetings to the new born band of American Patriots in Ohio."

The annual meeting of the Society will be held at noon, February 22.
TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Daughters of heroes, from North and the South,
The East and the West, clasping hands,
Each born where our fathers reared liberty's flag,
Where blood made sacred our lands.

Where courage, endurance, and unsheathed sword
Brought freedom to country and home;
The freedom of thought and freedom of will,
And right is the king we enthrone.

Where the foremost of heroes ere battle was fought
First lifted his soul in prayer,
Who trusted no sovereign but God and the right,
And trusting found victory there.

Thus a free land was ours with its mystical stars,
And the glory that gallantry won,
A realm reaching far from the North frozen sea,
To the blossom-decked land of the sun.

Its thousands of miles stretching thus to the sea,
With mountain and river and plain;
And verdure and bloom, and mines full of gold,
Where never a tyrant shall reign!

As magical fair as the Spaniard had dreamed,
Though the fount of De Leon unseen,
For beauty and youth and perennial bloom
Have filled all the way that's between.

A century of freedom our country has crowned
With the years that have come and flown,
By vigor of thought, and vigor of hand,
A glorious Nation has grown!

While Art has beguiled with her rarest charm,
And Science examined each star,
And self-crowned wealth trailed her glittering robes,
There's a halo more sacred afar.
Her daughters are here with evergreen wreaths,
To crown them anew every year
As the daughters of old crowned their victors there,
We sacredly crown ours here.

For heroes of Lexington, garlands we twine;
For Charleston's and Norfolk's we weave;
For Trenton's brave warriors the laurel as green;
Not one will these true daughters leave.

Bright chaplets are ready for Bennington's too,
And Yorktown, and famed Brandywine;
For the good French fleet with its gallant arms
With the laurel its fruit combine.

With hands that are grateful, weave in the stars,
For the garland that he shall wear
Who valiantly came with his true French sword,
When 'twas victory or despair.

Thy work, faithful daughters, is noble as wise,
The soul with its love is aglow,
A nation will hail thee! thine own hearts approve,
And thy deeds through the centuries go.

MRS. ROSS BROWNE.
ANCESTRAL RECORDS.

For such as desire a book in which to write and as far as may be complete the geneological history of their families—and the number has been greatly increased, especially since the Centennial year—a very ingenious and convenient work of the kind is Reverend Frederick W. Bailey's (of Worcester, Massachusetts), "Record of My Ancestry." The designer tells us that "while engaged in the duty of compiling his own family ancestry," he "found great difficulty in arranging his complicated records so that each branch of the house might appear distinctly to view." Many others have experienced the same trouble under like circumstances. Hence the present large quarto blank volume has been prepared and issued to meet the need, and it is admirably adapted to its purpose. What with the smaller square spaces, which, on each alternate page, wait to receive their appropriate names, and dates, the larger border squares, which are for reduced photographs or additional memoranda, and the opposite pages, which are rated into several still larger divisions for more copious references, or other jottings, there would seem to be here within the two covers abundant room for all the entries which any one might have occasion to make during a long course of years, while gradually collecting the necessary material and carefully filling it in. The plan, though ingenious, is not hard to understand. It only calls for a little attentive study at first, but one should make sure of his facts before he writes, and should also be sure that he records them in the right places, and in a small, neat and compact hand. He will be astonished to find what a vast amount of curious pedigree history he can crowd into this book, and how he can enrich it with a great variety of collateral details and pictorial illustrations. It comes to be a very fascinating kind of employment, and he who engages in it will more and more be surprised at the results to which he is led, as now he traces his lines back to progenitors of high and fair distinction, and then quite as likely perhaps to "men of low degree!" He will, no doubt, be struck with the truth of what
Doctor Palfrey once told his hearers in a lecture, saying that if they would only go back far enough, they would unquestionably discover that everybody was the descendant of everybody, and that, should they extend their researches to the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, they would find that not only King Egbert’s blood, but the blood of his meanest menial flowed in their veins. The explorer must be prepared to accept the good, bad and indifferent alike, thankful if only the first seems to dominate the rest, while less fortunate ones are left to be comforted with the consideration that the August head of the human race, Father Adam, the “goodliest man of men,” as Milton says, is just as much to them as he is to other folk. Strange that genealogists now-a-days make so little account of him! Mark Twain, at the Patriarch’s grave, has done better than that. We find Genealogy is a very entertaining, instructive and useful study. The pursuit constantly opens out into fresh wonders, and serves to recover a vast deal of knowledge which historians well understand how to value and utilize. Carlyle had to do with it quite extensively in the preparation of his story of Oliver Cromwell, and in referring to this matter in his memorable address on the “Choice of Books,” delivered to the students of the University of Edinburg, April 2, 1866, he said: “There is a great deal more in genealogies than is generally believed at present.”

In the use of Bailey’s book, the happy possessor—call him Timothy Jones—begins his record on the seventh page, as he will see. On the left side is a vertical column of seven of the square spaces alluded to, each one of which is ruled for a name, and for the dates and places of birth and death and interment. Mr. Jones writes his name and the dates and place of his birth on two of the lines in the lowest one of all. The space above that will contain a similar record of his father, and the next one above will present that of his paternal grandfather, and so on to the top of the page. Here, in his own direct line, will be seven successive generations of the Joneses. But on the right side are corresponding squares for the names and dates of his wife and maternal ancestors, only the spaces for the most part are here cut through one or more leaves, and are made to reveal at a glance the various names of the daughters
of Adam whom the said Joneses, of sacred number, took to wife, written in like manner on subsequent pages. This, on the supposition that Timothy has been as faithful to the claims of his other ancestral lines, as he has been to his own particular patronymic. In the square just at the right of his own space, he has penned as much about Mrs. Jones, as he did about himself. Her name was Matilda Brown. There it is, in full view. He turns over the leaves and finds that it is on the thirty-ninth page. Regardful of the other side of the house, he reads here the story of the Browns. Immediately above Matilda’s record, but at the left, is her father’s name, Jedediah Brown, with dates and places. At the right of that and above her own, seen through other cut squares, is her mother’s, Hannah Smith. He turns to the fifty-fifth page, on which it is inscribed, and there is all that he has been able and so eager to find out about his particular branch of the suspectedly extensive Smith family, with the names of still other ancestresses at the right, all hidden before. And so we might go on. It is quite remarkable how, as the record proceeds, all the pages sooner or later come into proper use through the process thus indicated, and each one has its own appropriate story to tell, whatever its vital connection with the larger whole. Between the names of each husband and wife, there is a convenient blank in which to write the date of their marriage and the list of their children, while, as the ancestral lines are finally carried up to the top, or as near that as possible, Mr. Jones is amazed to find there, on page after page, how great a number of the old worthies he is descended from and what a host of relatives or kinsfolk he can boast. They are everywhere, and miracule dicu, the more they swarm, the smaller seems the world. Mr. Bailey has very considerately prefixed a blank for “Contents,” in which the surnames of these progenitors may appear with the pages that respectively belong to them, each one having there at the top a space arranged for it as a heading. It will be seen at once what treasures such records must be, not alone to individuals and families, but also for preservation and use to historical genealogical societies, whose labor at indexing and editing publications can hardly fail to be greatly assisted by such plans and systematized details as Mr. Bailey has enabled us to hint at.
His capital work would have been still more valuable, had he provided a larger number of squares in each vertical column, so that Jones might have carried his honored lines back several generations further, not only to the time when his earliest American ancestors came over from England or whatever other country, but to an anterior period when their fathers and mothers, or grandparents lived beyond the seas, and did not come at all. But he has supplied the lack, by making out a smaller supplementary page for four remoter generations, copies of which are to be attached where they are needed. Extras can be very easily obtained to any extent required for the work. The edition already published is neat and attractive, but we understand that a new one is already issued, bound in cloth and morroco with embossed covers, and which will doubtless be still more attractive, if a little more expensive.

Mr. W. H. Whitmore's "Ancestral Tablets," a somewhat similar work, provides for about the same number of successive generations as Mr. Bailey's book, but the latter, besides the supplementary pages we have mentioned, has ampler and more suitable accommodations than the other for notes, references, pictures, illustrations, and the names of each family of children. Perhaps each book has some desirable feature which the other has not. Thus in Whitmore's, Mr. Jones would begin the record of his own side of the house at the centre, working it back thence to the first part of the volume, while he would begin that of his wife's at the same point, but on the the opposite page, and work this on through the other half to the end. But in Mr. Bailey's, he commences on the seventh page, to which reference has been made, and carries the two families, in all their branches, on together and through to the close. Some might prefer one method and some the other. Both are good, and each of the two gentlemen has rendered a signal service for those who would fain learn and put in orderly array the genealogical history of those who have gone before them and whose blood they themselves, more directly or immediately, inherit.

A. P. PUTNAM.
The following letter, 1765, is from the unpublished biography of Robert R. Livingston, soon to be issued by Ellen Hardin Walworth. It is perhaps interesting in connection with the story, "Priscilla's Choice" begun in this number of the Magazine.

TO ROBERT LIVINGSTON,
at Clermont,

HONORED SIR:

I have nothing agreeable to write you from hence. Every man is wild with politics, and you hear nothing but the Stamp Act talked of. Last night, and the night before, we have had mobbings. There was such a one last night as was never seen before in the city. The Governor had made great preparations in the fort, the garden fences were levelled, that the great guns might play the more freely. Chevaux-de-frise were laid some time before, and granades prepared, notwithstanding all this, the mob gathered and carried about an image which they called the rebel Dunmore, carried it out, and hanged it on a gallows in the common, then went to the fort, took the governor's chariot out of his stable, and carried it in triumph through the streets, and then carried the gallows and images, for there was a devil as well as a governor, to the Bowling Green, and there with the boards of the garden and Green fence, burnt his chariot, a chair and two sleighs. Then the bells in all the churches tolled, and they carried off their images to be buried. They have also plundered the house of Col. James, who it seems, has given them some offence. The merchants of this town met together the night before last
and unanimously agreed to send for no more goods till the Stamp Act is repealed, and to write to their correspondents that if they send any they will remain unsold.

The result of our congress is the sending home three several petitions to the King, Lords and Commons. What gave us most trouble was whether we should insist on a repeal of all Acts laying duties on trade, as well as the Stamp Act. All agreed that we ought to obey all Acts of trade and that they should regulate our trade, but many were not for making an explicit declaration of an acknowledgment of such a power. I thought, and many with me, that if we did not do it, there was not the least hope of success, for except Britain could regulate our trade, her colonies would be of no more use to her than to France or any other Power, and that it is impossible to suppose she would ever give up the point of internal taxes except the other were fully secured and acknowledged. I find all sensible people in town to agree with me in this, but we had some, who were much too warm to do any good. As we from New York, the Commissioner from Connecticut, and South Carolina had no power to sign addresses, we have not signed them, and the other six colonies have signed, but I believe all we could do, will not have half so good an effect as the resolutions of the merchants. I hear they have sent expresses to the neighboring Governments, where there is not the least doubt but their example will be followed, for never were people so inflamed as they now appear to be. The speaker of the Jersey Assembly for not signing the addresses, has been hung in effigy by the mob in several places, and yet I am convinced he acted according to what appeared best in his judgment. There were some, however, that acted more prudently, though they were convinced of the impropriety of addressing, they signed for fear of giving offence.

Mr. Livingston has not yet got your money. Tavoe was not taken upon the first writ, but he has been taken since. Peggy tells me that she has bespoken a bedstead, but has not yet been able to have it finished. About your bed she chooses to wait your further orders, as it is generally resolved that none shall buy English goods, but on the most pressing necessity. The next trip, I suppose, will be time enough; all business is like to be at a stand for sometime; the lawyers will commence no new suits, no vessels will accept of—

Your most dutiful son and humble servant,
ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON.

A CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY: 1778.

Over one hundred and five years ago, Christmas was first celebrated at the Falls of the Ohio, when General Clark, in the spring of 1778, started on his expedition against the British garrison, in the Illinois territory, some twenty families assembling with the soldiers from that place at the Falls.
These families were landed on Corn Island, May 27, 1778, and became the founders of the city of Louisville.

To secure the settlers against the attacks of the Indians on the main land, a fort was ordered to be erected on the high bank where Twelfth Street now enters the river. The building of the fort was committed to the care of Richard Chenoweth, although the structure he erected had little claim to the name of fort. As Richard Chenoweth had been the builder, to him was decided to give the honor of a house-warming or Christmas dinner.

Friday, December 25, 1778, came with bright sun and genuine winter air. At the northeast corner of the fort, adjoining the cabin of Chenoweth, and connected therewith by a door, was a large apartment, double the size of the rooms of the cabin, intended for a storehouse. Here the Christmas dinner was given. Every man, woman, and child of the settlement was present, and the following ancestors of descendants yet dwelling among us may be mentioned as having joined the first celebration of Christmas holiday in Louisville, Kentucky: Richard Chenoweth, his wife Hannah, and their four children, Mildred, Jane, James, and Thomas.

MARY DAVENPORT CHENOWETH.

"Mary Washington Chapter,"
Daughters of the American Revolution.

IN 1812.

While reading aloud to my boy last evening an account of the Battle of Bladensburg, as related in the November issue of the American Magazine, I found mention of my great-grandfather Benjamin Burche, (not Birch,) who fought in that battle. He was a Colonel of Artillery, and his cannon did, indeed, do good work on that occasion. He refused to give up the fight, and continued to fire upon the enemy long after the order to retreat had been "sounded." As the cannon refused to be silent, General Winder's attention was soon called to the fact that "Burche's guns were still in action." Riding up to Colonel Burche with drawn sword and face red with rage, he threatened to "cut him down if the guns were not at once
limbered up and moved off the field." Now to have added another to the already large number of those who had lost their heads, would not only have inconvenienced the old gentleman himself, but might have seriously incommoded his long line of descendants also. So thinking "discretion the better part of valor," he stood not upon the order of going, but moved off at once.

There is a tradition in the family which says, when the old soldier made up his mind to obey his superior officer's command "to get back to the city," he passed down the road at such a high rate of speed as to mistake the mile posts for a whitewashed picket fence! But family pride may have overestimated his powers of locomotion. You see this old gentleman had been a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was one of the few who survived the horrors of the "old Prison Ship, Jersey." He had often seen the red coats before, and the color did not inspire him with the pains which seized the others. Had there been more of the pluck and experience of this old Revolutionary soldier, the British would not have had the chance to burn the Capitol. After the fires kindled by the British had been put out, Colonel Burche went up to the Capitol to see if anything left in the building had been saved; as he walked through the mass of embers he saw a paper sticking out, it was discolored by smoke and water, he pulled it out and found it was one of the six original copies of the Declaration of Independence. He had it framed and hung in the hall of his home, though other members of the family protested against it as being out of keeping with its more elegant surroundings. However, it continued to hang there during his lifetime, and in the halls of his descendants for five generations. It is now in the home of his great great grandson. On the other hand, my great grandfather Wilson of Montgomery County, Maryland, when he heard of the approach of the British, sent his slaves with the large tobacco vats into the city, and all the government papers they would hold were piled into them. They were then driven in all haste into the country. When they reached my great grandfather's tobacco plantation, they were buried under one of the negro cabins, where they stayed until such time as it was safe to restore them to the Government.

Minnie F. Ballinger.
THE FIRST BLOOD SHED IN OUR REVOLUTION.

"First blood shed in our Revolution," has been commonly supposed to have been shed at Lexington, April 19th, 1775; but Westminster, Vermont, files a prior claim in favor of one William French, who, it is asserted, was killed on the night of March 13th, 1775, at the King's Court House, in what is now Westminster. At that time Vermont was a part of New York, and the King's Court officers, together with a body of troops, were sent on to Westminster to hold the usual session of the court. The people, however, were exasperated, and assembled in the court house to resist. A little before midnight the troops of George the Third advanced and fired indiscriminately upon the crowd, instantly killing William French, whose head was pierced by a musket ball. He was buried in the church yard and a stone erected to his memory, with this quaint inscription:

"In memory of William French, who was shot at Westminster, March ye twelfth, 1775, by the hand of the cruel ministerial tools of George ye 3rd at the Court House at 11 o'clock at night, in the 22nd year of his age."

"Here William French his Body lies,  
For Murder his Blood for Vengeance Cries,  
King George the Third his Tory Crew  
Tha with a bawl his head shot threw,  
For Liberty and his Country's good  
He lost his life his Dearest blood."

THE MEMORIES OF MY MOTHER, AND UNCLE BOBBIE LITTLE'S STORY.

While "the old looking-glass" was in its hiding place in the Davis home, the farm house with the negro cottages were used for Army purposes. The State was the battle ground of both armies; the people were heavily taxed.
Washington wrote to President "Reed" of Pennsylvania entreating help from the State. He says, "we have never experienced a like extremity at any period of the war." It was at this time, in 1780, when the soldiers were living in mud huts at Morristown Heights. In such poverty and distress, suffering with cold and hunger, Washington says, "we had no money, no credit, security of clothing and blankets, no ammunition, supplies obstructed." His tender heart was touched with the wonderful patience of the suffering soldiers and people.

The counties not only complied, but exceeded what was asked of them, though suffering constantly.

My grandfather often talked of his experience in his family. My mother relates, "with his servants and teams day by day, he gathered food and clothing, blankets, and necessaries of all kinds for Washington and his suffering army. The wonderful patriotism of the women was his constant theme. Everywhere the spinning-wheel was going; the looms were at work. Linen and wool was spun and made into cloth. The bright pewter plates, in which our grandmothers gloried, were melted up and run in bullet moulds, cheerfully devoted to their country.

The Rev. Dr. Suttle, in his "Reminiscences," gives the same testimony of the farmers' wives in "Mindham, Chatham, and other rural places," putting on a great iron pot, and cooking food of meat, potatoes, and vegetables, (if the fire place would not hold it, a fire was made out of doors,) ready for hungry soldiers.

While thinking and writing of distress and suffering, something amusing comes to my mind in my own experience.

In my early married life, in my home in Somerset County, New York, my husband, full of patriotism in this historic region, loved to gather information from intelligent old people. He often visited Robert Little, familiarly known as "Uncle Bobby Little." One day he brought him to see me. This was almost fifty years ago, and the old man was over a hundred. He said: "I was tailor as well as Captain of my company. The order came for 'a dress parade.' What was I to do? My poor boys were in rags and tatters; I could not rest or sleep; I called them together
and said, 'Go around the country and ask the women for all the patches they will give you.' They brought me bundles of pieces; their clothes were patched; I patched them all up; they were whole and clean. The British had fine clothes, and fine feathers in their hats. What could we do? I said to the boys 'Go out again; drive up as many cows as there are men.' The cows were driven in, but every cow went away with about a foot off the end of its tail, and a prouder set of fellows you never saw than they were when they went to the parade, each with a feather in his hat.'

Montclair, New Jersey.  

Mrs. A. M. McDowell.
In 1765, a Stamp Act Officer for Connecticut rode out of New Haven to put himself under the protection of the legislature in Hartford. Before he reached that city he was met by "about five hundred men, farmers and freeholders, all bearing large and long staves, white from being freshly rinded, all on horseback, two abreast, preceded by three trumpeters, and led by two militia officers in uniform." They opened their ranks to receive the Stamp Act Officer, and then to the sound of the trumpets, rode forward till they came to a town, where in the midst of its broad street the cavalcade halted, saying to the officer of the Crown:

"You must resign."

"I wait to know the sense of the Government," said he.

After much parley and many remonstrances, the officer publicly resigned. "Swear to it," said the crowd. He refused. "Then," said they, "shout Liberty and Property, three times," and throwing his hat in the air, he shouted as told to do, three times, after which the men gave three loud huzzas. Then they dismounted, were joined by a still larger crowd, which formed into ranks, four abreast, and proceeded to the place where the Assembly was in session and marched around the court house. Here they compelled the officer of the Crown to read the paper he had signed, within hearing of the legislature. These farmers now shouted again three times for "Liberty and Property," and having done their work thoroughly they rode home to their several villages.

One of the men who went home full of wrath concerning the Stamp Act was John Stanhope, the son-in-law of a prominent farmer near Hartford.

Three years before this exciting time, which followed the adjournment of the Stamp Act Congress, John Stanhope had married Mary Winslow, notwithstanding the strong opposition of Mary's father, Ebenezer Winslow, who stood among the
foremost men of his colony. One who was never known to shirk a duty, or refuse a demand of his country or his kindred, naturally turned with suspicion from the apparently shiftless John Stanhope; he said that “John would never be smart enough or industrious enough to support any wife, and especially one like his daughter Mary, who had been reared as tenderly as any woman could be, in that time of simple living and frequent privations.” But Mary had a strong will and married to suit herself. These early years of married life seemed to fulfil the prophecy of the wise father-in-law. Perhaps he felt a stern satisfaction in his own infallible judgment of men, but his heart was tender towards his daughter. He pitied her and contributed in many mysterious ways to the comfort of her housekeeping, and allowed his wife to provide liberally for the little granddaughter, Priscilla, whose mother thought her lovely enough to compensate for the disappointment she suffered in her husband.

The bluster John Stanhope made about the Stamp Act afforded much amusement to his neighbors; they said “John would never transact business enough to know that such a law existed.” But for once John not only talked, but acted. He declared he would go so far west that the officers of Great Britain would never find him. To the great astonishment of the town he purchased a covered wagon and horses, and laid in provisions and other necessaries to “move” to the Connecticut settlement in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania.

With many tears and misgivings, Mary, his wife, prepared to leave the little home that had grown dear to her, the protection and help of her good father, and the tender mother, who was always bringing “over to Mary,” the very things she needed most for little Priscilla. John took an active interest in the packing and limited Mary in many ways, as he said they must consider what weight the horses could haul, and not burden them so they would break down before the long journey was over. This seemed reasonable, and Mary handed to mother one after another of the comfortable things for house and baby that she longed to place in her new home. As she was bending over one of the last bundles, John came in and saw her adjusting in it a large package of books.
"Well, Mary!" he exclaimed, "do you mean to have us stalled in the first rut we find in the woods? What nonsense is it that you're up to now, loading us with a parcel of books that are no use to anybody; surely I saw you pack up the Holy Book, yesterday, and that is enough for any family."

Mary was grief-stricken as the time of departure drew near, so the ready tears streamed down her cheeks, and she wavered as she gathered the heavy pile of books in her arms in her first impulse to obey John, as usual. But suddenly her eyes were dry, and the light of a new spirit shone from them as she laid the books firmly in the packing case and turned to her husband:

"John," she said, "I have tried to obey you faithfully; I have given up one after another the things that my father and my mother have provided for us—for you, as well as for me, John; and surely now we are reduced to the barest necessaries of life; but, John, the mind can starve as well as the body. In the many days and weeks that you have been away, I did not know where, these books have been my solace, and now it will not be long until our baby must needs learn something. In that far-away wild country, who knows if we will have meeting-house or school, and how can I teach our child without books; I shall take them with me."

John's look of astonishment fell into one of admiration, as he turned this unexpected act of disobedience into a jest, and said, smilingly:

"Well, Mollie, I haven't seen you look so pretty since you were a girl; and since you set such store by the trash, take it along!"

II.

As in the case of many careless and apparently shiftless young Americans, migration to the west developed John Stanhope into an industrious and prosperous farmer. He was still rude and blustering, but good-natured and shrewd; he was popular in the beautiful valley where his well-selected farm was one of the finest in the settlement. With the aid of his neighbors he had erected a commodious cabin, and, in turn, had helped many another new com'er to put a good house over
his head. The little Priscilla had grown to be a fair and dainty maiden of sixteen, for whom her rough and sturdy father felt almost a slavish devotion. His refined and high-minded wife had failed to inspire him with the reverential affection bestowed on their daughter, who seemed to him to be made of finer stuff than ordinary mortals. No indulgence that he could give was too lavish for her. Happily, she was unconscious of her power; simple and unaffected as a forest flower, she lived in an atmosphere of love and happiness, in harmony with the enchanting scenes of nature around her. Thé gentle mother did not repine, that such love and admiration followed the footsteps of her daughter, and that there was slight recognition of the hours, days and years of anxious solicitude, of careful training and unwearied teaching which she had lavished on the child to elevate her mind and direct her heart to all that was good and true. The welfare of Priscilla was her happiness. John Stanhope watched with a jealous eye the young men who were so ready to admit the charms of Priscilla. Among these none were so acceptable as Stephen Layton, the son of his neighbor. There were two fine farms in the Layton family, and Stephen was a splendid-looking and promising young fellow of whom any father-in-law might be proud. He and Priscilla had been playmates and friends from the time when she arrived in the valley, and Stephen's father, according to the hospitality of the time, had invited John Stanhope, with his wife and child, to stay with him in his comfortable home while the cabin was in process of erection on the adjoining farm. The children were all boys, and the fair and shy little Priscilla was both frightened and flattered by the overwhelming attention lavished on her by these sturdy and active boys; but Stephen very soon showed himself master of the situation, for he scattered his young brothers right and left when they worried the little maid, and at the same time impressed her with the idea that he was her protector. As the years slipped away, the same plan was applied to the youths of the valley settlement generally, until it came to be tacitly admitted that Stephen was the chosen companion and champion of the New England girl. Priscilla's father was not unobservant of this fact, and was well satisfied with what he considered his daughter's
choice. The mother looked on with anxious watchfulness, afraid to warn her daughter that she was drifting unconsciously into an engagement with Stephen, lest the mere discussion of the matter would precipitate that which she would postpone—for she wished to defer the day when her innocent young daughter would think seriously of love and marriage.

To Priscilla herself life was a long summer dream, with waking hours of happy walks and work. The help she gave her mother about the farm-yard and the house, at the spinning wheel and the loom, kept the balance in a finely-poised nature, causing the dreamer to be practical and the worker to idealize her task. Stephen seemed always ready to sympathize with her pursuits or her day dreams, but to her consciousness he was as much a part of life as her father or mother. It had never occurred to her that change would come; that life could not continue in the same even current that had flowed on for several years. The evening talks in the farm house where the neighbors often congregated around the hearth, were now made interesting and exciting to Priscilla by the discussions concerning the grievances of the Colonies, and the stirring themes of Liberty and Victory; or the thrilling news of discouragement and defeat in the contest which was fairly begun, stirred her young soul and she grew to be an enthusiast in the cause of her country. They came the news of threatened danger to their beloved valley. There were rumors of Indian outbreaks to the west and north, and the men left their crops and their cattle at unwonted hours to consult about the urgency of this danger. It was decided that two military companies should be formed, and that they should not join the Continental army. The danger at home was serious, and these defenders must be fully armed and equipped and kept on the alert in case of sudden attack—when the whole force of the valley could be called out.

In the days in Connecticut when John Stanhope was considered a trifling fellow, he had been very fond of training days, and however he might shirk the working days on his father’s farm, he was never too lazy to drill with the “company,” whether it was for amusement or for service. His faculties were all awake at the beat of the drum or the crack of the
rifle. Thus he had acquired a certain knowledge of military tactics. He was now elected captain of one of the Wyoming Valley companies, and Stephen was made a lieutenant in the same company.

Priscilla had a vague dread of the unknown dangers that she heard discussed, but to her they seemed remote as the fancies of her summer dreams. She was excited and happy at the drills and the encampments, and proud of her two heroes, who seemed more than ever an invincible wall of defense against all dangers, either to her, or to her beloved home.

III.

Amid the earlier excitements in the Valley consequent upon the war for independence, a new family had arrived in the neighborhood where Hiram Layton and John Stanhope were prominent farmers. This family was small, consisting only of a widow, Mrs. King, with her son, Capt. King, an invalid daughter and two servants. They were considered fortunate in having secured the large farm just vacated by a family of Tories who had been embarrassed and annoyed by the enthusiastic patriotism of the whole settlement; these Tories had made a snug little fortune in America and now determined to secure all of it that was movable and leave the country. Luckily for them, as for the Kings, the two parties met, and made a quick bargain for the farm, with its appliances and stock, so Mrs. King in a very short time was as comfortably settled as if she had spent a lifetime in the Valley. Her servant, Dinah, appeared to manage the household affairs, while the widow devoted herself closely to the invalid. The servant man, Bob, seemed equally efficient about the farm work, and the neighbors soon found, that for information relating to the crops or the cattle, it was useless to ask Capt. King. He was courteous and jovial, so that it was scarcely observed, during a conversation with him, that he had answered no question, and had manifested an indifference, if not an ignorance of farming affairs, that was very unusual in a man of that time and place, for agriculture was the business of the community.
When the men were enlisting for the military companies, there was a proposition among them, to give Capt. King a Lieutenancy—some one suggested that having been a Captain he probably would not be satisfied with anything less. At this point Stephen said:

"I think you had better wait until Capt. King enlists, before you talk of shoulder straps for him. I have not heard that he intends to join us."

"Oh! Steph," said Jim Perry, "of course he'll be along soon. It's not becoming in you to be jealous of a new man, since you are well satisfied with your own place."

"What do you mean by talking of jealousy to me, Perry? I am talking of patriotism. I wouldn't proclaim it on the housetop, but between ourselves, I half suspect that the big farm passed from one Tory to another."

"By Jehosaphat! I never thought of that," returned Perry, "but since you've put it in my eye, I see he hasn't 'listed and—and—come to think of it, though I know him 'bout as well as anybody in this here valley, I never heard him say a word for the good of his country yet."

"Nor have I!" "Nor I!" exclaimed one after another of the young men. "It's a fact" said Stephen, "that for some time I have suspected him, but I had no certain knowledge that he was wrong, and it isn't fair to throw suspicion on a man in these days, unless you've got a good strong reason for it."

It did not occur to these young men, that Stephen had a motive which caused him to watch Capt. King with a critical eye, but such was the fact:

In the hospitable manner of that time Capt. King was cordially received among the older settlers of the Valley, and he was not long in selecting John Stanhope's house as his favorite place to accept such welcome, nor did he disguise his ardent admiration for the beautiful Priscilla. Of a more courtly manner, and finer accent, than the other men in the Valley, he had won an easy entrance into the refined home of Mary Stanhope. She was unconscious of the subtle flattery with which he beguiled her, by talking to her of her distinguished father in Connecticut, and pleasing her with much news from her old home with which he professed to be familiar.
His manner to Priscilla, full of respect and tenderness, surprised the guileless young girl into a pleasurable excitement. He drew her out to converse in a way that delighted her mother, and was a novel experience to Priscilla. She did not know before this, that she could express the beautiful thoughts—dreams she had believed them to be—that so often filled her mind; and now without effort or intention she found ready language and inclination to express these delightful fancies. What a happiness it was, how her heart thrilled, as her cheeks deepened from their pearly tint to a rosy flush, and her eyes grew lustrous with the exercise of a new power. Capt. King was elated with the influence he possessed; his visits grew more frequent, and his admiration for Priscilla, more openly expressed.

Priscilla developed rapidly under the exciting events that now filled her life. She became a warm partisan in the cause of independence, and Capt. King appeared to approve of the enthusiasm she expressed, if such approval might be inferred from the frequency with which he induced her to condemn the Tories and defend her countrymen. Yet it did not occur to her that Capt. King might not be loyal to the patriotic cause; she thought only that he took a calmer view of the situation than she did. When the alarm about an Indian raid became urgent, he seemed averse to talk of it, and said the people were needlessly alarmed. Then came the call from General Washington for the companies of the Wyoming Valley to join the Continental Army. The people of the settlement were dismayed at the prospect of losing their only defense. But the urgency of their danger was not understood, and there was imperative necessity for more troops in another quarter.

(To be continued.)
THE NOVA CESARIA CHAPTER, Newark, New Jersey.—The second meeting of a fully organized Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New Jersey, was held at Newark, in that State, on November 12. The ordinary business of the general meeting was transacted and a set of by-laws enacted calculated to rapidly promote the growth of the Chapter. After a sumptuous luncheon, the important matter of selecting a name for the Chapter was discussed. The following names were proposed: "The Broad Seal," "Jersey Blues" and "Nova Cesaria." The Broad Seal and the Nova Cesaria were the most popular, although Jersey Blues was sustained with great heartiness. Upon a final vote Nova Cesaria was adopted. Some of the members objected to Jersey Blues because of the frequent contemptuous use of it by the people of other States; but to a New Jerseyman, Jersey Blue is synonymous with courage, loyalty and heroism. The name was given originally to a company of men in the Revolution, who had been uniformed by the industry of the women. They spun tow cloth, dyed it blue, and converted it into trousers and frock coats, and the men thus uniformed made an everlasting record for bravery and efficiency in the war. New Jersey has been always known as the "State of the Broad Seal." Nova Cesaria was the name of the Province granted to the Duke of York and was changed to New Jersey when he deeded it to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. An original poem on New Jersey, by Miss Holdrich, was read and also a paper entitled "The Story of Mary Washington," by Marion Harland. The poem on New Jersey, which is herewith printed, was received with rapturous applause. Mrs. Terhune illuminated her subject with her brilliant pen, and made us more than ever her debtor, for the light she threw upon an obscure
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matter. Mrs. Swann, Regent of the Princeton Chapter, was the guest of honor.

The officers selected were: Regent, Mrs. David S. Depue; Secretary, Mrs. Howard N. Richards; Treasurer, Mrs. Richard F. Stevens; Registrar, Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Mather; Delegates elected to the National Congress, Mrs. Edward H. Wright; Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Mather.

The Board of Management consists of the officers above mentioned, and in addition, Mrs. Edward H. Wright, Miss Julia Rush Olmstead, Mrs. Charles Borcheling, Mrs. Reginald Forbes, Mrs. Henrietta H. Holdich, Mrs. William S. Striker, Mrs. Robert L. Burnett; State Regent, Mrs. William Watson Shippen; Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Alexander McGill; Honorary Vice-Regent, Mrs. Joseph Warren Revere.

The officers of the State and Chapter represent descent from Signers of the Declaration of Independence, officers of the First Cabinet of Washington, officers of the highest rank in the Army, Statesmen, Jurists and Bankers and Members of the First Provincial Congress and men who pledged their lives and their property to defend their country.

Mrs. Shippen claims eligibility from an Irish gentleman who came to this country an officer in the English Army, but whose sympathy was so much enlisted on the side of the Colonists, that he placed all his property at the disposal of the Government of the Colonies, when they rebelled.

Mrs. McGill is a lineal descendent of the brilliant Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Revere is descended from Thomas Lamb, a Lieutenant in Colonel Jackson's Regiment, of Massachusetts. She is the widow of Joseph Warren Revere, a lineal descendent of the famous Paul Revere. Mrs. Depue claims eligibility from a Connecticut soldier, who served with distinction through three campaigns. Mrs. Stevens is a descendent of three men prominent in the War of the Revolution. Philomen Dickinson, Major General and Commander-in-General of New Jersey troops, chief signal officer of the Continental Army, Member of the Continental Congress from Delaware, Vice-President of the New Jersey Council, and United States Senator from New Jersey; also of General Meredith, General of the Pennsylvania
troops, and first treasurer of the United States; also of Lewis Ogden, member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. Mrs. Richards is a descendent of John De Hart of Elizabeth-town, appointed to represent New Jersey in the Continental Congress. Mrs. Mather claims eligibility from three Revolutionary ancestors: First, James Morgan, Captain in the Second Regiment of Middlesex, and also in the New Jersey State Troops; second, John Smock, Colonel of the First Regiment of Monmouth and prisoner of war; third, Hendrick Smock, a member of the Committees of Safety, Observation and Correspondence, and member of the Provincial Congress and Captain in the First Regiment of Monmouth. This ancestor, the historian of Monmouth asserts, was characterized by E. Clarence Stedman in his poem "Alice of Monmouth," in the following lines:

Hendrick Von Ghelt of Monmouth Shore,
His fame still rings the County o'er!
The stock that he raised, the stallion he rode,
The fertile acres his farmers sowed;
The dinners he gave; the yacht which lay
At his fishing dock in the Lower Bay.
The suits he waged through many a year
For a rood of land behind his pier,—
Of these the chronicles yet remain
From Naversink Heights to Freehold Plain.

Mrs. Striker is a descendent of Elias and Elisha Boudinot. Elisha Boudinot was Secretary of the Committee of Safety; Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Mrs. Olmstead, a sister of Mrs. McGill, claims eligibility under her ancestor, Richard Stockton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Wright is a great-great-granddaughter of Thomson Mason, Member of the Virginia Assembly, jurist, statesman and patriot.

Mrs. Charles Barcheling claims eligibility under General William Barton, of Providence, Rhode Island. His career was one of promotion from its beginning. He is celebrated for his carefully-planned and executed design to capture General Prescott, commander under Lord Percy, of the British forces,
with the view of exchanging him for General Lee, of the Continental Army,

Miss Holdich is the great granddaughter of Hannah Arnett, of Elizabethtown, who induced by her eloquence the leading men of New Jersey to continue on the side of the Revolutionists. She is also a granddaughter of Shepard Kollock, who was a Captain of Artillery and editor of the New Jersey Journal.

Mrs. Forbes, a sister of the State Regent, Mrs. Shippen, claims eligibility from the same ancestor, John Morton, "the Rebel Banker."

Mrs. Robert Lyon Burnett is a great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Townsend, who was a member of the Provincial Congress, and a great-granddaughter of Solomon Townsend, a midshipman in the Continental Navy.

The Nova Cesaria Chapter numbers now nearly eighty members, and the pedigrees of those members are of these most distinguished Revolutionary and Colonial stock. New Jersey was among the earliest and most active opponents to the acts of tyranny on the part of the English Government that provoked the Revolution. Large and enthusiastic public meetings were held in various parts of the State as early as 1774 and 1775, to organize effectually against the oppression. The ancestors of the members of this Chapter are connected with the formation of the Government of the United States from the first committees formed for counsel and defense, and first overt acts of rebellion to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and from that measure throughout the long and dreary struggle to the dawn of Evacuation Day in New York. No State suffered more in the war than New Jersey, and in no State is there a longer record of brilliant military achievements. The patentees of Monmouth County, many of whom were ancestors of the members of this Chapter, were among the first to grant absolute religious freedom. Roman Catholics were excepted from the Rhode Island Charter, and Maryland limited her toleration "to those who believe in Jesus Christ." William Penn did not arrive in this country until 18 years after the Monmouth patentees declared that "every settler should have free liberty of conscience without any molestation or disturbance whatsoever in the way of their worship."

MARGARET HERBERT MATHER.
New England's hills are full of song,
Its voices bubble over;
And North, and South, and East, and West,
Find many a poet lover.

But poor New Jersey stands alone,
For scarce a bard has crowned her,
Or fondly flung the shimmering veil
Of poesy around her.

Yet she, with interests all untouched
By British greed of gain,
Was first to clasp Virginia's hand,
And spurn the tyrant's chain.

And here the battle breakers rolled,
And reddened all the sod,
Where patriots true, and martyrs pale,
Sighed out their souls to God.

For scarce a foot of all her soil,
But bore the murderous brand
Of blazing torch, or bloody sword,
Or fierce, marauding band.

Her sons on many a well-fought field
Found all but honor lost,—
Flung life and fortune to the winds,
And counted not the cost.

And fair Assanpink's sunny wave
Ran reddened with their blood,—
That blood which stained Passaic's flow
And Delaware's placid flood.

The echoes of Moll Pitcher's gun
Unheeded faint and die;
Unnoted Jenny Woghim's ride
Beneath the midnight sky.

Oh, lonely grave on Sandy Hook,
Where endless surges beat,
What poet casts his tribute wreath
At Huddy's martyr feet?
The sea gull screams o'er Monmouth beach,
The hoarse wave shakes the shore—
Do all forget the patriot hosts
Who trod those sands of yore?

When all the land was filled with fear,
And Hope shrank back dismayed,
On Trenton's field the tide was turned,
The Briton's course was staid.

And yet New Jersey stands alone,
For scarce a bard has crowned her,
Or fondly flung the shimmering veil
Of poesy around her!

HENRIETTA H. HOLDICH.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, Chicago, Illinois.—The Regent for Illinois called the first meeting in Chicago, March 16, 1891, in the Commissioner's room of the World's Columbian Exposition. The number of women present, and the interest manifested, was very encouraging. The women gave short sketches of the Revolutionary ancestors from whom they claimed lineal descent, and it was found that many women of the Chapter were descendents of the most prominent patriots of the Revolutionary days.

Mrs. Osborn, the State Regent, after appointing the officers for the year, gave a sketch of the National Society and the work they hoped to accomplish. From this first meeting not quite two years ago, the history of the Chicago Chapter has been one of marked success. The first work planned by the Chicago Chapter, was the Colonial Exhibit, to be placed in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. Committees were appointed and it was believed that the Chapters throughout the United States would work for the success of the Exhibit. It was deeply regretted when the project was vetoed at the Continental Congress last year, for it was conceded by all that the Colonial Exhibit would be one of the most interesting in the Woman's Building. A Baltimorian had promised Colonial furniture from his house, each piece having a history. The swords of the famous Officers of the Revolution had been promised, and it was hoped that the Government would make
the "Daughters" custodians of the famous relics of Colonial
days. The delegates to the Congress did not think it would
be advisable for such a young Society to undertake such a
heavy expense. Had the Chicago Chapter known how rapidly
it was to grow in the next year, I feel sure the members would
gladly have raised the entire amount, only asking the Chapters
to collect the Revolutionary relics.

The Chicago Chapter, still anxious for representation during
the World's Fair, has secured the Assembly Hall, in the
Woman's building, for a Reception and Colonial Tea, to be held
June 17th, 1893, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.
An invitation will be extended to the Chapters throughout the
United States, and to the "Sons of the American Revolution," and
kindred societies to be present. The Reception will be
held in the afternoon, and the Colonial Tea will be served at
five o'clock. A programme has been arranged, which will
include speeches from eminent men and women.

The women of the Chicago Chapter, who take an active part,
will wear the Colonial costume, and many gowns of great-
grandmothers will be brought forth to have the creases of time
smoothed out, that the fair women of today may appear in all
the finery of that long ago.

MELLA D. EVERHART, Secretary Chicago Chapter.

The programmes for the year's meeting have just been printed,
and have the seal of the Society, the Wheel and Distaff,
stamped in them.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. John A. Logan are the Hon-
orary Regents for Illinois; Mrs. F. S. Osborn, State Regent;
Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Leander Stone,
Vice-Regent; Mrs. Frederic M. Smith, Registrar; Miss Mella
D. Everhard, Secretary; Mrs. John C. Bundy, Treasurer. The
meetings will be held on the Tuesday afternoons of December
27, February 28, April 25, at 2.30 P. M.

The Chapter has been given the use of the beautiful banquet
suite at the Virginia Hotel, by courtesy of Mrs. Leander J.
McCormick.

On December 27, Miss Sarah Meeker read an essay. The
subject was this: "The Rising of the Revolution, and the
Battle of Lexington." A discussion on the subject followed, and later a tea was given by Miss Everhart to the Chapter.

On February 28, the essayist will be Miss Frances S. Dickerman; subject, "Valley Forge and the Dawn of Victory.

On April 25, the essay will be read by Mrs. James H. Walker; subject, "Yorktown and the acknowledgement of Independence."

The Literary Committee of the Society consists of Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, Mrs. Horatio L. Wait, and Miss Mella D Everhart.

The Executive Committee, (officers ex-officio)—Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, Mrs. William S. Everett, Mrs. Horatio L. Wait, Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Mrs. George H. Rozel, Mrs. Edmund Burke.

Delegates elected to the Continental Congress of 1893, are Mrs. Edwin Walker, and Mrs. W. M. Thayer Brown.

To THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

Ladies:—The Chicago Chapter is called upon to instruct its delegates to the Congress of the National Society of the American Revolution, to assemble in February next in Washington, how to vote on a proposed amendment to the eligibility clause of the Constitution.

The clause, as it now stands, makes any woman who is descended from the mother of a Patriot eligible to membership, which permits those of collateral descent to become members.

The proposed amendment is to strike out the words "or from the mother of a Patriot," thereby confining future memberships to those who are lineal descendants of Patriots, either male or female.

The question is an important one, and it is necessary that our delegates should go so instructed as to reflect in their votes the views of our members.

Full consideration of the subject should be had, and it is earnestly desired that all members may be present at the next meeting, December 27, and come prepared to express their views.

FRANCES WELLS SHEPARD,
Regent Chicago Chapter.

MELLA D. EVERHART,
Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized on August 1, 1892, with thirteen members. The Regent of Philadelphia, Mrs. Edward Jungerich Smith, appointed the following officers: Mrs. Hood Gilpin, Registrar; Mrs. Herman Hoopes, Treasurer; Mrs. S. Junes Forbes, Secretary.

The first annual meeting took place at 1613 Spruce Street, on October 11, 1892. The Regent, Registrar, Treasurer, and Secretary were re-elected. At this meeting resolutions were unanimously passed in favor of amending the Constitution of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution so that applicants must have *purely lineal descent* from "an ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution.

A meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter was called for October 31, 1892, to take action on the death of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the President of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and appropriate resolutions were passed.

FREDERICK CHAPTER, Frederick, Maryland.—The local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its third meeting at the house of the Regent, Mrs. Betty H. M. Ritchie, on Tuesday afternoon, November fourteenth. The Chapter was organized in September, and includes the following charter members: Mrs. B. H. M. Ritchie, Mrs. Ann Graham Ross, Mrs. Cornelia Riggold Ross, Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson, Mrs. Millicent McPherson, Miss Margaret Washington McPherson, Mrs. Kate D. Hunter, Miss Eleanor, Miss Louise Potts, Miss Margaret Janet Williams, Miss Jane H. M. Ritchie, Miss Willie M. Ritchie, Miss Eleanor Nelson Ritchie, Mrs. Ruth Gouverneur Johnson. The following officers were appointed: Regent, Mrs. B. H. M. Ritchie; Registrars, Mrs. Ann Graham Ross and Miss Eleanor Potts; Recording Secretary, Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Margaret Janet Williams; Treasurer, Miss Margaret Washington McPherson; Historian, Miss Ruth
Gouverneur Johnson. Mrs. B. M. H. Ritchie, the Regent, and her three daughters, the Misses Jane H. M., Willie M., and Eleanor Nelson, are descendants of General Roger Nelson, an officer of the Revolutionary Army who achieved distinction at the battles of Camden and Eutaw Springs, receiving severe wounds at the battle of Camden. At the meetings of the Daughters of the Revolution, held at Mrs. Ritchie’s house, the tea-table and India teapot which belonged to General Nelson are used.

Mrs. Ann Grahame Ross is a great-granddaughter of Thomas Johnson, the first governor of Maryland. He had also the distinction of nominating George Washington as commander-in-chief of the Army at the First Continental Congress, in 1774. It is said that when John Adams was asked why so many Southern men occupied leading positions and possessed great influence during the struggle for Independence, he replied that if it had not been for such men as Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Chase and Thomas Johnson, there never would have been any Revolution.

Mrs. Cornelia Ringgold Ross and the Misses Eleanor and Louise Potts, are descended from the same ancestor, Judge Richard Potts, who was noted for his gallantry, served as aide to Governor Johnson in the Virginia Detachment in the “Flying Camp.”

Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson is descended from Judge Richard Potts, and also from Colonel Baker Johnson, whom history records was a distinguished man and ardent Revolutionary Patriot.

Mrs. Millicent McPherson, with her daughters, Mrs. Kate D. Hunter and Mrs. Margaret Washington McPherson, are direct descendants of Lawrence Washington. Samuel Washington, the oldest full brother of General Washington, was Mrs. McPherson’s great-grandfather. The records of Berkeley County, West Virginia, show that “Colonel Samuel Washington, the oldest full brother of the immortal Washington, entered the Continental Army as Colonel in the Virginia Line, and was a gallant officer to the end of the great struggle for Liberty.”

Miss Margaret Janet Williams’ grandfather was Captain Henry Williams, a friend of Washington and LaFayette. Cap-
tain Williams, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, was elected Second Lieutenant of Captain William Blair's Company, belonging to the regiment commanded by Colonel John Edgar Howard. When Captain Blair fell mortally wounded at Brooklyn Heights, Long Island, Captain Williams took charge of the "Game Cock" Company. He was in many battles, and distinguished himself for his bravery.

Mrs. Ruth Gouverneur Johnson is the great-granddaughter of a Revolutionary President, James Monroe, who left William and Mary College and joined the Continental Army near New York, as a Lieutenant of the Third Virginia Regiment. He was at White Plains and Trenton, where he was wounded in the shoulder, and in 1777-'78 served on the staff of Lord Stirling at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

We are not a large Chapter, but we feel that we have the right to be proud of the services that our united ancestors rendered our Country.

BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER, Reading, Pennsylvania.—Berks County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its first session on Saturday at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Murray Weidman, 204 South Fifth Street. The Charter which had been applied for was received and read and the following officers duly elected: Regent, Mrs. Murray Weidman; Advisory Board, Mrs. G. A. Nicolls, Mrs. George Brooke, of Birdsboro; Mrs. Henry M. Keim, and Mrs. Cyrus G. Derr. Treasurer, Mrs. A. Harvey Tyson; Secretary, Mrs. Heber L. Smith; Registrar, Mrs. William R. McIlvain; Assistant Registrars, Miss Mary L. Owen and Miss Anna Rodman Jones; Historian, Miss Cushman; Finance, Mrs. Amos T. Philippi.

The Regent then read the following address: "This is a National Society. The fundamental idea is patriotic. Its aim is to 'cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.' Is it not also a worthy object to study the history of our own country? When all over the world investigations are being
made in the buried life of the past, shall we not keep in memory the men and the minds that built this great nation? The sole requisite for membership in this Society is ‘proven lineal descent, from an ancestor who with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence, as a recognized patriot.’ It is eminently fitting that Berks County should be represented in the ‘Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.’ The active part taken in that struggle gives it a pre-eminent right. On the edge of the battle fields of Pennsylvania, and the proximity of Valley Forge, the terror of war was brought to our doors. Reading was the base of supplies for the army of Eastern Pennsylvania. The help given from this quarter greatly encouraged our suffering army. The blood of our people and their money was generously given. To keep in remembrance the courage, the fortitude, the sacrifices of the men and the women of that time, is one of the objects of this Society. It was such virtues which built this great nation and made it marvelous in its power. It is said that since the days of the Revolution our moral attitude has lowered, our principles greatly slackened. The Roman Republic prospered so long as the citizens practiced simplicity of life. Avarice and ambition proved its ruin, luxury and plutocracy rang its knell. With the mothers of this land rests a sacred trust. The homes of a nation are its strength, and there is woman’s work. May we not hope for this Society enterprise as well as reminiscence, action in the present quite as much as sentiment for the past?"

A general discussion then ensued as to the methods of promoting the welfare of the Chapter and infusing an interest in its proceedings, as well as providing for its maintenance and perpetuation.

COLUMBUS CHAPTER, Columbus, Ga. — The Chapter was organized on December twelfth at the residence of the late General Henry L. Benning, by Miss Anna Caroline Benning, who had been appointed Chapter Regent by the State Regent of Georgia, the appointment being confirmed by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
In calling the meeting to order the Chapter Regent explained the objects of the organization, and gave as the reason of its existence, the deeds of the men and women of the Revolution; that as one should sweep one's own dwelling before going out to beautify the highways, so should the members of the Chapter set forth the deeds of their forefathers, and the history of their own State, before singing peans to sister commonwealths.

The Regent stated that the day, December 12, had been chosen for the organization of the Chapter in commemoration of the organization of the Council of Safety at Savannah, on December 11, 1775—the day falling on Sunday, the following Monday was observed.

"All know," said the Regent, "of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the command to the Continental soldiers: 'Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes,' given on account of the scarcity of powder." How many know the powder was sent to Massachusetts from Georgia? How many know that this baby colony—at the outbreaking of hostilities she could not count half a century—sent sixty-three barrels of rice and one hundred and twenty-two pounds specie to the sufferers at Boston? Paul Jones has the credit of the first victory on the sea; yet on June 10, 1775, Bowen and Habersham captured a British ship laden with powder. A part of its cargo amounting to five thousand pounds was sent to Philadelphia.

"The valor of men was a matter of course, and they were so busy making history they hadn't time to write it; Government was poor; they asked neither pay nor pensions. Some received patents of land in the interior.

"No Georgians or South Carolinians, and very few North Carolinians are enrolled in the United States register, yet history teems with the cruelties of Cornwallis, the horrors of St. Augustine, the Tory massacres of the Georgians and the Carolinians.

"Our people formed and fought but did not enlist; many of them did not enlist in the Indian Wars, and to-day needy, aged soldiers, who can recapitulate details of battle, and the widows of such are debarred from drawing Government aid, while hundreds of millions of dollars are expended annually in pensions."
"Let ours be the task of listening to the war story of withered lips so soon, alas! to be hushed in death; ours the task of collecting the few remaining documents and mementos of suffering, and the devotion of the men and the women who made the United States of America. Oh! for a Homer to sing of their deeds."

At the conclusion of the Regent’s address, an election for officers of the Chapter was held, resulting in the following:

Regent, Miss Anna Caroline Benning; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Cornelia Bacon Osborn; Corresponding Secretary and Registrar, Mrs. Emily Caroline McDougal; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ella Goode Byington; Treasurer, Miss Nina Jones Holstead; Historian, Mrs. Dora Flournoy Epping.

Managers, Mrs. Emma Gertrude Terry Pollard, Mrs. Sallie Marshal Harrison, Mrs. Augusta Benning Crawford, Mrs. Eugenia Moffett Flournoy, and Mrs. Anna Augusta Vivian Jones Peace.

Among those present was a lady whose mother had danced with General La Fayette, when he visited Milledgeville, in 1825, and whose grandfather had received a prize at school—a copy of Cæsar—from the hands of General Washington.

Another of the family was presented at the same time by the illustrious American with a copy of Sallust.

The Bench and Bar of Georgia record these facts, and the descendants still retain the volumes. One of them may be seen in Columbus any day.

Over the mantel of the room in which the Chapter was organized was the portrait of a little girl, who strewed flowers in the pathway of the honored La Fayette when he stepped from his carriage at Milledgeville.

The damask curtains that shaded the windows of the drawing room which welcomed him, were in evidence, and relations of the family which entertained him, the executive mansion not having been completed, enrolled their names upon the roster of the Society.

After the business pertaining to the organization of the Chapter had been finished, the meeting was adjourned until January 26th.
Those whose applications with requisite credentials for membership are tendered before that time, and who are made members of the Chapter will be considered charter members.

In the preparation for the organization of the Columbus Chapter, the belief of the Chapter Regent that the material was plenty, but documentary evidence scarce, was strengthened by interviews with friends and acquaintances. With some, the tale told orally from parent to child, was as vivid as a tale of the morning; with others, it was as a strain of a sweet old song.

The burning of dwellings, the mould of carelessness and the migratory habits of the people and the devastation of civil war, have destroyed so much priceless information, that the establishment has, in many cases, been difficult.

BRISTOL CHAPTER, Bristol, Rhode Island.—Some time ago the Bristol Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution obtained permission from the Town Council to hold their meetings in the Burnside Memorial Hall. At their first meeting, which was held in the Council room, Town Clerk, Herbert F. Bennett, decorated the room with the large American flag, belonging to the building, and several battle flags, flowers and potted plants. On Tuesday they held their meeting in the upper hall, or memorial room, where are deposited many mementoes of the late Gen. Burnside. Mrs. J. Russell Bullock, the Regent of the Bristol Chapter, presided and a very interesting meeting was held. A large picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, engraved by A. B. Durand, from the celebrated painting by John Trumbull, and a handsome portrait of the late Mrs. Harrison, were hung in the room by the ladies. It is intended to hold meetings the second Monday in each month, and to fill up the now almost empty relic cases with war antiquities as rapidly as possible.
Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met; present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Misses Washington and Desha, Mesdames Smith, Clark, Tittman, St. Clair, Hamlin, Lockwood, Alexander, Boynton, Devereux and Shields.

The Registrars reported the names of thirty-three (33) applicants as eligible to the National Society and they were duly admitted. The Vice President in Charge of Organization reported the appointment of Mrs. Mildred Spotswood Mathes, as Chapter Regent of Memphis, Tennessee. The Board authorized the Vice President in Charge of Organization to appoint Mrs. Sarah S. Angell, of Ann Arbor, as Honorary Regent of Michigan.

A gift of seventy-five dollars ($75) to the permanent building fund, from the Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville, Virginia, was gratefully accepted, and the thanks of the Board returned therefor.

On motion, the circular prepared bearing on the Eligibility Clause of the Constitution was adopted by the Board of Management, and copies ordered to be sent to the State and Chapter Regents, in order that the matter might be thoroughly understood by the members of the National Society, before any change is made in the Constitution of the Society.
On motion, it was resolved: "When members of one Chapter wish to be transferred to another, a third copy of application papers may be made for the archives of the latter Chapter."

On motion, the Board took a recess until four o'clock, December 10, 1892.

December 10, 1892.

Pursuant to recess, the Board met. Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Greely, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Knott, and Mrs. Shields.

The Registrars reported the names of thirty-four (34) ladies as eligible to the National Society, and they were admitted as members.

On motion, it was resolved that it is the sense of this Board that it is unwise at this time to amend the Constitution, and that further consideration of amendments to the Constitution be indefinitely postponed.

An official letter was produced from the Pittsburgh Chapter disclaiming any lack of courtesy on their part toward the Board of Management in the matter of the circular pertaining to Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, which was addressed to the Board of Management, but not received by any member of that Board. On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was authorized to answer the letter, expressing the satisfaction of the Board at the explanation given.

On motion, it was resolved that Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, who is our chosen member of the Honorary Committee of the Women's Auxilliary Council, be also our representative in the Woman's Congress at the World's Fair.

On motion, the Board gratefully accepted for the Society the gift of a gavel mounted in silver, made of wood from the room where the plot to destroy the Gaspee was formed, from Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Regent of Rhode Island.

On motion, it was resolved that the Committee of Arrangements for the Continental Congress consists of members of the Board resident in Washington, that Committee to meet every week till the 22d of February, 1893.

Meeting adjourned.
December 24, 1892.

The Board of Management met. Present: Mrs. Alexander, presiding; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Devereux, Miss Desha, and Mrs. Shields.

On motion, resolutions of regret were adopted regarding the death of Mrs. Catherine Madeira, one of the charter members of the Society.

The Registrars reported the names of fifty (50) ladies as eligible to the National Society, and they were duly received. The Vice-President in charge of organization reported Mrs. Marion W. Yates, Chapter Regent for Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Harriet D. Ireland, Chapter Regent for Ithaca, New York. These appointments were confirmed by the Board.

On motion, it was resolved that the Daughters of the American Revolution assist in the section of American history, in the Auxiliary Congress World's Columbian Exposition, and appoint Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth to represent the Society in that department, as an evidence of our interest in all that relates to American history, and our desire to promote its preservation and development, and to encourage investigation by the women of our country.

On motion, it was resolved that the year-book of the Society, prepared by the Historian General, be printed in the American Monthly at such time as may be thought suitable by the editor.

Meeting adjourned.

January 7, 1893.

Board met. Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Misses Washington and Desha, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Alexander, and Mrs. Shields.

The Registrars reported fifty-six (56) ladies as eligible to the National Society, and they were duly admitted. The Vice-President in charge of organization recommended that the Board confirm the appointment by the State Regent of Pennsylvania, of Mrs. Lucy M. Cowan, Chapter Regent of Warren, Pennsylvania; and by the State Regent of Connecticut, of Mrs. Addie Day Slocomb, Chapter Regent of Stonington; which was done.
On motion, the matter regarding reduced railroad rates to the Congress was placed in the hands of Mrs. Keim, as chairman of a committee for that purpose, with power to act.

The Board took a recess until four o'clock, January 9, 1893.

January 9, 1893.

The Board met. Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Misses Desha and Washington, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Boynton, and Mrs. Shields.

The Registrars reported the name of three ladies as eligible for the National Society, who were duly admitted.

On motion, the collection of Colonial China, presented to the Society by Doctor Nellie Flint, of Brooklyn, New York, was ordered placed among the relics of the Society.

On motion, Miss Desha was made agent of the Board in regard to the memorial spoons manufactured by Caldwell & Company, and to be sold for the benefit of the building fund.

On motion, Miss Desha was appointed to represent the Board in behalf of the proposed Liberty Bell, for the Columbian Exposition.

Meeting adjourned.
PROGRAMME
(Subject to Revision)

OF THE

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

TO BE HELD ON

FEBRUARY 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 1893,

AT THE

CHURCH OF OUR FATHER,
Corner 13th and L streets, Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, February 21.

Members accredited to the Congress will meet the Committee on Credentials at No. 1505 Pennsylvania avenue, Room No. 10, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock P. M., a meeting of the Board of Management, composed of the National officers and State Regents, is called at the residence of Mrs. W. D. Cabell, Vice-President-General presiding, 1407 Massachusetts Avenue. From 8 o'clock P. M. to 11 o'clock, the Congress is invited to a reception by the Vice-President-General presiding, at her residence.

Wednesday, February 22.

At 10.30 o'clock A. M., the Congress will be formally opened with prayer, followed by an address by the Vice-President-General presiding, Mrs. W. D. Cabell.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Reports of Officers of the National Society.

National Hymn.

Adjournment.

At 9 o'clock, P. M., the Congress is invited by the Sons of the American Revolution, District of Columbia Society, to a reception at the Arlington Hotel.
Thursday, February 23.

Election of National Officers.
Recess for the election of State Regents by the Delegates of their respective States.
Luncheon, served in Lecture room.
2 P. M. Reading of papers by Representative of Chapters.
7.30 P. M. Music.
Paper by Mrs. John Sherwood, New York City Chapter.

Friday, February 24.

10.30 A. M. Discussion: the good of the Society.
7.30 P. M. Informal meeting of the new Board of Management.
Music.
Continued reading of papers.

Saturday, February 25.

Excursions.

On the evening of February 22d, at the parlors of the Arlington Hotel, the District of Columbia Society of Sons of the American Revolution will give a reception with buffet supper to the ladies of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This will undoubtedly be a most brilliant event, and an evening to be remembered by the members of the Congress who honor the Sons by their presence. Cards of admission for members of the Society who are not delegates to the Congress may be obtained at two dollars each, or four dollars for a gentleman and lady.
REDUCED RAILWAY RATES FOR THE CONGRESSION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Continued efforts have been made by the chairman of the Committee on Railway Rates, Mrs. Keim, to arrange for persons attending the Congress February 21 to 25, 1893.

The terms here announced will apply to all roads here named.

The Railroads mentioned below have granted excursion rates for persons attending the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held at Washington, D. C., commencing February 21, upon the following conditions, viz:

First. Each delegate or member desiring the excursion rate must purchase a first-class ticket (either limited or unlimited) to the place of meeting, for which he will pay the regular fare; and upon request, the Ticket Agent will issue a printed certificate of purchase of the general form as shown in this circular.

Second. If through tickets cannot be procured at the starting point, parties will purchase to the most convenient point where such through tickets can be obtained, and repurchase through to place of meeting, requesting a certificate from the Ticket Agent at the point where repurchase is made.

Third. Tickets for the return journey will be sold, by the Ticket Agents at the place of meeting, at one-third the highest limited fare, only to those holding certificates signed by the Ticket Agent at point where through ticket to place of meeting was purchased, and countersigned by the Secretary or Clerk of the Association, certifying that the holder has been in regular attendance at the meeting.

Fourth. It is very important that a certificate be procured, as it will indicate that full fare has been paid for the going journey, and that the purchaser is therefore entitled to the excursion fare returning. It will also determine the route via which the ticket for return journey should be issued.

Fifth. Ticket Agents will be instructed that the excursion fares will not be available for the return journey, unless the
holders of certificates are properly identified, as provided for in
the certificate, including the statement of the Secretary or
Clerk that there have been in regular attendance not less than
100 persons holding receipted certificates of the standard form.
Sixth. The certificates are not transferable, and the signature
affixed at the starting point, compared with the signature to
the receipt, will enable the Ticket Agent to detect any attempted
transfer.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Seventh. You should be particular to notify every person
desiring to secure the excursion rate that the following rule
will not be deviated from under any circumstances:

"No refund of fare will be made on any account whatever
because of failure of the parties to obtain certificates."

TRUNK LINE PASSENGER COMMITTEE.—LIST OF ROADS MAKING
THE REDUCTION:

Addison & Pennsylvania.
Allegheny Valley.
Baltimore & Ohio. (Parkerburg, Bellaire and Wheeling,
and East thereof.)
Baltimore & Potomac.
*Bennington & Rutland.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.
Camden & Atlantic.
Central of New Jersey.
*Central Vermont.
Chautauqua Lake. (For business to points in Trunk Line
territory.)
Chesapeake & Ohio. (Charleston, W. Va. and East thereof.)
Cumberland Valley.
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern.
Fall Brook Coal Co.
*Fitchburg.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville.

*Only for business originating at, or destined to, stations on the direct lines of these
roads between Troy, N. Y., and Montreal, Canada.
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—RAILWAY RATES.

*Grand Trunk.
Lehigh Valley.

New England Passenger Committee. (Territory east of New York State and Lake Champlain.)
New York Central & Hudson River. (Harlem Division excepted.)
New York, Lake Erie & Western. (Buffalo, Dunkirk and Salamanca, and East thereof.)
New York, Ontario & Western.
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk.
Northern Central.
Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia & Erie.
Philadelphia & Reading.
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.
Western New York & Pennsylvania.
West Jersey.
West Shore.
Wilmington & Northern.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., affecting the cities of Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

SOUTHERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION, COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Alabama Great Southern Railroad.
Atlantic Coast Line.
Atlanta & West Point Railroad.
Brunswick & Western Railroad.
Charleston & Savannah Railway.
Central Railroad of Georgia.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway.
Georgia Railroad.
Georgia Pacific Railway.
Illinois Central Railroad. (Lines South of the Ohio River.)

*Only for business originating at, or destined to, stations on the direct line of these roads between Troy, N. Y., and Montreal, Canada.
Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad. (Lines South of the Ohio River.)
Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway.
Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad. (Lines South of the Ohio River.)
Memphis & Charleston Railroad.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad.
Norfolk & Western Railroad.
Pennsylvania Railroad. (Lines South of Washington.)
Port Royal & Augusta Railway.
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.
Richmond & Alleghany Railroad.
Richmond & Danville Railroad.
Richmond, Fredericks & Potomac Railroad.
Rome Railroad.
Savannah, Florida & Western Railway.
Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.
Shenandoah Valley Railroad. (Lines South of Potomac River.)
South Carolina Railway.
Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad.
Western & Atlantic Railroad.
Western Railway of Alabama.
ELIGIBILITY.

"LINEAL DESCENT."

The Second Continental Congress, of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is to convene in Washington City, D. C., on the 22d day of February, 1893.

"The Continental Congress of the National Society, shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States." (See Sec. 1, Article V., Constitution).

"The National Board of Management, shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State Regent from each State or Territory." (See Sec. 1, Article VI., Constitution).

It goes without saying that State Regents, although members of the National Board of Management, can have very little to do with deciding questions, which, from time to time, are brought before this Board for consideration. As all meetings of the National Board are held in Washington, but few of the State Regents can be present at the Sessions, and voting by proxy is not allowed. Therefore, when a question of vital importance is to be decided, the only way to arrive at the wish of a majority of the Board of Management, as well as to ascertain the opinion of the Society at large, is to bring the question before the Congress and, that the Congress may be able to reach a just decision, it is undoubtedly necessary that in some way the State Regent, the Chapter Regents and every member of the National Society should have it presented for their thoughtful investigation.

Such a question, one which many of us consider of greatest importance to the future well-being and healthful growth of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is to be brought before the Congress next February.

The Eligibility Clause, (Sec. 1, Article III, of the Constitution), is as follows: "Any woman may be eligible for membership, who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is
descended from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, or from the mother of such a patriot, provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society."

Many of our number entered the membership of the society protesting against the wording of this clause. It was thought to be illogical and to very much weaken the historic purpose of the organization, making our title a misnomer and bringing it into ridicule because under its provisions (and being in the Constitution none can gainsay), the lineal descendants of a Tory can, through the mother of that Tory, provided she had also a Patriot son, sit side by side, on the same level and bearing the same name, with the descendants of that Patriot. Therefore, it is urged that the words "or from the mother of such a Patriot," be taken out of the eligibility clause. And that the removal of these words would not, as some affirm, greatly diminish our membership, we give statistics, taken recently from the records of the Society. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, numbers twenty-one hundred and ninety-three members; of these, just forty-two have entered on collateral lines of relationship to a Patriot. Of these forty-two, some have written, when sending in their application papers, that they hope to make out lineal claims which they are sure they possess, and seven are now known to have these claims.

Would it be wise to sacrifice this bulwark of proven lineal descent, merely to retain a clause which, while of pleasing sentimentality, is of little benefit, and actually does much harm: harm, because many lineal descendants are declining to unite with a society which gives equal honors to collateral relatives and descendants of Tories as would be given to them.

Those of us who ask this change in the eligibility clause, most earnestly desire to have the subject thoroughly investigated in every Chapter, so that, after full discussion and thoughtful consideration, delegates can come to the Congress prepared to carry out the wish of the majority of the members they represent.

Another reason for this change is this: As a society of
women, it seems fitting that we should recognize woman's worth and work. Surely, in this organization, whose object is historic research for, and preservation of, loyal efforts and brave deeds, it would be most proper and desirable that just appreciation should be shown the self-sacrificing service given by women, equally with men, in the struggle for our independence. And yet, in our Constitution such appreciation is not to be found. The only female ascendants allowed representation are mothers of Patriot sons! These mothers are made eligible by circumstance, and not by service. An ancestor means man or woman, but there are few women who can make claim as recognized patriots, as soldiers or sailors, or as civil officers, and many, many long-suffering, patiently-enduring heroines of Revolutionary times are shut out! Daughters of the American Revolution, this ought not to be! Once more we who ask this change are confronted with the alarming assertion that unless collateral relationships are admitted there is danger to our society of extinction for "lack of material."

The amendment presented for your consideration is as follows:

"Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor, or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; provided, that the applicant be acceptable to the Society."

Those of us who ask you to make this change have given long and earnest consideration to this subject; we have met with obstacles in organizing Chapters which this amendment will remove. We believe that by it our society will be lifted on to a higher plane, and, as a grand historic organization, settled on a sure and lasting foundation, having Truth for its corner stone.

JULIA K. HOGG,
Regent of the State of Pennsylvania.
ELIGIBILITY.

"MOTHER OF A PATRIOT."

In the November number of the American Monthly, a short statement was made of the reasons (taken in order as they appeared in a circular sent out by one of the Chapters), why the Eligibility Clause should be changed. Also some reasons were offered why it should remain as it is. This subject was first brought before the Congress in the form of an "appeal" presented by one of the State Regents, and reported as representing the sentiment of one of our largest Chapters. The word "appeal" was used in its popular, not its legal sense. The "appeal" or "request" or "resolution," for the amendment of the clause was offered at the first Congress. The fact of its being presented by one of the State Regents was not alluded to only because it was not supposed to be a vital point. It is surely unnecessary to say that no slight was intended to the lady in question.

In regard to the Cincinnati we agree perfectly with the unknown correspondent "K" that its case and our own are not parallel. But as it was referred to in the Circular as "one of similar organizations whose example we should follow," it seemed more courteous to show the inherent weakness in that organization than to reply that as the cases were not parallel, the allusion was not pertinent.

There are two statements in the article by "K" which if laid side by side appear a little unjust. The first is this: "In numerous instances descendants of Revolutionary heroes declined to join a Society, which, under its Constitution, offered equal honors to descendants of Tories."

The second is as follows: "That there are descendants of Tories under lineal lines is a matter of course, but under the new amendments they are not admitted as such, but as the descendants of patriots who intermarried with Tories." That is to say, in lineal descendants Tory blood is a "matter of course," and in no way interferes with membership. And by direct and fair inference, the so-called collateral lines, having
patriotic and possibly Tory blood mingled, should not be ad-
mitted because they were Tory, but have been admitted "as
such."

Neither, under the Constitution as it is, are applicants
admitted excepting as descendants of loyal Revolutionary
families who not only number many active patriots in the
several branches, but often are entirely free from Tory blood.

Regarding the word "Daughters" we still consider it cor-
rect, retaining our present clause. If our title were "Daughters
of Active Patriots" obviously we are wrong. But it seems
incredible that any one can deny to the granddaughters and
great-granddaughters of loyal Revolutionary families the
right to the name "Daughters of the Revolution."

National undoubtedly "implies representation." It also
implies a great deal more. When we use the words "National
Society," we do not mean one son and daughter out of ten, or
even three sons and daughters out of five. We mean every
son and daughter of every loyal Revolutionary family, whether
they fought for the cause in the field, or served it in their
homes, out of sight of all but God, who knew their hearts.

We desire to reaffirm that we have members who are descended
from active women patriots. Investigation will show that
their claims are preferred, not as mothers of patriots, (though
the strong presumption is that they must have had patriotic
children,) but as despatch bearers—women who rode or walked
miles to reveal to our officers plans of British attack.

At the meeting of the Board, on the 16th of November, the
question was asked direct, of those who stood for the new
Amendment: "What is your idea of 'material aid;' Does it
cover the cases of women who having brothers in the service,
and being women, staid at home taking care of the farms and
elderly people?" The response was, "No, it does not, unless
they can prove their patriotism." That is to say the Amend-
ment ignores all women outside of lineal descent from soldiers,
except such as rendered actual service, or can prove their pa-
triotism.

But what do they consider proof? "K" would have all
loyal women of the Revolution recognized, whether they were
mothers of patriots or not. But, we wish to ask, how can
they be recognized when their way is doubly barred, first by
the absolutely literal construction put upon the words, "material aid," and second, by the requiring of absolutely literal proof.

Whether the Amendment tends to exclusiveness or not, depends upon what the Society was chiefly organized for. If for preserving records of lineal descent, then it is not exclusive to shut out all who are not in that line. But if it is to promote patriotism and service for the country, inasmuch as it does shut out all descendants of brothers and sisters of heroes "as such," all descendants of mothers of patriots "as such," it certainly "excludes" a large proportion of loyal Revolutionary families. If we can believe the statement of one of the best genealogists in the country, and the published statistics, it would in time exclude the larger proportion of all these.

There is no reason why "the holding of a Revolutionary record should conflict with the higher objects of the Society." The quotation from the November article, is not quite correct. It is only when the keeping of the record is used as a reason for shutting out all who happen to have received their patriotic blood through a woman who could not fight, instead of through a man who could, that it interferes with the highest object of the Society, to preserve and perpetuate patriotism. The writer has at no time stated that we could not have a congenial organization if we had a liberal, national one. The question was merely asked of those who have distinctly said that their reason for adhering to strict lineal descent from active patriots, was that the Society would become "too common," if the lines were not thus drawn—whether it would be worth more to have a Society less "common," or to wield wider, greater influence by admitting all who can fairly represent the loyal families of the Revolution.

The Twentieth Century will be a wide awake one. It will see through shams; more, it will tear them away. It will fling to the winds technical distinctions on great questions. It will trample down, perhaps under crimsoned feet, many time-honored beliefs and prejudices. Whether it will be right or wrong in so doing, that is another question. For us, the only one to ask is, what place do we wish to fill as a Society, in that coming drama of American history. HELEN M. BOYNTON,

Vice President in charge of Organization.
ELIGIBILITY.

"LINEAL DESCENT."

There has been considerable discussion about amending the Eligibility Clause of the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is contended on the one hand, that membership should be restricted to the lineal descendants of men or women who actually contributed by their services to promote the success of the Revolution. Others insist that the eligibility should extend to any descendant of a woman, one of whose sons participated in the Revolution, even though that woman may herself have contributed nothing to its success, and may have actively opposed it. This is the legitimate construction of the article on eligibility as it now stands. The object of our organization is to commemorate that era, in our history, which gave life to our nationality, by associating in our body the descendants of all, whether of men or women, who contributed to the achievement of our independence.

The very name of our Society, "Daughters of the American Revolution" implies that the members must necessarily be descended from the heroes and heroines to whom our nationality owes its existence.

It is a particular era, that of the Revolution, the actors in that great drama who are to be commemorated, and not a period anterior to that time nor actions which antedate that period.

It is conceded that any Society may establish such rules as it pleases governing the admission of its members, but such rules should always be in harmony with the purposes of the Society, which, in our organization, is to honor the memory of those who achieved our liberty. This can best be done by restricting the membership to the descendants of those who actually participated in the struggle for independence. If this restriction be removed by extending the membership to any
descendant of a woman, one of whose sons happened to be a patriot, there is no reason why the privilege should not be extended to the descendants of the grandmother, or the remotest maternal ancestor.

A membership so extensive would certainly obviate the objections of those who apprehend that the Society might perish for want of material, but it would not constitute an organization to do honor peculiarly to the founders of the American nation.

Mrs. Simons B. Buckner,
Regent of the State of Kentucky.
I shall consider: First, the eligibility section of the Constitution.

Second, the amendment proposed by the Regent of Pennsylvania.

Third, the circular sent out by the National Board of Management, giving reasons for rejection of this amendment.

A great critic, writing of clearness, has said that a sentence must be so clear that the reader not only may but must understand its exact meaning. In so important an instrument as the National Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution this should be especially true. But, unfortunately, the whole section is long, involved and ambiguous on account of the frequent and varying use of the pronoun "who," and the too oft-repeated consecutive use of "as" and "or." Hence it seems to have been misunderstood and variously construed as to meaning. I submitted it to one of the most noted purists in my State with the query, "Does this permit the representation of any class of women except that specifically named 'mothers of such patriots'?" His reply was, "Undoubtedly not." He added, "I think the writer meant to say, 'a recognized patriot, in his capacity as soldier or sailor,' or civil officer, or 'from the mother of such a patriot,' as described above.

Strictly, by punctuation, there are two classes named, viz.: recognized patriots, and mothers of such patriots. Recognized patriots are sub-divided into soldiers or sailors and civil officers. The one class, recognized patriots, is required to be of "unfailing loyalty," and to have given "material aid to the cause of Independence." Of the other class, nothing is required except to have been the "mothers of such patriots." This is an unjust discrimination. It seems to put a premium on collateral descent. Why should a woman trouble herself to obtain records and prove the services of her direct ancestor, a
private soldier, if the well-known services of his brother, "a recognized patriot," entitle her to admission through his "mother?" This at once hinders historical research, one of the primary objects of our Society. The establishement of one patriot in a family is all that is necessary to admit all the female descendants of his sisters and brothers. The "mother of such a patriot," may have been a Tory—her husband a Tory—direct ancestor of applicant a Tory, and yet, if that mother had a patriot son, she is entitled to a place with the "men and women who achieved American Independence." I must know whether a woman was herself patriotic before I honor her because of the patriotism of her children. The wisest of men has said "a hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness." These faults of the Constitution were evidently before the Regent of Pennsylvania when she proposed her amendment, which is as follows:

"Whereas, the word 'ancestor,' in its generic sense, means man or woman from whom descended, and whereas, the eligibility clause, Article III, Section 1, in the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by its phraseology, rejects all female ascendants except the mothers of Patriots, therefore

Resolved, That Section 1, Article III of the Constitution be changed, as follows: Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen, and who is descended from a man or woman, who, with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor, or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies, or States; provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society."

It seems to have been her aim to follow the present reading of the Constitution, as closely as possible, but, by changing the first "as" into "from," by omitting the most objectionable "as," and by using the semicolon, she has so altered the meaning as to provide for all women of "unfailing loyalty" and who "rendered material aid to the cause." This Amendment as offered to the Board of Management was signed and endorsed by the State Regents of Pennsylvania, Virginia, California, New Jersey and Kentucky, was voted for by five
members of the Board, and was rejected by a majority of the Board resident in Washington. A circular lately sent out from the Board to Chapter and State Regents, and Delegates to the Continental Congress, and published in the December number of the American Monthly gives the reason for its rejection. It begins with an incorrect statement of facts by saying that the Amendment ‘was proposed by the Pittsburgh Chapter.’ It did not come from that Chapter officially or otherwise. It was proposed by the Regent of Pennsylvania in person, who had written it and sent it to four other State Regents, for their signatures. The circular characterizes this Amendment, simply as eliminating the phrase ‘mother of a patriot.’ This is manifestly unfair. It does in fact eliminate that phrase, but after having provided for all women who were of known loyalty to the cause of Independence. The idea of providing clearly for all patriotic women, the Board afterwards borrow in the Amendment they suggest ‘for consideration,’ and give the Regent of Pennsylvania, no credit for it. After having stated that the mother who bore the son, trained and cared for him through years of infancy, taught him to love his country and his God, contributed in its highest sense material aid to the cause of independence, the circular continues ‘in no other way than through the ‘mother of a patriot’ could representatives of the families of Gen. George Washington, Gen. George Rogers Clark, Captain Ezra Selden and other distinguished soldiers be admitted; for they died without direct descendants.’ In ‘no other way!’ Shade of Mary Ball! Virginia, at least holds your patriotic acts in dear remembrance, she will give your descendants right of admission on your own account and not because of the patriotism of your son, who would have been the first to resent such an insult to the memory of his honored mother. After the broad definition of ‘material aid,’ in its ‘highest sense’ it seems to me that the Board could agree to admit descendants of the mothers of Washington, Clark and Selden, without any additional provision for them. I will not assume that the Board meant officially to imply that these three women were not of ‘unfailing loyalty,’ but I would rather believe that the feelings and intentions of the majority of the Board resident in Washington are far better than the
apparent meaning of the English they use to express them in some of their official communications.

The circular then sets forth that the "Order of Cincinnati" furnishes a "worthy precedent" for collateral descent. As if the cases were analogous! The Cincinnati were recognized patriots, not fathers of such patriots. In failure of their "eldest male posterity" they allow "collateral branches who may be judged worthy." Nowhere in the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution does it require failure of "eldest male posterity" to "patriot" to make the descendants of his sisters and brothers eligible, nor does the Constitution say "from the mother of a childless patriot." In extenuation of the risk of admitting descendants of Tories through mothers of patriots, the circular says "it is an ascertained fact that many of the most distinguished members of lineal descent have Tory blood on one side." I might dispute this statement as regards Virginia Daughters, but if we admit it to be true, does the possession of Tory blood on one side make patriot blood on the other any less valuable? And is there any reason why we should admit those without known patriot blood because some "distinguished members" had Tory ancestors?

The circular also states "there is no instance where any one descended from Tory ancestry alone, has asked for admission!" I suppose admission to National Society is meant, because, as Registrar of the Old Dominion Chapter in Virginia, I have again and again refused admission to applicants who had no known patriot blood in direct ancestors, but who wanted to come in "from a mother of such a patriot." This it was obliged to do under the By-laws of our Chapter, which were adopted January, 1892, and which omit that phrase from the eligibility section. In some instances my refusal has resulted in renewed study of family records, and the happy discovery of loyal blood, but, although I have always assured the others that the National Society provided for them, and welcomed them, I seem to have had such a discouraging effect on them that they have not applied for membership.

The circular says, in concluding, that a welcome is extended to the descendants of "any man or woman who helped her country in her hour of need, or from the mother of such a
patriot." Now if the "mother of such a patriot" gave any help to "her country in her hour of need," why use the disjunctive "or" —?

We are all "from the mother of such a patriot" who are lineal descendants of the patriot himself, and there should be only one class of women provided for, namely, the women who were known to be patriotic, and who gave help to the cause of Independence. Such women deserve recognition for their own merits.

Finally, the circular concludes with an amendment suggested for consideration, which is in substance the same as that offered by the Regent of Pennsylvania, except that there is added "or from the mother of such a patriot,"—a provision clearly unnecessary where loyal "mother of such a patriot" is meant. What is the object for which our Society was formed? According to our Constitution it is "to perpetuate the memory of the men and woman who achieved American Independence." Does this mean men and women who were Tories, or who were possible Tories, or even who were not known to be patriotic?

Daughters of the American Revolution, let us be so in truth as well as in name! Let us make loyalty our supreme test, and let us no longer deserve the taunt "so-called Daughters of the American Revolution!"

ELIZABETH HENRY LYONS,
Secretary Richmond, (Va.) Chapter.
ELIGIBILITY.

"Patriotic Mothers."

I have read with much interest the articles on the eligibility clause in the November Number of the Magazine, which to my mind, is the most important question today confronting the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and should be weighed carefully and considerately by every member.

I regret that so able a writer as Dr. Persifor Frazer, had not made his article more explicit and clear. An opinion as to how the matter should be settled emanating from such a source could not fail to carry weight, but as it now stands it involves the ordinary reader in inextricable confusion.

How, where, or by whom the clause from the "mother of a Patriot" was interpolated into the Constitution, no one appears to know. It certainly was not the original idea of the Society to admit such descendants. The writer has before him a letter, accompanied by a copy of the Constitution and application blanks, written by the first President General presiding, under date of Washington, D. C., December 6, 1890, inviting his cooperation and interest in the success of the organization. Had any such idea been incorporated in the copy of the Constitution submitted, as admitting descendants of mothers of patriots, he would have refused his support on the ground that he could not sanction what might in the future develop into a Tory organization.

Let your readers go back with me to the early days of the Society. The California Society, at that time designating themselves as Sons of Revolutionary Sires, issued its first circular, August 30, 1876, having in view the formation of a branch of their Society composed entirely of Daughters of the American Revolution. The "call" reads as follows:

"The lady descendants of Revolutionary fathers and mothers are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Ladies Parlor
of the Palace Hotel, on Friday evening, September 1, 1876, to organize an auxiliary of the Society of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires."

At that time and place, was founded the first Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Unlike the Society of the present day it was controlled and guided by a Society of men whose object was (I quote from the Constitution of the Society) "to unite the descendants of Revolutionary patriots, perpetuate the memory of those who took part in the American Revolution and maintained the Independence of the United States." From this call it will be seen that contrary to what has been asserted, these "were the only men in America who had the gallantry to extend the right hand of fellowship to the Daughters of the Revolution." The writer was present at this meeting for organization, and knows whereof he speaks, when he states that the idea of enrolling as members descendants of mothers of patriots, was not considered, probably not thought of.

The writer of the closing article, on eligibility, an officer of the National Society, in her "Lastly," lays great stress on the action had by the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at its September meeting characterizing it as "new born zeal." Is it not rather new born zeal on the part of the writer alluded to, to assume that mothers of patriots were of themselves loyal? If human nature was the same in the time that tried men's souls as it now is, it would not necessarily follow that loyal sons had loyal mothers. Witness the late Civil War: many "a house was divided against itself." The mother of the undersigned had sons both in the Union and Confederate armies. So in the great struggle, many a loyal mother had Tory sons, many loyal sons had Tory mothers, and since the National Society insists on record of service being presented by descendants of men, why should not similar record, be furnished by descendants of women? Yet how can this thing be? A mother of a patriot might have been a Quaker, or she might have gone to "realms beyond the skies" previous to the stirring times of '76. Is it not then, a little over zealous to admit the descendants of the mother of
a patriot unless the loyalty of that mother is established by documentary evidence? The writer predicts if this objectionable clause be retained in the Constitution, it will be by sympathy, rather than by right or justice. Let record of service with unfailing loyalty be the passport to membership; or if collaterals must be admitted, let it be as members of the second class, as the sons of officers are now admitted to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, wearing a badge distinctively their own, denoting that their ancestors did not bear arms.

The objects set forth in the Constitution have been the fundamental principles and groundwork of the California Society since its institution, October 22, 1875, by men, many of whom are still living, still working for the interests of an organization they at that time established. Is it "new born zeal" for these men to reiterate and adhere, in 1892, to the principles they promulgated seventeen years ago?

A. L. Hubbard,
San Francisco, Cal., December 17, 1892.

To the National Board, Regents and Daughters of the American Revolution:

A committee of the Pittsburgh Chapter called to consider the circular received by their Regent on the 16th of December, find a strange mistake in its opening sentence.

We have inquired into the matter, and are led to believe that this error has perhaps occurred by the members of the Board who prepared this paper, and the officers who signed it, confusing the Memorial, which was sent out on the 23rd of September, by the Pittsburgh Chapter, with an amendment which, we are informed, was offered by the State Regent on the 6th of October. With this amendment the Pittsburg Chapter had nothing whatever to do. It was prepared and presented to the National Board without assistance from, or knowledge of, any member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, and this, the State
Regent assures us, was from a feeling of courtesy to the Board of which she is a member. We are further told that the amendment was presented, according to Article IX, Constitution, at one meeting and brought up for action at a subsequent meeting on the 16th of November.

When, at this last meeting, the amendment was read, the names of six State Regents (of Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, California, North Carolina, and Kentucky,) who had signed the paper were given; but when the vote which followed the reading of the paper was taken, five of these Regents not being present, and voting by proxy not being allowed, their names were not recorded. Of the members of the Board present at that meeting, five voted for the amendment. It was lost, however, by a three-fourths vote. Since then the State Regent of Pennsylvania has received a letter from one of the Vice-Presidents, an influential member of the organization, in which are these words: "I have written a very strong letter to Washington in favor of your Amendment." There was also, we are credibly informed, a paper prepared bearing upon "Mother of a patriot," which included facts from Records of the Society. This was signed by two of the most important officers of the Executive Board, marked official, and sent to the Magazine for publication, but it has not been printed. We mention these facts to prove that it is not as the wording of the circular from the National Board suggests, only one Chapter which desires this change, but that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the Eligibility Clause as it now stands.

The Eligibility Clause in the Constitution is as follows:

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier, a sailor, or as a civil officer, in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; or from the mother of such a patriot; provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society.
The Amendment offered by the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Article III, Section 1. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman, who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of Independence from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society.

We most heartily approve the amendment prepared by the State Regent of Pennsylvania. We believe that while relieving us of the objectionable feature of the eligibility clause, it allows full recognition to women's service and sacrifice in the Revolutionary struggle, and gives honor to whom honor is due.

On the other hand, we have most carefully considered the substitute which the Board presents and find that it opens wider than before the avenue for admission of descendants of Tories, and makes no distinction between lineal descendants and collateral relatives. Sentimentalism, if not founded on fact, is misleading and often disastrous. There are volumes of records of women's work.

One author alone, Elizabeth F. Ellet, gives biographies of one hundred and sixty-seven prominent women of Revolutionary times, and there are many others. Surely there is no need for broader claim than material aid rendered by women in the cause of Independence. The argument as to representatives of men who had no descendants, and therefore the desire to keep them in remembrance by collateral relatives, might perhaps hold in case of an only son who died childless; but let us take the case of the most prominent for whom this is claimed. George Washington is represented on our roll by nineteen collateral relatives, and of these nineteen, seventeen have papers made out from direct ancestors who were patriots of the Revolution. The other two claim from Mary Ball Washington.
Daughters of the American Revolution in Virginia, did your own Mary Ball leave no record by which her descendants can enter our membership except as the mother of George Washington?

The very fact that the members of the National Board who sent out the circular offer a substitute, proves clearly that the ground they stand upon is not tenable. If the eligibility clause is all they claim for it, "broad and liberal," why offer any substitute at all?

The statement is made that there is not time to consider this subject, and therefore you are asked to waive it for another year. There are almost two months before the session of Congress, and the time is ample for full consideration.

We beg each Chapter Regent to bring the matter fully before her Chapter. Let the subject be investigated and thoroughly ventilated, so that delegates to the Congress will come prepared to vote intelligently, according to the wish of a majority of the members they represent. Let every State Regent bear in mind, that while, according to the Constitution she is a member of the National Board of Management, there are few times only when she can vote as such and the meeting of Congress gives this opportunity.

And in conclusion there are now twenty-one hundred and ninety-three members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of this number, exactly forty-two are collaterals. Lineal descendants of heroes and heroines, whose noble courage and brave acts gave us the blessed liberty we enjoy, think well upon this question, for the decision rests with you.

By order of the Pittsburgh Chapter,

Ellie Guthrie Painter,
Henrietta Logan Scott,
Edith Darlington Ammon,
Amelia Nevill Oliver,
Kate Cassatt McKnight,
Julia Morgan Harding,

Acting Committee.
Mrs. E. H. WALWORTH, EDITOR

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Dear Madam: At the last meeting of this Chapter, held January 3d, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of San Francisco, heartily endorses and unanimously approves the action taken by the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at its meeting held at San Francisco, September 3, 1892, requesting the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to eliminate from its Constitution the clause: "From the mother of a patriot."

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President General, to the Board of Management of the National Society, and to the American Monthly for publication.

Yours sincerely,

L. E. A. HORSBURGH,
Corresponding Secretary.
ELIGIBILITY.

"LINEAL DESCENT."

At present debate upon this most important topic is rife among the various Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

What may be the ultimate outcome of its discussion, we, as interested members, cannot as yet with confidence foretell.

That this question is most vital to the well-being and continued happiness of the Society at large, none can deny.

Without eligibility there is no Society—without this Society patriotism and the love of Country, first, last and for all time, languish.

Doubtless many opinions pro and con on the already established basis of this question, will be offered. But let us hope that beneath the flash of argument will lie the current of thoughtful interest awakened by minds unbiased.

It is not the intention of the writer of this article to offer a remedy for the impending argument, but merely to hold out advice to the interested ones on the subject, that through the medium of deliberate forethought and disinterested motives a fair decision may be arrived at.

It is true that whatever weakens ultimately destroys, and conversely. As we look back to the period when our liberty was at stake—the Revolution—our line of ancestors should be broad and well-defined. So important, indeed, is this fact, that the slightest divergence in a contrary direction, hampers by destroying the line of continuity and breaks the harmony of the Society, and without harmony indifference ensues and finally dissolution. This we cannot; nor must we permit.

The possession of a straight unbroken ancestral line from the heroes themselves, is something in which every true Daughter should feel the profoundest pride, not for self alone, but for generations that are to come.
Without this perfect, bright, unbroken chain, if weakened by collateral evidence, the effect is that produced upon colors by the casting of shadow—glooms, thereby darkening rather than heightening their effects.

Before proceeding further in the discussion of the question, duty prompts me to make a few criticisms upon some of the statements (which in my opinion appear erroneous), published in a little circular upon the "eligibility question," and sent out by the National Society to the various Chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution.

First—In speaking of descent from "collateral branches," or the "mother of a patriot," the circular* quotes as precedent for its argument the "Constitution of the Order of the Cincinnatii." If I may be permitted to reply, I would state that at a general meeting of the above-named Order, held at Newport, in 1887, during an animated discussion on the question of eligibility, the following ordinance was adopted without one dissenting vote:

"That the General Society conceive the true interpretation of the institution regarding the descent is, that the original member is to be considered the propositus from whom succession is to be derived, and that the collateral branches are those collateral to the original member, and the succession should be through the direct male line, and not through females, until all the male lines have become extinct." Again the circular adds, that Queen Victoria holds the crown by virtue of "collateral descent." The fact that she holds the crown is not because she is a woman, or that she is a descendant from a collateral branch, which latter is untrue, but because the male line had become extinct, and she, being the only child of her father, Edward, Duke of Kent, ascended the throne—a queen in a direct, unbroken line.

Quoting from the "Year Book of the Societies composed of descendants of men of the Revolution" as regards the "Order of the Cincinnatii" I read that there "is little in its Constitution, its objects or practice which is a sufficient public reason for its further existence except perhaps as a social club," and further that the new Societies, the Sons and Daughters, are

*See December American Monthly.
destined to take its place, and attain a patriotic and distinguished position that may endure to "their latest posterity forever."

It would not here be inapropos to mention in this connection the name of one whose fostering care and patriotic spirit has guided the Sons of the American Revolution to their present proud height. When failure seemed almost imminent, the name of Colonel A. S. Hubbard, who in 1875, in San Francisco conceived the idea and plan of its organization. Too great praise cannot be bestowed upon him, and his life-work will be crowned by a name that shall live long after he is no more.

In brief then, the future success of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will in a very large measure depend upon the interpretation of the word "eligibility."

Whether through the admission of indifferent individuals whose sole excuse for eligibility shall be descent from "collateral branches" thereby menacing the even working of the Society, or from the "mother of a patriot" when opinion on the latter will for all time be divided.

True, as the title would imply, we are Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Fathers who gave their all for the cause of peace. Proven lineal descent from these should be the watch-word of the noblest Society organized today, noble in sentiment, broad in its interpretation of all that is grand and good.

Let us then look to it that no fatal slip shall occur in casting up our balance. Let us take the question home to our hearts and render our decision with prudence and judgment, well defined.

ALMY PRISCILLA ALDEN,
Recording Secretary, Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, San Francisco, California.
DEAR MRS. WALWORTH:

In view of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, striking out the words "Mother of a patriot" from the Eligibility Clause, an examination of the application papers of our members has been made with the following result. The present membership of the Society is two thousand and fifty; all but forty of these have been admitted as lineal descendants of patriots of the Revolution. Of the forty whose eligibility is derived from the mother of a patriot, we know of seven who have lineal claims as well, but have thus far preferred to honor the mother by preparing their papers in this way, or else have preferred collateral claims to membership from a patriot of great note. Several more of the remaining thirty-three are confident of having lineal ancestors, but are awaiting positive evidence before filing any additional papers. There are but nineteen individual mothers honored by the above thirty-three members for the reason that in several cases more than one have descended from the same ancestor.

Very respectfully,

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARKE,
Registrars-General.

Washington, November 7, 1892.

Note.—Spending some weeks in Washington in October, after the Eligibility Clause came under discussion, I was anxious to know what practical effect the clause "Mother of a patriot" had upon the Society, as it might be found in the record of applicants whose proven papers are now preserved in ten large leather-bound volumes. The above letter which I am happy to publish in this connection was received in answer to a request for this information.
ELIGIBILITY.

Perhaps the most important of all the problems that have confronted the Daughters of the American Revolution, is the question whether an amendment shall be made to the Constitution denying the right to membership in the Society through descent from the mother of a patriot.

After much deliberation, and unbiassed by conference with my colleagues, from whom I am unhappily separated, it is my conviction that it will be wise for the Daughters of the American Revolution to trace their descent from no source more remote than the patriot who fought and bled and spent his treasure in the struggle for independence.

We are not simply a Society of patriotic women banded together in a common sympathy, and with noble objects and aims which we hold in common with each other. We declare to the world that we have undertaken a certain work, commenced by the men whose lineal daughters we are; that it is our right, because of this heritage of blood, to aid in matters pertaining to the honor of our country; and that we are only assuming the place and privilege which belongs to us because of our close kinship to the founders of this great nation.

There are but few of us who have availed themselves of the clause permitting descent from "the mother of a patriot." There is not one in all the State of Virginia, nor one in the New York City Chapter. Why then should we endure the opprobrium of being termed "Daughters—so-called!" or encumber ourselves with a clause that has brought us small strength and great embarrassment!

The amendment proposed by the State Regent of Pennsylvania permits descent from "man or woman who has rendered material service in the struggle for Independence." This meets every conceivable prejudice in favor of our acknowledged descent as women, from an eminent woman. Being descended from the patriot, we are of course descended from the mother of a patriot. Claiming descent, if we can do so, from a heroic
and patriotic woman, we reach a grander basis for our eligi-
bility, and honor her for her own sake, and not because she
shines in the reflected lustre of a kinsman who was a hero.

But it is not my intention to present any one of the argu-
ments which can be made in support of my position. I leave
it to others to discuss the question at large. For myself, I feel
the keenest regret that I must differ from some of my valued
colleagues, all of whom are unselfishly striving to reach the
decision which to them seems best to promote the welfare of
our beloved Society. We must each follow the light within us,
and my own star clearly leads me to be in truth all that we
are in name, and to reject the clause which allows us to be
less.

SARA A. PRYOR,
Vice-President General and Honorary Regent of Virginia.
EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

It is to be regretted that valuable material intended for this number of the American Monthly is deferred. The official proceedings of the Board of Management which necessarily come late, were longer than expected, and the articles on "eligibility" more numerous; very interesting anniversaries for January, the Notes and Queries, and other matters are postponed together with the Directory. This Directory will be useful to every member of the Congress, and the printers promise that the February number shall be issued in time for that event. It will contain a corrected and complete program for the Congress, and additional information concerning railway and hotel rates. It is expected that other "Daughters" than the Delegates and Regents will attend the Continental Congress; valuable historical papers will be read and business transacted that is of importance to every member of the order. We refer our readers to the program and railway schedule, and a reference to the social functions of the occasion on other pages of this Magazine.

We omit the names of the National Committee to collect funds for the portrait of Mrs. Harrison to be placed in the White House, but hope this important matter will be remembered and pushed forward to a speedy conclusion. Subscriptions can be sent to Regents or directly to the treasurer of the fund, who will credit each State with the amount sent.

A large increase in the subscription list of the American Monthly is expected before March first, 1893, when it becomes necessary to increase the terms to two dollars a year, and twenty cents a number, to enable the business management to cover more closely the expense of publication. Every effort made to enlarge the circulation of this Magazine is a labor in the great cause in which we are all enlisted.