MRS. JULIA SEYMOUR CONKLING.
FIRST REGENT OF ONHIDA CHAPTER, UTICA, NEW YORK.
I feel something like a stranger among you, although most of you are known to me, while my cloak and bonnet and wrinkles must be familiar to most of you. I suppose, too, that we have many objects of interest in common—our country, our city, mine by kind and loving adoption, and yours by birth. But I have not worked with you hitherto, and my experience is probably widely different from yours. As you have done me the honor of asking me to address you on the present occasion, you have certainly not invited me to come here without bringing with me my feelings and opinions. You will expect to hear from me not what is already familiar to you, but what I can tell you, if, indeed, I can tell anything, of departments of work and of thought which may not have hitherto occupied your attention. And first let me mark the time when my attention was especially directed to the work to be done among women and for them. In my youth I was accustomed, as other young women are, to be flattered at the expense of my sex. I have often received such compliments as these: "Women generally do not think, do not reason, but you, Miss Julia, are an exception to the general rule." I have also heard again and again that women cannot work together—some man must always rule their organizations and keep them from quarreling; or, again, that women are incapable of thinking for themselves. They always follow the lead of some man, usually of the man who flatters them the most. I think
that solitary studies are apt to foster these views. You are absorbed in your book, and you wonder whether other women would understand it as well as you do. You rather think they would not. In the time of which I speak, let us say, forty years ago, the great authorities in science, literature and sociology were almost without exception men. Women who tried to accomplish some work in any of these departments looked to the other sex for endorsement and correction, and thought the opinion of their own a matter of little consequence. I think that these habits of thought continued until the forces of our society were broken up by the agitation which preceded and culminated in our great civil war. Divisions then became so strong among us that we were obliged to reach out for help and sympathy in new directions. Then those of us who had studied and meditated alone found other women who had been doing the same thing. A great power of womanly sentiment and sympathy made itself felt in the community. The fire and agony of the time welded together many whom circumstances had held apart, and the most doubting saw that there was a true womanhood in America.

It was a great thing for me when I became well acquainted with the noble Army of Reformers—witnesses for the truth—and saw a body of men and women working together with intelligent zeal and public spirit to introduce a higher standard of public and private morality into the society of their day. I did not hear among these people any suggestion of my being superior to the generality of women. I saw that they expected women to be brave, intelligent and true, and not to fear ridicule or censure when they knew that they stood for the right. Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, James Freeman Clarke—how lofty was their ideal of what woman ought to be! Lofty, but neither impractical nor fantastic. They had in mind a truly republican type of woman, not afraid to judge society by a severe standard of justice. From these men I seemed to learn a new lesson of what men should expect of women. I saw no longer held before me the futile example of the ballroom and salon, the supremacy of style and dress and money, nor even the illusive light of liter-
any ambition, but the calm, true building of character, and all that goes with it.

Turning from these ideals to the women who surrounded me, I remarked the want of concourse among them. I felt how much they should have to teach each other, and how little ability they had to do it. I felt more and more how much the moral regeneration of society depends upon the inspiration and work of women; but I had learned, too, that Union is strength, and I asked myself how they would ever attain it. And while I mused and doubted, the fact accomplished itself and the women began to band together for serious studies and for good works, and to find the important things which men leave undone, because men alone cannot do everything. What clubs, what associations, what friends in council, started up here and there, by the seaside, in the wilderness, and how the women in them endeavored to set their hands to making the crooked straight and the rough places plain.

Here followed some particular mention of clubs, councils, etc.—Sorosis, N. E. W. C., A. A. W., Women’s Work in Art Clubs, the Federation of Clubs, the National Council.

Now there is one word which you will all beg me not to mention because it has proved a word of division in our ranks. But how can I begin to characterize the new womanhood without using it? Woman suffrage was undoubtedly the first summons to our sex to come up into the higher order of ideas and purposes; and this was no invention of ours. Mrs. Abigail Adams, as quoted in History of Woman Suffrage in March, 1776, wrote to her husband, then in the Continental Congress:

"I long to hear you have declared an independency, and, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of husbands."

On May 7, 1776, she wrote: "I cannot say that I think you are so very generous to the ladies; for while you are proclaiming peace and good-will to men, emancipating all nations, you insist upon retaining absolute power over wives."
Of the suffrage movement in my own time I will only say that some very noble men and women took it up very earnestly; that they followed it with earnest zeal, and instead of getting tired of it seemed to find it more and more worth working for.

I suppose that few of you have followed the great improvements which have been made in the laws of Massachusetts regarding the legal condition of women. Their earnings now belong to them; they did not thirty years ago. Their estates and inheritances are their own now; they own their wardrobes and their children, which they did not in that earlier period. They have a right to be buried in their husbands' vaults, which they had not. And who have wrested all these points of justice from the barbarity of the common law?

I can tell you something about this, having been one of a little band led by the late Samuel E. Sewall to many hearings at the State House, at which these various reforms have been asked for in bills devised by him and usually granted.

It is certainly praiseworthy for us to dwell upon the merits of our forefathers and very useful for us to recall the heroic parts which they often played in our country's original fight for freedom. The danger in doing this may be that we shall content ourselves with doing justice to the past and overlook the pressing questions of our own time and the heroic warfare which we should wage with its evils. The issues of the Civil War are over; its wounds are in a degree happily healed; but society in our day is full of serious evils against which Church and State must make headway.

We are glad to call ourselves Daughters of the Revolution; but let us remember that the military contest and victory in which our ancestors took part were but the beginning of a greater revolution, one which shall redeem and harmonize the whole world. It is in the order of this revolution that women are coming so much to the front; that their services and their honors are so multiplied. The war-makers have had their day; they have accomplished great things for humanity. Discipline, self-devotion, courage, have been their gifts. Divine Providence has used the fighting instinct with which man is born to work out the problems of justice and freedom. An army is a higher and more beneficent fact than a murderous, undisciplined mob.
But a great change is coming over the world. The value and sacredness of human life are making themselves felt more and more every day. The peacemakers, blest of Christ, are now to have their turn, and Woman, the giver and guardian of life, is to have a voice in the councils and government of the world. This new order comes, as Christ did, not to destroy but to fulfill. The mighty tenderness of motherhood will add its great power and inspiration to all the noble works of the saviours of the World. Solomon has told us that he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city. Greater still is she that ruleth her own household with wisdom and with dignity. In studying public affairs she has only to carry outside the limits of her home the order, the economy, the sweet charity which she maintains within it. Then the wholeness of humanity will be represented in the administration of society—the loving side as well as the fighting side.

In a letter which our hostess has allowed me to peruse, much is said concerning the importance of the cultivation of American feeling in our community. I sympathize fully with the writer in this view, and I think that this Association might do much in this direction. What is it to be an American? It is to have been born in the vanguard of the world's progress. It is to have been started in life on a noble foundation, under institutions framed by the best thought of the best men of a great epoch. Shall we train our children to go back from this great beginning? Shall we make dilletanti of the descendants of heroes? In this view we cannot make too much of the pure and brave record of our forefathers and foremothers.
Sergeant Jasper.

Read at the Continental Congress, February 23, 1893, by Miss Anna Caroline Benning, Regent of the Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus, Georgia.

As the heroes of the Revolution, obedient to the bugle call of fame, march past us, in review, we suffer the generals, staff officers and colonels, glittering with the insignia of rank and glowing with the light of victory, to proceed unchallenged, but halt the column to summon from the Second South Carolina Regiment a young man who answered to the call of "Sergeant William Jasper." His name is not in the Army Register of the United States, nor do his biographers tell us his birthplace, his county or his company. They do tell us that he distinguished himself when the British fleet bombarded Fort Moultrie, off Charleston.

A ball severed the flag-staff, the flag falling outside the ramparts. Heedless of shot and shell, like a flash he was through an embrasure, had recovered the standard, regained the fortress, spliced the broken staff to a sponge stick, sprung to the ramparts and flung America's defiance to the world. Aye, and maintained it despite the hail-storm of death that poured from the enemy's guns. This occurred June 28, 1776. When boys were so inspired, is there any wonder that Independence should have been declared on the Fourth of July?

As a reward of bravery, Governor Rutledge offered Jasper his own sword, together with a lieutenant's commission. The modest youth accepted the sword with grateful acknowledgements, but declined the commission, saying: "I can neither read nor write, and, therefore, I am not fit to keep officers' company."

Mrs. Elliot presented the regiment with a stand of colors, which Jasper received and swore to protect with his life.
Colonel Moultrie, appreciating his courage, gave him a roving commission, with authority to choose his men. With these followers he scoured the country, once penetrating the enemy's lines at Savannah, and remaining within long enough to ascertain their strength and plans, which he lost no time in reporting to General Lincoln.

A spring, which has since borne his name, was the scene of a most daring exploit. Near Ebenezer a Mrs. Jones sought him with a pitiful appeal to save her husband. The husband, it seems, had violated the oath of allegiance to England by joining the American army, had been captured, and the next day was to be marched, with several companions in misfortune, to Savannah, where he was to be hanged. Our sergeant could give little hope, but promised to do his best. He consulted Sergeant Newton, but they could arrive at no plan, except that of following the condemned, in company with the wives and children of three of them. Early on the morrow the wretched pilgrims set out under a sergeant, a corporal and eight men. As they approached the spring, Jasper and Newton, anticipating a halt, and hoping that an opportunity would here present itself, ran ahead through the bushes, and, concealing themselves, awaited developments. The party came up, stacked arms, and, leaving two soldiers in charge, the others went for water. Now or never was the time. Jasper and Newton cautiously crept from ambush, shot down the sentinels, called on the guard to surrender, knocked the irons from the prisoners, transferred them to the captors, turned to the right about and marched to the American camp at Purysburg.

During the siege of Savannah the Second was foremost in the attack on the Springhill redoubt. Lieutenants Bush and Hume planted its banner on the works. They were killed almost instantly. Gray replanted the colors. He, too, was slain. As he fell, Jasper rushed forward and waved them from the parapet. But human endurance could not stand the terrific fire. The patriots retreated. Jasper, though mortally wounded, grasped the flag in his stiffening hand and bore it to a place of safety. Aware of his condition, he requested Colonel Horry to send the sword which Governor Rutledge had given
to him to his father, and tell him, "I have worn it with honor. If he should weep, say that I died in the hope of a better life. Should you ever see Jones, his wife and son, tell them Jasper is gone, but the remembrance of the battle he fought for them brought joy to his heart when it was about to stop beating. "Tell Mrs. Elliot I lost my life supporting the colors which she presented to our regiment."
Although this subject must be brief in its allotted space, it may serve, in some manner, to illustrate the influence of Quaker patriotism in Revolutionary times; of which there were many instances which would be an honor to any age or nation.

With a heritage of Quakerism descending from an ancestor (Anthony Morris) who accompanied William Penn, the son of the Vice-Admiral of England, to America, and a family history closely interwoven with events of the Revolution, the writer can speak knowingly of the self-devotion of Friends to the cause of American Independence. And with the present interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in upholding the claims of maternal ancestors, whose descendents opposed British aggression, highest honor must be accorded to Phoebe Morris, wife of Anthony Morris. This honor, it is true, was equally shared by her husband, the first Mayor of Philadelphia, a member of the Provincial Assembly and father and grandfather of distinguished patriots. In our Constitutional parlance, however, the maternal ancestor takes precedence in the latter respect, and in this direction the names of Cadwalader and Gadsden transmit from Phoebe Morris patriotic descendents of renown, her son, Samuel Morris, having married a Cadwalader, and the son of the latter, Thomas Morris, the daughter of Christopher Gadsen, Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina. Her son, Samuel Morris, took an active part in the affairs of the Province, and, in 1755, was commissioned by Governor Robert Hunter Morris to settle the accounts of the ill-fated Braddock Expedition. Although well advanced in years at the beginning of the Revolution, he was a zealous advocate for independence, and was a member of the Committee of Safety and of the Board of War.

Captain Samuel Cadwalader Morris, son of the latter, took a prominent part in organizing the military service of the State,
and was an officer during the Revolution. He was a member of the Council of Safety, and of the Board of War, and in the issuing of the bills of credit by the State, Captain Morris was among the number directed to sign them by the Assembly. He assisted in fitting out the State navy, and served at Trenton and Princeton, in command of militia. In a letter, dated the twenty-fourth of December, 1776, he expresses himself in this emphatic language to the Council of Safety:

"Be not afraid; ye Tories shall not triumph over us yet. We will have our day, and make them tremble. Do let me know what ye Council is doing. The militia was promised a pair of shoes and stockings for each man that turned out. Why are they not giving them? It would be worth more than three times as much money; they ought to have them, for upon their turning out has hitherto depended the salvation of Philadelphia. This is not a random opinion, for, sure as there is a God in Heaven, the British army would have been in possession of our city if it had not been for the militia."

In the same letter, Captain Morris deprecates the precipitate removal of Congress from Philadelphia, as "it has struck a damp on ye spirits of many." On the return of his company from the Jerseys, Mr. Morris again assumed his civil duties, and to the close of the War for Independence he was ever ready to assist the cause, by his purse or his sword, notwithstanding he belonged to the Society of Friends. To distinguish him from his cousin, Samuel Morris, another Revolutionary officer, who was called "Christian Sam," he was known as "Gentleman Sam." Christian Sam was also a grandson of Phoebe Morris, whose memory, as maternal ancestor of many devoted patriots, deserves especial honor. Prior to the Revolution, he served repeatedly in the legislative departments of the Province and city. When the war broke out, the First Troops of Philadelphia City Cavalry, Samuel Morris, Captain, offered its services to the Government, and served throughout the campaign of 1776 and 1777, taking an active part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. In the latter engagement, Major Anthony Morris, a brother of Captain Samuel Morris, fell mortally wounded with General Mercer. In discharging the company in January, 1777, at Morristown, General Washington ex-
pressed himself in warmest terms in praise of their noble example of discipline and subordination, as also for their spirit and bravery. A letter from General Washington to Captain Samuel Morris, on the occasion of discharging the troops, is still in possession of Elliston Morris, great grandson of the latter, who resides in the old colonial mansion, once the residence of General Washington. The letter, with other valuable Revolutionary mementos, are sacredly preserved in surroundings that call to mind, at every turn, incidents of Revolutionary times. The house is unchanged, and as we look through the many-paned windows on the beautiful grounds, the hyacinths of Lady Washington, of which she was so fond, loom up in imagination; for tradition tells us these favorite flowers were here cared for by her own hands, and were unrivalled in their beauty. The courtesy of the olden times is still maintained in this stately mansion, and although society has assumed another aspect, here it bears the dignified impress of Colonial days.

Securely locked in a case of gold, the letter of General Washington to Captain Samuel Morris takes precedence of other Revolutionary treasures, all of which assume additional value in the characteristic surroundings of this old home. The letter is as follows:

"The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, under the command of Captain Morris, having performed their tour of duty, are discharged for the present.

"I take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Captain, and to the gentlemen who compose the Troop, for the many essential services which they have rendered to their country, and to me, personally, during the course of this campaign. Tho' composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble example of discipline and subordination, and in several actions have shown a spirit of bravery, which will ever do honor to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

"Given at Head Quarters at Morris Town this 23d Jan’y, 1777.

"GE. WASHINGTON."
The City Troop was frequently in service during the struggle for independence. It was composed of the flower of the city—gentlemen of fortune, many of them members of the famous "Gloucester Fox Hunting Club" and other kindred organizations. The archives of Pennsylvania tell us that Captain Morris was a man respected and beloved by his associates for the cheerfulness of his disposition, the benevolence of his heart and the blandness and dignity of his manner. He received the appointment of the Navy Board, while on service, and was a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1781 to 1783. Although disowned from the Society of Friends for his part in the Revolution, he continued, during his life, to use their dress and language, worshipping regularly at their meetings.

In connection with this subject, the fact may be stated that there are Quaker names among the signatures to the Declaration of Independence, and also that a Quaker was the first to respond to the appeal of General Washington for financial aid to sustain the patriot army. In far-off villages, in cottage homes, in the mill and forge and on the farm, Quakers were not the last to resist the oppression of the English king.
It is the sorrowful duty of your historian to announce the death at Utica, New York, on Wednesday, October 18, 1893, of Julia Seymour, wife of the late Roscoe Conkling, founder and First Regent of the Oneida Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Julia Catherine Seymour was the youngest child of Henry Seymour and Mary Ledyard Forman, his wife. She was born in Utica May 4, 1827, at the old Seymour homestead, in Philisboro street, which is still standing, surrounded by its pleasant, old-fashioned garden, once so famous for its roses and fruits and flowers. All good fairies seem to have presided at her birth and endowed her with rare gifts of personal beauty and most lovable traits of character. Her mother's friend and neighbor, Mrs. David Wager, recalls the happiness of the whole family over the arrival of the beautiful little sister. Many years had intervened between her birth and that of her next older sister, now Mrs. Ledyard Linklam, of Cazenona, New York, and the whole circle of brothers and sisters united in forming a little court around the welcome stranger. All her young days and her early married life were spent in Utica, where she formed the warm friendships of her life. Her marriage to Roscoe Conkling in June, 1855, just as he was beginning his brilliant public career, involved a change of residence, only across the street, where they occupied the pleasant, though unpretentious, house adjoining the old John E. Hinman place. The wedding journey was taken to Auburn, New York, where the groom's father, Judge Alford Conkling, was then living at his country seat, "Melrose," and in the "Life and Letters of Roscoe Conkling," pleasant reference is made by the author to the reunion which then took place of the family of his brother, Mr. Frederic Conkling, and his sister, Mrs. S. Hanson Coxe. Of the children then present, one is now the Hon. Alfred R. Conkling, of New York City, who has written the life of his distinguished uncle; others are Judge Alfred Conkling Coxe and Miss Gertrude H. Coxe, now living in Utica.
During the many winters Mrs. Conkling spent in Washington with her husband, she was frequently mentioned as one of the most graceful, refined women of the administrations of President Lincoln and President Grant, and as possessing a high-bred charm of manner rarely equalled. While thoroughly enjoying the best that Washington life and society offered, her heart was always more at her own fireside, and she very often spoke of her pleasure in coming home to the warm greetings of her old friends and neighbors, saying there was no place where vanity of vanities seemed so indelibly written over everything as in Washington. The friends so prominent in social, political and diplomatic circles of one season would be utterly obliterated by the incoming of a new régime and only recalled by a very faithful few. It was painful to a nature like hers to see "Strange faces in the old familiar places." In 1868 Senator Conkling purchased the old Judge Miller house in Rutger Place, which was thenceforward their home and became the scene of many brilliant gatherings of the distinguished men of the times. President and Vice-President, dignitaries of the church and State, the bench and bar, the army and navy, were all most hospitably entertained, and it was in this lovely home that she most delighted to gather her own particular friends. Inheriting from her mother a great love of flowers, she was much interested in collecting in the ample grounds surrounding the old-fashioned house the fragrant flowers and plants, not highly esteemed in the modern gardens, but dear to the hearts of a by-gone generation, and for whose blossoming she would watch as the seasons came and went as for the faces of old familiar friends.

When asked by Miss McAllister in the winter of 1893 to take the position of Regent and form a Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in Utica and its vicinity, Mrs. Conkling at first declined, distrusting her ability to successfully inaugurate the movement, though the subject was one which aroused her interest from long association and many conversations with her brother, Horatio Seymour, who attached the greatest importance to the study of our local history and the honoring of our civil and military heroes. Encouraged by the interest and the enthusiasm of the friends whom she called
upon to discuss the plan, the enterprise was at last most auspiciously inaugurated at her house on Monday, June 19, 1893, with a very gratifying number of eligible applicants, full of zeal and patriotism. Her delight was pleasant to witness, and none of those who met in her lovely parlors, fragrant with flowers, on that perfect afternoon in June, can ever forget her cordial, almost grateful, welcome, or her graceful manner of presiding, or as she modestly preferred calling it, of counselling together over the subject. It was the very first time in her life's experience that she had ever taken such an initiatory step, and she approached it with the greatest diffidence, but with the success of this first meeting and, alas! the only one over which she was to preside, her courage and enthusiasm rose, and from thenceforward she was busy with many plans for the pleasure and interest of the Chapter—her Daugherts, as she would often proudly call them.

Her patriotic ancestry was a distinguished one. Her father, Henry Seymour, was the eldest son of Major Moses Seymour, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga. Her mother was the daughter of General Jonathan Forman, who was at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, and who served during the entire war, retiring with the rank of Major-General. Her mother's uncle was the Colonel William Ledyard, who commanded at Fort Groton, Connecticut, and who was cruelly massacred by the British officer, after a promise of safe escort for his men and himself. Major Seymour lived to a ripe old age at Litchfield, Connecticut, and was fond of relating many anecdotes of the war. He was present at a dinner given by the American officers to General Burgoyne after his surrender at Saratoga, in 1776. After the usual toasts, General Burgoyne was courteously called upon for a sentiment. He arose and, amid death-like silence, gave the toast, "America and Great Britain Against the World." The applause which followed can be imagined.

It was a curious fact that at the first meeting at Mrs. Conkling's house, June 19, 1893, Major Seymour and General Forman were represented by their oldest granddaughter, Mrs. Rutger B. Miller, and their youngest, Mrs Conkling; their great granddaughters by Mrs. Willis E. Ford and the Misses
Miller, and one great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Benton V. Green, of Syracuse, New York.

On her return in September from her usual summer's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, at Southampton, Long Island, Mrs. Conkling took up the affairs of the Chapter with renewed interest and pleasure. Your historian has a message, given during the last hours of consciousness, to bring to this Chapter, expressing her gratification that so many of its members would accept the courteous invitation of the Wiltwyck Chapter to join in the celebration of the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the burning of Kingston, and also to tell them of the frequent meetings of the Oneida Chapter she hoped to have at her own house early in the fall and for which she was making active, happy preparations. Gently and peacefully, with no suffering, with scarcely a consciousness of the translation to the Heavenly country, on St. Luke's day the Great Physician of our souls touched her with His healing power, leaving her exquisite face radiant with everlasting peace and happiness, and she was not, for God took her.

Blandina Dudley Miller,
Historian Oneida Chapter.
VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM THE SPOT WHERE THE GRIFFON WAS BUILT.

THE FOREGROUND ON THE LITTLE NIAGARA. VILLAGE OF LA SALLE IN THE DISTANCE, CAYUGA ISLAND ON THE LEFT. HIGH BANK ON THE RIGHT.
While for us the twilight deepens
   And the cloud hangs dull and grey,
Now to her the day is breaking
   And the shadows flee away.

All unknown they gathered 'round her;
   Ah, how sweet the glad surprise!
As she wakes in life perpetual—
   Eternal rest, God's Paradise.

Long-missed voices, bidding welcome,
   Fall full softly on her ears,
And from off her face forever
   God wipes away the tears.

Oh, the rapture of the greeting
   Of the loved ones on the shore!
Oh, the joyousness of meeting
   Where is parting nevermore!

Oh, the beatific vision!
   Oh, the glory of the throne!
With the rainbow circling 'round it
   And the river flowing down.

The prayers, like incense rising,
   The white-robed standing 'round—
All unnumbered the kindred,
   All peace, all joys abound.

A DAUGHTER OF THE ONEIDA CHAPTER.
The modest appearing pamphlet of seventy-eight pages bearing this title and with profuse illustrations was printed about two years ago, although we had not seen it until the present time; but the subject that it treats of is ever fresh and pleasing, as all such historical monographs are to the earnest student. The matter treated of is that of the location of the place where LaSalle built his barque, the Griffon, with which he proposed to explore the lakes and find a near route to China and India.

Perhaps this subject is rather an ambitious one, as the matter has been treated with many variations by authors of much celebrity, but it does not follow therefore that such authors are infallible on historical points; but give an earnest student an opportunity upon the ground to make personal examinations, and matter heretofore accepted as truth may be overthrown. The author is Cyrus K. Remington, a resident of the city of Buffalo, New York, and only sixteen miles distant from the locality, near the village of LaSalle, on the Niagara River. The author says that he has personally examined the locality and has not only consulted the traditions of the place; but has also read, and in his work has given the original, with the translations from the writings of Father Louis Hennepin, who was the spiritual adviser of the explorer LaSalle.

After a short introduction stating his reasons for writing a few pages are taken up with an account of LaSalle, his birth, and the reasons for his leaving the hum-drum life and proceeding to the more exciting scenes of New France, partly for the love of adventure and again to visit his brother who belonged to the Order of St. Sulpice, located near Montreal, Canada. After his arrival in Canada the priests of that order, wishing to strengthen their line of defense as against the predatory tribes of Indians, granted LaSalle a large tract at the place which he afterwards named LaChiere (The China), as his ambition was to trade, and also to find a direct route to China by way of the West instead of by the Isthmus or Cape Horn. "Having,"
PORTRAIT OF RENE ROBERT CAVELIER, SIEUR DE LA SALLE.

From an Edition of 1688.
as he says, "this object in view," he courted the visits of the Iroquois, and they perhaps, wishing to be well rid of him, told marvelous stories of the great wealth to be obtained, fired his desires and ambition, he sold his possessions, and buying a few canoes, and having manned them, embarked in his undertaking in 1670 for the great unknown West, then a trackless wild, inhabited by savages, many of whom had never seen a white man. His expedition proved a failure. Notwithstanding, he kept in mind that Canada was to be the outlet of the great fur-bearing regions, and to this end some person of influence must be identified with him. This he found in the person of Count Frontenac, who in 1673 had been appointed Governor of Canada. He had about this time his attention directed to this particular source of revenue. Hearing of this, La Salle entered into the project heartily; being destitute of money, was filled with delight at the prospect of having an ally so powerful, he at once joined with him.

The jealousy of the Iroquois towards the French, and sundry attacks, instigated the former Governor, Courcelle, to petition the King for a fort, to be located upon the lower Lakes; but Frontenac took upon himself to anticipate any tardy grant. In the guise of a tour of the Lake, he left Montreal in June, 1673, marked the spot for a fort at what is now Kingston, made a feast, and before the Indians had recovered their senses, had cut the timber and commenced the erection of the stockade. The opponents petitioned the King to have it demolished, and only after La Salle had appealed to the King in person was it allowed to stand.

The writer then describes the difficulties encountered by the explorer in attempting to build a vessel, The Griffon, above the Falls of Niagara, and giving extracts from the different historians regarding the locality of the ship-yard.

The author has satisfied himself that the true locality is not on Cayuga Creek itself, but about one-fourth of a mile south of it upon an arm of the Niagara river, called by the early inhabitants Little Niagara, which separates Cayuga Island from the main land. This place has, and he gives authorities, always been known as the "Old Ship Yard," and as late as the early part of this century was used by the
United States Government for the building of government vessels.

We give with this several views. One the building of the Griffon, taken from the edition of Hennepin of 1704, only twenty-five years after the vessel was built. Another of the same site, as it is to-day, two hundred and fourteen years later; a map, made by J. Witmer, of the mouth of the Creek where he supposes the vessel was built; and the present state of that location of lowlands; a view of the Griffon entering Lake Erie, and portrait of the explorer La Salle, from an edition of 1688. Interspersed through the work are many other interesting views, all illustrating the most interesting event in the early history of the country.
THE BUILDING OF THE GRIFFON, 1679.
"The family of Otis," says Tudor, "has produced some eminent persons, such as partook in the perils of founding and defending this country, in times when courage, constancy and patience were indeed common virtues. We recognize with pride, borne upon our annals, the name of Otis." In the histories of these families and individuals that have been made, it is seen that the mental and physical qualities, the forms of body and face, the tastes, talents, modes of thinking and acting the intellectual and other peculiarities, have descended throughout the whole line of their progeny from their Pilgrim ancestors, and remain stamped even upon the present generation. As an example of this strong family resemblance, the portrait of James Otis, the patriot, in Faneuil Hall, laying aside the conventional class, is a remarkable likeness of my own father.

John Otis, the first ancestor of whom we have any knowledge, was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581, and came with his wife, children and pastor, Reverend Peter Hobart, to Hingham, New England, in 1635, drawing house lots in the first division of land in that town. He took the Freeman's oath in 1636, and was called Yeoman. His place of
residence was at Otis Hill, still so-called, southwest of the harbor, a beautiful slope of land, then covered by a heavy growth of forest trees. His name often appears on the records of Hingham, and in 1641 he was one of the persons chosen to "make a rate." He was married to his first wife, Margaret, in England, who died July 9, 1654. He then removed to Weymouth, where he died May 31, 1657, aged seventy-six.

John Otis, Second, was born in England in 1620, accompanying his parents in their emigration to New England. In 1662 he married Mary Jacob, daughter of Nicholas Jacob. In 1661 he removed to Scituate, where he received a grant of land, which tract now forms a part of Abington and Hanover. He took the oath of fidelity at Hingham in 1663. In 1678 he went to Barnstable and settled on the Otis farm, which he inherited. Afterwards he returned to Scituate, and died January 16, 1683.

John Otis, Third. Honorable and Colonel John was born at Hingham in 1637, and married Mary Bacon, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah Mayo Bacon, of Barnstable, in 1683. He settled in Barnstable, and his talents soon gained for him precedence in the county. He possessed extraordinary abilities, great wit, was affable, with rare sagacity and prudence. For twenty years he was representative to the General Court, eighteen years commander of the militia of the county, for thirteen years Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and First Judge of Probate. In 1706 he was chosen one of His Majesty's Council, and sat at that honorable board twenty-one years. Such was his wisdom and prudence that he often settled differences both in Church and State. He was as strict in the performance of religious duties as in the active services rendered his fellow-men. He died September 23, 1727.

His brother, Stephen Otis, was born at Hingham in 1661, and married Hannah, only daughter of John Ensign, who was one of the heroes that fell in the Rehoboth battle, in which Captain Pierce was slain on a Sabbath day, with over sixty men. Captain Stephen Otis was commander of the militia of the town, then considered a most honorable station. His new house is mentioned on the records in 1691. He died May, 1733, at Scituate, and his monument is in the old burying ground.
His son, Doctor Isaac, was born in 1699, married Deborah, daughter of Deacon David Jacobs, and Sarah, daughter of John Cushing. Deacon Jacobs was grandson of Nicholas Jacobs, of Hingham, whose daughter, Mary, married the second John Otis. Doctor Isaac Otis was the first regularly bred physician who settled in Scituate. He commenced practice in 1719, when the town voted a settlement of one thousand pounds to encourage him to remain. He was a gentleman of uncommon accomplishments of person and mind.

Joseph Otis, another brother of Honorable John, held the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Plymouth County eleven years. He was a public-spirited man, of ready wit and sound understanding, and held in great esteem. In 1710 he was elected, under the Governor's order, representative to the "Great and General Court," and again in 1713. He died at the age of eighty-nine, universally lamented. His eldest daughter, Bertha, married first, Reverend William Billings, second, Reverend Samuel Mosely, and the "Historical Register," speaking of her death, says: "She descended from an illustrious ancestry, became successively the wife of two ministers, the latter of whom was chaplain to Governor Belcher, at Castle William. Among her children was Samuel, born in April, 1739. He was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, corporal of Captain Knowlton's company, and the tradition is that he was killed and buried on the ground.

A grandson, Colonel Josiah Mosely, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1789, and was appointed in 1793, by General Washington, a captain in the regular army. He left the army in 1808, and was Secretary of State in Vermont, and aid to the Governor, with rank of colonel. He married Susan Hedge, sister of Professor Hedge, of Harvard College.

James Otis, fourth, colonel and judge, son of John and Mercy Bacon Otis, was born June 14, 1702, and married Mary Allyne, who was born in the Allyne house at Plymouth, and was connected with the founders of the old colony, who arrived in the Mayflower. She was considered a woman of very superior character, and her portrait, as well as that of her husband, by Copley, is now in existence. James Otis was a man of great distinction and influence. He was a member of the Provincial
Legislature in 1738, Speaker of the House in 1760, and continued in that office two years, when he was turned out or negatived by Governor Barnard, on account of his love for the Colonies. In 1763 he was appointed Judge of Probate for Barnstable County, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1764 till the Revolutionary War.

From 1764 till 1770 he was regularly chosen Speaker of the House and Member of His Majesty’s Council, and regularly negatived by the Governor, owing to his opposition to the measures of the Government. He sat at the Council Board during the first years of the War, of which he was President and oldest member.

He served on many committees of the Legislature from 1760 to 1775, which reported some of the most remarkable and masterly State papers which introduced the American Revolution. He was a compeer with Adams, Quincy and Hancock, and was in the strictest sense a Revolutionary Patriot. He died November 9, 1778.

Mary Doton, wife of Joseph Allyne, and mother of the wife of James Otis, was the daughter of Edward Doton and Sarah Faunce. Edward Doton was the son of Edward Doton and Faith Clarke. Edward Doton came over in the Mayflower, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Sarah Faunce, his wife, was the daughter of John Faunce and Patience Morton, who was the daughter of George Morton, of Yorkshire, who went to Holland, and married, in 1612, Juliana Carpenter, sister of Governor Bradford’s wife.

James Otis and his wife, Mary Allyne Otis, had a large family of illustrious children, all patriots. Among them were James the Patriot, who was born in the family mansion at Barnstable February 25, 1724, graduated at Harvard, 1743, and married Ruth Cunningham in 1755. She was the daughter of a merchant, and very beautiful, and was possessed of a large dowry. James was an enthusiastic patriot and brilliant orator of Massachusetts, who, in the troublous times preceding the Revolution, was among the first to warn his countrymen of the dangerous character of the British aggressions upon the long-established usages of the Colonies; and who, perhaps, did more than any other man of his time to place colonial resistance upon its true
basis before the world, namely, the rights of Englishmen under
the British Constitution, as declared in the great instruments
of English freedom from Magna Charta down. He studied law
with Mr. Gridley, and began practice at Plymouth, and soon
after settled in Boston.

He was appointed advocate-general at the Court of Admir-
ality, which placed he resigne in 1761. In this year he was
chosen to represent Boston in the Legislature, and distinguished
himself by pleading against the "writs of assistance," which
breathed into the nation the breath of life. He was a member
of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765. In 1770 he was attacked
by a Royalist and severely injured, from which injury he never
recovered. He has left a character that will never die, while
the memory of American Revolution remains. Concerning
him President John Adams remarks: "Otis was a flame of
fire, he carried all before him. I know no man whose services
were so important and essential to the cause of his country and
whose love for it was more ardent and sincere. The splendor
of his intellect threw into the shade all the great contemporary
lights, Justice Dana writes, and the cause of American Inde-
pendence was identified at home and abroad with his name.
Mr. Otis was looked upon as the ornament and safeguard of our
cause."

Tudor says he was one of the first who opposed the demands
of a tyrannical government and opened the path for his suc-
cessors. In considering the foundation of American Indepen-
dence, one of the corner-stones must be inscribed with the
name of James Otis.

Joseph, the second son of James and Mary Allyne Otis, was
a clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, brigadier-general of the
militia and collector of Customs. He did great service during
the Revolutionary War by opposing all attempts of the British
to destroy privateers that sought refuge at Barnstable. He
died September 24, 1810.

Mercy, the third child, married General James Warner, and
was as truly a patriot as her brothers. She had an active as
well as a powerful mind, and took part in the politics of the
day. She wrote political speeches for some of the members of
the convention of 1788, and held correspondence with many
of the active statesman of the times. She wrote the history of
the Revolutionary war, in three volumes; also a volume of
poems and a political satire. She died in 1814, having pos-
sessed as good a share of intellect and information and more
influence than falls to the lot of more than one woman in any
one age.

Samuel Allyne was the tenth child of James and Mary Otis,
several children between Mercy and Samuel died unmarried.
He was born November 24, 1740; graduated at Harvard College
when nineteen years of age. He married Elizabeth, daughter
of Hon. Harrison Gray, and secondly, Mary, widow of Edward
Gray and daughter of Isaac Smith. He represented Boston in
1776, was one of the framers of the constitution of the State of
Massachusetts. During the Revolution was a member of
the Board of War; was one of the commissioners to negotiate
with the insurgents at the time of Shay's rebellion. He was
a member of Congress in 1778 and secretary of the Senate of
United States for thirty years. He died April 22, 1814, a most
illustrious patriot.

Harrison Gray Otis, son of Samuel Allyne Otis, was born in
Boston October 8, 1765, on the estate adjoining the present
Revere House. He was ten years old at the opening of the
Revolution, and although too young to take part in it, bore
arms in suppressing Shay's insurrection, 1786 and 1787, which
required the military service of every able-bodied citizen. He
graduated at Harvard in 1775, having received the highest
honors of his class. In 1796 he represented Boston in the State
Legislature, and the same year succeeded Fisher Ames in Con-
gress. Afterwards was appointed United States District Attor-
ney for Massachusetts. From 1803 to 1805 he was Speaker of
the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In the political
struggle of the Massachusetts Senate he was chosen by the
Federalists its president, and continued in the office several
years; During the war of 1812 he was continued either in Con-
gress or in one of the Legislative branches of the State. The
people looked to him as their guide in all the trying scenes of
that period.

In 1814 he was a member of the Hartford Convention of the
New England States to consider some method of defending
these States and arresting the grievances produced by the war with Great Britain. This year he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts, and held it until 1818, when he was elected to the United States Senate, and continued in that body until 1823. In 1829 he became Mayor of Boston until 1832, when he retired to private life.

At the bar and before juries he was a man of transcendant power; he fascinated his hearers by his "honeyed flow and brilliant sparkle."

Among the patriotic deeds of this family should be named the generous public services of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Jr., to whose influence we owe it, that the birthday of Washington was made in Massachusetts a legal holiday.

William Foster Otis, son of Harrison Gray and Sally Foster Otis, was born in Boston in December, 1801, graduated at Harvard in 1821. He was a member of the "Ancient and Honorable" Artillery Company in 1828, a major in the Boston regiment, a judge-advocate, and a representative of the State Legislature. He married Emily Marshall, a lady of great refinement and culture.

In direct descent from the third John Otis, who married Mary Bacon, was William Augustus Otis, banker and merchant, the father of the writer of this sketch. He was the oldest son of William Otis, who married Philina Shaw, daughter of Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, and in the sixth generation from John Otis, of England. He was born at Cassington February 2, 1794, and married Eliza Proctor, of Manchester, Massachusetts.

William A. Otis was one of the pioneer business men who settled in Ohio during the dark times which followed the War of 1812, who, by force of character alone, gave an impetus to the Western settlement and wrought such wonders that the wilderness was literally transformed into fruitful fields. He settled in Bloomfield, Ohio, furnished the settlers with goods, for which they paid in produce, as currency in those days did not enter into the course of trade, because there was barely enough of it to pay taxes. Mr. Otis was frequently obliged to furnish his customers with cash for this purpose. When the Erie Canal was finished to Buffalo the wheat of the settlers for the first
time became a cash article. Mr. Otis determined to venture an experiment, and sent the first load of flour from the Western Reserve to New York. The New York dealers were surprised and gratified, for they perceived at once the capacity of a new country on the shores of Lake Erie, and offered every encouragement to the trade.

Mr. Otis was elected to the Legislature in 1834, and served two terms with great acceptance. In 1836, much against the wishes of his fellow-townsmen, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, entering into a broader field of enterprise, and from the first took a leading position among the business men of that city. He took a friendly and active interest in all the auxiliaries of trade, and when railways began to be discussed, he saw their great value at once, taking a prominent part in securing the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Bellefontaine and Indianapolis railroads. In the two former he was a director for many years. He became the Pioneer Iron Master of the city, and his success laid the foundation of the iron manufactories of the place.

He was largely interested in the banking business of the city; in the organization of the State Bank of Ohio he took a prominent part, and was an honored member of the State Board of Control during its entire existence. He was ever interested in the wage workers, and desiring to encourage them to save a portion of their earnings, when in the New England States he spent some time in examining and obtaining copies of charters of the saving institutions, which resulted in the organization of the Society for Savings in Cleveland, in 1849, of which he was one of the originators and for thirteen years its president, receiving no compensation for his services. Mr. Dudley Baldwin, one of his associates in banking, and an honored citizen of the city, remarks: "For the first years the growth of the society was very slow and uncertain. There was not enough money earned to pay expenses and interest to depositors. But interest must be paid! Mr. Otis and myself directed the secretary and treasurer to pay the same, and if the institution did not succeed they would make good all losses." The bank at present writing has a deposit of about twenty-five millions, and over forty thousand depositors, owning one of the finest buildings in the State in which is the bank.
Mr. Otis was president of the commercial branch of the State Bank of Ohio, from its organization until it was merged into the Commercial National Bank, of which he was president until his death. He was also connected with the banking house of Wicks, Otis and Brownell.

He was one of the originators and first members of the Board of Trade, one of the commissioners representing Cleveland in the negotiations for the union of Ohio City and Cleveland into one great corporate body.

He inherited from his ancestors great love for his country, and although he did not serve in the Civil War, his heart throbbed for his own hearthstone and native land, and he gave of his abundance liberally to furnish money and men to sustain the Union. At the close of the war, in view of his country's needs, he was often heard to remark that he would cheerfully pay his portion of the public debt.

Hon. J. J. Jenny, who was his associate on the Board of Control, thus writes of him: "During an acquaintance extending through the last thirty years of the life of Mr. Otis, which brought me in close business relations with him, I found him to be a man on whose wisdom and integrity I could rely for counsel on all occasions and under all circumstances; one who did not put on religion as a Sunday garment, but took it with him into the business of every week day; to be in its fullest acceptance, that highest type of character, a Christian gentleman. Living a life of unblemished honor and integrity, he went down to the grave honored and lamented."

ELIZA P. OTIS CROCKER.

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PATERNAL ANCESTRY OF
ELIZABETH CHILTON TROTT.

Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, Worcester County, England, born 1650, married Magdalen Olhover, November 4, 1594, at St. Brides, London. Their second son, John Winslow, born April 15, 1597, came over in the "Fortune," reaching Cape Cod November 11, 1681. He married Mary Chilton October 12, 1624, was a representative in 1653. He died in Boston in
1674, and was buried in the King's Chapel burying ground. His will was proved 1674. Mary Chilton died in 1679; her will was proved July 24, 1679.

Mrs. Taylor, who died in 1773, aged ninety-four years, was born 1679, and was the last living granddaughter of Mary Chilton. She left a writing confirming the statement made that her grandmother, Mary Chilton, was the first woman who stepped on Plymouth Rock.

The oldest son, John Winslow, born 1625, died 1683, married Elizabeth, then Judith. Their oldest son, John Winslow, born May 22, 1669, died January 1, 1694, married Abigail Atkinson, born December 13, 1672. Their oldest son, John Winslow, born December 31, 1693, died October 13, 1731, married Sarah Pierce, born April 30, 1697, died August 8, 1771. Their oldest son, John Winslow, born March 5, 1725, died September 9, 1773, married Eliza Mason, died January, 1780.

His brother, Joshua Winslow, born January 23, 1727, died 1801, married Anna Green, born October 4, 1728, died 1816. This brother was General Joshua Winslow and the father of Anna Green, who wrote a "Diary" of her school life in Boston from 1771 to 1773. His sister, Sarah Winslow Deming, also wrote a "Diary" of her leaving Boston during the siege of 1775.

The oldest son, John Winslow, born September 29, 1753, died November 29, 1819, married Ann Gardner, born July 26, 1755, died November 12, 1836. They were buried in the Winslow tomb, in King's Chapel burial ground. Their sixth child, a daughter, Elizabeth J. Winslow, born April 11, 1792, died September 21, 1875, married James F. Trott, born September 20, 1778, died November 24, 1822. They were buried in King's Chapel burial ground. Their oldest son, James F. Trott, married Eliza C. Whitney. Their oldest daughter is Elizabeth C. Trott, who is ninth in direct descent from John Winslow and Mary Chilton.

John Winslow, my great-grandfather, born 1753, entered the Revolutionary army at the early age of twenty-two, with the commission of Deputy Paymaster-General and rank of Lieutenant in the Northern Department. He was under
General Montgomery at Quebec. He received a commission as Captain of Artillery, June 8, 1777, and was placed under the command of Major Ebenezer Stevens. He was in the battle which resulted in the capture of General Burgoyne, and one of those who took the account of the stores, etc., found in the camp, and also had charge of a large number of prisoners. He was afterwards stationed at West Point and White Plains. When the army was retreating from Quebec under General Wooster, he saved the public chest and lost all his baggage, as valuable as any officer's in the line. He did the same thing at the Battle of Ticonderoga. On November 5, 1778, he was honorably discharged by General Washington, by his own request. He was elected Brigadier-General of the Boston Legionary Brigade, March 21, 1799. He was the sixth signer and was Treasurer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. At the time of the occupation of Boston by the British troops, he saved the communion plate of the "Old South Church." After the battle of Bunker Hill, going over the battle-field, he discovered the body of his friend, General Warren. There was a company in Boston called "The Winslow Blues," being named in his honor.

**Maternal Ancestry.**

Joshua Bigelow, born November 5, 1655, died about 1725, married Elizabeth Flagg. The oldest son, Joshua Bigelow, born November 25, 1677, married Hannah Fisk. Their seventh child, a daughter, Abigail Bigelow, married Jonas Parkhurst, born 1712. Their daughter, Esther Parkhurst, born 1741, married Jonathan Whitney, born August 4, 1737, died August 22, 1792. Their son and ninth child, Parkhurst Whitney, born September 21, 1784, died April 26, 1862, married Celinda Cowing, born March 17, 1783, died June 12, 1860. Their daughter, Eliza C. Whitney, married James F. Trott. Their eldest daughter is Elizabeth C. Trott, the seventh in direct line from Joshua Bigelow.

Joshua Bigelow, born 1655, was wounded in King Philip's War and received a grant of land for his services.

Jonathan Whitney, my great-grandfather, was born in 1737. A number of men were sent out in 1748 under the command of
Jonathan Whitney, Captain, by command of Colonel Samuel Willard. A muster roll of the minute company, commanded by Robert Oliver, the regiment being commanded by Samuel William: Jonathan Whitney, Sargent Conway who marched for the relief of the country, April 22, 1775; Robert Oliver, Captain. Jonathan Whitney was First Lieutenant in Seventh Company, Thomas French, Captain, May 3, 1776. He was also Captain of the Seventh Company, Fifth Regiment, June 17, 1780.

General Parkhurst Whitney, my grandfather, was born in 1784. He was commissioned, under date of 1812, by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, as Captain in the One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment. On May 7, 1818, he was commissioned by Governor DeWitt Clinton as the Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment. On June 10, 1820, he was appointed by Governor DeWitt Clinton Brigadier-General of the Fifth Brigade. On March 4, 1826, Governor Clinton appointed him Major-General of the Twenty-Fourth Division. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Queenstown, but was paroled.

E. C. T.
THE GRIFFON ENTERING LAKE ERIE.

FROM DWYER'S HISTORY OF BUFFALO. ABOUT 1852. FROM A LITHOGRAPH BY MOONEY & BELL.

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THE GRIFFON ENTERING LAKE ERIE.
Catherine Sherrill's childhood was passed in the old Watauga settlement, on the Holston River. Her father was one of the first band of settlers, about fifty in number, who came to this beautiful valley. Before them they found a country of surpassing loveliness. The swift Watauga dashed down the mountain side and carried its melody of rushing waters through primeval forests and grassy plains. In the lush, waving grass buffaloes grazed and deer and elk came to drink from the limpid streams. Beyond the stately forests of oak, pine, poplar, cherry, and walnut were encompassing ranges of mountains, which warded off the extreme cold of winter and warmth of summer, making the district a veritable Happy Valley.

The houses were simple, consisting usually of a story and a half, about twenty feet square, and built of logs, the doors being of solid plank. The puncheon floors, the few small windows admitting the light, the pyramidal-shaped chimneys, built of sticks or stones laid in clay, the wide-roofed veranda, covered in summer with honeysuckle or Virginia creeper, must have rendered them strikingly similar to the cabins which the tourist sees at present in the mountains of East Tennessee.

Amid such simple surroundings Catherine Sherrill lived. All the grace and pleasantness of manner which afterward charmed those who knew her, were learned on no more fashionable occasions than those of the quilting-bees, corn-shucking, maple sugar stirrings and old-fashioned dancing "shindies" of the settlement.
But what need a child of the forest for social training. She who has learned fleetness from the deer, perfect grace from the bending boughs of trees, whose voice is attuned to music by the murmur of rippling waters, and whose whole nature is glinted by the sunlight that flecked the forest glades? Her tall, straight and lithe figure, regular features, dark eyes, swan-like neck, clear, transparent skin, and wealth of nut-brown hair, constituted a beauty whose memory is still green in the traditions that cluster about the settlement of the Watauga. Bounteous and beautiful Mother Nature had taken her to herself, saying:

"The floating clouds their state shall lend
To her; for her the willow bend;
Nor shall she fail to see,
Even in the motions of the storm,
Grace that shall mold the maiden's form
By silent sympathy.

"The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her; and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place,
Where rivulets dance their myriad round,
And beauty, born of murmuring sound,
Shall pass into her face."

Modern critics would say that her education was neglected. Books were few in this first Tennessee settlement, and few of the settlers had leisure for reading them. Books, at best, can teach us but two lessons: first, to see life as it is; second, to emulate high ideals in character and purpose. Catherine Sherrill learned the lesson of realism from her life as no book could have taught it to her. The settler's life of freedom was also one of peril. The lands adjoining the Watauga settlement were the hunting grounds of fierce and powerful Indian tribes. Catherine herself was a witness of the vast conclave of Cherokee warriors from the Jellico and Tennessee Rivers, and from the mountains of Georgia, which met at Watauga to treat concerning the sale of lands to the settlers. Among them were Oconoslotla, the archinaeus; King Alta-Culla-Culla, the orator and Vice-King; Larunce, the Prince of Echots; John Watts, who afterward became a cruel slayer of
white men, and many other great Cherokee warriors and sages. She heard constantly stories of Indian depredations commingled with the good reports of the kind and beneficent counsels of Nancy Ward, the Indian prophetess and the firm friend of the whites. She listened with bated breath to the thrilling stories of those fearless scouts and Indian traders, Andrew Greer and Isaac Thomas, who had penetrated the mountain fastnesses and braved the dangers of treacherous Indian foes.

Life at Watauga was heroic enough to furnish material for many epics. Heroes were abundant there.

John Robertson, a cool-minded, large-hearted diplomat, whose far sightedness and keen judgment would have won him distinction in a far broader sphere of life, led the counsels of the settlement. Captain Evan Shelby, of the Virginia line, widely honored throughout the South for his services in the old French and Indian wars, with his sturdy son, Isaac Shelby, were among its stoutest defenders. The personality and career of John Sevier, the last member of this immortal quartumvirate, is invested with a tinge of romance which does not fade under the stern light of modern criticism and investigation. The descendant of an ancient Huguenot family who had emigrated to America from England, already distinguished by the rank of Captain in the Virginia line as reward for his valor in fighting Indians, possessed of a winning charm of manner, strong of purpose and noble in mind, his was soon recognized as a ruling spirit. He was a born king among men. His air was commanding without hauteur, his fair skin and large dark-blue eyes, indicated a sanguine and fearless disposition, his white and lofty forehead marked elevation and candor of soul. His was a bright and flashing spirit, as clear as crystal and firm as steel; a spirit ruling men by enchantment rather than force.

With Sevier came his father, Valentine Sevier, his three younger brothers, Valentine, Abraham and Robert Sevier, all men of force. He brought also his two sons, James and John Sevier, for John Sevier while very young had married in Virginia a Miss Hawkins, who had recently died in that State.
He built him a house at Watauga and at once entered into all the life and plans of that struggling little community. For a time all went well. The near Indian tribes had been over to smoke the pipe of peace with the white men, wrought by the diplomacy of Robertson. Then came like a bombshell the sudden slaughter of Boone's party while it was on the way to make the first settlement in Kentucky and the sudden breaking out of Lord Dunmore's War, which raged along the borders of Virginia. The weak settlement of Watauga at once sent its quota of assistance to the Virginians. John Sevier resumed his rank in the Virginia files; Evan and Isaac Shelby, James Robertson, and Valentine Sevier, Jr., had each followed the trumpet-call to war. John Sevier was everywhere, at the fierce fight between the Virginians and Indians, at the mouth of the Kanawha, October 10, 1774; speaking in the assembly of twelve hundred Cherokee warriors, which was called by Daniel Boone on the seventeenth of March, 1775, to discuss the sale of lands to the whites; writing the petition to the patriot Legislature of North Carolina, which asked that Tennessee be annexed to that Colony for the purpose of aiding in the expense of the defence of the Colonies. When this request was granted, and Tennessee became Washington District, he was one of the men sent as delegates to the Constitutional Convention held at Halifax, North Carolina, for the purpose of drawing up a Constitution for Tennessee. He it was who put the settlement in readiness to withstand the attack of the Indians, after they had broken their peace-pledges, by building a fort and bringing all the settlers into it. For some time they awaited the attack of Oconostotas' band. At length the settlers concluded that the wary chief had decided to delay the attack until he could secure aid from his allies. They therefore pursued their usual vocations with confidence and several of the women one morning, wearying of the confinement of the fort, ventured outside of it. Catherine Sherrill was among the number.

John Sevier, we may be sure, was on the watch lest any harm should befall her. In the midst of his many occupations, Catherine Sherrill's loveliness had not failed to impress itself
upon his mind. He had watched her as she reigned the queen of grace and sprightliness, over the festivities of the settlers. He had seen her move fearlessly through the forest with an airy step that had caught the pressure of the mountain turf gemmed with morning dew; then she had seemed to him fit inspiration for a Titian who longed to paint an Oread or Dryad, glancing through the shade when the hunter's first horn startles the golden hills. Her bright image occupied a place in his mind as faithfully as stars which, though sometimes hidden by clouds or bedimmed by mist, cannot be extinguished or impaired.

So he noticed that she was more remote than the other women from the fort; he heard the horrid yells of the Indians suddenly springing out of ambush, and saw the others begin their race to the fort. With about a dozen others he wished to go to her rescue, but James Robertson interposed his cooler judgment, declaring that he could not save her and would endanger the lives of the others. So they covered her with their rifles and killed several of the pursuers. Catherine Sherrill, in the meantime, had use for her wonderful agility. It was a terrible race, that, to escape the tomahawk and scalping-knife, but, with the speed of the deer of her native forests, she eluded her pursuers, bounded to the top of the eight-foot palisade, clambered over and fell into the arms of John Sevier. His heart went out in the exclamation: "My bonny Kate, my brave girl for a foot-race."

It was four years after, and many incidents of war had happened which cannot here be even touched on, when John Sevier held a grand celebration at his home on the Nolichucky river. It was the largest social gathering which had ever been held west of the Alleghanies. Every man, woman and child in the territory was invited. In the large dignity room Nolichucky Jack was dressed in the uniform of a Continental Colonel. Beside him stood Catherine, now a regal and beautiful woman. Parson Doak, the gentle and spiritual minister of Watauga, united them in marriage. The feasting and dancing went on until the stars paled, and was indicative of the lavish hospitality which the Seviers afterward displayed.

This was the beginning of a long life of consecration for Catherine Sevier. If John Sevier and his children had a rival
in her steadfast affection, that rival was the patriot cause. No matter at what hour the weary scout and soldier returned to the settlement, he knew that at the Sevier homestead he could obtain both mental and bodily cheer.

Without her calm and beautiful influence it is doubtful whether John Sevier would ever have accomplished all that he did. His life might have been as noble, but it could not resist so continuously the treachery of friends, the cruelty of foes and the overwhelming trials which visited him.

Catherine Sevier outlived her husband many years. She finally went to Russellville, Alabama, where she spent her remaining years with her youngest son. She died there and her resting place is marked by a simple stone.

Would it not be a work of patriotism and love for the Daughters of the American Revolution in Tennessee to remove the remains of this noble woman and place them by those of her heroic husband in Knoxville?

Mildred Overton Mathes.

TO THE NEW YEAR, 1894.

With fresh, sweet lips the New Year gives us greeting
And bright hair blown by winds from unknown clime;
From depths of past abysses toward this meeting
We journeied through the rough highways of time.

Oh, New Year, show thy undiscovered treasure—
Thy sister's mystic language learned too late,
And in the sweetness of a joyous measure
Reveal the golden words that change our fate.

We'd seize, oh, rose-crowned year, thy subtle meaning;
We'd plead thy flying feet awhile to stay,
That in our twilight days we'll still be gleaning
A harvest from the seeds thou bring'st to-day.

Oh, New Year, through the violet mists of morning,
I see prophetic lightnings in thine eyes;
Fulfill the glorious promise of thy dawning,
And we, too, from our darkness will arise.

R. H. W.
MRS. HELEN E. REMINGTON.
CHARTER MEMBER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
In the article entitled "Ticonderoga to Yorktown," of the September number of this Magazine, Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, State Regent of Connecticut, truly says that "the Revolutionary Daughters of that State have an effulgence of military and civic glory second to no other State in that conflict, and in the numbers of her warlike sons stands foremost among the fighting States of the American Confederation," and throughout that interesting paper we find that every word is true and which burns with the fire worthy of those days in which the souls of her sons and daughters were tried, in union with those of the bordering States or Colonies. And now we wish to add another name to those who have already been honored in these pages as Daughters of Revolutionary heroes.

The great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Cyrus Kinsbury Remington, of Buffalo, New York, on his mother's side, was Joel Clark, born July 20, 1728, at New Haven, Connecticut, and who was married May 12, 1758, to Lois Clark, of Southington, Connecticut. Joel Clark after his marriage settled in the latter place, and was the proprietor of several large and well regulated farms, but when the "Alarm" was sounded on that memorable day of April, 1775, he heeded the call of his country, laid aside all business, virtually leaving his plow in the furrow, as did Cincinnatus of old, for his country's good, for his estate never recovered from the great loss thus entailed, nor was he ever to return to those scenes of profit and pleasure, as he was destined to die that most terrible of living deaths in the hulk of one of those floating hells of the Wallabout.

When the Connecticut Assembly voted in July, 1775, to raise troops for the Continental Army, Joel Clark was elected captain of the third company of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Jedediah Huntington. A short time after he was commissioned major of the same regiment,
which was mainly recruited in New London, Hartford and Windham Counties. The regiment was stationed on Long Island Sound until the September following, when, upon a requisition from General Washington, they were ordered to the Boston Camps at Roxbury, joining General Spencer's brigade. In the December following, their term of office having expired, the regiment was reorganized as the Seventeenth Continental Regiment, serving as such under the same officers, all under the immediate command of General Washington. Major Clark was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the siege of Boston, in which the regiment took part, it was ordered to New York City. They went by the way of the Sound, and remained in the vicinity of New York until the latter part of that year, assisting in the defenses of that place.

In August, 1776, the regiment was ordered to Brooklyn to repel the advance of the enemy, and in that memorable month the battle of Long Island occurred, in which, after heroically fighting, the Seventeenth Regiment, with others, was surrounded by the enemy and either cut to pieces or captured. Lieutenant-Colonel Clark was one of the latter, and better far would it have been if he could have then died fighting upon that field of glory, in the prime of manhood, than to meet the lingering, living death he was thenceforth to endure, until death came to his relief, perishing as thousands did in those prison hulls and denied the comforts of food or friends.

At the occasion in 1808 of laying the corner-stone to the memory of the victims of the prison ships, among other words the speaker said:

"Why fell not the red bolt of Heaven on the heads of these monsters in the shape of men? Why did not the vengeance of God sleep for a moment upon their bloody crimes? As for the sufferings of those who expired in the prison ships it will be impossible for the pen to describe or the tongue to utter them. We may tell you that he who had breathed the pure breezes of the ocean and had danced lightly in the flower-scented air of the meadow and the hill was on a sudden transferred to the pent-up air of a prison ship, pregnant with putrid fever and deadly with nauseous contagion. There in confinement and slavery, without one morsel of food to satisfy hunger, without
one drop of water to quench the burning fever of his tongue, he lingered out the tedious, weary day and anxious, dreadful night, hopeful that death would kindly come and release him from misery. He fainted in the sultry heat of summer and shivered in the merciless blast of winter. If drink was allowed him, it was deadly as the "green mantle of the standing pool," and for nourishment they gave him poison. Pestilence and famine could not subdue him, but poison! poison was faithful. * * * Alas! the hour rapidly approached when his manly form shall wither on the shore and dogs and unclean birds shall devour it. The sun sets in the Western wave, and darkness rolls above the head of the captive. Silent he listens to the sounding main, and sighs as he thinks of the sad bosomed partner of his heart. He rises in the fury of his madness and hopes for means to escape. Alas! there is no hope! The unfeeling sentinel, faithful to his trust, paces the deck with an ever-watchful eye, the prisoner groans at his life unpitied, unattended, and the watchman hails the passing hour of the night that 'all is well!' * * * The keepers of the prisoners are feasting on delicious viands, and those peals of laughter are intended to reach the ear of the rebel. Alas! it is a too faithful picture of the manner in which eleven thousand heroes have perished!! Think what your sensations would be, ye Daughters of America, bright in your beauty, whose 'eyes like stars look forward through a rushing shower,' how could you bear to reflect on the spirit of a husband and lover thus wounded and broken down? These men preferred a terrible death to a destruction of principle, and many of their names are not known to us. They suffered when 'no eye could admire and no voice praise. They chose to die rather than to take an oath with a release and thus injure the Republic; but future ages shall hear the story of their tragic death, and the column to be erected to their memory in the hearts of patriots shall be more enduring than marble or brass.'

The supreme importance of the victory gained at the Battle of Bennington, in 1777, has been emphasized by all historians who have intelligently studied it. It is acknowledged that but for that serious disaster to his army, Burgoyne would have reached Albany and have effected junction with Clinton on
the Hudson; and the first great success in that dark year of
the Revolution was that gained from him, he having in com-
mand the finest English army that had been sent to this coun-
try at that date for its subjugation.

In this notable contest the Green Mountain boys were, as
usual, conspicuous as defenders, and among them was Samuel
Matteson, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Remington, on
her father's side; he, with his seven sons, entered the field,
remaining in the army until the close of the war, all bearing
commissions. The youngest of these sons at that time was
only sixteen years of age. He was the great-grandfather and
a pensioner of the Government, and died in 1848.

Such are the records of two only of the many who made for
us, their children, this glorious heritage of country, suffering,
perhaps, not more or as much as many whose record of self-
denial and other trials, borne without a murmur, are only known
to Him who rules all things well and for His glory.

Mrs. Remington was among the first women of the State of
New York who responded to the patriotic call for Daughters of
the Revolution to enroll themselves in honor of their ancestors
and to perpetuate the principles of the past. The active, his-
torical spirit that moves the city of Buffalo, with its pros-
perous historical society, and the interest of her husband in
historical research has doubtless been an inspiration to Mrs.
Remington in her continued interest in the National Society
and her efforts for its success.

H. H.
WILL OF JOHN WINSLOW.
(Born April 1st, 1597; died 1671.)

In the name of God, Amen, the 12th day in the year of our Lord according to the computation of the Church of England 1673 Anno Regno Caro Secundi Angle, &c.

I, John Winslow, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, in New England, Merchant, being weak of body, but of sound and perfect memory, praised be Almighty God for the same, knowing the uncertainty of the present life and being desirous to settle the untoward estate that the Lord hath lent me,

I do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following; that is to say:

First and principally, I commend my soul to Almighty God, my Creator, hoping to receive full pardon and remission of all my sins, and salvation through the merits of Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, and my body to the earth to be decently buried with such charges as to the overseers of this my last will and testament hereafter named may be thought meet and convenient; and, as touching such worldly estate as the Lord hath lent me, my will and meaning is the same shall be employed and bestowed as hereafter in and by this will exprest.

I do revoke and renounce and make void all wills by me formerly made. * * *
I give and bequeath unto my dear and well-beloved wife, Mary Winslow, the use of my own dwelling-house, with the gardens and yards thereto belonging, for and during the term of her natural life.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my said wife the use of all my household goods for her to dispose of as she will think meet.

Item. I give unto my said wife the sum of £400, lawful money of New England, to be paid unto her by my executors or overseers, hereafter named, in convenient after my decease.

Item. After the death of my said wife I give and bequeath my said dwelling house with all the land belonging to the same—Mary Chilton Winslow—to my son John and to his heirs forever, he or they paying when they come to possess or enjoy the same, the sum £50 of lawful money of New England unto William Payne, the son of my daughter, Sarah Middecott, and also to Parnell Winslow, daughter to my son, Isaac Winslow, the full sum of £50 of like lawful money, and my will is that both of the said sums be paid into the hands of my overseers to be improved for them till they come to age or day of marriage, with the full profit that they make of the same.

Item. My will is that "Ketch Speedwell," whereof I am sole owner, and the produce of the cargo I sent out in her, be (at her return to Boston) disposed of by my overseer, hereafter named, and the net produce thereof be equally divided among my children, my son John only excepted and to have no part thereof.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Benjamin the full sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid by my executors or overseers, hereafter named, when he shall attain the age of twenty-one years.

Item. My will is that if my son Edward shall see cause to relinquish his said part and interest in the "Ketch Speedwell" and her proceeds, then my will is he should have one-quarter part of my ketch, "John's Adventure," unto his own proper use; and then the said ketch and cargo to be equally divided among my other children, my son John excepted, as aforesaid, together with my son Edward, from having any part in the aforesaid Ketch and cargo. * * *
CUT PAPER PICTURE.

MADE BY SARAH WINSLOW, DAUGHTER OF JOHN WINSLOW, OF BOSTON, MASS.
ABOUT 1764.
Item. I give and bequeath unto my kinsman, Josiah Winslow, now Governor of Plymouth, the sum of twenty pounds, to be paid unto him by my overseers in goods.

Item. I give unto my brother, Josiah Winslow, the sum of £20, to be paid by my overseers in goods, both in convenient time after my decease. *

Item. I give to Mr. Paddy's widow five pounds as a token of my love.

Item. My will is that my negro girl Jane, after she hath served twenty years from the date hereof, shall be free, and that she shall serve my wife during her life; and after my wife's decease she shall be disposed of according to the discretion of my overseers, hereafter named, or any two of them.

I do nominate and appoint my son, John Winslow, the sole executor of this, my last will and testament.

Item. I do hereby nominate and appoint my loving friends, Mr. Thomas Battle, Mr. William Jailer and Mr. John Wimsley my overseers, to see this, my last will and testament, performed so far as they can; and I do hereby give my said overseers five pounds apiece in money as a token of my love. *

In witness whereof, I, the said John Winslow, senior, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

JOHN WINSLOW. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and published by John Winslow, senior, as his last will and testament, in the presence of John Joyliff, John Hayward, senior.

John Hayward appeared in Recorder's Court, May 21, 1674.
John Joyliff appeared in Recorder's Court, July 31, 1674.

FREE GRACE BENDALL, Recorder.

JOURNAL OF SARAH WINSLOW DEMING. 1775.

To Niece Sally Coverley.

The following journal was written by Mrs. John Deming, of Boston, the daughter of John Winslow and Sarah Pierce. Mrs. Deming was born August 22, 1722, and died March 10, 1788:
My Dear Niece

I engaged to give you & by you your papa and mamma some account of my peregrinations with the reasons thereof. The cause is too well known to need a word upon it.

I was very unquiet from the moment I was informed that more troops were coming to Boston. 'Tis true that those who had wintered there, had not given us much molestation, but an additional strength I dreaded and determined if possible to get out of their reach, and to take with me as much of my little interest as I could. Your uncle Deming was very far from being of my mind from which has proceeded those difficulties which peculiarly related to myself—but I now say not a word of this to him; we are joint sufferers and no doubt it is God's will that it should be so.

Many a time have I thought that could I be out of Boston together with my family and my friends, I could be content with the meanest fare and slenderest accommodation. Out of Boston, out of Boston at almost any rate—away as far as possible from the infection of smallpox & the din of drums & martial musick as it is called and horrors of war—but my distress is not to be described—I attempt not to describe it.

On Saterday the 15th April p. m. I had a visit from Mr. Barrow. I never saw him with such a countenance.

The Monday following, April 17, I was told that all the boats belonging to the men of war were launched on Saterday night while the town inhabitants were sleeping except some faithful watchmen who gave the intelligence. In the evening Mr. Deming wrote to Mr Withington of Dorchester to come over with his carts the very first fair day (the evening of this day promising rain on the next, which accordingly fell in plenty) to carry off our best goods.

On Tuesday evening 18 April we were informed that the companies above mentioned were in motion, that the men of war boats were rowed round to Charlestown ferry, Barton's point and bottom of ye common, that the soldiers were run thro the streets on tip toe (the moon not having risen) in the dark of ye evening, that there were a number of handcuffs in one of the boats, which were taken at the long wharf, & that
two days provision had been cooked for 'em on board one of the transport ships lying in ye harbor. That whatever other business they might have, the main was to take possession of the bodies of Mess. Adams & Hancock whom they & we knew where they were lodged. We had no doubt of the truth of all this, and that expresses were sent forth both over the neck & Charlestown ferry to give our friends timely notice that they might escape. N. B. I did not git to bed this night till after 12 oclock, nor to sleep till long after that, and then my sleep was much broken as it had been for many nights before.

Early on Wednesday the fatal 19th April before I had quited my chamber one after another came running to tell me that the kings troops had fired upon and killed 8 of our neighbors at Lexington in their way to Concord.

All the intelligence of this day was dreadful. Almost every countenance expressing anxiety and distress: but description fails here. I went to bed about 12 o. c. this night, having taken but little food thro the day, having resolved to quit the town before the next setting sun, should life and limbs be spared me. Towards morning I fell into a profound sleep, from which I was waked by Mr. Deming between 6 and 7 o. c. informing me that I was Gen. Gage's prisoner all egress & regress being cut off between the town and the country. Here again description fails. No words can paint my distress—I feel it at this instant (just eight weeks after) so sensibly that I must pause before I proceed.

This was Thursday 20th. April. About 9 o. c. a. m. I was told that the way over the neck was opened for foot passengers but no carriage was permitted to cross the lines. I then determined to try if my feet would support me thro' tho I trembled to such a degree that I could scarce keep my feet in my own chamber, had taken no sustenance for the day & very sick at my stomach. I tyed up a few things in my handkerchief, put on my cloak & was just setting out upon my march with Sally & Lucinda (Sallie her niece, Lucinda her slave servant) when I was told that carriages were allowed to pass. By this time I was so faint that I was obliged to sit down. Mr. Scollay Mrs. Sweetser and who else I remember not, advised me to
stay where I was, reconing Boston the safest place for me, but I had no faith in their opinion. I had been told that Boston would be an Alceldama as soon as the fresh troops arrived, which Mr. Barrow had told me were expected every minute. I therefore besought Mr. Deming to get a carriage for me. I had then heard that carriages were permitted to pass and carry me off with my frightened girls: and set me down anywhere out of Boston. He went out forth and over awhile & returned and told me there was not a carriage or another to be got for love or money: ah can any one that has not felt it know my sensa-
tion. Surely no Mr. D. threw himself into the easy chair & said he had not strength enough to move another step. I expected to see Sally fall into hysterick fits every minute. Lu-
cinda holding herself up by anything she could grasp. I bid her however git us some elixer drops & when we had taken it in a little wine mixed with water which happened to be boil-
ing I prayed Mr D. once more to let us try to get off on foot. He said he would presently & see me out but positively he would come back again. There is no describing my sensa-
tions. This moment I thot the crisis the very crisis—I had not walked out at the top of the Court since last October—I went down and out to the edge of the street where I saw and spoke with several friends near as unhappy as myself, in a few mo-
ments the light of a chaise, which I engaged to take me off when it returned from Roxbury where it was going with women and children, this somewhat lightened me. Before this chaise returned Mr. Deming engaged another & while we were waiting I might have packed up many necessaries but nobody had any business that day—there was a constant com-
ing and going; each hindered the other: some new piece of soldier barbarity that had been perpetrated the day before, was in quick succession brought in—I was very ill—but to cut short about 3 o'clock p. m. the chaises returned (for they both went to Jamaica Plain with Mr Waters wife children and maid he having first engaged them, one of 'em being his brother Thomson's which he Mr. Thomson, offered to Mr. D while it was out & promised we should have it on its return.) We set off immediately Mr D & I in one Sally Lucinda with Jemmy
Church to drive in the other. We were stopped and inquired of whether we had any arms &c by the first and second sentinels, but they treated us civilly and did not search us. The third & last sentinels did not challenge us, so we got safe thro ye lines. We had not resolved where to go. In that respect we resembled Abraham & I ardently wished for a portion of his faith.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

52 RUSSELL STREET, CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Dear Madam:

I send you something copied from the fly-leaf of my great-grandfather's bible (written with entries relating to his service on privateer ships in 1779), admitting of two readings—one "justifying the part of King and Parlyment"; the other "the part of Wigs with all my hart"—copied as it was written. I do not know whether it was a composition of his own or some popular verse at that time. If the latter, you may, as editor of our Magazine, know something concerning it. Any information would be gratefully received.

I have a diary kept by him at West Point, 1780, from July sixth to December twentieth.

MRS. B. S. MOULTON,

52 Russell Street, Charlestown, Massachusetts

Ile justify the part of king and parliment
of wigs with all my hart I hate that Curst intent
for to defend ile try Frinds of administeration
the Sons of librity Are troublers of the Nation
I think the asosiation A cruel base intent
is an honour to the Nation Are the Acts of parlement.
it Swels My hart ful Big When im Cald a tory
for to be Stild a whig its mor My Shame than glory
I wish the Best Sucses to North and his Conclution
Unto the great Congres the worst of all Confusion
All helth Beth the Sun to Mansfield Bute and North
to General Washington Destruction and So forth
Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at number 1416 F Street northwest, at 4:15 P. M.

Present: Mrs. Brackett (presiding), Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Barclay, Miss Desha, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Tittman, Mrs. Heth, Miss Dorsey and Miss Washington.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The minutes of November 2 and 15, 1893, were read and accepted.

The Registrars-General presented the names of one hundred and sixty-four applicants for admission to the National Society, all of which were accepted.

It was moved by Mrs. Smith "that the fees paid by applicants whose papers are presented at the regular December meeting, shall cover all dues until February 22, 1894." Motion carried.

Mrs. Tittman gave notice that she would offer the following amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution:

"Members who join the Society during the last six months of the year shall pay dues at the rate of twenty cents a month, up to and including February; the initiation fee, one dollar, always remaining the same."

She was informed that Miss Desha had already offered an amendment to that Section of Article VIII, and that her
amendment was an amendment to an amendment, or could be offered as a substitute. No action was taken.

It was moved and carried to suspend the regular order of business to discuss the arrangements for the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Brackett, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, made a report which included the reports of the several committees appointed for the Congress. The reports of the committees on Credentials, House, Decorations, Music, Reception and Railroads were accepted and the Chairman authorized to conclude the arrangements. The report of Committee on Badges was received, considered and returned to the committee for further consideration. The partial report of Committee on Programme was received, discussed and returned to the committee to be completed.

It was moved and carried that the meetings of the Congress should be devoted strictly to business and no literary papers should be read.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. J. S. Peck, of Wisconsin, should be invited to respond to the address of welcome at the Congress, and that Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot should be the alternate.

The report from the Treasurer-General was read and accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the death of Miss Robertson and Mrs. Goodrich. She was authorized to write suitable letters of condolence to the families of the deceased.

Mrs. Geer read the following report from Mrs. Walworth:

“The Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in closing the headquarters in the Woman’s Building at the World’s Fair, recommend that the furniture, which is not of sufficient value for transportation to Washington or elsewhere, should be given to some local charitable institution. As I had, when in Chicago in May, assumed the responsibility of inaugurating the headquarters, which action met with the approval of the Board, and, as immediate decision was necessary, I agreed to the proposition of the Chicago Chapter, as expressed by its Secretary, and the furniture was so disposed of; the rugs (original value about fifteen dollars) were sent to New
York for use in the editorial office, which has been continually furnished by the editor; the United States flag and the silk banner have been sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution office in Washington. I would recommend that a vote of thanks be sent to the Chicago Chapter through the Secretary, Miss Everhart, for their care of the headquarters. The rapid increase in our membership during the summer, and increased interest in the objects of the Society at the West, is largely due to the information obtained at the headquarters, or the curiosity aroused by them. The Chicago Chapter assumed the care and the expense of maintaining the headquarters after they were established."

Mrs. Walworth’s report on the closing of the Headquarters of the National Society of the World’s Fair at Chicago was accepted and her action approved.

Mrs. Walworth, as Chairman of the Editorial Committee, says: "I would respectfully recommend and request that the Treasurer-General and one Vice-President-General be added to this committee, which was authorized in June, 1893."

The report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization: "I would respectfully report that the Oneida Chapter, of Utica, New York, has elected Miss Sheffield as Regent, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Mrs. Roscoe Conkling." Report accepted.

"I nominate Miss Emma Gregory Hull for Honorary State Regent of the State of Iowa. Mrs. Hull was elected."

"I nominate Mrs. Croft, recommended by the State Regent of South Carolina, as Chapter Regent of Aikin, South Carolina." Mrs. Croft was elected.

Mrs. Barclay tendered her resignation on Committee of Minutes, which was accepted.

Miss Washington moved that a type-writing machine be purchased, and that the appointment of Miss Stone as clerk be confirmed, and she be retained as long as her services be acceptable to the Board. Motion carried.

Mrs. Barclay, as Business Manager of the Monthly Magazine, made a report of the same, which was accepted, and the Board tendered a vote of thanks to Mrs. McClellan for her services in this work.
Mrs. Smith read a letter from Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter, asking permission of the Board to allow Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, the use of her insignia for a few days, to be used in connection with a work he is compiling on heraldry. Permission was granted.

It was moved and carried that it be left to Mrs. Barclay and Mrs. Walworth to use their discretion in regard to publishing the supplement to the December number of the Monthly Magazine.

A letter was read from Mrs. Mary E. MacDonald, tendering her resignation as Vice-President-General, giving as a reason for her action that she disapproved of the action of the Board on October fifth in declaring the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization vacant. Resignation accepted.

The Board then adjourned, subject to call from the Recording Secretary.

To the Board of Management of the National Society, &c.:

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, your Committee makes the following report:

"No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively." (Constitution, Article IV, Section 1.)

"The Board of Management shall have full power to manage the business of the Society * * * * to fill vacancies in office until the next meeting of the Congress, and in general to do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress; but all acts of the Board shall be legal and binding, until disapproved by the Congress." (Constitution, Article VI, Section 2.)

Mrs. H. V. Boynton was elected Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters, on October 7, 1891, by the Board of Management, was re-elected at the Congress of 1892 and again at the Congress of 1893.

Her two years of service expired October 7, 1893.

In the Congress of 1893, a delegate, speaking in favor of Mrs. Boynton's election, said (when it was urged that Mrs. Boynton should not be elected because she was not eligible for a whole year): "At any rate, Mrs. Boynton is eligible for the next six months. At the end of that time the Board of Management can fill the vacancy." (AMERICAN MONTHLY, Volume II, page 671.)

Mrs. Boynton was voted for in the Congress with this expressed understanding, being present and tacitly recognizing it, and she has since acknowledged it to be the fact, and, under the circumstances, it was her plain duty to have voluntarily retired from the office at the conceded expiration of her

*This is published officially by special order of the Board of Management.—EDITOR
term, and thus have avoided this unpleasant and injurious controversy.

At the meeting held on October 5, 1893, Mrs. Boynton having been elected under this understanding, a resolution was adopted, that, in the opinion of the Board of Management, the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters will become vacant October seventh. After full discussion of the question whether there was or was not a vacancy, this resolution was adopted by a vote of thirteen to five.

Thereupon, Mrs. E. H. Walworth was appointed Vice-President in Charge of Organization by the Board of Management, to fill the vacancy (which would occur October 7, 1893) until the meeting of the Congress on February 22, 1894. The office then again becomes vacant and may be filled by an election in the Congress.

It is substantially charged in the circular alluded to, that the minutes of the meetings of October fifth, sixth and seventh were suppressed with some sinister purpose, but in lieu thereof "an unofficial revelation of the proceedings of the Board, so inadequate as to convey an impression quite at variance with the facts," was published in the October MONTHLY.

The charge is further made that the minutes were again suppressed in the November MONTHLY, because "the faction in control of the Board of Management is still unable, after a lapse of many weeks, to agree upon a version of its own actions, which it can venture to submit with official sanction to the judgment of the Society."

These are disgraceful charges upon the present Board of Management, and, if true, every member concerned therein should be declared ineligible to membership in any future Board.

It will be observed that this faction (so designated) is composed of fourteen out of eighteen members, and that these charges are made upon this large majority by a minority of four now ex-members, who simply feel themselves aggrieved by the action taken in the case of Mrs. Boynton, about which there may possibly be an honest difference of opinion, but unfortunately for minorities, the opinions of majorities usually prevail, as in this case.
In answer to these charges, we submit the following facts:

In the spring of 1893 a committee was appointed by the President-General, or President Presiding, to prepare or revise the minutes of the Board before they were sent to the Magazine for publication. Mrs. Boynton was one of this committee, and it gradually became the custom for Mrs. Boynton to assist in taking or writing the minutes during sessions of the Board.

The first Board meeting after the summer vacation was on the fifth of October. On that day, when the discussion was had concerning the vacancy in the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Boynton took the minutes of the meeting.

At a regular meeting of the Board, held on November second, the minutes of the meetings of the fifth, sixth and seventh of October were read. It was found that, of the discussion held during the meeting of the fifth, only the arguments and appeals in Mrs. Boynton's behalf were embodied in the minutes. Thus the remarks of Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Dickins, Miss Dorsey and others were wholly omitted, while those of Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Boynton and others speaking for her were stated with fulness and precision. There was a great pressure of important business at this meeting, and the minutes, as prepared and presented, being regarded as incorrect and incomplete, their consideration and approval were postponed to a future meeting.

At a meeting of the Board held November fifteenth, the minutes of the previous meetings were corrected and approved and sent to the Magazine, but were received too late for publication in the November number.

Reports of meetings of the Board of Management cannot appear in the Magazine the same month in which the meeting occurs. This has never been the case. The minutes taken at one meeting are submitted to the Board at the next meeting for approval, and after that a report is sent to the Magazine. Thus the minutes of the October meeting could not possibly appear in October, nor the minutes of the November meeting in the November Monthly.

As regards the informal conference of October fourth, of which complaint is made, it was very properly held for the
purpose of considering the measures necessary to consummate the desire of a majority of this Society to establish lineal descent, and very properly consisted of those who were in accord upon that question. At this conference there was no "motion made to the effect that Mrs. Boynton's term of office should be pronounced to have expired." No one imagined there was any question about that.

The Regents of Virginia and Georgia were unable to attend this conference or the Board meeting of the following day. They, therefore, sent representatives, who presented to the Board of Management a petition of certain Chapters in their States. They had asked a careful consideration of this matter from individual members of the Board; hence it came before the conference.

The question came up: Shall the report from Virginia and Georgia be first presented and action taken thereon, or shall the appointment of Vice-President-General of Organization be first attended to. It was considered wisest and kindest to fill the vacancy first; because, if the conduct of this officer were brought to the notice of the Board before her successor was appointed, a severe rebuke would have to be administered to one who clearly was guilty of great disrespect by breaking a law laid down in rules issued by the Board, to-wit:

"No officer of the National Society, nor State Regent, nor Chapter Regent, is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society, or organization of Chapters, without approval of the Board. This is necessary in order to preserve uniformity and to prevent conflict of authority."

Mrs. Boynton's term of office was so near its close it was decided to avoid this unpleasant feature and let her retire without other censure than that implied in the reply to the communication from the committee from Virginia and Georgia.

Regarding the legality of the appointment which is called in question by the circular:

The members who insisted, that, having been elected during the Congress of 1893 for one year, Mrs. Boynton's place could not be vacant until the Congress of 1894, certainly compromised their position by nominating and voting for her if no vacancy existed. If, as it is claimed by the four ex-members who signed the
circular recently sent out, the act of the Board in appointing a successor to take Mrs. Boynton's place at the expiration of her term of office, i.e., October 7, 1893, was illegal, that act was assented to and confirmed by the members who nominated Mrs. Boynton, by the members who voted for her, and by the President Presiding who failed to point out this error on their part, and who did not restrain them. When nominations were called for, the first nomination made was that of Mrs. Boynton.

The question is asked in the circular:

"Is it to the interest and dignity of a Society that certain members of its Board of Management, agreeing upon certain questions shall come together and organize themselves upon the basis of such agreement into a controlling majority; * * * binding themselves to secrecy * * * etc., etc."

The fact is, that no secrecy attended any actions of the majority. A majority must control every deliberative body, and is always constitutional.

The succeeding question concerning the editorial management of the magazine by an officer of the Board is answered by the fact that this officer has held official position from the beginning of the Society, and was asked to establish and carry on the Magazine by the unanimous vote of the Board, when four of the five who now protest were members of the Board, and while she held a high official position.

The personal attacks made in this circular on a member of the Board and the charges made against the Board of Management are to be greatly deplored. They are calculated to discourage and drive out of the Society women of dignity, integrity and good social position when they find their peers now engaged in its work thus unjustly assailed. Let us cultivate a spirit of charity that will cover such assaults and prevent the animosity they may engender.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA D. GEER,
JULIA K. HOGG,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
ELLA LORAIN DORSEY,
Committee.

Dated Washington, D. C., January 5, 1894.
At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Management, held January 5, 1894, the following members being present, to-wit: Mrs. A. C. Geer, Vice-President-General (in the Chair); Mrs. A. G. Brackett, Vice-President-General; Miss Dorsey, Vice-President-General; Mrs. Lockwood, Vice-President-General; Mrs. Walworth, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization; Mrs. Blount, Historian General; Mrs. Smith, Registrar-General; Miss Desha, Surgeon-General; Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alexander, Regent District of Columbia; Mrs. Barclay, Vice-President-General, the following resolution was presented to the meeting for action thereupon, to-wit:

Resolved, That the report of the committee duly appointed at a previous meeting to prepare an answer to the circular issued December 15, 1893, by four ex-members of the Board, be approved and adopted.

A vote being taken thereupon, the resolution was adopted, all the members present, with two exceptions, voting in the affirmative, and, on motion, this report and the proceedings had thereupon, were ordered published in the Magazine and extra sheets containing the same be sent to every member of the Society.

Attest:

Augusta D. Geer,
Chairman.

Eugenia Washington, Recording Secretary.

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Management, not being present at the meeting above referred to, hereby concur in the foregoing action.

Eugenia Washington,
Recording Secretary-General.

Marguerite Dickins,
Treasurer-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Elizabeth Towson Bullock,
Chaplain-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mary Katharine Johnson,
Registrar-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Alice M. Clark,
Corresponding Secretary-General.

Harriet Selden Heth,
Vice-President-General.
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1894.

The Committee of Arrangements announce that the Ebbitt House, corner of F and Fourteenth streets northwest, will be the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters for the coming Congress, where a reduction of terms is allowed to delegates. An informal reception will be given to the Congress in the large parlors of the Ebbitt on the evening of February twenty-first; invitations will be sent to officers and delegates of the Congress, reserving a few that may be extended to "Daughters" from distant Chapters who come to Washington expressly to attend the Congress.

Mrs. A. C. Geer, Chairman of Railroad Committee for the Continental Congress, reports that the following arrangements have been made with the Trunk Line and will be made with other routes, and members of the Society duly advised:

REDUCTION IN FARE ON CERTIFICATE PLAN.


Instructions to persons attending the meeting:

1. The reduction is to persons going to the meeting from Trunk Line territory, i.e., from Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Salamanca, New York, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Bellaire, Ohio; Wheeling, Parkersburg and Charleston, West Virginia, and points east thereof, except in New England.

2. The reduction is fare and a third, on Committee's certificate, conditional on there being an attendance at the meeting of not less than one hundred persons who have traveled thereto on some legitimate form of railroad transportation.

3. The reduction applies to persons starting from Trunk Line territory, by any of the roads named below, who have paid seventy five cents or upwards for their going journey. Each person availing of it will pay full first class fare going to the meeting and get a certificate filled in on one side by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. Agents at all important stations are supplied with certificates.

4. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If, however, the ticket agent at a local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to place of meeting, he can inform the delegate of the nearest
important station where they can be obtained. In such a case the delegate should purchase a local ticket to such station and there take up his certificate and through ticket to place of meeting.

5. Going tickets, in connection with which certificates are issued for return, may be sold only within three days (Sunday excepted) prior to and during the continuance of the meeting; except that, when meetings are held at distant points to which the authorized limit is greater than three days, tickets may be sold before the meeting in accordance with the limits shown in regular tariffs.

6. Present the certificate to the secretary or other proper officer of the organization at the meeting, that the other side may be filled in.

7. Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

8. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will return the holder to starting point, by the route over which the going journey was made, at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return ticket will in all cases be closely limited to continuous passage to destination, and will be marked Delegate on the contract and each coupon thereof.

9. No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

Instruction to Secretary or other officer of the organization endorsing certificates at the meeting:

10. Fill in the blank side of the certificate, and sign same, provided there is an attendance at the meeting of not less than one hundred persons who have traveled thereto on some legitimate form of railroad transportation. The certificate will then entitle its holder to the reduction set forth in clause 8.

List of roads making the reduction:

Addison and Pennsylvania; Allegheny Valley; Baltimore and Ohio (Parkersburg, Bellaire and Wheeling, and east thereof); Baltimore and Potomac; *Bennington and Rutland; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh; Camden and Atlantic; Central, of New Jersey; Central Vermont; Chautauqua Lake (for business to points in Trunk Line territory); Chesapeake and Ohio (Charleston, West Virginia, and east thereof); Cumberland Valley; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Delaware and Lackawanna and Western; Elmira, Cortland and Northern; Fall Brook Coal Company; *Fitchburg; Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville; *Grand Trunk; Lehigh Valley; New York Central and Hudson River (Harlem Division excepted); New York, Lake Erie and Western (Buffalo, Dunkirk and Salamanca, and east thereof); New York, Ontario and West-

*Only for business originating at, or destined to, stations on the direct lines of these roads between Troy, New York, and Montreal, Canada.
ern; New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk; Northern Central; Pennsylvania; Philadelphia and Erie; Philadelphia and Reading; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg; Western New York and Pennsylvania; West Jersey; West Shore; Wilmington and Northern.

Delegates and others availing of the reduction in fare should present themselves at the offices for certificates and tickets at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

One of the prime objects of our Society is to stimulate patriotism by education in American history and institutions. I have not yet heard any one suggest that we should found a scholarship in one of our leading colleges for women which shall be open to members of the order.

A National University seems such a remote possibility; and when we have already such a number of first-class institutions, well managed, completely equipped, and with faculties of competent men and women, why do we not use the means at hand?

If it is suggested this year, and debated in the several Chapters, delegates can be instructed to act upon it at the next Continental Congress, February, 1894.

Would not such a student be a power for good to the cause all through her college course and in her after life?

Think of the possibilities of the idea, easily extended by specifying colleges, terms of entrance examinations (competitive), the sum required, age of entrance, badge presented by local Chapter, indorsement of Regents, usefulness of student in conducting post-graduate classes, leader of history classes, presiding over meetings, etc., and remember that many of us in our lifetime could see the result of its working.

J. H. P.
THE SECOND CIRCULAR OF THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.

The second circular of the late Vice-President in charge of organization of Chapters has been read, and is somewhat confusing. In it she refers to her first circular as a "minority circular." In that circular itself she professes to give an impartial presentation of both sides—had "invited assistance from both sides." Webster defines "minority" as "the smaller number." A "minority circular," therefore, would be a circular setting forth the views of this "smaller number." How such a circular could be an impartial presentation of both sides I am unable to understand. Even if the Board of '92 provided for the issuing of such a circular this fact did not constitute an obligation upon the Board of '93, for one Board cannot control the actions of another.

The late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters says that the vote in the Congress of '93 was "simply a test vote." Referring to Webster again, we find: test=trial—that is, a test vote is a trial vote, a vote taken to try the strength of two parties. The result of this test or trial vote was that a majority, both of the National Board and of the Delegates in Congress, placed themselves on record in favor of strict lineal descent, the vote being, I think, fifty-five to eighteen—exactly the result claimed by the lineals in Virginia and Georgia.

The late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters seems to object to the impression produced by her first circular upon the members of the Joint Committee, yet she is doing all in her power to confirm that impression.

If her first circular was actually intended to place both sides fairly before the Chapters it came a little late, for my own Chapter had carefully weighed the question and deliberately decided in favor of lineal descent before the meeting of the Congress of '93, and, I presume, most of the other Chapters
had equally good opportunities for arriving at an intelligent and unprejudiced decision.

Soon after the Congress of '93 the National Board of Management issued an official circular stating that no officer was authorized to issue circulars in regard to the Society or organization of Chapters without the approval of the National Board. This approval the late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters does not claim to have had, and at the October meeting of the National Board of Management it distinctly affirms that the circular "contains the individual opinions of Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and is at variance with the vote of the majority of the Board." Therefore, the eminent legal authority that I have consulted pronounces the action of the late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters in sending out that circular, under cover of the National Society and using the official "we," to be illegal and misleading. The same authority also decides that under our present National Constitution the National Board of Management had the power to declare the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters vacant, and fill it in the usual way.

In reply to the charge of "misquotation," being a member of the joint committee, I can vouch for the accuracy of all quotations from the "minority circular." Misrepresentation there has been—enough, and to spare—in the dealing of that circular with the lineal platform. Will the late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters kindly give the names of those lineals who were invited to assist in preparing the "minority circular?"

This is in no sense a personal attack upon Mrs. Helen M. Boynton. I hold it entirely possible to defend principles without making war on persons, but the official acts of any officer are liable to criticism and should be able to bear it. As the late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters is no longer a National officer, her actions henceforth must be regarded from a private point of view, and will call for no further discussion by the National Society.

ELIZABETH ANDREW HILL.
It is unfortunate for women who differ in opinion on any subject to indulge in misrepresentation and accusations. I have no sympathy with the spirit that prompts such action, but have an infinite patience with it because I have known women who were sincere and earnest become so infatuated with one view of a subject that it was impossible for them to contemplate it with that calmness which puts objects and facts in their proper places; hence they actually see or think they see things that, in the language of the late Josh Billings, "belong to that class of facts which are not so."

Of this kind is the statement made in the circular of Mrs. H. M. Boynton, where she says: "When the question came up in the autumn of 1892, of officers holding over from October, 1892 (the close of their term), until February, 1893, (Mrs. Walworth) stated to the Board that, by all precedent and custom in organizations generally, they held over until the regular time of election." Within my knowledge there has been discussion of this particular point but twice in the history of the Board—first in the autumn of 1890, when it was decided that February twenty-second should begin the Society year instead of October eleventh as at first adopted, and for the second time in the spring of 1891, when the new law of limitation to two successive years' service went into effect. On both occasions it was decided that February twenty-second should be considered the beginning of the term of office of those elected on October 11, 1890. The decision could legally and with propriety have been made to count from May 26, 1891, when the law of limitation went into effect by the adoption of the amended Constitution. Thus there could be no legal question about the right of officers to hold over from October, 1892, to February, 1893, for the matter had been previously arranged. Mrs. Boynton
may have forgotten the date of this discussion, as she did when she said in the last Congress that she discussed the clause "mother of a patriot" at the first meeting of the Society when it was a fact that no such clause existed in the Constitution at the time of that meeting. Her conversation about it was at a later meeting, so it was simply a question of dates about which any one's memory may be treacherous.

The question, however, of Mrs. Boynton's term of service as Vice-President of Organization was quite different from that of the officers elected on October 11, 1890, when there was no law of limitation. They were not subject to that law until after its adoption, May 26, 1891. Mrs. Boynton was elected five months after this law was adopted, viz., on October 7, 1891; therefore her term expired October 7, 1893.

Until I entered the room for the Board meeting October 5, 1893, and was then told that Mrs. Boynton wished to be her own successor in this office it had never, for one moment, occurred to me that this was possible; no surprise could have been greater. I supposed that Mrs. Alexander or some one else would be nominated by the collaterals. That Mrs. Boynton would think for one instant that she was eligible to the office after October 7, 1893, was beyond my imagination, because the fact of this limitation of office and its imperativeness was so well understood in the Board, and because the question had been so distinctly stated at the Congress that Mrs. Boynton was eligible for but a few months, after which time the Board would fill the vacancy, and she had frequently assented to this.

It was a matter of extreme regret to me that Mrs. Boynton should claim a longer term of service, but having no shadow of doubt that she was ineligible, I consider that her claim is wholly without foundation, and most unfortunate for the interests of the Society, as every real or apparent struggle for office must be.

It was entirely accidental that the petition from Chapters of Georgia and Virginia came before the conference and the Board at this time, October 5, 1893, and was the result of Mrs. Boynton's collateral circular.
She states that the Magazine did not "act fairly to the Society" when it published that petition. I would say, in reply, it was published that it might act fairly to the Society. I had, some weeks before, promised Mrs. Lyons a certain number of pages in the October Magazine for an article on eligibility. I had not, at that time, the least idea of what the article would be, but I have invariably printed as promptly as possible every communication from any officer of the Society. The readers of the Magazine can testify that Mrs. Boynton has had ready and constant use of its pages, and I would have been more than willing to publish any statement or article she would have sent concerning the Board meeting of October 5, 1893. In fact, I sent her a special verbal message to this effect, but that was not necessary; she had only to mail a communication and it would have appeared.

The circular signed by former officers states that "their (the ladies who had resigned) astonishment was great when, on the appearance of the October Magazine, they found an omission of the official record of the important meeting of the fifth, sixth and seventh of October." A reference to the number will show the proceedings. of the Board for July and August, and it was well known by these ladies that it was quite impossible for the official minutes of those days to be in the October Magazine, because they have never been furnished to the Magazine at any time until after the meeting at which they are approved, thus requiring a delay of a month or more. This has frequently delayed the information wanted by the Society. I have habitually given, unofficially, such items as were of special interest. Mrs: Cabell has herself urged me to give such information when she wished a subject brought immediately before the Society. I did not mention the resignation of Mrs. Cabell, because it had not been accepted, and I hoped, as others did, that she might reconsider it. It would have been peculiarly unsuitable, as Mrs. Cabell was still President Presiding, and as she appeared in that capacity at the important celebration at Kingston, New York, on October sixteenth. As the resignation was accepted at the meeting of November second, it was announced unofficially in the November Magazine, with other important business of the Board.
At this regular meeting of November second, the minutes of the fifth, sixth and seventh of October were read. It was found that much of the discussion held during the meeting of the sixth was embodied in the minutes, but only the arguments and appeals to hold Mrs. Boynton in office, while the replies were omitted.

At a meeting of the Board November fifteenth, at which I was not present, the minutes of the previous meetings were corrected and approved.

A few days before this, on November tenth, I received a letter from Mrs. Barclay, Business Manager of the Magazine, urgently requesting me not to consent to a delay of the Magazine to admit the minutes of the Board, as the printers had promised it should be out certainly by Monday, the thirteenth. I had no previous communication with her or any one else on this subject, but in consideration of my own frequent requests to her that the Magazine should be published earlier in the month, I telegraphed: "The Magazine should not be delayed for any purpose." I could not conceive that so unwarranted and cruel an interpretation of my motive in urging the early publication of the Magazine could be inferred. I had every reason to believe at that time that the December Magazine would appear on or before the tenth of December, so that a very short time would intervene in the delivery of the official minutes.

As the Board of Management has control of the minutes, and the Business Manager has control of the time when the Magazine is issued, it is simply a misleading statement to affirm to those who do not understand these matters that I could, even if I were vicious enough to do so petty an act, either hurry or detain the minutes.

Unofficial information has been given of action at Board meetings from the beginning, and it was never questioned or criticised, to my knowledge, until this time; nor do I see any objection to this, as it is the business of the Magazine to furnish the Society with any information of importance.

Is it the desire of this Society that its Board of Management should be a sort of Star Chamber—a secret conclave?
I have opposed this idea from time to time, and have tried repeatedly to have a stenographer appointed to take the minutes, so that they could be printed in the Magazine verbatim. This was never permitted until the sixth of October, 1893, when, on my motion, such a stenographer was appointed, who now takes the minutes. It is suitable that Chapter officers visiting Washington and other "Daughters" should be allowed or invited to attend meetings of the Board; closed doors and even an appearance of secrecy, in my opinion, should be abolished. Trustees of villages and cities, boards of education, etc., do not prohibit their constituents, whose interests they consider and whose money they appropriate, from being present during their meetings; why should the "Board," Daughters of the American Revolution, do so? Such corporations and many societies send out a summary of their minutes made immediately after each meeting, previous to formal approval.

The conference referred to is entirely misrepresented. There was no secrecy and there were no pledges more than an expression of opinion. The right and propriety of members of this Society, either officers or others, to meet and confer on the objects and interests of the Society should not be questioned. Previous to the Congress of 1893 the collaterals held a conference in one house and the lineals held one in another. United action, to be effective, must be the result of consultation.

The impropriety of circulating printed circulars to set forth private views seems evident, but an explanation of some of the misstatements sent out has been deemed necessary. Time and effort are too valuable to be wasted in further personal explanations. Legal protection is ready; even the combination of five women, with husbands to sustain them, cannot attack one widow with impunity, although they may add to her sorrows. If the Daughters of the American Revolution will examine the minutes of their Society, refer to the three and a half volumes of the Magazine and look on the portrait of their first President-General they may see the result of my three years and a half of labor for the advancement of their Society. "By their works shall ye know them."

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.
AN INCIDENT.

"In 1812 it was noted that the whole civilized world was in a state of warfare. This had not been the case before for many generations. On the fourth of December Commodore Decatur, in the frigate United States, came into the harbor, followed by his prize, the Macedonian, which he had captured October twenty-fifth. The arrival of these ships was like the lifting of a curtain that opened New London to the scene of war. It was her first act of participation in the conflict. In April, 1813, a formidable British fleet made its appearance in the Sound, a pageant once familiar to the eyes of the inhabitants, but which, for more than thirty years, they had not witnessed. The British standard was erected on Block Island, while Sir Thomas Hardy in the flag ship Ramillies, and the Orpheus, with other vessels, cruised along the coast."—"History of New London," by Miss Calkins.

Nearly every great event in history has been achieved not only by heroism, terrible conflicts and the working of the brains of highly educated and thoughtful people, but they have been assisted as well, although sometimes unconsciously, in their great work by the struggles of those in the humbler walk of life. The people of New England helped in this way the War of the Revolution, and although the War of 1812 was a long time after that event, yet the terrible experiences which the country had passed through were by no means forgotten, and Great Britian being unwilling to lose her hold on the promising Colonies, did everything in her power while the final struggle lasted to annoy and distress the brave people who were slipping off her yoke.

New London Harbor, a beautiful settlement on the river Thames, about two miles from the center of the town and reaching down until the waters of the river pour into the far-reaching Sound, was inhabited by a class of hard-working men who went fishing for a living, most of them owning small
farms, which they tended when fishing was not possible—occupations which had been handed down from father to son for successive generations. The waters adjoining, both in the Sound and river, yielded fish of various kinds, and little or no danger attended the pursuit until the time of which I write.

The British fleet of ships for some time had been cruising in these waters, to the consternation of the fishermen, who sometimes, although weather be favorable, dared not venture outside of the light-house situated at the mouth of the harbor for fear of capture, as several of their number had been taken by these cruisers, some afterward sent home and others passed on to prison, from which they were not released until the war was over. One poor man, with a needy family at home, ventured out in the Sound until he had been successful in his toil, and was returning homewards with a light heart and heavy load, when he saw in the distance a sloop of war bearing down towards him. Alas! she came but too swiftly, with all her sails set and a fair wind; she captured him at the mouth of the harbor, and, to his angry remonstrances at their despoiling him of his hard-earned prey (they happened to be in a more genial frame of mind than usual), they threw him a small piece of silver, value about 12 cents. All this for a hard day's work! The poor fisherman was forced to go home with neither money nor fish. Another man, on resisting when told to give up his catch of fish, was taken on board, his boat sent adrift and himself kept a prisoner for many months, his family meanwhile unconscious of his fate. Sometimes several of the fishermen would go together for protection, lucky if they escaped the argus eyes of the British fleet, for in every instance their fish were captured, sometimes with abuse and very seldom with any pay.

This seemingly insignificant trouble really began to assume an alarming aspect, as the fishermen could not turn their hands to any other kind of work. As the country everywhere was suffering from the consequences which always follow a long war, there seemed no remedy. At last there happened some especially aggravated cases of persecution, and the victims gathered together and, with hearts filled with indignation,
concerted a plan of action which, if doing them no good, would be a source of revenge, although attended with great risks.

The fleet of British ships which cruised in and around the Sound and among the islands adjacent to New London made a rendezvous at Fishers' Island, which, being nine miles from the harbor, made it very well known what days they regularly touched at that place, especially the large flag-ship "Ramilies," commanded by Sir Thomas Hardy. She was a fine vessel and, of course, was well fitted out. The officers suffered from no lack of dress, and were as particular about their attire as officers always are when near the mainland especially. The farm-house on the island was inhabited by families who favored the British, whether by force or not is not known, but the ship's washing, that is, the table linen, furnishings of the beds, and personal clothing, were all carried on shore on certain days to be washed, and the fishermen sailing within range of the island were, of course, aware when the great washing days took place. The proposition of these oppressed men was to collect all the larger of the fishing boats and some night row over to the island, march boldly up to the farm-house and demand the clothes of the enemy. With one accord, they made all necessary arrangements, and under cover of a dark night took the famous row of nine miles. The night favored their project and, the wind being light, they started with stout hearts, leaving, however, a colony of nearly distracted mothers and wives to endure the terrible night of anxiety as best they could.

The marauders found no difficulty in reaching their destination, and, leaving one man in charge of each boat, the rest marched boldly to the house and, with the bearing of conquerors in earnest, demanded the possessions of any English which were in the house. It was not lawful to have any trade with the English, so, without any remonstrance, the clothes were produced—linen shirts, sheets, damask napery, all the paraphernalia of a flag-ship's dining cabin, and all the clothes belonging to Commodore Hardy and his officers, with one exception. Before the immense fire-place was seated the old grandmother, with a bushel basket of stockings which she had just commenced to look over, and as she heard the imperative demand for the surrender of the enemy's belongings, she rose to
the occasion and, unnoticed in the general consternation, she hurried with the basket into the next room, which happened to be the bed-room where the children slept, and, opening the bed, she tumbled the stockings in under the bedclothes; and that basket of stockings was all that was left of the week's wash of the ship "Ramillies."

Just as the dawn was breaking the adventurous band were seen slowly rowing up the river with their boats loaded with spoils, and, after such a night of anxious watching and sleepless vigil, were hailed with relief and delight. The long hours of the night had been spent by the watchers in frequent journeys to the mouth of the river, dreading to hear the discharge of firearms, well knowing if their fathers and husbands were taken in the act what their fate would be. But all their anxiety was at an end, and with no mishap; so with ready hands they helped the brave men to unload their boats and divide the spoil which had so justly fallen to them.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that they were unmolested; and, furthermore, that when the whole matter came to Commodore Hardy's ears, with the aggravations and persecutions which had preceded it, he wisely remarked that the brave fellows should be in future allowed to come and go upon their lawful business, and that if his orders were transgressed in the slightest manner the offender should be severely punished.

The fine linen shirts divided around among the families were made over into various small garments of every description; and the old lady who related these incidents to me was the happy possessor of a pocket handkerchief marked with the name of Thomas Hardy.

LYNCH,

CHAPTERS.

MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The heroes of the Revolutionary War are represented in this city by their descendants, the Mercy Warren Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and this body of fifty-one members is keeping alive the memories of that war in many ways. The meetings come only upon historic days, and special committees are chosen, who arrange the topic which is opened by an appointed member, and then general discussion follows.

For December sixteenth, the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, a Son of the Revolution, is expected to address the Chapter.

The next meeting comes February seventh, on the anniversary of the treaty of the American Colonies with France.

The third meeting, April nineteenth, will celebrate the battle of Lexington and Concord.

The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June seventeenth, will be observed, and the adoption of the Federal Constitution, September seventeenth, will be remembered by a meeting.

The annual meeting will be October 19, 1894, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis.

This Chapter was founded June 17, 1892, with twenty-three charter members and Mrs. Adelaide A. Calkins as Regent. On December sixteenth and June seventeenth social meetings are held, with recitations, music and other attractions, to which friends of the members are invited. The meetings are held in the Historical Rooms, and the Society has members in Greenfield, Holyoke, Westfield, Enfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. Two members, Mrs. A. A. Calkins and Mrs. M. L. Waterman, will attend the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the Revolution, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, February twenty-second.
FREDERICK CHAPTER, Frederick, Maryland, issued the following invitations:

"1765-1893.—The first repudiation of the Stamp Act was by the Court of Frederick County, Maryland, on the twenty-third day of November, 1765.

"You are invited by the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to participate in the commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of that action at the City Hall, in Frederick, on the evening of Thursday, November 23, 1893, at eight o'clock, where addresses will be delivered by distinguished speakers, an original poem will be read by Charles W. Hoffman, LL. D., and a trained choir will render the National Anthems."

The celebration was most successful and interesting. During the exercises the State Attorney, Edward S. Eichelberger, was introduced, and read a letter from Dr. Edward Nelson, presenting a gavel to the Chapter and enclosing a poem prepared by him for the occasion. It was entitled "The Immortal Twelve" and was as follows:

A hundred years have passed and more,
Twelve patriots have slept
Beneath yon valley's peaceful sod,
Unhonored and unwept.
No statesman's laurel wreaths their brows,
No poet's magic pen
Embalms their names in deathless verse—
Th'è plain and simple men!

But oh, they loved their country well!
Their stout hearts never quailed,
Nor recked they life or fortune
When her honor was assailed—
When all the land was trembling
At the British Lion's roar
And the mailed hand of tyranny
Was thundering at each door.

Undaunted stood those hearts of oak,
Nor backed a single pace,
But hurled their proud defiance
Back in the tyrant's face.
'Twas the first note of defiance,  
And 'twas heard the world around,  
As echoes from yon mountain tops  
From peak to peak resound.  

From out ten thousand scabbards, then,  
Ten thousand sabres start,  
And in each patriot's glowing breast  
Heart answers back to heart,  
Nor cease to beat in Freedom's cause  
Till freemen's duty done,  
And not a bleeding sabre 's sheathed  
Till Freedom's battle's won.  

Green be the sod above their breasts,  
Thrice green their mem'ry e'er;  
The glory of their noble deeds  
Grows brighter year by year.  
Let Freedom's pilgrims seek their graves,  
Bending in lowly prayer,  
And gather inspiration from  
The men who slumber there.  

DONEGAL CHAPTER, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.—Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held their regular monthly meeting at Lancaster in October. Miss Lillie S. Evans, of Columbia, was unanimously chosen Regent for the next year.  
The Chapter donated ten dollars to the Martha Washington Monument Fund.  
Adjourned to meet at the residence of Mrs. D. B. Case, in Marietta, on the second Wednesday in November.  

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER, Mystic, Connecticut.—On Saturday, November 18, 1893, the Fanny Ledyard Chapter welcomed Mrs. de B. R. Keim, the State Regent. The beautiful and hospitable home of Mrs. Lydia Noyes was opened for the occasion, and an elegant tea was served by the committee appointed by the Chapter—Vice Regent Mrs. Horace Wheeler, Registrars Mrs. Christopher Morgan and Mrs. George W. Noyes.
In her address Mrs. Keim spoke of many matters interesting to the Society, notably of an amendment to the Constitution—of the eligibility clause, which will be voted upon at the next Congress, to be held in Washington February 22, 1894.

The Society now numbers in this State eighteen Chapters, comprising nearly four hundred members. Great enthusiasm prevails everywhere, and Mrs. Keim expects to come before the third annual Congress in February, 1894, with five hundred members, comprising ladies from every one of the forty-two towns in the State which sent men and money to forward the noble cause of the Revolution.

From here Mrs. Keim goes to Stonington, Groton, Norwich, Lyme, Clinton, New Haven, Birmingham, Waterbury and other towns. She will organize new Chapters in Norwich, Birmingham, Fairfield and Southport. The American Monthly is an important factor in the growth of the Society.

WATERBURY CHAPTER, Waterbury, Connecticut.—It was a red-letter afternoon for the Daughters of the American Revolution when Mrs. Randolph Keim, State Regent for Connecticut, visited the Chapter here at Mrs. General Kellogg's. In her easy, but most telling manner, Mrs. Keim held our interest for over two hours, creating great and growing enthusiasm.

Every suggestion she made will be carried out. Every heart warmed to her personally and to her work. She is eminently successful in her duties of organizing Chapters, and the "tight little State" of Connecticut, where she owes her birthright, will follow her leadership with earnest effort.

May she visit us soon again. A delightful social here with a light lunch at its close made up an afternoon which will not be soon forgotten.

EMILY GOODRICH SMITH,
Regent and Secretary Waterbury Chapter.

RUTH HAART CHAPTER, Meriden, Connecticut.—On the afternoon of November 29, 1893, several ladies who had been invited assembled in the parlors of the Hotel Winthrop to meet Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, Connecticut State Regent,
to consider the organization of a Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in our city. Mrs. Keim stated the objects of this Society and the desire that the women who were eligible to become members of the Chapter should avail themselves of the privilege. The result of this meeting was the appointment of Mrs. Levi E. Coe, Regent, and Miss Fannie L. Twiss, Registrar. At a meeting January 12, 1893, ten names were presented, and on the thirteenth four other names. January eighteenth a meeting was held (still more attending) and the Regent read some of the prominent articles of the By-laws of the National Society, and requested the Daughters to be prepared to present a suitable name for the Chapter at the next meeting. February first the ladies adopted the name of "Ruth Haart," in honor of the loyal wife of General Selah Haart (of Kensington, Connecticut), of Revolutionary fame. The officers for the ensuing year were: Regent, Mrs. Levi E. Coe; Secretary, Mrs. H. Wales Lines; Treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin C. Kennard; Registrar, Miss Fannie L. Twiss.

At the March meeting a committee was appointed to present By-laws to be submitted to the Chapter for adoption at the April meeting. After the regular business of the Chapter, the Regent gave us an interesting account of her visit to Washington and the doings of the Congress which she attended. The by-laws were adopted April nineteenth, and the charter, dated April eighth, bearing the names of the first sixteen applicants, was received and inspected. The meetings were to be held the second Tuesday in each month, except July and August. April twenty-second our State Regent made a flying visit to our city, and Regent Mrs. L. E. Coe invited the Chapter members to call and meet Mrs. Keim. A couple of hours were passed very pleasantly, and twelve ladies were present. In our newspaper report of this visit it was said that "Mrs. Keim is a live and earnest worker for the Society." Many of the days of our meetings have fallen on Revolutionary anniversaries, and at each meeting (except October eleventh, when the reading of the annual report and election of officers occurred) we have had papers read by some of our members. On June twentieth a delegation of ladies from the
Chapter visited the burial place of General Selah and Ruth Haart, and their graves were strewn with flowers, after which a poem was read and the hymn "America" was sung.

At our regular November meeting there were two papers read on the "Eligibility Clause," and each side of the question was discussed by those present and will have more attention at a later meeting.

The State Regent, Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, visited Meriden November twenty-ninth, and a reception was given the Chapter (to meet Mrs. Keim) by Mrs. N. L. Bradley and Miss Peck (two of our charter members) at their home. Mrs. Keim presented and explained in a very interesting talk important subjects connected with the National Society and offered suggestions for Chapter work during the following months of the Chapter year. This day was just one year from the first visit of Mrs. Keim in Meriden to organize a Chapter. There were twenty-two ladies present, and our reception closed with a charming tea. The rooms were decorated with cut flowers and chrysanthemums. Our Chapter has now thirty-three members, and several more applications are being filled out. During the last twelve months there were held twelve meetings, two in the month of January and two in November. We have sent a contribution to the "Mrs. Harrison Portrait Fund," also to the "Mary Washington Monument Association," and have replied to the Sequoia Chapter of San Francisco by sending the soil for the planting of their tree in the Golden Gate Park.

Mrs. H. Wales Lines, Secretary.

Meriden, December 12, 1893.

Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby, Connecticut.—A preliminary meeting was held at Mrs. Phillips', Regent, October eleventh, to form a Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Twenty-five ladies were present. November twenty-seventh another meeting was held. Mrs. Keim was present, and we considered ourselves formally organized as a Chapter. The name of Sarah Riggs Humphreys was adopted. Thirty-one ladies
were present, of whom twenty-five are accepted members. The following ladies were appointed officers: Regent, Mrs. S. W. Phillips; Vice-Regent, Miss A. S. Shelton; Secretary, Mrs. W. N. Sperry; Treasurer, Mrs. N. T. Morse; Registrar, Miss L. Birdseye; Historian, Miss J. de F. Shelton.

JESSIE G. SPERRY,
Secretary Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby, Connecticut.

MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER, New Haven, Connecticut.—The members were invited to meet Mrs. Keim, the State Regent, on the afternoon of December sixth, at the residence of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. M. F. Tyler.

Mrs. Keim was most interesting in her account of the progress of the different Chapters in the State and the work which is being done by the Society throughout the country. She declared herself well pleased with the interest shown in the Society, and all who listened to her delightful talk must have felt greater enthusiasm and pride to be enrolled as members of so noble an organization. Connecticut has now four hundred and fifty members and fourteen organized Chapters. After the talk an informal tea was served, and the afternoon was an altogether profitable and enjoyable occasion.

There have been two previous meetings of the Chapter this winter; the first on October tenth at Mrs. W. Beebe's home, when a most delightful and comprehensive paper was read upon our namesake, Mrs. Mary Clap Wooster, by Mrs. E. H. Curtis, Historian, and was received with much and deserved applause. The second meeting was held in the Connecticut Historical Society Building, November fourteenth, at which time the subject of the alteration of the admission clause of the Constitution was discussed and delegates to the national convention chosen.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, Cleveland, Ohio.—Owing to the absence of the Regent, Secretary and many of the members, the October meeting of the Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was omitted,
The Regent was also obliged to be absent from the November meeting, and the election of officers was postponed one month. A most interesting paper was read by Mrs. E. P. Otis Crocker on the Otis family.

The December meeting was held at the "Hollenden" the second Wednesday in the month, with the Regent in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. E. M. Avery, 657 Woodland Hills Avenue; Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. A. Kendall, 57 Cornell Street; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. J. Lee, 71 Tilden Avenue; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James King, 1252 Euclid Avenue; Treasurer, Miss E. C. Neff, 361 Russell Avenue; Historian, Mrs. G. V. R. Wickham, 242 Harkness Avenue.

The chapter now numbers forty-seven members, and there is every reason to think it will be entitled to two delegates in the Continental Congress; besides the Regent, Mrs. E. M. Avery, the chapter will be represented by Mrs. F. A. Kendall. The alternates chosen were Miss Laura Crocker and Mrs. L. J. Talbott. It is hoped to hold the February meeting, and all meetings hereafter, at the Historical Rooms. Several questions relating to the good of the Society were discussed, and several are to be considered at the next meeting.

MARY A. WASHINGTON CHAPTER, Macon, Georgia.—On Monday afternoon, October 30, 1893, an agreeable and enthusiastic company of ladies met at the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Washington, and the chapter was organized and officers elected. In honor of the Regent, the daughter of a Revolutionary officer and a charter member of the National Society, who has from the first taken a warm and active interest in it, the chapter was named the Mary A. Washington Chapter. Much interest is being shown by the members, and the chapter will grow rapidly. The ladies who have become members are well suited to diffuse the spirit of the Society and forward its laudable aims. Among them are descendants of Governor James Jackson, to whom the British surrendered Savannah; Colonel Samuel Hammond, distinguished in military and civil life; Governor Plater, of Maryland; Major John Nelson, of
Virginia, whose ancestor founded Yorktown, and descendants of Arthur Fort, the Lamars, Cobbs and Walton—all historic names.

LIBERTY BELL CHAPTER, Allentown, Pennsylvania.—It was left to Allentown to bring to a fitting climax the splendid ovations of the day in honor of the old Liberty Bell. After the demonstration at Reading, a great show was expected from Allentown; and now that this bustling city has been heard from, it must be said that she did her part extremely well. The Allentown demonstration was by night, and for a display of that kind it has not been excelled in warmth and enthusiasm by any other city or town to which the Liberty Bell has gone.

Again through the midnight that bell thunders out,  
And the banners and torches are hurried about.  
A shout as of waters! A long-uttered cry!  
How it leaps, how it leaps, from the earth to the sky!  
From the sky to the earth, from the earth to the sea.  
Hear a chorus reëchoed, “The People Are Free!”  
That old bell is still seen by the patriot's eye,  
And he blesses it even when journeying by.  
Long years have passed over it, and yet every soul  
Will thrill in the night to its wonderful roll.

Mr. Hacker introduced Mayor Allison, who, in behalf of the city of Allentown and her people, extended a hearty welcome to the bell's escort. “After such a demonstration,” he said, “no words of mine can add to the welcome you have received.” Mayor Allison referred particularly to the pleasure it afforded our citizens in tendering a reception to the bell which, one hundred and sixteen years ago, had been sheltered by Allentown in its time of peril, and that it was a source of just pride to our people to say that they once sheltered this precious relic. The mayor also paid a high tribute to the Daughters of the Revolution for the work they had done in connection with the demonstration, and gave them full credit for the fact that they were responsible for bringing the bell here.
At the conclusion of the Mayor’s address, Miss Minnie Mickley handed to him two miniature liberty bells, and the latter in turn presented them in a few words to Rev. Mr. Hacker, as a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the pastor and the congregation. Mr. Hacker made an appropriate response. One of the bells is for the Sunday school and the other for the congregation. At the conclusion of this presentation Pastor Hacker produced a highly polished box, in which was a block of wood cut from the beam in the building of the old stone church that had sheltered the bell. When the church was torn down, a portion of the beam was presented to Mrs. Martin Weiser, née Stout. She in turn presented it to her son, the late Hon. Nelson Weiser, and afterward it came into possession of his widow. The box was handed to Mayor Stuart by Mrs. Weiser’s grandson, P. Weiser Leisenring. The relic is to be deposited among the other relics pertaining to the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, in the State House in Philadelphia.

Among the prominent people who participated in the reception to the Liberty Bell last evening was Mrs. De B. R. Keim, of Reading, State Regent of Connecticut, of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

One of the daily papers said: “The old Liberty Bell will feel very much at home in Allentown to-day, for there is Pennsylvania German blood in the bell’s genealogy. Its proclamation in 1776 sounded the knell of the colonial naturalization laws and oath of allegiance. It was the seal of the German unity and German loyalty in the cause of the Revolution, and its tones had scarcely died away before the proprietary government and the Tory council ceased to exist.”

MARY WOOSTER CHAPTER, Danbury, Connecticut.—
Mrs. Emily Perry Ryder, wife of the late George E. Ryder, and daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Perry, died November twenty-second, age sixty-seven years. National number of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 2759. Local number of the Mary Wooster Chapter of Danbury, 2.

Notification of election to membership March 7, 1893.

MRS. A. N. WILDMAN, Regent.
ELIGIBILITY.

To the Editor of the American Monthly Magazine:

In answer to the hypothetical case which appears in November Magazine, page 568: If the "member's" Tory grandfather had a patriot brother, she could certainly become a Daughter through his services. If he were an only son, I doubt if she could go beyond his generation. The eligibility clause has provided for the descendants of a Tory mother with a patriot son, but nowhere does it provide for the descendants of a patriot father with a Tory son.

E. G. P.

It has been repeatedly claimed by those who argue for collateral representation that "no Tory has ever applied for admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution." It has been equally maintained by those in favor of "Lineals," that their right to do so is provided for in the Article on admission as it now stands.

To prove this I will make a diagram and illustrate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother A.</th>
<th>B. Husband No. 1.</th>
<th>Husband No. 2. C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patriot</td>
<td>Tory</td>
<td>Did not serve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>E.</td>
<td>F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theorem:

Women who are the descendants of Tories and those who did not serve, are equal to women who are the descendants of patriots, because they are all the descendants of a "mother of a patriot."

To prove this:

D was a colonel in the Revolutionary War; his descendants have, therefore, the right and proper proof to make them eligible, because they are the descendants of a patriot.
E, who is the son of A and B, was a Tory; his descendants are eligible because he is the son of A, who is mother of the patriot B. All sons of a mother are equal. Things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

F, who is the son of A and C, did not serve; he is half brother of the patriot D and Tory E; his descendants are eligible because he is the son of A, who is "mother of the patriot" D and Tory E, who have been proved equal to each other. If equals be added to equals, their sums are equal.

Women who are the descendants of Tories and those who did not serve are equal to women who are the descendants of patriots, because they are all the descendants of a "mother of a patriot."

E. G. P.,

*Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.*
REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES FOR JANUARY.

First, 1780.—Arrival of Martha Washington at Morristown.

The headquarters of the army at Morristown was the Ford Mansion. The Hon. Gabriel Ford lived there with his widowed mother. In 1848 he gave Dr. Lossing an account of the arrival of Lady Washington:

* * * "It was the hardest winter I ever knew. Early in January the snow was from four to six feet deep. Oh, how the poor soldiers suffered! They were yet in tents, and did not get into huts until in February. The roads were almost impassable, and so difficult was it to transport provisions to the army that sometimes the poor fellows would be six or eight days without meat. New York harbor froze over so firmly that British troops with cannon passed over the ice bridge from the city to Staten Island, a distance of nine miles.

"Mrs. Washington came in January, when the snow was deepest and the cold most severe and the soldiers suffering most. Her presence was like sunshine. She had a kind word and act for everybody. The officers accorded homage to her noble character; the soldiers adored her, and yet she was as simple and softly dignified in her deportment as a pious matron ought to be. While she could entertain with great cheerfulness, grace, urbanity and good sense, she was seldom without knitting work in her hands when receiving or entertaining guests. The suffering of the soldiers touched her generous nature, and she interested the women of every degree in Morristown in cooperating with her in providing for the sick and suffering in the army."

Two winters previous, in 1777-'78, the troops went into headquarters at Valley Forge. "While the British were enjoying their comfortable quarters in Philadelphia, the patriots at Valley Forge were crouching in their log huts, where they suffered terribly from cold, disease and the want of food and clothing." Yet Martha Washington was there, a veritable angel of mercy. "She suffered every privation in
common with the officers, and was busy from morning to night providing comforts for the sick soldiers.'

"Margaret Jane Peale Ramsey * * * accompanied and endured with her husband, Colonel Nathaniel Ramsey, not only the hardships of the camp at Valley Forge, but also the British prisons at New York and on Long Island in 1778-'80."

(General Greely's address to the Continental Congress, American Monthly, Volume II.)

Second, 1777.—Battle of Assumpink.

Third, 1777.—Battle of Princeton. The reinforcements of Cornwallis routed and imprisoned by Washington.

"Scarceley had the soldiers rested from the extraordinary fatigues of crossing the Delaware on Christmas night, the march on Trenton the next morning, the recrossing of the Delaware into Pennsylvania, than they were summoned to new hardships. Again they crossed the Delaware to Trenton and took position on the left bank of the Assumpink. * * *"

"About sunset of the second of January, the sharp but brief action of Assumpink was fought. That night Washington stationed his guards, kindled his camp-fires, and had parties throwing up breastworks to deceive the enemy. * * * The next morning the battle of Princeton was fought and won." (Tuttle.)

Fourth, 1778.—Battle of the Kegs.

"In January, 1778, whilst the British troops were in possession of Philadelphia, some Americans up the river Delaware had formed a project of sending down by the ebb tide a number of kegs, charged with gunpowder and furnished with machinery, so constructed that, on the least touch of anything obstructing their passage, they would immediately explode with great force. The design was to injure the shipping, which lay at anchor opposite to the city in such numbers that the kegs could not pass without encountering some of them. But the very evening in which these machines were sent down the first hard frost came on, and the shipping were hauled into the docks; so the scheme failed. One of the kegs, however, happened to explode near the town. This gave a general alarm in the city; the wharves were filled with troops and the greater part of a day spent in firing at every chip or
stick that was seen floating on the river, for the kegs were sunk under water, nothing appearing on the surface but a small buoy."

This circumstance gave occasion to the following publication in the New Jersey Gazette:

"Extract from a letter dated Philadelphia, January 9, 1778:

"This city hath been lately entertained with a most astonishing activity, bravery and military skill of the royal army and navy of Great Britain. The affair is somewhat particular and deserves your notice. Some time last week a keg of singular construction was observed floating in the river. The crew of a barge attempting to take it up, it suddenly exploded, killed four of the hands and wounded the rest. On Monday last some kegs of a similar construction made their appearance. The alarm was immediately given. Various reports prevailed in the city, filling the royal troops with unspeakable consternation. Some asserted that these kegs were filled with armed rebels, who were to issue forth in the dead of night, as the Grecians did of old from the wooden horse at the siege of Troy, and take the city by surprise; declaring that they had seen the points of their bayonets sticking out of the bung-holes of the kegs. Others said that they were filled with inveterate combustibles, which would set the Delaware in flames and consume all the shipping in the harbor; whilst others conjectured that they were machines constructed by art magic, and expected to see them mount the wharves and roll, all flaming with infernal fire, through the streets of the city. I say nothing as to these reports and apprehensions, but certain it is that the ships of war were immediately manned and the wharves crowded with chosen men. Hostilities were commenced without much ceremony, and it was surprising to behold the incessant firing that was poured upon the enemy's kegs. Both officers and men exhibited unparalleled skill and prowess on the occasion, whilst the citizens stood gaping as solemn witnesses of this dreadful scene. In truth, not a chip, stick or drift-log passed by without experiencing the vigor of the British arms. The action began about sunrise, and would have terminated in favor of the British by noon had not an old market-woman, in crossing the river with provisions,
unfortunately let a keg of butter fall overboard, which, as it was then ebb tide, floated down to the field of battle. At sight of this unexpected reinforcement of the enemy, the attack was renewed with fresh force, and the firing from the marine and land troops was beyond imagination, and so continued until night closed the conflict. The rebel kegs were either totally demolished or obliged to fly, as none of them have shown their heads since. It is said that his excellency, Lord Howe, has dispatched a swift sailing packet with an account of this signal victory to the court of London. In short, Monday, the fifth of January, 1778, will be memorable in history for the renowned battle of the kegs." (Pennsylvania Historical Collections.)

These "infernals," as the British called them, were prepared by David Bushnell, the inventor of the American torpedo. The incident gave rise to the most popular ballad of the Revolution, by Judge Hopkinson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence and father of Joseph Hopkinson, the author of "Hail Columbia."


Mrs. Kate Barry, patriot, scout and courier, was present at the battle of the Cowpens. Of this brave woman a Carolinian orator has said: "Every man, woman and child of the name of Barry who may ever live in our great country, from now until the last syllable of time, will only be following the light of the highest earthly virtue in attempting to claim that they carry in their veins the blood of Kate Barry." (General Greely's Address, American Monthly.)

Susan Riviere Hetzel.
IN MEMORIAM.

MILLISSENT FOWLER WASHINGTON McPHERSON.

"The Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," met at the residence of the Historian this afternoon to honor the memory of Mrs. McPherson, who departed this life yesterday morning, November seventeenth, at her home in Frederick, Maryland. This illustrious lady was born in Lexington, Kentucky, August 4, 1824, and was married December 10, 1840, to Robert Grier McPherson, of this city. She was the daughter of William Temple and Margaret Fletcher Washington, and the granddaughter of George Steptoe Washington, of Virginia, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Washington, brother of the great Commander-in-Chief.

Miss Eugenia Washington, Recording Secretary-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a sister of the deceased. Mrs. John Ritchie, Regent, reported with sadness the death of the senior member of the Chapter, who was also a charter member. Mrs. Ritchie spoke with deep-felt words of the first death which has occurred in the Frederick Chapter, and of the irreparable loss of so valuable a member of an old historic family, distinguished in the annals of the United States. The personal gifts of Mrs. McPherson were rare and suggested her as a fitting representative in helping to preserve the truth of history and Revolutionary reminiscences.

All her life she was actively identified with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which she was a devout member. We rejoice in the hope of a "glorious reunion "in the City of the living God, in the general assembly and church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven."

The Chapter published the following resolution:
IN MEMORIAM.

Resolved, That, collectively and individually, the Frederick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution express their profound sorrow for the death of their beloved friend and honored member, and tender to the bereaved family their sincerest sympathy.

Resolved, To send a token of love—a wreath of flowers, composed of ivy leaves and sweet-scented roses, white and pure-looking—suggestive of the holy dead and of immortality.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Historian.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

MRS. EMILY PERRY RYDER.

At the last meeting of the Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury, Connecticut, the following paper was read by Miss Meeker, Historian, as a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Emily P. Ryder, who died in Detroit, November 23, 1893:

"MRS. REGENT AND LADIES: It is with pleasure, deeply tinged with sorrow, that we meet to-day as a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. With pleasure that so many could gather and resume the history of Revolutionary days and of the brave patriots of those days, when the battles for freedom from tyranny and oppression were fought and rewarded with a nation's liberty. With sorrow that our circle is broken, that one of our number, our senior member, Mrs. Emily Percy Ryder, will never in the days to come, by her voice or pen, cheer and strengthen us in our efforts to achieve the object of our Society, for she has exchanged the strife and battle of this mortal life, or the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' for a land where there is neither 'war nor rumors of war.'

"Mrs. Ryder's interest in the Mary Wooster Chapter was very great, and, leaving Danbury before its organization for a few months, she prepared her application papers and presented them to our Regent, already appointed, becoming thereby the first charter member of the Chapter. Being compelled to remain in Detroit through an accident which disabled her, she retained her interest in the Society by correspondence. She hoped to return to us at some future time, for her heart was
in Danbury. In one of her letters she says: 'This (Detroit) is a large city and an eminently social one. If I did not love Danbury better, I should not complain of detention here.' But disease attacked an already enfeebled body, and, after long and severe suffering, borne so patiently, she passed 'beyond the vale.'

"Mrs. Ryder's Revolutionary record was a good one. She was the granddaughter of Joseph Perry, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who enlisted in the Fourth Company of the Fifth Regiment on the first call for troops by an act of the Legislature, in April and May, 1775, commanded by Colonel Waterburg. The regiment marched first to New York, by request of the Continental Congress, and in June was encamped at Harlem. In the latter part of September, under orders of Congress, it marched to the Northern Department, General Schuyler's, and took part in operations along Lakes George and Champlain.

"Her grandmother, Mary Perry, received a pension under the act of 1840, the fly-leaf of her old family Bible being cut out and sent to Washington, as on it were written the required dates. She enjoyed it for five years, dying at the age of ninety-nine.

"Mrs. Ryder remembered when the pension papers were received, and also remembered her grandfather, who died in 1829, there being but one generation between herself and her ancestor. She was born in the house which her Revolutionary ancestor owned and lived in. The house narrowly escaped in the burning of Fairfield, in 1779, and is still standing in good repair and occupied by the sisters of Mrs. Ryder.

"It would be impossible, in a limited space, to do justice to the character of Mrs. Ryder, so full and rounded out was it with Christian graces. Her religious standard was a high one, neither narrow nor bigoted. She possessed a charity broad and deep. A Christian by profession and practice, she exemplified her faith by her works, with Christ as her pattern and leader and the whole world His field in which to labor.

"She was a woman of rare culture of mind and heart. With a reserve and dignity of manner, she combined a readiness of expression in speech and with the pen, remarkable as it was
choice, and the papers she prepared in prose and poetry for different occasions were of more than ordinary merit.

"By the church and the charitable and library organizations, of which she was an honored officer and member, she will long be mourned, and the loss of such a Daughter to our Chapter in its first year of service cannot well be estimated. But at this, our national thanksgiving season, we will blend with our sorrow a note of joy and thankfulness that the name of a woman of such nobility of character as was hers is enrolled as a charter member of the Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury.

"Her interest in and loyalty to the object for which the Society was organized is expressed in her letter of greeting to our Chapter on May twenty-fourth:

"'I send greeting to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Danbury.

"'You call me an elder sister, as being the first to join the Mary Wooster Chapter; am I not, too, the senior of you all in respect of age? It was said, a short time ago of one of the members of the Detroit Chapter that she occupied the unique position of being the granddaughter of a patriot, all the others being great-granddaughters. I am inclined to think that may be my case also.

"'If I were able, I should call on the Regent here, show my certificate and claim recognition—at least the privilege of attending their meetings. I conversed with a lady lately whose great-grandfather was one of the unfortunates who perished miserably in a British prison-ship off New York. Her husband lost his life soon after their marriage, in our Civil War, leaving her with one child, a son, now resident in St. Louis, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution in that city. So the patriotic spirit descends from generation to generation.

"'It must be that our Society, if true to its aims, as so generally announced, will foster a greatly increased interest in the history and welfare of the nation. Through our researches into the past, facts will be brought out of immense value to family, if not to universal, history.

"'The day of your meeting will be, I think, Queen Victoria's birthday. At present we cherish nothing but amity and good-
will toward our neighbors across the river, who belong to her Dominion of Canada. We can congratulate her on the prosperity of her whole realm, while more grateful than ever to those fearless souls who wrought out the redemption of our broad free land.

"" The Rev. John Pierpont wrote:

Will ye to your homes retire?
Look behind you, they're afire;
And before you, see
Who have done it. From the vale
On they come, and will ye quail?
Leaden rain and iron hail
Let their welcome be.

""Thank God for our peace and quietness and for the hope of a still better day, when, even more surely than in this Columbian year, justice and righteousness shall be the stability of the times.

""Yours truly,
""EMILY P. RYDER."

DANBURY, December 2, 1893.

MRS. JULIA SEYMOUR CONKLING.

A shadow fell upon this whole community when it was known that, so swiftly, so suddenly, in the ripe maturity of her powers, but with no hint of advancing age, Mrs. Julia Seymour Conkling had passed from the life here to the life beyond. The name she bore has been an honored one for more than one generation, but it needed not that to make it a treasured memory among us. It stood as a symbol of all that was true and noble and beautiful in womanhood. Her life was the expression of herself. Calmly, serenely, in the midst of the turmoils and temptations of the great world that surged around her, she "walked in white," loving best the quiet ways, yet faithful to the utmost to the duties of the high station to which God has called her. "Noblesse oblige"—that old French motto so impossible of translation—was the principle upon which, consciously or unconsciously, all her actions were based. Yet, that her own standard was so high did not make her severe in her judgment
of others. One of the rarest of her attributes was "charity that thinketh no evil;" and it is remembered of her now that she was never heard to say a harsh or unkind word of any one. If she spoke of others at all, it was with praise for their virtues, or kindly excuse for their faults.

One side of her life the outside world knew little of; it was in a sense a "hidden life" even to those who knew her well. Only by accident was the veil for a moment lifted, and a glimpse revealed of the beneficences in which she delighted; but they live in the hearts of the poor to whose needs she ministered; the sorrowing, whom her sweet sympathy comforted; the sinning and the suffering whose heart, in her Christ-like compassion, she would fain have healed.

The "Oneida Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution," which owes to Mrs. Conkling the life of its organization, mourns sincerely the loss of its friend and leader, and its members have expressed their sense of loss and their estimation of her character in the following Memorial, adopted at a meeting held Thursday afternoon, October seventh:

"As members of the Oneida Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we desire to give expression to our feeling of grief and loss in the death of our Regent, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, and to place on our records some tribute to her beautiful life and character.

"She was not only the official head, but the founder of our Chapter, and it is entirely to her strong personal influence and her persevering effort that it owes its organization.

"Especially fitted for this work by her beautiful presence, her position in the country, and her illustrious kinship, with that gracious charm of manner which has always distinguished her as the true gentlewoman, she succeeded in binding together this league of women—descendants of the patriots.

"Her devotion to its interests was unfailing even to the end; to its meetings she opened the hospitality of her delightful home, and at the very time when, all unknown to herself and to us, the last shadows were gathering around her, her thoughts were busy with plans for its welfare.

"We feel that we were favored beyond others, that, even for so short a time, we were permitted to enjoy her leadership;
and, though her sweet and helpful presence must henceforth be denied us, we shall feel it a privilege to carry on the work she inspired, in grateful remembrance of her.

"While our sense of personal loss and bereavement is so strong, we cannot forget those to whom this blow has come with crushing weight. To them we can only offer our heartfelt sympathy, praying that the 'God of all comfort' may be very near them in their hour of need."
MRS. HARRISON'S PORTRAIT FUND.

MRS. HARRISON PORTRAIT FUND.

JANUARY, 1894.

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, 1893................................. $10 00
January, 1894......................................................... 10 00

Mrs. Mary M. Barclay, Washington, District of Columbia........... $5 00
Mrs. E. T. Bullock, Washington, District of Columbia................ 1 00
Mrs. Henry F. Blount, Washington, District of Columbia............ 25 00
Mrs. C. E. P. Mulligan, Palisades, New York........................ 5 00
Mrs. A. C. Geer, Washington, District of Columbia.................. 10 00
Mrs. James McMillan, Detroit, Michigan................................. 25 00

If you have not already subscribed to the fund for the portrait of Mrs. Harrison for the White House, will you not give something and ask others to do so, even if a very small amount, as we wish every "Daughter" to have an actual share in this beautiful work of art and memorial of our first President-General.

In the early part of 1891, when at a private entertainment in the White House, I observed the portraits of all the Presidents on the walls; there were but four of the wives of Presidents, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Hayes. This last one, you will remember, was placed there by the women who have battled so courageously in the cause of temperance.

When taking my leave of Mrs. Harrison, she detained me to talk a little, and I said: "Some day I hope we 'Daughters' will place your portrait in the Blue Room." Her face lighted up with surprise and a gleam of pleasure, that caused me to decide then and there that I would try to induce the members of our Society to carry out this plan, if only to show our appreciation of the gentle courage with which Mrs. Harrison stood by the Society in its earliest difficulties.

I immediately consulted members of the Board of Management and other "Daughters," and found them in accord with my views; therefore, when, in the early part of 1892, it was
proposed by a member of the "Board" that a badge set with diamonds should be presented to Mrs. Harrison as a mark of our appreciation of her unusual support and efforts in behalf of the Society, I proposed the portrait as a more suitable testimonial. The project of a badge was not urged further, but the project of a portrait at that time did not meet with official support in the Board, although many of its members expressed approbation. After the Magazine was established, encouraged by the warm interest manifested in the plan for a portrait by many Daughters and officers, I concluded to carry it forward under the auspices of the Magazine, in accordance with the present methods of many periodicals. (AMERICAN MONTHLY, Volume I, Number 4, page 379.) Following this came Mrs. Harrison's more alarming illness, which suggested the need of prompt and efficient effort. I, therefore, asked the coöperation of the Board of Management in the authorization of a National Committee, (AMERICAN MONTHLY, Volume I, Number 5, page 503), which met with a unanimous and hearty support. Being by custom chairman of this committee, I requested that Mrs. Judge Putnam should be appointed, and the Vice-President presiding kindly assented. From that time the work has gone on quietly, but unremittingly. The successful and delightful meeting of the committee and informal reception at the "Arlington" just before the Congress of 1893, will be remembered by those present; and also the decision of that meeting to have a full-length portrait. In the selection of an artist and other preliminary arrangements for the execution of our object, I had the active coöperation and warm sympathy of Regent of the State of New York. In all later efforts the Honorary Regent of the same State has given efficient assistance to the Chairman of the committee, Hon. Vice-President-General, and the Treasurer, while the lately-appointed Secretary of the committee has used her best efforts to assist in bringing the work to a successful consummation. The portrait has been viewed and approved by the family of Mrs. Harrison. It is a masterpiece of American art. The cordial coöperation of President Cleveland in placing in the White House has been expressed to our honored President-General, who has, from the first days when she entered on the
duties of her office, manifested a heart-felt interest in the work of the committee. The portrait will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in the Continental Congress, on February 22, 1894, and immediately after the Congress will be hung in the Executive Mansion.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.
EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

This Society was organized to perpetuate, that is carry out, the original principles which our Revolutionary ancestors defended and established as a line of action for their posterity.

This Magazine has, from the first, had a well-defined line of policy in support of this object. It has been literally and truly the "voice of the people." The term, "official organ," has been used only incidentally and occasionally, and to refer only to its publication of official proceedings of the Board of Management and the Congress. The Magazine is not the organ of officers of the Society, either collectively, individually, by majorities, or minorities, and, above all, not as they may appear, in cliques or as partisans, but, as announced on its outside cover, it is published by the National Society, and it is the oracle of its members as a whole. It is not an organ to lead, but a voice to speak the opinions and desires of the National Society. I refer you to its pages in confirmation of this fact. Its policy has been to follow the example of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, each of whom became a leader, not by assertion nor by the accident of office; not by a loud-voiced, persistent proclamation of their personal opinions, but by the patience and sympathy with which they listened to hear and to learn what the people thought, felt and desired. Knowing this mind and bent of the people, they were each one uncompromising in announcing it, and unsparing in their efforts to guide the people, the great majority, by wise and firm methods, to the attainment of their desires.

This Society was not organized for fifty officers, but for thousands of Daughters of Revolutionary fathers. These thousands of Daughters have sprung into being, not as children, but as Nineteenth Century women equipped for the work of the world. Let each one grasp her weapons, the republican principles that are her birthright, and enter the field to carry them forward in her own organization as a declaration
of independence that may be a model for larger governments. And let each one remember that American republicanism is founded on an absolute respect for constitutional law and the will of majorities, acting under a constitution or changing the constitution in a legitimate and careful manner.

This Magazine is your most efficient weapon, and in the coming Congress you will be called upon to say how it shall be used, and who shall be in command of it for you. The present editor places the Magazine before the Congress of 1894 as she endeavored to place it before the Congress of 1893 (AMERICAN MONTHLY, Volume III, Number 1, pages 75 and 76) where it properly belongs.

The present editor has notified the Board of Management of her entire and permanent withdrawal from the Magazine after February 22, 1894. She will prepare the February and March numbers, so there will be no break in the issue.

In selecting a new editor for the Magazine, she should be a national officer; the duties and responsibilities she assumes need the support and guarantee of such a position. It is simply misrepresentation to assert or imply that this is holding two offices. The Business Manager could, in the same way, be said to hold two offices, because she is very properly a national officer.

There is no such office as either editor or manager of the Magazine. It is only the oblique vision of partisanship that has been able to discern an officer in one case where she was a lineal, and no officer in the other case where she was a collateral. It is believed that a settlement of this eligibility issue will correct such perverted vision: The Editorial Committee can carry on the Magazine until a suitable editor is chosen.

Copies of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, November, 1893, and March, 1893, are in urgent demand. Full price and postage will be paid for them at 1416 F Street, Washington, D. C. The numbers for January, February and March, 1893, are also desired at the above address.
ERRATA.

In the October Magazine, 1893, on page 434, eighth line, in the clause, "opinions of a number of the Board," read member of the Board.

In the December issue, 1893, by an error of the printers the table of contents was omitted from the beginning of the Magazine. It will be found, with contents of the whole volume, in the closing pages.

Under Ancestry (December issue, page 680)—Right Honorable Stevanus Van Cortlandt—omit born May 7, 1643, died November 25, 1700; he married Catherine, born in 1566. These dates were those of his grandson's birth and death. The coat-of-arms marked Beekman, with the word De Pasco, read De Peyster (page 683). The coat-of-arms marked De Peyster should be Beekman (page 684).

The Manor House (opposite page 655) should be at Croton, not Sing Sing.

In the Wells ancestry (page 686, fourth line) read: Their descendant, Elisha Wells, third, was grandfather, etc. Hon. Thomas Wells married Elizabeth Hunter; John Wells; Joseph Wells; Elisha Wells, first, married Mary Chamberlain; Elisha Wells, second, married Anna Gardiner; Elisha Wells, third, married Mary Collins; Alexander Wells married Annie V. R. Van Wyck; Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton married Schuyler Hamilton, Jr.

DIRECTORY.

The proofs of a considerable part of the December Magazine, 1893, and the entire Supplement were not submitted to the Editor at all before publication, although the copy was sent in time for an early issue; therefore many errors were left standing. But a large proportion of errors, especially in addresses, are in the official records, and one object of
this publication is to secure an accurate official list. Although it seems probable that Arizona may soon be in the sisterhood of States, it was not intended to hurry her, as appears on page 31 of the Directory, nor to rend Vermont asunder, as is done on page 115.

Page 12—Mrs. Neilson Poe.
Page 12—Miss Alice Key Blunt, 919 Cathedral street, Baltimore, Md.
Page 18—Mrs. J. Martin, Rochester, N. Y.
Page 34—Omit No. 1261. Miss Nanny R. Ball, Oakenden, Casanova Postoffice, Fauquier County, Va.
Page 34—Insert No. 2794. Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, 1314 Connecticut Avenue.
Page 35—No. 1265. Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock Cowles, 3141 P street northwest, Washington, D. C.
Page 35—Nos. 466 and 465. Miss Keziah L. Carhart and Mrs. Albert Carhart, 1123 Eleventh street, Washington, D. C.
Page 40—No. 3016. Miss Anna Josepha Newcomb.
Page 40—Miss Lillian Adelaide Norton, 1905 H street northwest, Washington, D. C.
Page 49—No. 2304. Mrs. Annie Holt Smith.
Page 68—Mrs. Clarence Cottman, 2009 Maryland avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Page 72—No. 1676. Miss Henrietta Stockton, Hampden, Mass.
Page 76—No. 2468. Miss Marion Stewart Dumont, 151 East Seventh street, Plainfield, N. J.
Page 76—No. 2034. Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart Dumont, 151 East Seventh street, Plainfield, N. J.
Pages 77 and 78—No. 992. Mrs. Mary A. Lathrop, 992 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Page 80—No. 1437 Mrs. Mary S. H. Burhans, Kingston, N. Y.
Page 82—No. 1432 Miss Annie Fields Du Bois, Kingston, N. Y.
ERRATA.

Page 82—No. 2034. Omit Mrs. John B. Dumont, 23 East Seventh street, Plainfield, N. J.
Page 87—No. 1138. Mrs. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.
Page 90—No. 3. Insert Mrs. E. H. Walworth, 28 West Fifty-ninth street, New York, and No. 47, Miss R. H. Walworth, 28 West Fifty-ninth street, New York, and omit their names from page 42.
Page 105—No. 1470 Mrs. Mary M. Patterson Weaver.
Page 120—No. 3955. Mrs. Wm. A. Cantrell.
Page 120—3960. Mrs. J. J. Jabine.
Page 120—Insert 3956, Mrs. Frances Harrow Hanger, and 3959 Mrs. Elizabeth Nash Reeve.
Page 125—No. 4046. Mrs. Leah C. Ellwanger, Rochester, N. Y.

CHAPTER DIRECTORY.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock Chapter.

Chapter Regent,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Registrar,
Historian,

Mrs. W. A. Cantrell.
Mrs. Frederick Hanger.
Mrs. Wm. Ratcliffe.
Mrs. Myra Vaughan.

CONNECTICUT.

General James Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown.

Regent,
Vice-Regent,
Secretary,
Treasurer,
Registrar,

Miss Susan C. Clarke,
Mrs. L. R. Raymond,
Mrs. K. S. Bacon,
Mrs. M. H. Bunce,
Mrs. M. R. Wilcox,
325 High street.
311 High street.
235 College street.
107 High street.
181 High street.
Dolley Madison Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Kendall Green.
Recording Secretary, Miss Antoinette Van Hook, 1123 Seventeenth street.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Francis S. Nash, 909 Sixteenth street.
Registrar, Miss Sarah B. Maclay, 816 Fifteenth street.
Treasurer, Miss Keziah S. Carhart, 1123 Eleventh street.
Historian, Mrs. Wm. Rose Browne, 1505 Caroline street.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield.

Regent, Mrs. Marshall Calkins, 14 Maple street.
Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. K. Wright, Indian Orchard.
Treasurer, Mrs. W. L. Wilcox, 76 Elliott street.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Kirkham, 76 Elliott street.
Corresponding Secretary, Miss Henrietta Stockton, Hampden.
Registrar, Mrs. M. J. Seymour, 42 Mattoon street.

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Chapter Regent, Mrs. E C. Mason, Fort Snelling.
Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Quincy Adams, 3 Crocus Hill.
Secretary, Mrs. William E. Howard, "Aberdeen."
Registrar, Miss Elenor B. Greene, 127 Nina avenue.
Treasurer, Mrs. H. R. Brill, 471 Laurel avenue.
Chaplain, Mrs. Julia Waters Johnston, 245 Selby avenue.
ERRATA.

NEW YORK.

New York City Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, 384 Fifth avenue.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Donald McLean, 186 Lenox avenue.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, West Brighton.
Treasurer, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, 139th street and Seventh avenue.
Registrar, Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton, 427 Lexington avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crawford County Chapter.

Regent, Miss F. I. Davis, Meadville.
Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Sennett.
Treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Merwin.
Registrar, Miss S. F. Rose.

Bradford County Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercer Towanda.

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol Chapter.

Regent, Miss Anna B. Manchester.
Secretary, Miss C. Maria Shepard.
Treasurer, Mrs. S. P. Hasbrouck.
Registrar, Miss Miriam W. Skinner.

Postoffice address in each case is Bristol, Rhode Island.

The name of the Regent of the Gaspel Chapter, Providence, should be Mrs. R. H. J. Goddard instead of J.
SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

Elected January 4, 1894.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

4306 Davis, Mrs. Chas. S..........San Diego Barrack, Cal.
4305 Wardwell, Mrs. Atwater Mur- 
dock ................Berkeley, Cal.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

4308 Andrews, Miss Eleaneu.........Southport, Conn.
4176 Bailey, Mrs. Katherine G.......101 Park avenue, Danbury, Conn.
4194 Barber, Mrs. Horace.........."Allyn House," Hartford, Conn.
4163 Beckwith, Mrs. Ansel Arthur..17 Lincoln avenue, Norwich, Conn.
4174 Benjamin, Mrs. Geo. B. ......Deer Hill avenue, Danbury, Conn.
4177 Bliss, Miss Annie Josephine....Danbury, Conn.
4200 Bolton, Mrs. Jas. R..........364 Mansfield st., New Haven, Conn.
4169 Brewer, Mrs. Arthur H.......Norwich, Conn.
4193 Brooks, Miss Chapmadia Lyn..104 Church street, Hartford, Conn.
4189 Brockington, Mrs. Sam'l C ....Groton, Conn.
4309 Bulkley, Miss Charlotte M.....Southport, Conn.
4310 Bulkley, Mrs. Edward Marton. Southport, Conn.
4212 Burrows, Mrs. Chas. L.........Groton, Poquamoc Bay, Conn.
4164 Butts, Miss Adelaide Lewis...Norwich, Conn.
4191 Catlin, Mrs. Abyah.............966 Asylum, Hartford, Conn.
4180 Comstock, Miss Lois Starr.....Danbury, Conn.
4179 Comstock, Miss Eliz. Joy......Danbury, Conn.
4183 Cumfield, Mrs. Mary F.........Derby, Conn.
4319 Curtis, Mrs. Rhoderick Perry...Southport, Conn.
4313 Dayton, Mrs. Wm. Berrian......Southport, Conn.
4185 Dickinson, Mrs. Frank........Mystic Conn.
4311 Dimon, Miss Harriet............Southport, Conn.
4302 Doolittle, Miss Sarah Mabel...367 Orange street, New Haven, Conn.
4211 Douglass, Mrs. E. P.............Groton, Conn.
4195 Dwighte, Mrs. Wm. B..........13 Wintrop street, Hartford, Conn.
4203 English, Mrs. Lewis H.........New Haven, Conn.
4188 Fish, Mrs. Wm. S..............Mystic, Conn.
4196 Gallap, Miss Alice E...........Hartford, Conn.
4170 Geer, Miss Ellen................Norwich, Conn.
4167 Gilman, Miss Emily S..........Norwich, Conn.
4157 Gilman, Miss Maria P...........Norwich, Conn.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT—Continued.

4186 Gladwin, Mrs. Wm. H. ............ Mystic, Conn.
4312 Gould, Mrs. Dan'l Henry ...... Southport, Conn.
4161 Huntington, Mrs. Ed. Boylston, 197 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.
4162 Huntington, Miss Mary Lanman. ...... 197 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.
4165 Huntington, Miss Eliz. Barstow, 206 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.
4318 Lacey, Miss Lottie Alvord ..... Southport, Conn.
4156 Lanman, Miss Rosalie Decatur, Norwich, Conn.
4171 Lewis, Mrs. Benj. Franklin ... Norwich, Conn.
4175 Lynes, Miss Grace Elizabeth..101 Park avenue, Danbury, Conn.
4204 Maltby, Mrs. Geo. Ellsworth..190 Oak Place, New Haven, Conn.
4205 Maltby, Miss Maude Evelyn T. 190 Oak Place, New Haven, Conn.
4201 Matherson, Mrs. Albert McC..657 Orange street, New Haven, Conn.
4207 Meech, Mrs. Noyes Billings... Groton, Conn.
4208 Meech, Miss Anne .......... Groton, Conn.
4209 Meech, Miss Susan Billings... Groton, Conn.
4192 Morgan, Mrs. Nathl. S ........14 Russell street, Hartford, Conn.
4187 Morgan, Mrs. Wu .......... Mystic, Conn.
4210 Noyes, Mrs. Franklin B .... Stonington, Conn.
4159 Paddock, Miss Mary Huntington ................. 96 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.
4173 Parsons, Mrs. Milo Holcombe... South Norwalk, Conn.
4199 Peets, Mrs. C. Berry .......... 396 Orange street, New Haven, Conn.
4182 Peck, Mrs. Ed. W .......... Derby, Conn.
4184 Pinney, Mrs. Chas. H ........ Derby, Conn.
4168 Pierce, Mrs. Wm. Bentley ... Norwich, Conn.
4160 Robinson, Miss Juliet Warner, 58 Church street, Norwich, Conn.
4315 Rockwell, Mrs. Chas ........ Southport, Conn.
4316 Rockwell, Miss Anna Robinson, Southport, Conn.
4172 Rogers, Miss Anne Belle .......... East Lyme, Conn.
4178 Rundle, Mrs. Geo. Mortimer .. Danbury, Conn.
4206 Schellens, Mrs. Pierce Louis... Mt. Washington, Conn.
4181 Somers, Miss Emma Dreer .... Derby, Conn.
4190 Steele, Mrs. Ed. Dan'l .... Waterbury, Conn.
4198 Torrey, Mrs. Joseph ........ Bridgeport, Conn.
4197 Ward, Mrs. Austin M ......... 946 Asylum avenue, Hartford, Conn.
4317 Wakeman, Miss Frances .... Southport, Conn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

4127 Augur, Mrs. Christopher C .... 2732 Dunbarton avenue, Washington, D. C.
4129 Hotchkiss, Mrs. Jno. Burton ... 623 Florida ave., E. Washington, D. C.
STATE OF FLORIDA.
4287 Dancy, Mrs. Wm. McLaws......Jacksonville, Fla.

STATE OF GEORGIA.
4285 Garmany, Mrs. Geo. Washing-
ton.........................Savannah, Ga.
4286 McAllister, Mrs. Heyward Hall. Savannah, Ga.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
4297 Cooper, Mrs. Herbert.............Fifth avenue, Moline, Ill.
4299 Durand, Mrs. Elliott.............5712 Rosalie Court, Chicago, Ill.
4301 Jameson, Mrs. John Alex.........5316 Connell avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4298 Phelps, Miss Mary Pearce........1923 Deming Court, Chicago, Ill.
4302 Satterlee, Miss Emily Two-
good..........................2704 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

STATE OF INDIANA.
4296 Ellsworth, Miss Annie Florence. La Fayette, Ind.
4295 West, Mrs. Geo. Edward............La Fayette, Ind.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
4149 Birnie, Mrs. William.............7 Pearl street, Springfield, Mass.
4148 Chapman, Mrs. Thos. Luce.........14 Mattoon street, Springfield, Mass.
4144 Frissell, Dr. Seraph..............796 State street, Springfield, Mass.
4140 Monroe, Miss Eliza...............Concord, Mass.
4141 Monroe, Miss Mary................Concord, Mass.
4145 Morris, Miss Alice Amelia.......Monson, Mass.
4146 Morris, Miss Louise.............Monson, Mass.
4142 Read, Mrs. Henry.................Lowell, Mass.
4147 Taylor, Mrs. Otis Sprague........74 Sargeant street, Springfield, Mass.
4150 Young, Mrs. Frank Ripley.........21 Pearl street, Springfield, Mass.
4151 Young, Miss Isabel...............21 Pearl street, Springfield, Mass.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
3311 Rogers, Mrs. J. Sumner.........Orchard Lake, Mich.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.
4303 Griggs, Mrs. Jno. Wm............819 Burr street, St. Paul, Minn.
4304 Walker, Mrs. Artemas B...........St. Paul, Minn.
ERRATA.

STATE OF MISSOURI.
4293 Hutchiuoson, Mrs. Rob't RandolpIh..................St. Louis, Mo.
4128 Wheaton, Miss Eliza Ford......St. Louis, Mo.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
4132 Chase, Mrs. Chas. Kittridge.....Rochester, N. H.
4130 Hall, Mrs. Joshua G..............Dover, N. H.
4131 Smith, Mrs. Jeremiah............4 Berkeley street, Cambridge, N. H.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
4246 Howe, Miss Emily Cummings..Princeton, N. J.
4250 Putnam, Miss Jeannette L......219 South Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.
4248 Scudder, Miss Helen Van Dyke..Princeton, N. J.
4249 Scudder, Miss Henry Curser.....Princeton, N. J.
4244 Stockton, Miss Mary Hunter....48 Mercer street, Princeton, N. J.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
4214 Averell, Mrs. Wm. H............Rochester, N. Y.
4232 Bloom, Mrs. Nathaniel...........155 West End avenue, Utica, N. Y.
4235 Cady, Mrs. Fred'k L. A...........252 North street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4217 Cady, Mrs. B. M................Cooperstown, N. Y.
4233 Chenoweth, Mrs. Alex. Crawford..........Utica, N. Y.
4213 Clarke, Miss Anna B.............New York City, N. Y.
4215 Cooke, Mrs. Martin W...........12 Portsmouth Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.
4225 Coxe, Miss Gertrude H...........Utica, N. Y.
4229 Cunan, Miss Gertrude Douglas..274 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.
4245 Dod. Miss Mary..................163 West Ninety-first street, New York, N. Y.
4236 Frisbe, Miss Clara W.............159 College street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4221 Gilbert, Mrs. Fred'k...........Utica, N. Y.
4230 Hall, Mrs. Abigail F...........Pelham Manor, Utica, N. Y.
4220 Hanchett, Miss Juliet............601 Warren street, Syracuse, N. Y.
4237 Hulett, Mrs. D. A..............Newburgh, N. Y.
4231 Kidd, Mrs. Geo. W..............853 Fifth avenue, Utica, N. Y.
4227 Kernan, Mrs. John D............Utica, N. Y.
4219 McCarthy, Mrs. Dennis M......410 Fayette Park, Syracuse, N. Y.
4222 Pomeroy, Mrs. Geo. D...........289 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.
4223 Pomeroy, Mrs. Theodore........289 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.
4243 Pyne, Mrs. Moses Taylor....42 West Fifty-third street, New York, N. Y.
4218 Randolph, Mrs. Wm. B...........Cooperstown, N. Y.
4216 Robinson, Mrs. Arthur.........Rochester, N. Y.
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4224 Schauty, Miss Cornelia Graham. Utica, N. Y.
4238 Skeel, Miss Mary H. Newburgh, N. Y.
4241 Skeel, Miss Adelaide. Newburgh, N. Y.
4239 Smith, Miss Mary R. Newburgh, N. Y.
4242 Sweet, Mrs. Clayton E. Newburgh, N. Y.
4226 Watson, Miss Lucy Carlisle. Utica, N. Y.
4234 Wheeler, Mrs. Ed. S. 50 Orton, Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
4240 Williams, Mrs. Chas. E. Newburgh, N. Y.
4228 Wolcott, Mrs. Sam'l Gardner. 308 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

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4289 Cameron, Mrs. Alexander. 72 Carlton street, Toronto, O.
4291 King, Mrs. Joseph Warren. "The Kingdonor," Xenia, O.
4292 King, Miss Isadora. "The Kingdona," Xenia, O.
4290 Smith, Mrs. Wm. H. H. 1124 Huron street, Toledo, O.

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4269 Beale, Mrs. Horace. Parkersburgh, Pa.
4257 Brown, Miss Elizabeth Utley. 2226 Carson street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4268 Croll, Miss Mary Dondel. York, Pa.
4261 Dravo, Miss Eleann Hurst. Sewickley, Pa.
4262 Evans, Mrs. Miller D. 19 High street, Pottstown, Pa.
4267 Gearhart, Miss Anna Margaret. 103 Bloom street, Danville, Pa.
4271 Gheen, Mrs. Ed. E. 228 East Biddle st., West Chester, Pa.
4277 Guss, Mrs. John Noble. West Chester, Pa.
4255 Gumly, Miss Grace Adele. Shady Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4273 Hemphill, Miss Rebecca. West Chester, Pa.
4274 Hemphill, Miss Clara. West Chester, Pa.
4258 Hillman, Miss Elizabeth. North Negley and Margareta streets Pittsburgh, Pa.
4265 Kline, Mrs. Jas. F. Danville, Pa.
4276 Marshall, Miss Elizabeth Pusey. West Goshen, Chester county, Pa.
4266 Magill, Miss Helen Toncey. Danville, Pa.
4254 McConway, Mrs. Wm. Bedford avenue and Morgan street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4264 Patterson, Miss Helen Margaret. Titusville, Pa.
4272 Pinkerton, Miss Elizabeth D. West Chester, Pa.
4263 Scranton, Mrs. Rob't. 703 Jefferson avenue, Scranton, Pa.
4260 Sellers, Mrs. Henry D. 6291 Howe street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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4256 Smith, Miss Rosalind Wood...276 Ridge avenue, Allegheny, Pa.
4270 Townsend, Mrs. Thos. B .......Parkersburgh, Pa.
4259 Williams, Mrs. L. H..............Leetsdale, Allegheny county, Pa.

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4314 Pell, Mrs. John Bogert...........Newport, R. I.

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4282 Cheatham, Mrs. Jno. Henry......Edgefield, S. C.
4283 Cheatham, Miss Bracie Bacon......Edgefield, S. C.
4284 Dixon, Miss Sue E..................Columbia, S. C.
4285 Grant, Mrs. Mary Jeannette......138 Wentworth st., Charleston, S. C.

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4138 Barnum, Mrs. Ell.................Milton, Vt.
4136 Holden, Mrs. Fred. H.............Oak street, Brattleboro, Vt.
4137 Smith, Mrs. Ed. Custis.............St. Albans, Vt.
4135 Weeks, Mrs. Frank W..............Brattleboro, Vt.
4133 Wells, Mrs. Wm....................Burlington, Vt.
4134 Wells, Miss Bertha Richardson...Burlington, Vt.
4139 Whittemore, Mrs. Albert G......Milton, Vt.

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4280 Conrad, Miss Mary Lynn............Staunton, Va.
4281 Meade, Mary Nelson...............Charlottesville, Va.
4278 Meredith, Mrs. Elisha E..........Manassas, Va.
4279 Thomas, Miss Julia Rosalie......Fairfax, Va.
4154 Taylor, Mrs. J. R.................342 Beverly street, Staunton, Va.

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