STATUE OF LAFAYETTE
America's Gift to France.
The Fourth of July was enthusiastically celebrated in Paris by both Americans and French. The flags of the two nations were everywhere entwined. The Stars and Stripes floated from the top of the Eiffel Tower; waved over the American pavilion and the buildings of many of the other nations, and over every American exhibit at the great exposition. Hotels, prominent business blocks, private residences, even omnibuses and cabs flung the flag of the United States to the breeze. The unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, America's gift to France, was the event of the day. The monument is within a small garden in the court of the Louvre surrounded by green trees and the grey palace—an ideal spot. This garden is henceforth to be known as Lafayette Square. In the center was the grand-stand covered with crimson cloth and in the space in the middle rose the statue of Lafayette enveloped in Old Glory. The American exposition guards in their white helmets assisted in maintaining order. As Loubet, the president of the French Republic, entered the amphitheatre Sousa's band played the "Marseillaise." General Porter and Commissioner Peck escorted the president to the platform. The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire audience rising and standing uncovered.

General Porter, the American ambassador, welcomed the guests, ending his stirring speech as follows:

"May the presentation of this gift and the good wishes which accompany it strengthen between the two great sister republics the bonds of friendship which have so long united them and which nothing should be permitted to weaken."

Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, president of the Lafayette Me-
morial Association, then presented the statue of Lafayette to the French nation. He said to France:

“We also thank thee for the hallowed ground where a nation’s children lovingly place this offering; for this beautiful site in the historic garden of the Tuilleries, made sacred by a thousand memories of the past. Here surrounded by great palaces filled with the works of the grandest masters will stand forever this memorial; but we thank thee above all for Lafayette.”

Gustave Hennocque, great-grand-nephew of the Marquis de Lafayette, and Paul Thompson, son of the projector of the monument, dressed in white flannel suits with sailor hats, represented the school children of France. At a given signal, they released the flag and the heroic statue of Lafayette offering his sword to America stood revealed. The whole assemblage arose, cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs and American flags, while Sousa’s band played a new and specially composed march, “Hail to the Spirit of Liberty.” “Lafayette is again the youth of nineteen, when, in the north of France, he first heard of the uprising in America. He is mounted on a Flemish war-horse and clad in military costume that suggest both the continental uniform and that of France in the time of Louis XVI. He holds aloft his sword, offering it to the cause which has aroused his youthful ardor. The statue is intended not only to symbolize Lafayette’s services to America in the Revolution, but also the Lafayette that France remembers—not only what he did for us, but what he was constantly doing for his own beloved country throughout his long and noble life.”

When the ringing applause had subsided, President Loubet stepped to the tribune for the speakers, which was profusely decorated with American and French flags. Beneath it standing on either side of the statue was an American soldier and sailor bearing the Stars and Stripes.

The president of the French Republic spoke as follows:

“GENTLEMEN: This magnificent monument consecrates the time honored friendship and union of two great nations. In generous impulse, the government of the United States, the house of representatives and the senate, have given adhe-
sion to the ceremony which brings us here before the image of this common ancestor, but the initiative of this fête springs from the school of youth, nourished by the beautiful examples of history and the noblest traditions.

"I am happy to associate myself with the cordial thanks which the chambers have already sent to the people of the United States, and which I renew in the name of entire France. The spectacle of these two republics penetrated this moment by the same emotions and animated by the same thoughts is not less a lesson than a fête. It shows that among nations, as among individuals, the calculations of selfishness are often more opposed to their interests than the generous moments of the heart. When Lafayette crossed the ocean to help a distant people win its independence he was not the plaything of heroic folly. He served a deep political object. He was about to found the friendship of two peoples on the common worship of their motherland and liberty. This friendship, born in the brotherhood of arms, has developed and strengthened through the century which is ending. The generations which follow us will not let it become enfeebled. They will strive to multiply the amicable relations and exchanges of sympathy between the two shores of the Atlantic, and will thus give a precious pledge to the peace of the world and to progress and humanity."

The entire audience stood uncovered to the end of his remarks.

Mr. Robert J. Thompson, of Chicago, who had charge of the work from the beginning, who is, indeed, the father of the project, then spoke for "the millions of builders of this monument—for the children of America, who assembled in their various study rooms, gave in a single day the fund necessary to insure the success of this memorial, long deferred, but inevitable from the very logic of history."

Mrs. Daniel Manning, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, commissioned by the president of the United States, in accordance with the action of the senate, to represent America on this grand occasion then gave the following beautiful and eloquent tribute:

"We have come together in this city of romantic and his-
toric interest to honor the memory of the illustrious Lafayette, and sunny France extends a gracious welcome to every guest. In one hand the brightness of the South; in the other the treasures of the North. This beautiful city, with all its irresistible splendor, is fortune's favored spot—between extremes, yet where they meet in happy harmony.

"We are here to-day to render our homage to Lafayette—our admiration for his character, our gratitude for his help, and our attachment for the principles of civil and religious liberty which he encountered ocean, exile and war to establish. The bells are ringing to-day throughout America to celebrate the birth of our republic and the names of Lafayette and Washington; for Lafayette's name is indissolubly linked in the heart of every American with the Fourth of July.

"On this day, on lasting foundations, we laid the cornerstone of our republic which your co-patriot helped us to rear. As men of old builted with their swords by their sides, so we laid stone upon stone of the temple of liberty, and in dark and perilous times a light shone from over the waters. That star of hope was France, and the friendly light has never faded from our sight; and to-day, from city and village, from mountain and valley, comes a spontaneous outburst from every heart of America to swell the note of praise in our national celebration, and none is more harmonious than the sound that, as a mighty voice, echoes the name Lafayette.

"No day could be more auspicious for the unveiling of this monument than the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—one of the days dedicated to the memory of Lafayette on our historic calendar—our national holy-day—a fitting time to show our deep sense of the value of the work of Lafayette.

"This monument is the loving gift of the young people of America who have offered of their treasures, and the monument will not only be a monument to a hero, but the permanent memory of a great life in a thousand little minds; for one landmark of history written in stone is worth a hundred written in ink. It is with gratitude the Daughters of the American Revolution place a tablet upon this monument. We know that great deeds are 'most safely deposited in the
remembrance of mankind; we know that no tablet less broad than the earth itself can carry knowledge of the American Revolution where it has not already gone; that no monument can outlive the memory of the deeds of Lafayette. But our object in placing this tablet is to give some proof of our gratitude to Lafayette, and of our conviction of the benefits he conferred upon our land and of the happy influences that have been produced by the American Revolution upon the interests of mankind.

"On this bright and happy occasion when we pay our tribute to the noble life of a hero and patriot we are reminded that in honor, virtue and valor the world is one nation, one people, with one language and one tongue. No seas can separate the ties of sympathy or the fellowship of great aspirations. All nations and all peoples unite with one heart and one voice in crowning the heroes of every land and race. It is not then as America's hero alone, nor as the hero of France alone, that we desire to perpetuate the memory of General de Lafayette, but as a hero possessing those traits that all mankind delight to honor wherever worth is valued and great ideals are the aspiration and hope of the brave and the true. The fame of such a character can be measured only by the limit of a world's gratitude. As it was said of our Washington, that he was 'First in Peace,' so General Lafayette was a soldier who fought only to secure the blessings of peace, and this is the true hero. To a man who wars for strife and conquest only, we can never give that warm admiration which is the spontaneous outburst of our praise. But Lafayette was the representative—knight errant—hero and apostle of liberty, and his career is conspicuous for the rarest fidelity; the purest principle and the most chivalrous courage, not only for his own country, but for a country then without a name, united to him by no ties of blood, language or traditions. With no spur of future emoluments or incentive of personal ties, he came to espouse the cause of the American people according to the principles of the Declaration, which unfolded before his eyes the consecrated standard of human rights. He crossed the ocean and offered his sword to distant unknown fellowmen striving for liberty. And how
completely his sympathy was with America is shown in a letter to his wife, when he writes: 'I hope for my sake you will become a good American.' His was the most tender friendship to Washington that history records; and to the boy hero was given the grateful thanks of a free people, and the depth of that gratitude was shown when on his return to America forty years after, every one vied in paying him homage, as expressed in the words of a popular song:

'We bow not the neck,  
We bend not the knee,  
But our hearts, LAFAYETTE,  
We surrender to thee.'

"He cast his fortunes in with us when we stood alone. He fought for us when we had no credit, and his hand helped to guard the cradle of America's liberty. And now that we have come to a full measure of our strength, we value his proffered aid above everything that can be counted or told. We hailed him in our adversity, and in our prosperity we will redouble our acclamation in his honor. From the time of the discovery of our country we owe a debt to those nations who gave us of their best—from the early Christian pioneers from France, whose lives and deaths consecrated our soil, and to those who later came to help us in our independence. And the name of Lafayette is forever inscribed in letters of gold upon the tablet of our memories and the history which commemorates the name America.

"And thus, 'with hands across the sea,' America joins in this tribute to her—to our—to the world's hero—Lafayette.

"The Friend of America,  
The fellow-soldier of Washington,  
The patriot of two Countries.'"

The dedicatory address was delivered by Archbishop Ireland. General Porter, in introducing him, read the following letter received by the archbishop from President McKinley:

"Within a few days I have approved a resolution of congress which voices in fitting terms the profound sympathy with which our people regard the presentation to France by
the youth of America of a statue of General Lafayette. It has given me much pleasure to learn that you have been selected to deliver the address on this most interesting occasion.

"No more eminent representative of American eloquence and patriotism could have been chosen, and none who could better give appropriate expression to the sentiments of gratitude and affection which bind our people to France.

"I will be grateful if you will say how we honor in our national capital the statue of Lafayette erected by the French people, and convey my hope that the presentation of a similar memorial of that knightly soldier, whom both republics are proud to claim, may serve as a new link of friendship between the two countries and a new incentive to generous rivalry in striving for the good of mankind."

Archbishop Ireland, who spoke in French, began by coupling Lafayette's name with that of Washington in glowing eulogy, as the idols of our national worship. Reviewing the self-sacrificing course of the "prefix chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche," he said that Lafayette won all hearts and proved himself to the inmost fibre of his soul, an American. His peroration was as follows:

"And now, Lafayette, thy task is given thee. Speak, we charge thee, the gratitude of America to France; speak of the liberty for which America and France once fought together, and which to-day they together cherish and uphold. Speak, we charge thee, through endless years; through endless years America's gratitude shall last and liberty shall reign in America and France."

The ceremonies ended with American melodies.

After the ceremony was over, Sousa's band escorted by the mounted Republican guards, in gorgeous uniforms, and by the United States exposition guards marched along the Grand Boulevard and up the Champs Elysées, playing spirited marches. At the head of the procession were two men carrying two immense flags, one of the United States and one of France. The crowds on the sidewalks cheered them again and again.

There is a similarity in the spirit of the two statues, "Liberty Enlightening the World," given by France to America,
and "Lafayette," the gift of America to France. A recent writer says: "From France to America; a symbol of liberty, with uplifted hands, lighting the entrance to the home of the free and the refuge of the oppressed. From America to France; a personification of this same sacred right, standing with uplifted sword, in the place where kings and emperors have built unto themselves, through succeeding reigns and dynasties, the grandest memorial of monarchical rule the world possesses. The one is the New World liberty—the liberty of the torch, the welcoming light; the other, the Old World liberty—the liberty of the sword, for the maintenance of which the sword has ever been and is still necessary."

The Daughters of the American Revolution were honored by the appointment of their president-general, Mrs. Manning, to represent America and the National Society at the unveiling of the statue to Lafayette; they were again honored by the dignified and fitting way in which that position was upheld. The Fourth of July, 1900, will long be memorable in the annals of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

FLORA MACDONALD IN AMERICA.

By J. P. MacLean, Ph. D.

The name of Flora Macdonald is held in higher esteem, and is more affectionately mentioned in the Highlands than that of any other of the distinguished heroes who have made Scotland so famous in the annals of history. Her portrait adorns the walls of laird and crofter alike. This admiration is almost wholly due to an act, on her part, which took place between June 26th and 30th, 1746, during which time she displayed a fortitude and heroism of the most exalted type.

The disastrous battle near Culloden made Prince Charles Stewart a fugitive with a reward of $150,000 on his head. For his safety he depended entirely on the fidelity of the Highlanders, upon whom his ambition had brought countless woes and a savage brutality unsurpassed in the pages of his-
tory. It was during the period of his concealment in the Western Isles that, at a very critical time, Flora Macdonald became his guardian and guide for four days. This heroine was then twenty-four years of age. For this disinterested act of humanity she was seized and immured in the Tower of London as a state prisoner, under the charge of treason.

A stranger part of her life remains to be told. Her act at the age of twenty-four, embellished in story and in song, has overshadowed her greater heroism performed at the ripe age of fifty-four. This has been passed over, or else referred to only incidentally. Flora Macdonald was a greater power and a more commanding figure during her residence in America than when she displayed her heroism by saving the life of a worthless prince in Scotland. Yet, how little is known of Flora Macdonald in America! The fugitive articles and biographical notices of her in the press of her native country betray a total ignorance on the subject. Even her
biography, written by her granddaughter, extending to nearly four hundred pages, two-thirds of which is pure fiction, passes over this interesting period with a notice of less than a page and a half. Her biography, written by Alexander Macgregor, contains but a brief and unsatisfactory account. The rebellion of the Highlanders of North Carolina in 1776, which is essentially a part of the history of Flora Macdonald, is summarily dealt with by historians.

In 1774, Flora's husband, Allan of Kingsburgh, found himself in very embarrassed circumstances, and in order to recoup himself determined to seek a home in America. His troubles served to show the true metal of Flora's character. She was ready to make any sacrifice for her husband's comfort and to accompany him to any place where he might recover his losses.

At that time there was a great migration of Highlanders to America, the principal part of whom settled in what is now Cumberland county, North Carolina. At Campbellton, Kintyre, on board the ship "Baliol," in the month of August, 1774, Kingsburgh and his wife Flora embarked for North Carolina. When word reached her countrymen in Carolina that the heroine would make her home among them, she was anxiously expected. She was joyfully received on her arrival and demonstrations on a large scale were inaugurated that she might be properly welcomed to America. At Wilmington, a largely attended ball was given in her honor. At Cross Creek (now Fayetteville), then the center of the settlement, she received a truly Highland welcome from her former neighbors and kinsfolk who had crossed the Atlantic some years before. The strains of the Piobaireac" and the martial airs of her native hills greeted her on her approach to the capital of the Highland settlement. Many families of distinction pressed upon her their desire that she make their dwellings her home, but she respectfully declined, preferring a settled place of her own.

Northwest of Fayetteville, at a distance of about twenty miles, is Cameron's Hill, almost six hundred feet in height. Around this prominence many members of the clan Donald had settled, most of whom were kinsmen of the laird and lady
of Kingsburgh. Hard by are the sources of Barbaque creek, and not many miles down the creek, until within a few years, stood the old kirk, where the clansmen worshiped, and where Flora inscribed her name on the roll of membership.

Cameron's Hill is in the very midst of the pinery region. Near it Kingsburgh purchased a plantation of 550 acres, which contained a dwelling and out-houses. Flora immediately established herself in her new home, and, with her family about her, thought to spend her remaining days in peace and quietness. Her dreams received a rude awaken-

OLD KIRK.

ing. Hardly was she settled when the storm of the Revolution burst upon her in all its fury. She was partly responsible; for, according to tradition, she was an active participant in arousing the Highlanders to take the part of the king. Her influence was commanding and she used it to foment the insurrection of February, 1776. Notwithstanding this, disaster would not have overtaken the family had Kingsburgh refrained from precipitating himself into the conflict, needlessly and recklessly. With blind fatuity, he took the wrong side; but even then, by the exercise of patience, he might have overcome the effects of his folly.
The party in power, bent on the subjugation of the thirteen colonies, looked to the formidable settlement along the Cape Fear for assistance. The frightful atrocities following the disaster at Culloden, and the systematic persecution of the clansmen did not wean the hardy race from the relentless oppressor. The American Revolution found all Scotland the pitiless foe of the colonies. Petition after petition went up from city, town and hamlet to George III., expressing intense feeling against the Americans.

The colonists received the emigrants from the Highlands with open arms and rendered them every assistance in their power. On the breaking out of hostilities the Highlanders became an object of consideration by the contending parties, for they were numerically strong and their military qualities beyond all question. The Americans did not attempt to organize them into military companies, but endeavored to enlist their sympathies. The British, on the other hand, took every possible step to enroll them in the army. Governor Martin was in constant communication with them, and, in a measure, directed their movements. Their recognized leader was Allan Macdonald of Kingsburgh. As early as July 3, 1775, he went to Fort Johnson, and there concerted with Martin the raising of a battalion of "the good and faithful Highlanders," fully calculating on the recently settled Macdonalds and Macleods. There must have been prior intercourse between them, for, in his communication to Lord Dartmouth, on June 30th preceding, Martin recommended that Kingsburgh should be appointed major. In his report to the same, dated November 12, 1775, the statement is made that Kingsburgh had raised a company, as had also his son-in-law, Alexander Macleod.

Affairs among the Highlanders in North Carolina rapidly took form. General Gage sent Major Donald Macdonald from Boston to take immediate charge of the Highlanders' rising. All these movements were carefully noted by the Americans. Knowing that Kingsburgh was the most prominent man in the settlement, he was not only watched, but early came under the suspicion of the committee of safety at Wilmington. On the very day that he was in consultation
with Martin, July 3, 1775, its chairman was directed to write to him “to know from himself respecting the reports that circulate of his having an intention to raise troops to support the arbitrary measure of the ministry against the Americans in this colony, and whether he had not made an offer of his services to Governor Martin for that purpose?”

The influence of Kingsburgh was supplemented by that of Major Donald Macdonald, then in his 65th year, an officer of varied experience. He had headed many of his own name in Scotland in the “Rising of 1745.”

All the emissaries sent into the settlement were officers in the British army, though they represented themselves as only visiting friends and relatives, but this guise was readily seen through.

A vigorous campaign in the Carolinas was arranged for the season of 1776. Sir Henry Clinton, with a fleet and seven corps of Irish regulars, was to be at the mouth of the Cape Fear River early in the year, to form a junction with the Highlanders and other disaffected persons from the interior. On the assurance that there were between two and three thousand Highlanders ready for the call to arms, the governor’s trusty agent, Alexander Maclean, was sent into the back country with a commission, dated January 10, 1776, authorizing Allan McDonald, Donald McDonald, Alexander McLeod, Donald McLeod, Alexander McLean, Allen Stewart, William Campbell, Alexander McDonald and Neal McArthur, of Cumberland and Anson counties, and seventeen other persons, who resided in a belt of counties in middle Carolina, to raise and array all the king’s loyal subjects, and to march them in a body to Brunswick by February 15th. Donald Macdonald was given the chief command, with the rank of brigadier-general. He immediately issued a manifesto summoning all the loyal subjects “to repair to His Majesty’s Royal Standard, erected at Cross Creek.” This manifesto was followed by another issued on February 5th.

The royal standard was set up at Cross Creek, in the public square, on February 1st. To cause the Highlanders to respond with alacrity, manifestoes were issued in order that
the “loyal subjects of His Majesty” might take up arms. Other means were resorted to and mighty balls were given and the military spirit freely wrought upon. Among the chief personages at these balls was Flora Macdonald, using all her persuasive powers in behalf of the royal cause.

When the appointed day arrived, the Highlanders were seen coming from near and from far, from the rude and scattered plantations and from the cabins in the depths of the lonely pine forests in tartan garments and feathered bonnet, with broadswords at their sides, and keeping step to the spirited music of the bagpipe. First of all was Clan Macdonald, with Clan Macleod near at hand, followed in lesser numbers by Clan Mackenzie, Clan Macrae, Clan Maclean, Clan Mackay, Clan Maclachlan, and still others, the whole being variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to three thousand, including about two hundred regulars.

On February 18th, the Highland army took up its line of march for Wilmington and at evening encamped on the Cape Fear, four miles below Cross Creek. The war spirit of Flora Macdonald was now fairly stirred within her and she was fully wrought up to the occasion. According to tradition, when the Highlanders gathered around the standard, she made them an address in their own Gaelic tongue that excited them to the highest pitch of warlike enthusiasm. With the devotion of an affectionate wife, Flora followed her husband for several days, and encamped one night with him in a dangerous place, on the brow of Haymount, near the American forces. For a time she refused to listen to her husband’s entreaties to return home, for he thought his life was enough to be put in jeopardy. Finally when the army again took up its march with banners waving and pipes playing, she deemed it time to retrace her steps. Affectionately embracing her husband, her eyes dimmed with tears as she uttered an earnest prayer to heaven for his safe and speedy return to his family and home, she turned her back upon the army and never again saw her husband in America.

The assembling of the Highland army aroused the whole country. The patriots, fully cognizant of what was taking place, flew to arms, determined to crush the insurrection. In
less than a fortnight, nearly nine thousand men had risen against the enemy, and almost all the rest were ready to turn out at a moment's notice. At the first menace of danger, Colonel James Moore took the field at the head of his regiment, and on the 15th, secured possession of Rockfish bridge, seven miles from Cross Creek. Here he was joined by a recruit of sixty from the latter place. On the 19th, the royalists were paraded with a view of assailing Colonel Moore on the following night. A bare suspicion that such a project was contemplated was a sufficient cause for two companies of Cotton's corps (royalists) to run off with their arms. A spicy correspondence now took place between General Macdonald and Colonel Moore. General Macdonald was fully aware that the threats he had made in the correspondence could not be put into execution. He had been informed that the minutemen were gathering in swarms around him; that Colonel Caswell, at the head of the Newbern forces, nearly eight hundred strong, was marching through Duplin county to effect a junction with Colonel Moore, and that his communication with the warships had been cut off. Realizing the extremity of his danger, he resolved to avoid an engagement, leave the army at Rockfish in his rear, and by celerity of movement and the crossing of rivers at unexpected places, to disengage himself from the larger bodies and to fall upon the command of Colonel Caswell. Before marching, he exhorted his men to fidelity, expressed bitter scorn for the "base cravens who had deserted the night before," and continued by saying: "If any amongst you are so faint-hearted as not to serve with the resolution of conquering or dying this is the time to declare themselves." This speech was answered by a general huzza for the king, but from Cotton's corps about twenty laid down their arms. At midnight the army decamped, crossed the Cape Fear, sunk their boats, and sent a party fifteen miles in advance to secure the bridge over South River. They went from Bladen into Hanover, pushing with rapid pace over swollen streams, rough hills and deep morasses, hotly pursued by Colonel Moore. Perceiving the object of the enemy, Moore detached Colonels Lillington and
Ashe to reinforce Caswell, or if that could not be effected, they were to occupy Widow Moore's Creek bridge.

Caswell, also discerning the purpose of the enemy, changed his course in order to intercept his march. Macdonald thought to overtake him on the 23d, and arranged the Highlanders in order of battle, with eighty able-bodied men, armed with broadswords, forming the center of the army; but Caswell, being posted at Corbett's ferry, could not be reached for want of boats. The army was again in danger, and leaving Maclean and Frazer with a few men and a drum and fife to amuse Caswell, Macdonald crossed the Black River six miles further up.

Lillington, on the 25th, took post on the east side of Widow Moore's Creek bridge. On the next day, Caswell reached the west side, destroyed a part of the bridge and threw up a slight embankment. During the night, he marched his column to the east side, removed the planks from the bridge, and placed his men behind trees and such embankments as could be thrown up during the night.

The Highlanders, anticipating an easy victory, decided upon an immediate attack. Macdonald was confined to his tent by sickness, so the command devolved upon Donald Macleod, who began the march at one o'clock on the morning of the 27th. The line of battle was formed in the woods. All that remained of the bridge was the logs. Macleod and Captain John Campbell rushed forward and succeeded in getting over, but those who followed were shot down on the logs and fell into the muddy stream below. Macleod had twenty-six bullets penetrate his body before he died. Captain Campbell was shot dead. At the same moment, a party of militia under Lieutenant Slocum fell suddenly upon the rear of the royalists, and the latter broke and fled. The battle lasted but ten minutes. The Highlanders lost seventy killed and wounded, while the patriots had but two wounded, one of whom recovered. The victory was complete and lasting. The power of the Highlanders was thoroughly and forever broken. The Americans captured 850 prisoners, 1,500 rifles, 350 guns, 150 swords and dikes, 2 medicine chests, 13 wagons with horses and $75,000. The soldiers were disarmed and
dismissed to their homes. All the leading officers, among whom was Kingsburgh, were sent to Pennsylvania for safekeeping. Allan Macdonald was allowed to go to New York in order to effect his exchange, which he accomplished in November, 1777, and from there he proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Flora Macdonald was soon aroused to the fact that the battle was against them, and that her husband and a son were in prison. It appears that even she was brought before the committee of safety, where she exhibited a “spirited behavior.” Sorrows rapidly accumulated upon her. A severe typhus fever attacked her younger children, two of whom, a boy and girl died. Her younger daughter, Fanny, was left in a precarious state of health from the dregs of the fever. Captain Ingram, of the American army, came to her assistance and furnished her with a passport to Wilmington. From there she went to Charleston, South Carolina, from which port she sailed for her native land in 1779. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean with none of her family but Fanny, the Scottish heroine met with the last of her misfortunes. The vessel in which she sailed engaged a French privateer, and during the conflict she was thrown violently upon the deck and her left arm was broken. In after years she was heard to say that she had served both the house of Stewart and the house of Hanover, but had been worsted in the cause of each. On the return of her husband to Scotland, they again settled at Kingsburgh, where she died March 5, 1790.

THE PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

Readers of the American Monthly Magazine will remember the report of the committee on Prison Ship Martyrs printed in the April number. Reference is there made to the fact that some bones of the men so shockingly buried in the trenches on the shore of Wallabout Bay had come to light while the workmen were excavating for a new building in the navy-yard. Since then ten times that number have been
unearthed. More than a hundred and twenty years these relics have lain there awaiting recognition. The Hon. Amos Cummings, who has charge of the monument appropriation bill in congress said:

"The very elements have again and again unearthed the remains of our heroes; thousands and thousands of them suffered death in the prison ships rather than betray their country; again and again, and now once more their bones rise up to remind a recreant country of the duty it owes to these heroes who suffered death that this republic might be born. There will yet stand in Fort Green to commemorate these immortal dead a monument as noble as that in New York harbor which holds aloft in sight of all nations as they near our shores that torch of liberty which they were the first to kindle."

With impressive ceremonies, both at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and at Fort Green Park, the remains of the 110 Revolutionary martyrs recently unearthed at the navy-yard, were placed in the vault under Fort Green. At the church the exercises were conducted with precision; at the fort they were brief, but in both places they were significant and appropriate. The military portion of the afternoon's arrangements surrounded the burial with a martial atmosphere distinctly in keeping with the nature of the ceremonies.

The services in the church began with an organ prelude, "The Dead March from Saul." During its rendition, the pastor, Dr. Hillis, Major-general Brook, Rear-admiral Philip, General Stewart L. Woodford, Secretary of the Navy Long, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Adjutant-general Dalton, of Massachusetts; Adjutant-general Stryker, of New Jersey; Elijah R. Kennedy, the president of the association and others took their places on the platform. General McLeer and his staff occupied front pews and the representatives of the various patriotic societies of men and women were there to do honor to those who had had no funeral and still have no monumental record of their sacrifice.

After a scripture reading, the singing of a hymn and an impressive prayer by Dr. Hillis, Elijah J. Kennedy, the president of the monument association, called upon Rear-admiral Philip to relate the circumstances attending the discovery of the remains in the navy-yard. This he did briefly, telling how in excavating for the foundations of a building ordered
by the secretary of the navy the sacred remains were shov-
elled out. There was nothing around them, there was noth-
ing but bones. The sands had been their custodians for a
hundred and twenty years until robbed of their charge by
the navy-yard authorities, by whom they are now turned
over to the secretary of the navy.

In response, the secretary of the navy made a patriotic
and eloquent address, which was stenographically reported
expressly for the American Monthly Magazine. He said:

As the representative here of the navy of the United States I beg,
first of all, Mr. President, to express my appreciation of your great
courtesy in permitting me an opportunity of which I could not fail
to avail myself, to participate in these sad and inspiring services.

These relics of dead heroes which your distinguished, deservedly
distinguished commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard has gathered.
as he told you, I now, so far as I may, transfer to the "Prison Ship
Martyrs' Monument Association" for tender care and keeping. And
here let me express the obligation which the navy department, as in-
deed the entire country, are under to that association for the good
work in which it is engaged.

The men whose bones we bury to-day are of the navy of to-day.
In the best sense of the word there is no such thing as a modern navy.
The navy is not its splendid organization of heroes, efficient as that is;
it is not its naval academy, although that school has broadened out
into a university for the broadest and best naval education. The navy
is not its ships, much as they appeal to the eye, powerful and thorough-
ly equipped as they are, with their mighty guns and hundreds of en-
gines. The navy is to-day as it was in the time of Paul Jones, and
Hull, and Decatur, and Farragut,—the navy is its officers and its men.
And the navy is, and was from the first, and has been ever since a
glory and a power because its officers and its men are inspired by a
high sense of duty and a lofty purpose. As the man is not the body
but is the spirit which is in it,—as life itself is not the physical form
which we see but is the divine spark which animates it,—so the
American navy is the American heart and the American intelligence;
and whether on the mighty Oregon with its enormous guns, its re-
volving turrets and hundreds of engines, a masterpiece of mechanical
ingenuity, or whether on the poor old Bonne Homme Richard with
its rotten timbers, with its bursting carronades and swivels, it is
victory still in either case; victory over the waves and victory over
the enemy simply because there is a true hero behind the gun and a
firm and steady hand at the helm. The mere fashion of the ship, the
engines, the ordnance may change, but the man is still the same.
The naval heroes of to-day who are the nation's pride are one with
these naval heroes whose martyred bones you so tenderly and sacredly
cherish, and to whom you now do these deserved honors.

I deem it a rare opportunity not only as a representative of the
navy of the United States, but as an American citizen that I may
join with you in paying them these tributes. I honor with you the
men who gave their lives for their country. We in this generation
have seen men who gave their lives that the country might live. To-
day we honor the men who gave their lives to give that country
birth, and with it the birthright of freedom. Death for the sake of
country in one position is as patriotic, though it may not be as glori-
ous as death in another. These poor patriotic martyrs would not
purchase even life, at the cost of treason. They endured unutterable
suffering rather than betray their country’s cause and thousands of
them perished in those horrible prison ships. They deserve that you
make their memory eternal and write their story on a monument to
tell it to this and to succeeding generations. It seems to me there-
fore that this interesting occasion, these fitting ceremonies, this monu-
ment which you propose to erect, are really something more than
the passing of a day; they are the broad, generous education of
patriotism; even more, they are the education which helps to train
the American citizen to his duties and responsibilities. Education is
not alone of the book and of the school room. It is the growth and
culture which come from the inspiration of great deeds; from con-
tact with great events reproduced; from association with high ideals
enforced by fitting symbols and from the examples of brave heroic
action impressed upon the public mind. This education is in the air
around us which we breathe; it is in the scenes and surroundings and
things which we have about us; it is in the very atmosphere which
we create. You can hardly name a man in the history of the United
States who has made his mark whose education has not been rather
of this sort than of the school or the college. What education in the
ordinary sense of the word had Washington, or Hamilton, or Jack-
son, or Lincoln? And yet, in the best sense of the word, what educa-
tion did they not have in the enlivening inspiration of this large
American Union. The wonderful thing to me in this tremendous age
of ours is the spirit of the time, the spirit of the republic, the spirit
of patriotism, the spirit of development and growth for all, the spirit
of intelligence universally diffused and tempered by the church, the
school, the platform, the press, and all the educating influences of
modern times.

So long as this spirit predominates there may be frictions, there
may be convulsions, sporadic influences of crime, fraud, and evil,—
but an underlying, irresistible force is always and surely at work to-
ward the accumulating assurance of good morals and good citizen-
ship, and good government.

When therefore, Mr. President, you shall have consummated your
noble and patriotic work, in which God give you good speed and for
which the country, and the navy especially whom you so signally honor, thank you.—when you have consummated this good work you will lay the corner-stone not only of a monument to these patriotic martyrs, but the corner-stone for a university education for all the people here now and hereafter for this your great and noble city.

Coming at the close of an address replete with patriotic utterances, the next number on the order of exercises was especially well placed. It was a soprano solo by a member of the Plymouth choir, the old "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the congregation joined in the familiar "Hallelujah" chorus. Secretary Long and nearly all of those on the pulpit platform sang as fervently as the members of the choir.

General Woodford next spoke. His address was on behalf of the monument association, and was stenographically reported for the American Monthly Magazine. He said:

My countrymen: The navy of the United States to-day commits to the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association the custody for final interment of these unknown remains. In those prison hulks in Wallabout Bay from the disastrous 17th of August when the battle of Long Island was lost until the close of hostilities, all privateersmen captured by the British fleet, many soldiers of the continental army, and many citizens torn from their homes because of their sympathy with the continental cause were put in prison ships and ignominiously allowed to perish. To the horrible number of more than 11,000 they starved on those prison ships, and their remains were flung into the trenches on the shores of Wallabout Bay.

It is an indictment against the mother country which time can never efface. Let us reverently thank God that the spirit of Christian civilization has so far advanced that the horrors of war have been so far mitigated that when, Sir, (turning to Secretary Long) under your administration of our navy department more than thirteen hundred Spanish sailors fell into your custody you cared for them as you cared for your own sailors, and humanity thanks you for what you have done in this cause of a better civilization.

When hostilities closed and the British evacuated New York the few survivors from the prison ships were rescued and freed; but such was the condition of the chief among those floating prisons, the "Old Jersey," that she was left without guard gradually to sink, and the waters of Wallabout Bay cover that last memorial of that horrible tragedy.

To the affectionate care of a single individual, John Jackson, we owe that the remains were gathered so far as they could be located. To that of Benjamin Aycrigg that the rest were finally brought together. To Benjamin Romaine, grand sachem of the Tammany So-
ciety, or Columbian Order, that a temporary sepulchre was provided, and the first effort initiated towards suitably entombing and suitably marking the place of their burial. To the Tammany Society of New York we owe that the first strenuous and systematic effort was made to place above them a suitable monument. As the years passed, and that effort did not crystallize into final success new effort came in about 1873, when our city government provided the large tomb now standing upon Fort Greene in Washington Park. To that tomb, to rest until the judgment, we shall commit these, the remains of the companions in suffering of those now buried there.

We believe, we more than hope, we believe, that the effort to secure a suitable monument will be successful. The city of New York has been authorized to contribute $50,000 toward the monument. The state of New York makes contribution.

We are assured by responsible and influential members of congress that the nation is to add a generous contribution to mark the ashes of those who belonged to all the original thirteen colonies. A liberal sum has already been contributed and is on deposit in the trust companies of our city, and we believe, Mr. Secretary, that we shall succeed in suitably marking the spot where these heroes are to rest.

Prolonged remarks after the graceful, the broad, the inspiring utterances of the secretary of the navy, would be inappropriate. But this spot is eloquent with memory, where, as nowhere in our beloved Brooklyn, the spirit of Liberty had birth in the days that are gone, and the voice of our dead still echoes within these walls. The ashes of our heroes are here, and they speak to us as do the memories of this sacred place, and they all are breathing one lesson,—the lesson of patriotism, the lesson of fidelity, the lesson of duty. God help you and me; God help our people to beworthy of what these men died for. They did more than die in battle. In the awful jar of conflict, when knives are flashing, and blood is kindled, men spring to struggle; but these men, without a flag above them, with no sound of bugle or clarion, with no touch of comrades' elbow, these men walked into the most horrible deaths, patient, calm, unwavering. Free to leave their prison house if they would enter the service of the king they spurned bribery, faced death; they were martyrs for liberty; God help us to keep them safely in our hearts and minds.

The singing of "America" and the benediction closed the first portion of the ceremonies. The caskets, still wrapped in starry bunting, were each lifted on the shoulders of five stalwart blue-jackets and placed in the hearses without. The marines and artillerymen presented arms and the Marine band played "Nearer My God to Thee," as the sailors, with their burdens, appeared. The parade was led as usual by a squad
of mounted police. In the line of march the militia men followed the regulars and after them came the hearses and the open carriages. General King, who acted as master of ceremonies, reached the plaza in advance of the military. The soldiers and marines, as they arrived, were marched close up to the stone steps and then halted. The regulars were in front, the Twenty-third, in their dress uniforms, right behind, and in the rear of all, mounted on their horses, the members of Troop C.

Meanwhile everything had been ready at Fort Greene for over an hour. An opening had been made in the front of the vault, through which the caskets were to be passed, and over the opening a decorated balcony relieved the sombre gray of the granite blocks. The flag above the fort floated at half-mast, while about the base of its staff the guns of the Third battery, National Guard, had been unlimbered, preparatory for the salutes which were to follow.

From the hearses the sailors took each casket up the steps to the tomb and deposited them one by one within. When the remains were all laid in the vault the company, with bared heads, drew closer, and Congressman Amos J. Cummings, standing in the center of the group, made a brief address. After delivering a eulogy on the lives of the men in the Revolution, he told about the struggle in congress to secure a government appropriation for the monument fund. He said that next term one would in all probability be secured. Doctor Hillis then read the committal to the grave, and as he pronounced the solemn words, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes," many of the women present walked up and dropped flowers in the open tomb. As soon as Doctor Hillis concluded, a red-coated bugler of marines up on the parapet placed his instrument to his lips and sent the clear notes of taps, without which no military burial would be complete, out into the air. Minute guns were fired all through the exercises at the fort, and as the troops about faced and marched, the guns still flashed and boomed from the heights of the park.

Before the entrance to the tomb is a tablet with these words: "Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begot
us. The Lord hath wrought great glory by them through His great power from the beginning. Leaders of the people by their counsels and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions. All these were honored in their generations and were the glory of their time. There be of them that have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. And some there be which have no memorial * * * but these were merciful men whose righteousness hath not been forgotten. Their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth forever.—Ecclesiastes xlvi: 1-10.”

A BURGESS OF VIRGINIA.

By Lida McKinley Howard-Smith.

Midway between the historic James and York rivers, stands Williamsburg, the metropolis of the colony, and the cradle of the young commonwealth of Virginia. Here stood the ancient capitol in which she first defied the power of the British king, and from which she sent forth her resolution of independence which laid the foundation of the commonwealth, beside the moral grandeur of which the proudest structure reared by human hands vanishes as the vision of a dream. And, as if the glory of that contest were inseparably connected with the ancient city in which it may be said to have begun, it was not far from there that the last great battle of the Revolution was fought. It was there that the booming of the distant artillery was heard as the red cross of St. George descended to the dust, and the stars of America, and the lilies of France proclaimed to the distant beholder that the scepter of Great Britain was broken at last, and the independence of our beloved country established forever.

The Convention of Virginia assembled in the hall of the house of burgesses in that city, on the 6th day of May, 1776, and framed the first constitution of Virginia. If we regard the circumstances under which it was assembled, the char-
acter of the men who composed it, the comprehensive and invaluable results which flowed from its action, results affecting the destinies, not only of Virginia, but of the other states of the Union and the world at large, its importance cannot be too highly estimated.

For more than ten years the colony had been full of anxiety and excitement. The financial embarrassments of England had become pressing, and her statesmen, having exhausted the resources of domestic taxation, felt constrained to look abroad for new subjects of revenue; hence the series of measures which led to the Revolution.

It cannot be disguised that the colonies, especially Virginia, were attached to the parent country. Fears were expressed at the British court as early as the days of Charles II. that the New England colonies were anxious to assume a republican form of government, but full reliance was always placed on Virginia. The northern colonies, occupying a sterile soil, were compelled in self-defense to engage in commerce and manufactures, and totally disregarded from the earliest period the navigation laws of Great Britain, and traded where they pleased. But Virginia, whose inhabitants were engaged in cultivating the genial soil, and whose productions were readily sought by ships from England, had few inducements to embark in a contraband trade, and never made any progress in forming a commercial marine of her own. Her connection with England was consequently more intimate than that which existed between New England colonies and the mother country.

The population was also more nearly assimilated in manners and customs to that of England, for with the exception of a few persons from Ireland and France, during the troubles which ensued upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the emigrants were mainly from England and Scotland, and cultivated ample freehold estates of their own. Moreover, the established religion of England was also that of the colony. It was the pride of Virginia planters to contemplate the glory of the mother country. They were descended from a common stock, they spoke a common language, had the same form of worship, they enjoyed nearly
all the benefits of a free government in the colony, and were
protected by the flag of Great Britain abroad. Some of the
most intelligent statesmen regarded Virginia as occupying
the same relation toward the British crown as was borne
by Scotland before the union of that country with England,
and as holding the king as a common bond,—a doctrine
which would seem to be sustained by the arms of the colony
upon which were quartered those of England, Scotland and
Ireland, with the motto “En dat Virginia quartam.” Nor
was the pride of Virginia offended by the connection. She
believed that she gave ample equivalent for the protection
of the British flag in the profits derived from her commerce,
and thought that Great Britain might well protect the trade
which she arrogated exclusively to herself.

But where questions of a local nature were concerned, Vir-
ginia practically repudiated the interference of the British
parliament. For one hundred and sixty-seven years she had
levied her own taxes, and it was her boast that the poorest
man in her domain could not be required to pay a tax which
had not been laid with his own consent, given by his imme-
diate representative. When the British minister sought to
disregard this principle, it is the glory of Virginia that she
led the van in sustaining the common rights of the colony.
Her opposition carried with it a peculiar influence, and it
was as decided as it was peculiar.

The passage of the resolution of the house of burgesses in
1765 against the Stamp Act, was the first great blow which
British supremacy received on this side of the Atlantic. The
historians of America have, and will always delight to exhibit
that as the first act in the great drama of the Revolution. Nor
was this measure adopted until the usual modes had been
urged and urged in vain. Indeed, so far from true was it
that independence was generally sought in the beginning of
the troubles that the convention of August, 1774, met and ad-
journed, and the convention of March, of July and of Decem-
ber, 1775, also met and adjourned without the expression of
a single opinion in favor of independence. On the contrary,
at the close of the convention of July, 1775, the body pub-
lished a declaration to the people concluded with the following explicit statement of their views:

"Lest our views and designs should be misrepresented or misunderstood, we again and for all, publicly and solemnly declare before God and the world, that we bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majesty George III., our only lawful and rightful king, that we will so long as it may be in our power, defend him and his government as founded on the laws and the well known principles of the constitution, that we will to the utmost of our power, preserve peace and order throughout the country, and endeavor by every honorable means to promote a restoration of that friendship and amity which so long and so happily existed between our fellow subjects in Great Britain and the inhabitants of America; that as on the one hand we are determined to defend our lives and property, and maintain our just rights and privileges at every, even to the extremest hazards, so on the other hand it is our fixed and unalterable resolution to disband such forces as may be raised in this colony, whenever our dangers are removed, and America is restored to that former state of tranquillity and happiness, the interruption of which we so much deplore."

Although no object beyond the peace of the colony was sought prior to the time of the assembling of the convention in May, 1776, the people in self-defense, had taken the government in their own hands. The battle of Great Bridge had been fought more than four months before, and on the first day of January previous, Dunmore had applied the torch to the borough of Norfolk, the great seaport of the South, and reduced it to ashes.

Such was the state of things when the convention assembled in the house of burgesses in Williamsburg, on the 6th day of May, 1776. The crowd which filled the capitol evinced the intensity of the public excitement. The most influential men from the neighboring counties not then in office, had sought the city, and repaired early to the place of meeting. Mothers, wives and daughters were to be seen in the hall and in the gallery, watching with deep interest a scene which was to affect their peace and happiness, and that of those dear to them. They were anxious to behold the beginnings of a plan of government which was to be sustained by the wisdom and valor of their husbands, brothers and sons, and in the maintenance of which they were ere long to be called upon to bestow as a tribute to the treasury of their bleeding coun-
try, the jewels which in a happy hour had sparkled in the bridal wreath, and reflected the purity of the bosoms that beat beneath them in the dance.

We may readily imagine the feelings with which the members themselves took their seats in that ancient hall. Many of them had sat in the house of burgesses for a long series of years, and had often heard with pride the words of the British king, spoken by his representative.

Thirty years before, that hall had resounded with the congratulations of the burgesses, when the victory of Culloden had sealed the fate of the Stuarts, and fixed firmly on the British throne that Hanoverian dynasty which they were soon to shake off, and seventeen years before, some of the members then present had raised the voice of thanksgiving when Wolfe, on the Heights of Abraham, had crushed the power of France whose aid they were shortly to invoke.

How different was the prospect before them! The scepter of British rule was now to be broken, and forever. It was an august body,—men of noble stature, dignified mien and bearing; there were 128 in all. Their courage, their intelligence, their patriotism, and their physical capacity to endure hardships, were calculated to inspire the people with resolution to prosecute the great contest to which they were committed; for on the 15th day of May, after long and solemn deliberation in committee of the whole, the two resolutions which were from every point of view the most important ever presented for the consideration of a public body, as they constitute the first declaration of independence, were reported to the house and unanimously adopted.

The subsequent history of the first resolution (Edmund Randolph in his address at the funeral of Edmund Pendleton, stated that the resolution instructing the delegates in congress to declare for independence, was drawn by Pendleton, was offered in congress by Nelson and was advocated on the floor by Patrick Henry), which instructed the delegates of Virginia in congress to propose independence, is known to all.

The declaration of the 4th of July followed in due time, and it has ever been the glory of Virginia that in a contest
sustained with equal zeal by the men of all the colonies, she was the first to instruct her delegates to declare independence.

When the time for calling the convention to order arrived, Richard Bland arose to address the house. His gray hairs which were to him truly a crown of honor, his tall and manly form slightly bowed with the weight of years, his distinguished position as a leader and member of the house of burgesses for nearly a third of a century, and his brilliant reputation as the ablest writer of the colony, might well make an impression even on that assemblage. He proposed the name of Pendleton; Archibald Cary seconded it, and here, as throughout a life protracted far beyond the limit of the Psalmist, and spent to its latest hour in the public service, the fortunate star of Edmund Pendleton prevailed, and he was elected speaker. Nor could the honor have been more wisely conferred. As a parliamentarian he had no equal in the house; a superior, nowhere. He had been a leading member of the house of burgesses for five and twenty years, was familiar with all its forms, and was admirably skilled in the dispatch of business, and as an intellectual and accomplished speaker, he imparted dignity to the chair. Nor were his physical qualities at all inferior to his intellectual. He was fully six feet in height, and was in the vigor of life, having reached his 55th year, and his face was still so comely as to have won for its possessor the reputation of being the handsomest man in the colony, and his noble form was yet unbent by the fearful accident which in less than a year was to consign him to crutches for life. Lithe and graceful in all his movements, his manners were polished by the intercourse of a quarter of a century with the most refined circles of the metropolis and of the colony, his voice clear and ringing so that its lowest note was heard distinctly throughout the hall, and his self-possession so supreme as to sustain him in the fiercest collision of debate as if in a state of repose. Jefferson says of him in his "Memoirs," Vol. I, page 30: "Taken all in all, he was the ablest man in debate I have ever met with," and George Bancroft, in his eulogy of Lincoln before congress, speaks of Jefferson, Pendleton and
Patrick Henry, as the three greatest Virginians of their day. He was born in 1721 in the county of Caroline, and was descended from Phillip Pendleton, who came to Virginia in 1674. His father was Henry Pendleton, born 1683; his mother, Mary Taylor. In his 14th year, his father having died before his birth, he was bound as apprentice to Colonel Benjamin Robinson, clerk of Caroline county. Before he came of age he married Bettie Roy, a young lady of great beauty who died in less than two years. In his 24th year he married for his second wife, Sarah Pollard. In 1752 he was returned a burgess from the county of Caroline, and successively elected until that body became extinct.

In the calm of old age, if indeed that calm ever came to a man who from the year 1762 to his death in 1803, a period of over half a century during which he, either in the capacity of burgess, a member of convention and speaker of the house of delegates, and of judge, was connected with the public service, he states in a still preserved record from his own pen that "when the dispute with Great Britain began, a redress of grievances, and not a revolution of government was my wish."

He was essentially the statesman of peace, but as his integrity was beyond suspicion and his abilities were held in the highest repute, he was called on, not by one party, but by both, to fill all the greatest posts of the day, the duties of which he performed with masterly skill. He was one of the committee which in 1764 prepared the memorial to the house of lords, and to the king. He was appointed in 1773, one of the committee of correspondence. He was elected to the first continental congress, and rode on horseback to Philadelphia to its meeting, with George Washington, his intimate friend. He was re-elected to the second congress, the one which adopted the Declaration of Independence, but just before its assembling he was thrown from his horse and his hip was dislocated or fractured, making it impossible to go to Philadelphia. But for this accident, his name would have been affixed to the Declaration of Independence, but his portrait hangs in Independence Hall with those other immortals whose names this country will never willingly let die.
Nothing could show more clearly the general confidence reposed in him than his unanimous election by the convention of July, 1775, as the head of the committee of safety. This body consisted of eleven members, was at intervals of the session of the convention the executive of the colony, and was always in session. Its duties were of the most delicate, of the most perplexing, and of the most responsible kind. Its difficulties were increased by the fact that the colonies were in a state of war. The utmost prudence, energy and wisdom were required in its head, and these qualities Pendleton possessed in eminent degree. The highest honors of the colony were always within his reach, and the success of the arms of the colony was the success of his policy.

This remarkable man was distinguished as a lawyer. Henry Clay, in a printed letter written in 1850, gives his recollections of Judge George Withe, and Judge Edmund Pendleton, whom he describes as two of the purest men, and the two greatest lawyers of Virginia in their generation, and says Pendleton was the greater of the two.

As a debater in the house of burgesses, as the presiding officer of a deliberate assembly, and as the virtual executive of Virginia during the perilous period in which she was passing from the colony to the state, he might have been regarded as only in the beginning of his wonderful career. In his 55th year, having been engaged since his 14th year, either in the drudgery of the clerk's office, in the fatigues and privations of an extensive practice in the county courts, or in the most responsible trusts ever committed to a representative, and in the possession of an ample fortune, he might have sought retirement with becoming grace, and have left to the new generation the direction of affairs. Doubtless, had he consulted his own inclinations, he would have retired upon his well-earned fame and fortune. But Pendleton had other views of public duty and was yet to render most important service to his country, and win his most enduring, if not his most brilliant title to public regard.

Of his subsequent career in the house of delegates in which he filled the chair of speaker, as a member of the convention
of 1788 in which he presided and which ratified the constitution, and on the bench of the court of appeals in which he filled for yet a quarter of a century the highest seat, presiding with an ease and dignity rarely surpassed, with a fullness of knowledge and readiness of application, and with industry that quailed not even beneath the weight of four score years, it is not possible for me to tell you at length. Such was one of the men who in council and in the field achieved the Revolution.

Let us make the story of their lives the first lessons of the young as well as the study of the old, for never did a people owe more to their ancestors than we do to ours. A more magnificent heritage no people ever shared, and their memory should be lasting as the hills, living as the streams, and as fresh as the flowers of the land they have bequeathed to us.

HERALDRY AND ARMORY.

By Miss Elisabeth Clifford Neff.

"Coates of Armes were inuented, by our wise ancestors, to these three ends: The first was, to honour and adorne the family of him that had well deserved towards his countrye. The seconds, to make him more worthy and famous aboue the rest, which had not done merit, and thereby they might be prouoked to doe the like. The third was, to differ out the severall lignes and issues, from the noble auncestor descending; so that the eldest borne might be known from the second, and he from the third, &c."

Many writers on heraldry delight in tracing its origin from remote antiquity, but its development as a science dates from about the twelfth century. The variations in execution, observable in the needlework, painting and sculpture of the different epochs, may also be traced in heraldry, and the old and unfailing rule, that the age affects the man and the man affects the age in which he lives, is as true of the one as of the other. Heraldry, while drawing from art, has aided in its development, and should be associated with it. The
history of the two, so closely connected, may be divided into the following periods:

First period: Twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Marked by the Crusades.


Third period: Sixteenth century. The Renaissance. Period of the re-birth and of strength in art.

Fourth period: Eighteenth century. A weakening again in art. Sacrifice of spirit and boldness of design to fineness of detail and a resultant overloading which destroyed symbolic effect.

Fifth period: As yet undeveloped. From the interest manifested in art, it may be expected that the twentieth century will be marked by a definite and wholesome development, as the result of careful study of the vacillations of the past and of America’s influence in freshness of thought and action.

Coats-of-arms were, at first, associated only with kings and the devices were simple. A single charge or design on the escutcheon of a family indicates that they early had the right to bear coat-armor. The crowding of a shield with devices has been attributed to the necessity of clearly indicating the distinction between different families at a time when many were allowed to assume coats-of-arms. This condition may have had some bearing, but the leading influence determining such points will be found in the art of the times. The fineness of execution and attention to minute details, that followed with the War of the Roses, detracted from the force and simplicity of design.

Knights, when caparisoned for the tournament, assumed marks of distinction in the form of armorial designs, usually borne upon their shields. The Crusades inspired not only a spirit of chivalry and daring, but fostered and shaped the heraldry of that period. The use of the cross which is so prominent a charge in heraldry resulted from a desire of the people to recover the holy sepulcher. It is stated that when engaging in that “holy war” the English bore a white cross.
"on the right shoulder of their surtouts." The French wore a red one, the Flemings a Greek cross and those from the "Roman states two keys in Saltire." The knight bore his shield without device, until such time as his valor and courage proved him worthy of distinction. At the time of the Crusades, when the church was powerful, "the soldier, of whatever rank, who, fighting under the banner of the cross, slew an infidel, was declared noble, (this deed is specially mentioned in the Boke of St. Albans as qualifying a person to bear cote armire), and as such was permitted to assume whatever device his fancy might dictate, as a memento of the gallant exploit." If, as sometimes happened, the arms chosen belonged to some one else, the matter was submitted to arbitration and, if that failed, a single combat decided the question. Strength was deemed innocence and weakness, guilt. A knight was also permitted to assume the arms of his vanquished foes. No wonder that England found it necessary to establish the "Visitations," which are so valuable in their records regarding families entitled to bear arms, and to organize a college of heraldry to guide and control this singular development.

AUGUST IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By Mary Shelley Pechin.

"Where wrongs are pressed because it is believed that they will be borne resistance becomes morality."

August 1. General Howe sailed eastward. Washington wrote to Putnam that unless every exertion is made "the happiest consequences will be for the enemy," 1776. Battle of Green Springs, South Carolina, 1780.


August 3. Chevalier de la Luzerne, the French minister, is received with enthusiasm in Boston, 1779.
**August 4.** Washington begged that both officers and men “will cease the wicked and foolish habit of profane cursing and swearing,” adding, “it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it,” 1776. Colonel Isaac Hayne hanged in Charleston by the British, 1781.

**August 5.** Washington established his headquarters at Newburg. “Even if the nation and parliament,” said he, “are really in earnest to obtain peace with America, it will be wisdom in us to meet them with caution and circumspection, and by all means to keep our arms firm in our hands,” 1783.

**August 6.** Battle of Oriskany, New York. General Herkimer killed. Both parties claim the victory, 1777. Sieur Gerard, the French minister, presented to congress, 1778. Andrew Jackson began his military career, at the defeat of the British at Hanging Rock, South Carolina, 1780.

**August 7.** Washington wrote to Putnam to be on the alert and to collect his forces at Peekskill. Putnam hung a British officer as a spy, 1777.

**August 8.** Washington wrote to congress of the great necessity for more troops, 1776.

**August 9.** Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, called on the people to “March on! Play the man for God and the cities of our God,” 1776. Trumbull was one of the leading spirits of the Revolution, a patriot of the primitive New England stamp, whose religion sanctified his patriotism.

**August 10.** The French and British fleets manoeuvered off Newport without any actual battle taking place, 1778.

**August 11.** Burgoyne marched to seize Bennington, Vermont, 1777. Colonel Brodhead left Pittsburg with a force of six hundred for a raid into the Indian country, 1779.

**August 12.** Arnold offered to go to the aid of Fort Schuyler, 1777. He was greatly exasperated, having just learned that congress had decided the question of rank against him; but he was of a combustible character and glad of the opportunity for an exploit like the relief of Fort Schuyler.

**August 13.** Cornwallis took command at Camden, South Carolina, 1780.
August 14. Seth Warner and his men marched all night in a drenching rain to reach Stark’s camp, 1777.

August 15. Battle of the Ford of Wateree, South Carolina, 1780.

August 16. Battle of Bennington, Vermont, 1777. When General Stark saw the enemy, he exclaimed, “Now, my men! There are the red coats. Before night they must be ours, or Molly Stark is a widow.”

"Now Stark has come to Bennington, to lead us in the fray, We’ll win this fight for truth and right before the day be done, Or Molly Stark’s a widow at the setting of the sun.”

—Old Ballad.

August 17. Burgoyne heard that Colonel Baum had surrendered, 1777.

August 18. Battle of Fishing Creek, South Carolina, 1780.


August 20. Count d’Estaing brought his squadron into Narragansett Bay, 1778. This gallant and brave officer was devoted to the American cause.

August 21. The Americans made a raid from New Jersey to Staten Island, 1777.

August 22. British landed on Long Island, 1776. British raised the siege of Fort Schuyler, New York, 1777. It is claimed that the “Stars and Stripes” first saw actual service at Fort Schuyler. The red was strips from a woman’s petticoat; the white, pieces of shirts; the blue, a part of Peter Gansevoort’s military cloak. Sullivan began his victorious march into the Indian country, 1779.


August 24. Washington led his troops, decorated with green sprigs, through Philadelphia to encourage the friends and dishearten the enemy, 1777.

August 25. British landed at Elk river, Maryland, 1777.


August 27. Battle of Long Island, 1776. Bancroft writes, “This day so full of sorrow for the Americans shed little glory
on the British arms. Putnam sent the flower of the American army to death."

**August 28.** D'Estaing's fleet arrived in Boston, 1778.

**August 29.** Americans retreated from Long Island, 1776. Battle between Sullivan and the British at Quaker Hill, Rhode Island; Sullivan retreated, 1778. The Americans defeated fifteen hundred tories and Indians under Sir John Johnson at Elmira, New York, 1779.

**August 30.** Schuyler invaded Canada, 1775.

**August 31.** Washington, Rochambeau and Chastellux were received in Philadelphia with public rejoicing, 1781.

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**THE ROMANCE OF THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.**

*By Miss Bertha Palmer Atwood.*

"One hundred seven and twenty years
Leave few things still unchanged,
One pride remains to us the same:
In all the towns now ranged
Along the blue Connecticut,
You'll find no sweeter faces,
No fairer forms, no lovelier girls,
Search every hill and dale,—
Than those whose great-great-grandmamas
Once went to school to Hale.

Of all that bright and happy group,
From Hallowe'en 'till May
Gathered within the low, red house,
Where we are met to-day,
Time spares but two to our fond gaze.
One is the Patriot Teacher,
And one whose girlish beauty
Still lives in old wives' tale,
My fair, young, great-great-grandmama,
Who went to school to Hale.

Her eyes were like the summer skies
Reflected in our rills,
Her hair was like the golden-rod
Which blossoms on our hills,
Her cheeks were like the wild rose
Beneath the school house window,
Her waist as graceful as the sway.
Of white birch, bending frail,
My sweet, young, great-great-grandmama,
Who went to school to Hale.

And do you think they never strayed
Along the lover's way,
Beside the blue Connecticut,
Where we are met to-day?
That her eyes never drooped for him,
His tones for her grow tender,
Or that she saw him march away
Without a woman's wail,—
My loving, great-great-grandmama,
Who went to school to Hale?

And when the tale of cruelty,
From old Manhattan's plains,
Was blown along our river,
And whispered in our lanes,
I ask not if the same breeze
Bore that sad September's fever;
I only know her eyes were dim,
I know her lips were pale,
My sad, young, great-great-grandmama,
Who went to school to Hale.

For though she lived, and though she wed,
And bore a mother's sway,
Her laugh was never heard again,
Where we are met to-day.
While tender pride the hero claims,
We'll spare one sigh for her,
Whose heart, abloom in June's sweet breeze,
Bowed 'neath September's gale,
My broken-hearted grandmama,
Who went to school to Hale.”

DEDICATION OF TABLET STONE TO MEMORY OF SARAH BRADLEE FULTON.

By Charles H. Loomis.

'Tis not alone on printed page
We trace the teachings of the years;
The charts of Life are limitless
Truth everywhere appears.
Hung in the matchless blue above
   The stars their message sing;
And notes of wondrous melody
   Through field and forest ring.
Stamped on the grasses and the sand
   Are stories deep and strange;
The legends of the sea we prize,
   We watch the seasons change.
Books tell us much, but in the heart
   Unwritten lore we keep,
And knowledge creeps into the mind
   As dreams into our sleep.
We hold him wise who ever strives
   To glean the best of wisdom's store;
And from the tasks by others wrought
   Himself to do the more.

In every age heroic lives
   Have answered duty's call;
When notes from Freedom's trumpets
   Have sounded error's fall,
On tented field, and weary march,
   Mid clash of arms, and battle's din,
Men fought their way to liberty,
   For truth and right must win.
When this fair land was thus redeemed
   And Peace her white wings spread,
With loud acclaim, our fathers hailed
   The spangled flag o'erhead.
Forgotten are the sounds of strife,
   Again in love, heart answers heart.
America! the freeman's land
   A mighty nation art.

Yet not alone by men reclaimed,
   Brave women too achieved their part,
With courage, love and loyalty
   They bore war's cruel smart.
We turn no printed page to-day
   Their gracious deeds to magnify,
   Within our hearts their memories rest,
   Their influence cannot die.
We raise this modest tablet stone
Our sister’s name and fame to keep;
The impress of her noble life
Ends not with dreamless sleep.
May we be wise and ever prize
The lessons taught us here,
That freedom comes by sacrifice
And duty knows no fear.

ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY

THE DAYTON FAMILY.

The Dayton family are English and the name a Bedfordshire name. Ralph Dayton removed from Boston to New Haven in 1639, thence to South Hampton, Long Island. He remained there ten years. In 1650, about the time of colonizing East Hampton, Long Island, he removed to that place. In June, 1656, he married the widow of James Hinds, of Southold, Long Island. He died in 1658, leaving two sons, Robert and Samuel. In the town records of South Hampton, we find this paragraph:

"Sept. 22d, 1658. At a quarter court, the will of the late deceased, Ralf Dayton was brought into the court, and approved of by the magistrates, and the £10 that Robert Dayton owed to his father, he hath put it into the estate."

Robert, son of Ralph Dayton was born in 1628; died April 16, 1712. He married Elizabeth Woodruff and had Eliza, Samuel and Beriah born 1674.

Samuel, son of Robert was born in 1665; died January 30, 1746. He married Dorothy Miller and had Robert born 1692, Daniel, Joanna, Nathan born 1699, Jonathan born 1700, baptized 1701, Samuel, baptized 1707, and Elizabeth.

Jonathan, son of Samuel was born 1700; died October 4, 1776. By his first wife Mary, he had Mary, Samuel, Warren and Dr. Jonathan. By his second wife Patience, he had Elias born May 1, 1737, Robert, Daniel and Sarah.

Jonathan Dayton settled at Elizabethport, about the year
1720, and was the founder of a family of much distinction in the state. His son, Elias Dayton, was a general in the Revolutionary war, and the son of General Elias Dayton, Jonathan Dayton, was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was speaker of the house of representatives under that constitution and a member of the senate. At a meeting of the freeholders of Elizabethtown in Essex County, in the province of New Jersey, on Tuesday the first day of December, 1774, the committee of correspondence for the County of Essex, appointed among others Jonathan Dayton, Sr., and his son Elias Dayton, to serve on that committee. Jonathan Dayton, Sr., died suddenly in his chair, October 4, 1776, one of the most venerated citizens of the town. Jonathan Dayton and his wives, Mary and Patience, are buried in St. John’s churchyard at Elizabeth, New Jersey. The tombstones are engraved:

“As the Tree falls so it lies.”
Sacred to the memory of
MR. JONATHAN DAYTON,
who departed this life in the
76th year of his age.

Here lyes ye body of Mary
wife of Jonathan Dayton
Dec. March ye 18th, 1734,
in ye 33d year of her age.

Here lyes ye body of Patience
wife of Jonathan Dayton.
in ye 34th year of her age.

General Elias Dayton was born in Elizabethtown, May 1st, 1737. He was the son of Jonathan, Sr. The commission to Elias Dayton to be a lieutenant of the company of New Jersey troops in Colonel Peter Schuyler’s regiment was signed by Governor Bernard, March 19, 1759. He was made captain March 29, 1760, serving with the British troops in the French war on the frontiers. In 1764 he conducted a successful expedition against the Indians near Detroit, of
which he has left a journal commencing with April 30th and ending with September 15, 1764.

He took an active and patriotic part in the measures that led to the Declaration of Independence.

As colonel of militia he had command of the E. T. volunteers, who captured, January 23d, 1776, the ship "Blue Mountain Valley." February 9th, 1776, he was commissioned colonel of the Third New Jersey regiment of regulars, and took part with his regiment in the defense of Ticonderoga.

On the resignation of General Maxwell, July 20th, 1780, he was put in command of the New Jersey regiment. He took part in the affairs of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown, and accompanied General Sullivan in 1779, on his western expedition. He was commissioned as a brigadier-general, January 8th, 1783, and June 5th, 1793, as a major-general of the second division of New Jersey militia.

In 1779 he was chosen a member of congress, and declined, but was a delegate in 1787-8. He was for several years a member of the New Jersey legislature. He would have been appointed to the United States constitutional convention in 1787, but declined in favor of his son Jonathan, Jr. He was frequently appointed to office in his native town. He was member and president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church for many years, a member of the corporation, and from 1796 to 1805, with the exception of a single year, mayor of the borough. He was the first president of the Cincinnati of New Jersey. In person and bearing, he strongly resembled General Washington. He died suddenly of gout in the stomach. A funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. John McDowell, from Joshua, xxxiii: 14. "And behold this day, I am going the way of all the earth."

"The assemblage of citizens was more numerous than we ever knew on the like occasions in this town. Military honors were performed. The whole proceedings were marked with uncommon solemnity and evinced the unfeigned affliction felt by all classes of citizens."

"In this solemn dispensation of providence, we behold the
uncertainty of sublunary things, a fellow mortal in health in the evening, and a corpse before the next rising sun.”

Sarah Dayton, my great-grandmother, was the sister of the above mentioned General Elias Dayton. She married an Ayres, who served in the Revolutionary war, and who was either massacred by the Indians, or killed in battle. His wife, while seeking to discover his fate, was stricken with fever and died. They left among other children a daughter, Lucy Ayres, who married John Moore. Their child was my father, John Phoenix Moore, born December 22nd, 1799; died August 27th, 1881.

He was a worthy descendant of his great-grandfather, Jonathan Dayton.

HANNAH M. BOURON,
Mohegan Chapter.

The Dayton Chapter, Dayton, Ohio, is named after Brigadier-General Elias Dayton and his son Captain Jonathan Dayton, soldiers and statesmen.—Ed.

MRS. LAURA ELVIRA MOORE ROBERTS.

The Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont, is the proud possessor of one “real daughter,” Mrs. Laura Roberts, a typical woman of earlier days made world famous by Mary Wilkins in her New England stories.

A small party accompanied by our state regent drove some thirteen miles to call upon Mrs. Roberts and take her picture. She lives with her daughter, in a pretty old-fashioned farm house, back from the road and high up on a hill side. We found the dear old lady, notwithstanding her eighty-seven years, knitting. The room into which we were ushered was indeed a fit setting for this woman of Revolutionary times. The old furniture, mirrors, blue and white counterpane, the tall clock in the corner carried us back to earlier days. The reminiscences which Mrs. Roberts interestingly gave of Revolutionary times, and of the way her father and mother, con-
ielding that the old form of punishment was too severe, hid the stocks and caused the whole neighborhood a lively hunt, made us indeed realize that our “real daughter” is a living link between the past and present.

Mrs. Roberts’ father, Rufus Moore, came from Bolton, Massachusetts, and settled in Putney, Vermont, in 1769. He married Betsey Moore, of the same name but no relation, who bore him eight children. Mrs. Roberts was the youngest of this family.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war Rufus Moore started in company with several others for Boston, but arrived too late to take part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was appointed one of the minute men and was in active service ten months. He died March 27, 1838.

ESTHER J. PRATT.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

Twenty-three orderly books of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, kept by William Torry, adjutant, are in the possession of a descendant, Benjamin F. Torrey, treasurer of the Boston and Providence R. R. Through his courtesy we are able to give the hitherto unpublished roster of the regiment, as follows:

THE THIRD ORDERLY BOOK OF COL. BAILEY'S SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL BOOK.

March 1, 1779.

Wm. Torrey, Lieutenant and Adjutant 2nd Massachusetts Regiment.

Roll of Colonel Bailey’s Company as mustered for March, 1779:

John Bailey, Esq., Colonel and Captain.
Rothens Mitchell, Ensign.
Henry Nelson, Quartermaster Sergeant.
William Burr, Sergeant.
Silas Phillips, Sergeant.
Simeon Hayward, Corporal.
John Tupper, Corporal.

Abner Hayward, Captain, Lieutenant.
Jonathan Fanum, Sergeant Major.
Jacob Leonard, Fife Major.
James Davis, Sergeant.
Theodore Sprague, Sergeant.
Japhet Keith, Corporal.
William Forbes, Drummer.

Privates:

Caleb Briggs, James Cahoon, Nathan Conant, John Dennis, William Dessilvia, Moses Downing, Jonah Drake, Ebenezer Elms, John Fann, Joseph Green, Ezra Gustan, Abraham Hayward, Henry Hayward, Andrew Hill, Josiah King, Benjamin Kingman, Abner Lazdell, Phineas Manning, Benjamin Morry, John Parker, Hugh Paul, Asa

Lieutenant-Colonel Bedlow’s Company.

Amos Harden, Sergeant. William Latham, Sergeant.
Watson Robinson, Sergeant. Caleb Hayward, Corporal.
Caleb Hayward, Corporal. Euphas Mitchell, Drummer.

Privates:


Major Andrew Peter’s Company.

James Davis, Sergeant. Ithamer Johnson, Sergeant.
Hezekiah Tuttle, Sergeant. Jeremiah Collins, Corporal.
David Legg, Corporal. John Mills, Corporal.
John Sturtevant, Drummer. Jacob Loomis, Fifer.

Privates:


Roll of Captain Maxwell’s Company.

Solomon Pierce, Sergeant. Samuel Shattuck, Sergeant.
Eliphal Cutting, Corporal.  Abel Foster, Corporal.
Paul Thayer, Corporal.  Joshua Conkey, Drummer.
Robert Conkey, Fifer.

Privates:

Roll of Captain Darby's Company.
Jona Tuttle, Sergeant.  Daniel Webber, Sergeant.
William Davis, Corporal.  Caleb Frost, Corporal.
John Young, Corporal.  Obadiah Howard, Fifer.

Privates:

Roll of Captain Drew's Company.
Thomas Doten, Sergeant.  Ebenezer Eddy, Sergeant.
John Rogers, Sergeant.  Nathan Cobb, Corporal.
John Cook, Corporal.  Gideon Stetson, Corporal.
Eliphalet Fuller, Drummer.  Levi Chubbuck, Fifer.

Privates:
Prince Bailey, Peter Benner, Samuel Cole, Turner Cowing, Henry Dillingham, Daniel Garrett, William Gilbert, Abner Hall, David House, Joseph House, Richard Joel, Job Long, Barnabas Lucas,

Roll of Captain Luther Bailey's Company.

William Torrey, Lieutenant and Marlbrwy Turner, Ensign.
Adjutant. Rodger McGrath, Sergeant.
Ebenezer Brown, Sergeant. Daniel Lawrence, Corporal.
Ephraim Waterman, Corporal.

Privates:

Captain George Dunham's Company.

Samuel Eldred, 1st Lieutenant Silas Morton, 2d Lieutenant.
Rodger Magrath, Sergeant. David Morton, Sergeant.
Consider Fuller, Corporal. George Lemote, Corporal.
Ephraim Pratt, Corporal. Ferdinand Hall, Drummer.
John Patte, Fifer.

Privates:

SAMUEL BRADLEY, born in Haverill, Massachusetts, May 24, 1764; married Abbie Pike, daughter of Major Robert Pike, and removed to New Sharon, Maine, where he died in 1851.

WINGATE BRADLEY, born at Haverill, Massachusetts, June 12, 1761; died in Philadelphia in 1789.

SAMUEL and WINGATE BRADLEY were brothers. They enlisted in Captain Micajah Gleason's company, Colonel John Nixon's regiment, April 23, 1775, and served subsequently in Titcomb's, Gage's and Wade's regiment. They were discharged from the army October, 1780. Samuel Bradley was a pensioner.
The following account of services and imprisonment is from the family Bible and was written by Samuel Bradley, the Revolutionary patriot above mentioned, in 1849, two years before his death. His granddaughter, Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes, General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, remembers him perfectly.

"We left the army and went to sea in the ship 'Buccaneer,' 20 guns, belonging to John and Andrew Corbett, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and commanded by Hoisted or Halsted Hacher, of Providence, Rhode Island. Took several prizes, went to France, Rochelle and L'Orient; sold one prize in France and one in Beverly. Captain Stevenson, of Newburyport, bought one prize and made a privateer of it, called the 'Lord Starling' (Sterling). My cousin, Wingate Newman, of Newburyport, was captain; Paul Stevens, first lieutenant, and my brother, Wingate Bradley, 2nd lieutenant; took one prize. The next cruise Paul Stevens was captain; Wingate Bradley, 1st lieutenant. We were taken prisoners by the brig 'Pallas' and carried into Newfoundland Island at St. Johns, put on board the guard ship called the 'Protest,' about 400 men, and redeemed at the close of the war by being landed at Salem and Beverly harbor, November, 1782."

RESIDENTS of Martha's Vineyard, reputed to have died in the prison ships in New York during the Revolutionary war:

FERGUSON, ABRAHAM, son of John and Hannah (Chase) Ferguson.

HUXFORD, SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Esther (Haines) Huxford.

ALLEN, ANTHONY, son of Captain James Allen; born October 30, 1744. "Ded in captivity in New York, 29 June, 1777, in his 32d year" (gravestone).—From CHARLES E. BANKS, New York.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE REGENT OF KANSAS.

Madam President, and Members of the Ninth Continental Congress: With pleasure and satisfaction I report the zealous work of the four earnest chapters of Kansas. Our first state conference last fall, at Topeka, gave an impetus to our flagging energy, which had remained in statu quo for sometime. But the subject of the “Louisiana Purchase,” with its historic suggestions, being brought before us, showing sacred ground in our own locality, with work waiting at our very doors, has stirred us to signalize ourselves to posterity by commemorating the services of our pioneers in this great central state of our Union.

The Topeka Chapter is federated with the city clubs and works untiringly for the betterment of its community.

The Eunice Sterling Chapter, of Wichita, has stimulated interest in American history in the schools by giving prizes for the best historical essays. The commissioners of the city park have given the chapter a plot to adorn with floral letters, “D. A. R.,” and above it floats “Old Glory,” and the society emblem, a pennon, from the tall flagstaff.

The Betty Washington Chapter, of Lawrence, has established a beautiful memorial service to its organizer and first regent, Miss Mary Robinson. On the recurrence of her birthday each spring the chapter covers her resting place in Oak Hill cemetery with flowers, thereby showing its love for her who has gone before.

The General Edward Hand Chapter, at Ottawa, is happy over its charter this year, and is an earnest body of growing daughters. Many precious Revolutionary relics are in their possession. All the chapters enjoy social functions. Our several members-at-large, come from chapters in the New England states, and they hope to organize more chapters soon.
We are an integral part of our sister societies and one in thought with them, though so remote in distance.

Respectfully,

KATHARINE STERLING LEWIS,
State Regent, Kansas.

Nathan Hale Day at East Haddam, Connecticut.—East Haddam, the little village on the bank of the blue Connecticut river, has lately become a spot of note, owing to the fact that here Nathan Hale, the brave young hero of the Revolution, began his career as a teacher. A spot in the village, endowed with great natural beauty, was given by Mr. William R. Goodspeed, a resident, for the permanent location of the little building in which the young man laid the foundation of honor and patriotism in the youth committed to his care in the winter of 1773-4. The building originally stood at the junction of the cross-roads. When no longer needed as a school-house, it was removed, in 1799, farther into the village. Here it stood till 1899 when it became necessary to move it again, as it was on church property and the vestry voted to tear it down that the ground in front of the church might be properly beautified.

During the recent commemorative celebration, June 6, 1900, a bronze bust of Nathan Hale, was placed on the original site. It was unveiled by Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, of New York City, a descendant of Nathan Hale's brother.

Knowing that Mr. Richard Henry Greene, of New York City, had always been interested in East Haddam, the home of his ancestors, Judge Attwood, a resident of the town, notified him of the intended demolition of the building. Whereupon Mr. Greene took immediate steps for its rescue. He transplanted this frail structure (over 175 years old) to its new position, on an elevation forty feet higher than the old and at quite a distance from the spot where it had stood for one hundred years. This was no easy task. Providence shielded the treasured building, and at last it was placed on the stone foundation prepared to receive it. The partitions, that had been put up, when it was used as a dwelling, were re-
moved; thus making it again a single room. It was ceiled with yellow pine and a door, that had been boarded up, was opened to restore it to its original appearance. It was now ready for its outside garb of dark red paint, matched from bits remaining of old clapboards.

After a year of faithful work, the “Sons of the Revolution” came to Mr. Greene’s assistance. They collected funds to meet the expenses. Patriotic “Daughters,” “Mayflower Descendants,” and personal friends sent contributions. To-day the school-house stands in new beauty, peaceful after all its wanderings. It is on a high bluff overlooking the river on one side and the quiet cemetery on the other where repose the dust of many brave Revolutionary heroes who gave their lives for their country. Beneath lies the village, with the
present school-house and the beautiful Episcopal Church covered with shining ivy. A scene of rest and quiet! A place fit for us to pause and reflect on the life of the martyred youth, who at twenty-one years of age, could stand in the face of death and say: "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country." We almost feel the "drum beat and heart beat" of this young hero, who with "slow tread and still tread" amid "sharp clang and steel clang" marched to his doom.

"In the long night and still night
He kneels upon the sod,
And the brutal guards withhold
E'n the solemn word of God."

Here, with sorrow in our hearts for the sadness of his life, and joy that his memory is thus honored, on June 6, 1900, the anniversary of his birth, a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in this memorial building. The Sons of the Revolution of the state of Connecticut, the present owners, having adopted it as their headquarters, have tendered the use of it to the new chapter for their meetings.

How came I to be present at this event in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution? Five years ago I was resting in this quiet town, and became interested in the little school-house, which has since become noted as a relic of Revolutionary days. I said to some who bore the blood of those stirring times, "Why not form a chapter, name it for Nathan Hale and hold your meetings in the school-house?" Mr. Greene offered to have it restored to its original appearance. The idea pleased the ladies, but they were not yet ready to embark in the enterprise. Again and again I have talked of it and left the mothers and maidens to think it over, while I worked in other directions. Recent interest in the martyr spy brought up the matter and after patient waiting the spirit of patriotism has prevailed. At the close of the Hale memorial day, June 6, 1900, it was announced that a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution would be organized in the newly-dedicated building. Mrs. George B. Newcomb, registrar of Connecticut, took charge of affairs,
in the absence of Mrs. Kinney, the state regent. Seated in an old rush-bottomed chair which had stood in an Norwich home where Hale had stayed, facing a tall old clock, taken from the garret of the Captain Greene homestead where Hale was domiciled in the winter of 1773-4, Mrs. Newcomb read the telegram from the national board at Washington, authorizing the formation of the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, of East Hadden, Connecticut. Officers were elected and instructions given and then we turned from the little school-house with the beautiful sunset upon it, and "Old Glory" waving over it in unison with the buff and blue of the flag of the "Sons." The bright red coats and yellow buckskin breeches of "Governor's Fort Guards," the brilliant uniforms of the staff of the commanding general of the militia and of the staff of Governor Lounsberry, surrounded by a setting of nature's green and June blossoms, added to the blue of the sky and river, made a color scene long to be remembered. The music of Colt's band of Hartford, and the rattle of the Modus drum corps in their continental dress, added to the occasion.

Many "Sons" and "Daughters" were present to commemorate the hero's birthday. Among them were: Mrs. Holcomb, regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter; Mrs. Wood, regent of the Simsbury Chapter; Mrs. Bulkely, wife of the ex-governor; Mrs. Benjamin Nesmith, and Mrs. Peck, of the Ruth Hart Chapter. Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, Miss S. Elizabeth Greene, Miss Edna Greene and Miss Julia Vaille, all of New York City, were present. Miss S. E. Greene, Miss Edna Greene, and Miss Bertha Attwood are descendants of pupils of Nathan Hale. Miss Attwood prepared a poem for the celebration on "My Sweet. Young, Great-great-grandmama, Who Went to School to Hale." We congratulate the new chapter and feel that they are destined for a useful life.—GERTRUDE MUNSON GREENE.

**Conference of New Jersey Regents.**—The usual spring meeting of the chapter regents was called by the state regent on May 29th, at Somerville. A proposal to purchase the old barracks at Trenton, New Jersey, was introduced by Mrs.
S. Duncan Oliphant, regent of the Oliphant Chapter. These barracks were built of stone in 1758, and before and during the Revolutionary war were occupied by various bodies of troops, English dragoons, German yagers, even by a regiment of Highlanders, whose peculiar dress excited much interest among the townspeople. After the battle of Trenton our own militia were quartered there. It is now used as an old ladies' home and the owners wish to dispose of it. Like many other historic places it will soon be gone, if not restored and cared for by some patriotic society. What more fitting work can we do? The Rocky Hill Association have shown what they can do by preserving the “Berrien House,” where Washington wrote his farewell address and the historic “Wallace House” which was Washington's headquarters in 1778 and 1779. Both would have vanished from the face of the earth but for persistent, hard work. So, too, we propose to keep the “Old Barracks,” each regent pledging her chapter's aid. Mrs. Jamison and Mrs. Jenkinson presented the subject of helping the widows and orphans of the officers of the army and navy. A petition was sent to the national board asking them to take such action as they deem wise, without special legislation, for their immediate relief. The Palisades is our birthright and we wish to use our influence for its preservation. Other subjects were discussed, after which the state regent entertained the regents with "a Martha Washington tea" on the lawn under the spreading branches of the grand old trees.—E. E. B.

The New York State Conference of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held May 8th, at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, the convention being entertained by the Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn.

The morning session began at 10.30, and the receiving party included Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and president of the New York Society of Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. Daniel Manning, president-general of the National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Eugenie Washington, grandniece of George Washington, and one of the three founders of the society; Miss Desha, also a founder, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the third founder of the society; Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, vice-president of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, Mrs. Timothy Woodruff, Mrs. Samuel B. Duryea, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, regent of the Fort Greene Chapter; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, and Mrs. S. V. White, founder of the Fort Greene Chapter.

The business of the morning was preceded by an organ prelude, "Pilgrim's Chorus," rendered by Mrs. G. Waring Stebbins, and "America," by the chapter choral club and audience. After the prayer a cordial address of welcome was made by Mrs. Terry, and Mrs. Helen Lyman Sylvester, regent of the Monroe Chapter, responded. Mrs. Samuel Verplanck presided and introduced Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. Manning, to whom the assembly extended a rising greeting, said in the course of her remarks:

The Fort Greene Chapter—in its name emphasizes the characteristics, courage, strength, steadfastness. This is the derivation of "fort"—an appropriate name for the descendants of those men whose courage and steadfastness sustained them through the trials and hardships of our Revolutionary war. Then it was only from "Maine to Georgia." But now it is from Maine to California. As a national body its work is of a national character, not bound by sections or states, but giving due honor to every name which is a landmark in the story of the development of our republic. Does not history have more real meaning when we stand on consecrated ground—consecrated by the sacrifices of noble lives? And will not the lesson to be learned be made more clear by this touch with the past—the legend cut in marble and stone, made living by the associations that linger around a hallowed spot?

Our society has grown in ten years from a small beginning to thirty thousand. We should have a permanent hall and home as an outward and substantial evidence of the existence and activity of this society. Every member should give a brick or stone or a column to this structure in memory of those who fought for liberty and independence—the beacon lights to mankind in every century, without which art, literature, science and civilization are without a home. Let us all join together for this object and let New York, true to her traditions, be behind none in her promptness of response and generosity.
The address was received with frequent applause. All present were unanimous in their desire to establish a fund to defray the expenses incidental to collecting and preserving the various lines of patriotic work to be carried on throughout the state. Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea was the unanimous choice as chairman of the utility fund committee. The roll-call of chapters represented was then read, and three minute reports received from all chapters. After singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock, and a luncheon was served by the Fort Greene Chapter.

The New York state portion of the society numbers five thousand members. After the program the national officers who had been seated on the platform, were invited to speak, among them being Miss Isabella Forsyth, Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mrs. Washington A. Roebling. May 9th, carriages conveyed delegates to historic spots in Prospect Park, and from there to visit the tomb of the prison ship martyrs in Fort Greene Park.

Mary Fuller Percival Chapter (Van Buren, Arkansas).—On the borders of the Indian Territory we have organized a chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution and named it the Mary Fuller Percival Chapter in honor of the ancestor of one of the members, Mrs. Eudora E. Knox. We organized it with seventeen members. Our officers are: Mrs. Mattie Knox Haymen, regent; Mrs. Henry Carter Johnson, secretary; Mrs. D. Charlton Shibley, registrar; Miss Clara Bertha Eno, treasurer; and Mrs. Clementine Wafson Boles, historian. We have a "real daughter," Mrs. Catharine Stirman, daughter of Captain George Ro Bards. Each member is fully determined to do her part in making the influence of the patriotic spirit that imbued our ancestors felt in the community. We celebrated Washington's birthday in a manner befitting the occasion and on the 8th of May gave a brilliant reception to two hundred guests at the home of Mrs. Fannie Thomason, one of the members. It was an occasion long to be remembered.—Clementine Watson Boles, Historian.
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter (Putnam, Connecticut).—The first social event of the year occurred in June, when thirty of our members gathered in good old Pomfret at the beautiful home of Mrs. H. H. Davenport. The day was made memorable by reports of the Stamford convention, appropriate music, a scholarly paper by Miss Ellen Larned on the life of Colonel Thomas Grosvenor, an entertaining account of the largest flag, and that last half hour on the lawn where refreshments were served.

After the heated term our efficient program committee placed us on steady Revolutionary diet and the viands proved stimulating and upbuilding. Being well seasoned with spicy readings and accompanied by refreshing draughts of music, they have been very palatable. The work began with a paper on the “Condition of the Colonies in 1750,” by Miss Lizzie Clarke. A number of interesting samplers were shown at this meeting. Next came a paper on the “Expulsion of the French,” by Miss Sanger, followed by the reading of portions of Longfellow’s “Evangeline.” A comprehensive essay on the “Causes of the Revolution,” by Mrs. Nichols, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence completed our work on this period. The consideration of the Revolutionary war was presented to us in two papers, one by Mrs. Davenport and the other by Miss Brown. Credit is due the committee for this well-planned, historical work.

The 162d birthday of our hero, General Putnam was celebrated by the chapter, January 8th. The members and their guests listened to a fine literary and musical program in the Odd Fellows’ Hall. The special feature was the reading of a paper on the “Life and Services of General Putnam,” written by Mrs. Anna Sharpe Bullard, of New London. Refreshments and social intercourse rounded out a full afternoon. In September, we followed the injunction of Holy Writ to “Remember the days of old.” Accompanied by a “real daughter,” Mrs. F. M. Fox, we paid our second annual visit to our estate in Pomfret, the wolf den of Israel Putnam. We propose to take this pilgrimage annually and hereby invite all who are interested in this historic spot to join us.

Three of our younger members gave an afternoon whist in
March for the benefit of our treasury. It was one of the delightful events of the season, bringing together informally about seventy-five ladies. On the 18th of April, 1900, we gave a chicken supper in Union Hall. This was followed by the cantata of "Cinderella in Flowerland," sung by forty girls in costume. The success of the evening was due to the ability and patience of Mrs. Silas Wheelock and Miss Minnie Warner.

Our chapter was represented in the ninth continental congress by our regent, Mrs. J. B. Kent, and by Miss Florence Holt. We have been honored in the appointment of our registrar, Mrs. Medbury, to serve on the state regent's council this year.—Abbie Page Daniels, Historian.

Army and Navy Chapter (District of Columbia).—From the time of the blowing up of the "Maine" in the harbor of Havana, our work for wives, widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors has steadily increased. We gave all the money we could spare at that time for the relief of the families of those who perished in that one fearful moment, and then, realizing that war would soon be declared, we organized a sewing society to prepare clothing for the destitute ones, and a relief committee to seek out the wants of those who, in the sudden call for troops, would be left without any means of support.

Our work has extended to every fort and army post in the United States where suffering women and children were found, and now we have a Philippine branch of our relief committee, with Mrs. Crosby Miller as its chairman.

In May, 1899, we gave a dramatic musicale at the Cairo. The net proceeds were $234.29, to which, by the generosity of the Colonial Dames, $250.00 was added, so that in June, when Mrs. Chamberlin became chairman of the relief committee, our fund amounted to $500.08.

The amount of clothing distributed has been large. Since September, 1899, we have assisted sixteen families, the smallest amount given being $5.00 per month, and the largest single sum being $100.00, which was sent to the widow of an officer, who was left stranded on the Pacific coast by her
husband's death in Manila. She had three little children, and was in a delicate state of health. In this way $876.00 has been disbursed. We have assisted disabled soldiers and widows to secure their pensions, and in one instance rescued a young man, the son of a distinguished officer, by finding employment for him in one of the government departments. Over $100.00 has been realized by the sale of Mexican work made by the widow of a soldier living in Texas thus enabling her to be self-supporting. In January the chairman of our relief committee called our attention to the fact that there were widows and children of officers who were in need of assistance, and as it is a most delicate matter to assist those who have known the refinements of a cultured home, and who shrink from having their necessities known, she thought that the opening of a "Luncheon and Tea Room" or more properly a "Woman's Exchange," where those skilled in some particular branch of culinary art could bring their specialties for sale without undue publicity, and where fancy work could be sold as opportunity offered, would prove a solution of this problem. The chapter decided to make the attempt, and finding a small, suitable room on Seventeenth street near the war department, it was leased by the committee, to whom the matter had been given in charge, on the 1st of February. The interest which our work excited was so much more than we had anticipated that it became apparent that we must seek larger quarters and on March 15th we removed to No. 734 Seventeenth street, where we have commodious quarters. The chapter voted to loan $1,000.00 to our committee for the furnishing of these rooms. We aimed to give employment, as far as possible, to those persons to whom we were giving aid. Three army and one navy women were put on our pay-rolls immediately, which meant more to them than words can tell. Soon another sailor's widow, mother of four children, was given work, and her oldest son will be employed during the school vacation. Among our consignees are two daughters of a deceased army officer and one young girl whose father belonged to the naval corps. Over $200.00 has been paid in salaries, while the amount turned over to our consignees has been very large.
We hope to be able to furnish the second and third stories of our house, so that we may have a temporary home to offer to those who come here to urge the passage of their pension claims or to seek employment in the government departments. Some furniture has already been donated and we hope that more will be received. Many small donations of money have been received, as well as fancy articles which have been raffled for at our rooms.

On Friday afternoon, February 9, 1900, a benefit was given at the Empire Theatre in New York, the proceeds of which were for the relief of the families of dead or wounded soldiers, one-half to go to England for those of the British army who had died in South Africa, and the other to the New York “Herald” for those who had perished in the Spanish-American war. To our great gratification the “Herald,” learning of our work, selected our committee for the disbursement of this fund, and on February 10th a check for $3,056.88 was sent to Mrs. Chamberlin. At the request of Mrs. Frohman, the wife of the manager of the Empire Theatre, and one of the organizers of this entertainment, a check for $500.00 was immediately sent to the chairman of the Philippine branch of our relief committee, Mrs. Crosby Miller, to be distributed under the supervision of Dr. Greenleaf among the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Manila. A set of resolutions embodying the thanks of the chapter were drawn up and sent to Mr. Frohman.

Our work having increased to such an extent, a reorganization of the committee seemed necessary, and in March Mrs. George M. Sternberg was appointed chairman to relieve Mrs. Chamberlin, who continued as treasurer, while Mrs. Fred. G. McKean and Mrs. Robert Allen were appointed in place of Mrs. J. M. Parker and Miss Alice Alden, who had found it impossible to serve any longer on this committee. Our committee on literature, Mrs. Ludington, chairman, has sent thirty-two large boxes of books and magazines to Manila, Porto Rico and Cuba, beside weekly supplies of newspapers, and we have received many letters of thanks and appreciation from the officers in charge of these stations.

In November, 1899, our chapter decided to return the
many invitations, that had been given us, by an “At Home” at the house of the regent, to which were bidden the members of the national board and the officers of the other ten District chapters. It was a delightful event. On December 7th and 8th, the District chapters, under the leadership of our able state regent, gave a colonial tea and dance at Rauscher’s to raise money for the “Continental Hall Fund,” our chapter having charge of it on the evening of the 8th. Although we are the second chapter in the District in point of numbers, we raised more money than any other chapter. The net proceeds were $332.18, of which our contribution amounted to $163.50. We also gave efficient aid to the District regent during the sessions of the continental congress, in serving the luncheons at Willard’s Hall, the proceeds of which went to swell the fund for the Continental Hall.

Owing to our work occupying so much of our attention, only three historical papers have been given during the year. At our June meeting two papers of interest were read, one by Mrs. Stacy Potts on “Baron Steuben,” and one on our first commodore, “John Paul Jones,” by Mrs. Crosby Miller. Our third and last paper was a delightful one, presented by Miss Helen Chamberlin on “The Revolutionary History of Cliveden or the Chew House.”

In June our chapter voted $5.00 to the Betsy Ross Memorial Association.

Our chapter can boast, I think, of a unique record as to our membership, that no member has ever been dropped for non-payment of dues, and we have only been requested to give transfer-cards in two instances, where removal from the city and a future disassociated from the army and navy influenced these two persons in their decision to join other chapters. Our personnel remains the same year after year, thus demonstrating that once a member of the Army and Navy Chapter always a member, though the breadth of the continent, and even the ocean, separates them from us. Twenty-five names have been added to our membership roll during the year.

We mourn the loss of five of our members who have passed away from earth since November last—Mrs. S. P.
Carter, the widow of Admiral Carter, on November 1, 1899; Mrs. A. R. Hetzel, who was an honorary vice-president general of the National Society, on December 15, 1899; Miss Marie Fitch, on January 3, 1900; Mrs. Fielding Lewis, on February 23, 1900, and Mrs. H. G. Wright, the widow of General Wright, and one of our charter members, on March 11, 1900.

—Charlotte Emerson Main, Regent.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—With the fourth annual conference of the chapters of Illinois, which was held in Chicago, June 1st by invitation of the Chicago Chapter, the work of our chapter closes until autumn. The conference was attended by delegates from most of the chapters of the state.

After the reading of the minutes of the last state conference by the secretary, Mrs. Carrie Brett, of Rockford, and the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Harry De Motte, of Bloomfield, Mrs. Robert H. Miles, the regent of the Chicago chapter, gave the address of welcome and Mrs. De Motte made the response. Mrs. William A. Talcott, our beloved state regent, then read an interesting annual report. Three minute reports followed the roll-call of chapters. Music closed the morning session and a recess was taken, during which a luncheon was served to our guests. Aside from the music, which was enjoyable, the interest of the afternoon session centered in the address on "Family Pride," given by Mr. George E. Vincent, Ph. D., of the Chicago University. A reception followed and closed the program of the fourth annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the state of Illinois.

On Saturday, June 2nd, Mrs. James H. Walker gave a luncheon for our state regent, Mrs. Talcott, and visiting regents. Among others invited were Mrs. Carter Harrison, Miss Lunt, of Evanston, and Mrs. Stone, the beautiful wife of the rector of St. James Church.

The work accomplished this year by the Chicago Chapter is most satisfactory. The course of six lectures given by Professor Sparks, of the Chicago University, on "Men Who Made the Nation," has added remarkable life to our chapter and
has called out interest from hundreds of citizens eager to hear these historical subjects treated in a new, fresh manner.

The immense number of books and magazines sent to our soldiers in the Philippines has made a collection in itself, and reports from those far-away islands state that the acquiring of so much literature has hastened the establishment of a circulating library, with prospects of a permanent library building. Fifty dollars has been expended in purchasing pictures on historical subjects, and adding to the collection already made by the Daughters and presented to the public school art collection.

Our committee on historical places, monuments and relics has gathered valuable information relating to the early history of Illinois. Contrary to the impression, existing among our sisters in the East, that we have no historical events and places to commemorate, the fact remains that one of the most heroic expeditions and battles of the Revolutionary war was planned and fought in Illinois, and a member of Boston's own tea party lies buried in one of the parks of Chicago.

The Chicago Chapter continues to pay a pension to a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution who lives in our midst.

The interest of our chapter in the Continental Hall building is still active, and in addition to paying $100.00 pledged by the chapter last year, another hundred has been donated in 1900.

The officers elected at the annual meeting to serve for the year 1900-'01 are: regent, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles; vice-regent, Mrs. J. M. Coleman; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Gilbert; recording secretary, Mrs. Milspaugh; treasurer, Mrs. Lee; registrar, Miss Eliza Hosmer; historian, Mrs. John R. Wilson.—Flora Ripley Wilson, Historian.

Koussinoc Chapter (Augusta, Maine).—June 11th closed an interesting year under the able direction of the regent, Miss Helen Williams Fuller. Meetings have been held monthly. Owing to the smallness of the chapter but little outside work has been attempted, but this is a hope of the future. Original papers, music and a social half hour have made an enjoyable program for each afternoon. The papers contributed have been of especial historical and genealogical
value. The study of the life of many notable colonial women has proved inspiring. A colonial tea at the home of the regent was a pleasant social feature of the winter. The chapter has to record the death of one member, Mrs. Susan Crane Beale, the treasurer of the chapter. Several new Daughters have been added and the coming year promises to be one of increased interest and united work.—MARY C. PARTRIDGE, Historian.

Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Massachusetts).—May 26th a tablet was dedicated in the old burying ground to the memory of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton, by the chapter bearing her name. There were also present members from sister chapters, from the Medford Historical Society, citizens of the place and many descendants of Mrs. Fulton. The exercises began with the singing of the hymn, "Great God of Nations." The Rev. Henry C. De Long, pastor of the First Parish Church (Unitarian), gave the invocation. The regent, Mrs. Mary B. Loomis, made an address, concluding as follows:

"The air is full of memories, and mental pictures of long ago come before us. We are proud to-day of the life and memory of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton. As we, her daughters in spirit and members of the chapter bearing her honored name, stand in this sacred place, we cannot but feel a new inspiration to loyal duty, a deeper love for the principles of our order, and a renewed interest for its progress and work. The memory of the lives of those noble women of a hundred years ago is a legacy to every American woman, a trust to be proud of, and one to be administered in the spirit of unselfish devotion, lofty purpose and true womanhood."

Miss Sara W. Daggett, state regent, followed with a spirited address, in which she recounted the acts of Mrs. Fulton, which made it fitting for the chapter to honor and perpetuate her memory. Miss Helen T. Wild read a poem written for the occasion by Mr. Charles H. Loomis, whose wife is regent of the chapter. William Cushing Wait, great-great-grandson of the Medford heroine, dwelt particularly on the home life of Mrs. Fulton and gave some interesting items of family genealogy. After the singing of "America," the benediction was given by the Rev. Millard F. Johnson, pastor of the First Baptist Church. The guests then assembled in the rooms of the Medford Historical Society, whose building is
memorable as the birthplace of Lydia Maria Child. Here a pleasant hour was passed and light refreshments were served. The tablet was the door-stone of the house on Fulton street, where Mrs. Fulton lived for fifty years, which Washington crossed when he called upon her on his last visit to New England, and over which she was borne to her last resting place in the Wait tomb, before which it now stands. It is supported by a base and back of cobble stones, taken from her home lot and bears this inscription:

The tablet was encircled with a wreath of laurel tied with the colors of our order. In anticipation of Memorial day, the chapter had decorated the graves of the Revolutionary patriots with laurel wreaths and flags. This has been the pleasant duty of the chapter for several years.

The widow of a grandson of Mrs. Fulton, ninety-five years of age, at whose wedding Mrs. Fulton was present, attended
the exercises with two daughters, who are members of the chapter. Two sisters from another family, descendants also, are members.

Sarah Bradlee-Fulton was a member of the Bradlee family, of Boston, and her brothers took part in the Boston tea party.

Since its organization, the chapter has been anxious to honor the woman whose name it bears, and in the erection of the two tablets, one on the site of her early home in the center of the city, feels that it has accomplished one line of its work.

The chapter is now planning for an entertainment, the proceeds of which will be devoted to other patriotic work.—ELIZA M. GILL, Historian.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—Flag day, June 14th, was appropriately observed in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, the audience being largely composed of members of various patriotic societies. It was the chapter's second birthday. Miss Marion H. Brazier, the founder and regent, presided, calling attention in her opening remarks to the fact that 123 years ago the United States Congress accepted and adopted the flag made by Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, and first carried on the sea by Captain Paul Jones. The Rev. Edward A. Horton, the chapter chaplain (who served in the navy in '61), invoked the blessing, after which the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience, the solo being rendered by Mrs. Lester Bartlett, of John Adams Chapter, of Boston.

Mrs. Edward Haskell, the historian, presented her report of the two years' work in part as follows: "Paul Jones Chapter was launched June 14, 1898, amid patriotic surroundings. It was named by the founder, Miss Brazier, in honor of the American navy; its crew numbered thirteen. At the launching, Mrs. C. R. P. Stafford, owner of the famous Paul Jones flag, was made an honorary member, also Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, who was present as orator of the evening. On December 13, 1898, its charter was presented by Mrs. Lucy E. Fuller, state regent. Other exercises consisted of addresses by Rear Admiral Belknap, Colonel Darling, of the Sixth United States Volunteers; Mrs. William Lee, first
state regent of the Daughters of the Revolution Society, music and readings. Five open meetings have been held and a series of parties to raise a fund for patriotic work. Money has been contributed to the Continental Hall fund, the Volunteer Aid Association, etc. In March, 1899, thirteen members joined the American Flag Association. A year’s subscription to the American Monthly Magazine was presented to the Boston public library. The chapter has many valuable relics deposited in a sea chest, which is the gift of Admiral Belknap. They consist of a piece of the Paul Jones flag and of a battle flag of the “Olympia,” wood from ships in four wars, notable the ship “Alliance;” piece of the famous charter oak, of the Betsy Ross house, in Philadelphia; brick from Faneuil Hall, piece of oakum from the frigate “Constitution,” a Union jack used at the unveiling of the Key monument in Fredericton, piece of wood (for charter frame) from Admiral Dewey’s cabin, etc., etc. Money was voted to decorate the grave of Lafayette July 4th. The principal achievement has been the acquisition of two ‘real daughters.’

Miss Brazier thanked her members for their loyalty in standing by the ship through rough waters, quoting Paul Jones’ words, “A willing crew makes a happy cruise,” supplementing them with a quotation from General Joseph P. Sanger, “No man’s best is good enough unless it is sufficient.” She then spoke of receiving nearly two hundred letters of greeting and of regret, coming from the president, the admiral, the governor and various officers in the army, navy and patriotic circles. One was read, from General Joseph Wheeler, after which Mr. Joseph White (a soldier of ’61), sang “A Knot of Blue and Gray” as a tribute to the southerners who rallied around the flag in 1898.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, the first speaker, took for his subject “Our Cuban Guests.” He spoke feelingly regarding the coming of the Cuban teachers and urged cooperation in extending hospitality. His eloquence and choice diction created a deep impression. Mrs. Donald McLean, the next speaker, was in her best mood and created much enthusiasm by the intensity of her tribute to Old Glory and to
President Eliot. Lieutenant-colonel Curtis Guild spoke for “Our Flag Defenders” and took occasion to deplore in fervent words some of the neglects of the hour.

There were remarks by Miss Sara W. Daggett, the Massachusetts state regent; by Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, the Daughters of the Revolution state regent, and by Henry Clay Cochrane, colonel of the United States marines of the navy-yard, some of whom were present in full uniform bearing silk guidons. A feature of the hour was the singing of “The New America,” by the composer, Mr. Herbert Johnson, of Boston, the audience rising at the first note. The words and music appeared upon the program, also the famous resolution of congress, June 14, 1777.

Mr. Francis Lowell Pratt, of the Grand Army of the Republic, sang “The Flag of the Free” and responded to a vigorous encore by rendering a patriotic song to the music of the Lohengrin “Wedding March.” Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, past regent of the Dorothy Brewer Chapter, of Waltham, gave a stirring recitation, “A Woman at the Harbor Gates.” Mr. Lester Bartlett and Miss Mary Patterson served at the piano. Seated on the platform were—besides the speakers—General Francis H. Appleton, president of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. John E. Gilman, past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, registrar general; Mayor Hart and one of the chapter’s “real daughters,” Mrs. Sarah D. Marden, whose father served with Paul Jones on the “Bon Homme Richard.”

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—A liberty pole was raised on the common for the Daughters of the American Revolution on April 19, 1900. A sealed box, encased in copper, was deposited underneath the braces by the regent, Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck. It contained the American Monthly Magazine for March, 1900; the town report of Pepperell printed in March, 1900; “Story of Prudence Wright and the Women who Guarded the Bridge,” by Miss M. L. P. Shattuck; program of “Memorial” monument, November 1, 1899; chapter badge; lists of officers, charter and other members; report of flag-pole committee; fac-simile
of first flag ever floated over Pepperell; a small United States flag and the Pepperell "Advertiser" containing an account of the field day of the chapter, August, 1899.

On April 28th, exercises were held in Prescott Hall. The report of the flag-pole committee was read by Mrs. W. F. Heald. Miss Shattuck, the regent, read an able and instructive paper on "The Origin and Development of the Flag," beginning with the flags of St. George and St. Andrew and ending with our present flag, which contains forty-five stars. The first flag raised in Pepperell was red and blue, fifteen feet long with four breadths and probably floated from the first liberty pole erected in the country. A record from the first book of the town gives the location of the first liberty pole as not far from the present staff. On the adjournment of the chapter to the common the flag was raised to the top of the staff, the flag-pole committee assisting. As the folds unfurled a shower of 300 small flags floated down and were caught by the children present. Mrs. Hutchinson sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" amid the cheers of the people. The flag will float from the staff whenever occasion requires.—Lucy Bancroft Page, Historian.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter (North Adams, Massachusetts)—celebrated the battle of Bunker Hill by an outing at Hoosac Valley Park on the afternoon of the 18th of June. Very little business was transacted. Mrs. Wellesby read extracts from Daniel Webster's address delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument in 1825. A social hour followed, with lunch, and the afternoon was enjoyed by all.—Susan E. Hobbie, Historian.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska)—The fourth year of the chapter closed with a reception given to the members on the chapter anniversary, June 16th, by Mrs. Clarence Eubank at her residence, 1842 Euclid avenue. The weather was delightful, and the decorations, the flowers, and the dresses of the ladies who assisted harmonized and were patriotically appropriate. An interesting collection of relics of the Revolutionary period was on exhibition and included
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

some rare old jewelry owned by Mrs. Francis Gibson. A review of the year's work of the chapter shows steady growth and progress and interesting programs. The gold medal which the chapter offers annually to the senior girls of the Lincoln high school was awarded this year to Miss Edith Craig. The conditions of the offer are strict. The paper must contain not less than a thousand words and be prefaced by an outline setting forth the object of the essay. The accuracy of the work must also be attested by marginal citations showing that every statement has foundation in proof. The subject assigned was "The Manners and Customs of New England, 1775." The productions as a whole were satisfactory and the contest close. The medal is especially manufactured by Caldwell & Company for the chapter, from its own design, and is very fine in style and workmanship. The usual number of receptions and entertainments have been held and have materially advanced the work of the organization.

After giving $25.00 to the National Society for the Continental Hall fund, the chapter decided to donate its surplus to the book fund of the Lincoln public library.

The officers elected for the next year are: regent, Mrs. M. H. Everett; vice-regent, Mrs. Rutger Van Brunt; secretary, Mrs. Rudolph Rehlaender; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. J. Waugh; treasurer, Mrs. A. S. Tibbets; registrar, Mrs. W. C. Henry; historian, Mrs. S. B. Pond; members of the advisory board, Mrs. J. C. Harpham, Mrs. Louie M. Allen, Miss Anna Gertrude Childs and Miss Mary M. A. Stevens.—LAURA B. POND, Historian.

New York City Chapter.—The old Avery homestead at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, was, June 9, the scene of a pretty ceremony. Daughters of the American Revolution, members of the New York City Chapter, unveiled a silver tablet commemorative of the bravery of Captain and Mrs. Thaddeus Avery during the Revolution.

The occasion had a double significance, for the Averys were the grandparents of Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, former regent
of the chapter, and hers was the hand that drew back the
curtain.

The events commemorated are historic. The captain was
branded with hot irons in front of the kitchen fireplace by a
band of Hessians in quest of the army pay money. His wife,
with a pistol at her breast, was threatened with death if she
did not reveal the hiding place of the treasure. They were
rescued by a troop of light horse, attracted by the cries of a
colored boy whom the Hessians had bound to a tree after Mrs.
Avery had despatched him to give the alarm. The Hessians
escaped through the woods, where horses could not follow.

The tablet is affixed to the old Dutch brick oven, by the side
of the fireplace, where bread was baken for the Revolutionary
soldiers under the direction of Mrs. Avery.

The first nail was driven by little Katherine Doremus, the
"real" great-granddaughter. The tablet reads:

CAPT. THADDEUS AVERY
was branded with hot irons in
this room, and his wife
threatened with death, by the
Hessians, when they refused
to divulge the hiding place of
money for the Continental Army.

MRS AVERY
baked bread in this oven
for the Revolutionary soldiers.
This hero and heroine
were the grandparents of
Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, second
Regent of the
New York Chapter of the
Daughters of the
American Revolution, which
organization affixed this tablet
June 9, 1900.

CAPT. THADDEUS AVERY,
born Oct. 30, 1749; died Nov. 16, 1836.

ELIZABETH UNDERHILL
AVERY,
born Aug. 8, 1762; died May 22, 1841.

Vicit iter durum pietas.

The Daughters were the guests at luncheon of Mr. and
Mrs. William F. Cochran, the present owners of the estate.
During the afternoon Mr. Cochran raised a flag pole seventy-five feet high, and a flag, presented by the Daughters, was immediately hoisted and hung to the breeze. Mrs. McLean's speech of presentation paid a glowing tribute to Professor and Mrs. Doremus.

At a late hour and regretfully the "Daughters" turned cityward. The flag fluttered a last good-bye to the merry throng and little Katherine Doremus was heard to ask: "Mamma, are we anybody's ancestors?"

Those who had the arrangements for the patriotic pilgrimage in charge were Miss M. F. de Velasco, Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde, Mrs. Alfred D. Brink, jr., Mrs. Alexander O. Bradley, Mrs. Caroline B. Stewart, Mrs. Charles Cohn, Miss Estelle Doremus, Miss Mary Springer, Miss C. E. Mason, Mrs. P. S. Treacy, Miss Rosalind Richmond and Mrs. Donald McLean.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter (Toledo, Ohio).—Twenty-six new members were added to the chapter last year. Upon its rolls is one "real daughter," Mrs. Samantha M. Flint. Much patriotic work has been done in the schools, several Revolutionary anniversaries have been appropriately kept and Ursula Wolcott's birthday fittingly celebrated. The chapter is now casting longing eyes on a historic building near Fort Miami, where Colonel Dudley's forces encamped during the war of 1812. They hope in time to secure this as a chapter house.

Martha Pitkin Chapter (Sandusky, Ohio).—The June meeting of the Martha Pitkin Chapter was held at the residence of Miss Mary Cooke on the peninsula. It was commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill.

After the business of the meeting was transacted extracts were read from "The Fireland Pioneer" relating to events that occurred almost within sight of the spot where the Daughters were seated. Many skirmishes between our forces and Indians took place at Johnson's (then Bull's) Island, Cedar Point, Two Harbors, Middle Orchard and other localities in the neighborhood of "Townsend Place," Miss Cooke's home.
After partaking of a lunch, the ladies drove to visit the monument erected in memory of the men who fell in battle with the Indians in 1812. This bore the inscription: "In memory of Mason, Simonds and Mingus, who fell near this place in battle with the Indians, September 29, 1812. Erected by Hon. J. R. Giddings, January, 1858."

Joshua R. Giddings, then a boy of sixteen, afterwards a great leader, fought in this battle.

**Harrisburg Chapter** (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—The June meeting of the Harrisburg Chapter was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, and was opened with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Since the meeting of the chapter in May, death has entered into the families of two of the members, calling away Mrs. Regina Calder and Colonel Francis Jordan. Miss Pearson, the historian, read the memorial she had written on Mrs. Calder, whose two daughters, Mrs. Ehrman Mitchell and Miss Mary R. Calder, are members of the chapter. Mrs. Alricks expressed the sympathy of the chapter for Mrs. Jordan on the death of her honored husband.

As the meeting was held on the anniversary of the 14th of June, 1777, when the American congress resolved "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars with a blue field, representing a new constellation," the lines of Henry Ward Beecher on "The American Flag" were appropriate. The terse, forceful sentences, which in few words compressed such sublime patriotism, lost nothing of their meaning as they were read by Mrs. Valentine Hummel. Mrs. Hummel also read "The Flag of the Constellation," by Pennsylvania's poet, Thomas Buchanan Read. This poem was a fitting introduction to the song, "O, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." As every American knows that, without the "Declaration of Independence," flag day would never have come into existence, it was deemed in harmony with the commemoration of the day to have the charter of our liberties read. Let us ever be thankful that it was by the guiding hand and protecting care of Providence that the thirteen
weak colonies have become the great United States of America, which, after the bitter struggle of the past and the lapse of more than a century, stands the one sincere friend and well-wisher of the mother country. Mrs. G. H. Hassler rendered "The Declaration of Independence" with fine effect. Mrs. E. Z. Gross sang "The Flag," by James Riley, and with her true, clear voice to lead, the chapter joined the chorus. The souvenirs presented to each one by the regent were beautiful fac-similes of "The Declaration."

A luncheon brought to a close an interesting and delightful occasion.

The initial meeting under the lead of the new regent, Mrs. Alricks, is an augury for future success. The members have reason to believe that the Harrisburg Chapter, which was organized under happy auspices in having Mrs. Wyeth as its first regent, and which has continued to grow in numbers and interest under her successor, Mrs. Lamberton, will become as the years pass, one of the organizations, which, for historical study and intellectual life, will be an honor to the capital of the great state of Pennsylvania.—CAROLINE PEARSON, Historian.

Jane Douglass Chapter (Dallas, Texas).—On May 19th, the chapter held the last regular meeting of the season, with Miss Pike in the studios of the London conservatory. The chapter voted to present the free kindergarten with a flag, a truly practical demonstration of these patriotic "Daughters." After the regular order of business, the regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry, turned the meeting over to Miss Pike, who had been requested to prepare a paper on music of the Revolutionary period. Miss Pike took her listeners back to the period when most of the music countenanced by our Revolutionary fathers was church music, and of the kind that made sinners flee the wrath to come. We took sides in the difficulties which arose in the choirs even in those puritanical times; as the people began to be more light-hearted, we joined with them in the stately minuet, and entered heartily into the spirit of their Revolutionary songs. Miss Pike illustrated at the piano, every topic touched upon, and Miss Pattle added to the
charm by rendering some of “ye olden time songs.” Much interest was shown in the exhibition of an ancient hymn book. The flag mentioned in the above, was presented to the kindergarten by Mrs. Henry, the regent, and the joy with which ’twas received shows that the spirit of ’76 has already been aroused in their young minds.—S. H. H.

Brattleboro Chapter (Brattleboro, Vermont).—April 17th, the Daughters gave a reception to their newly-elected state regent, Mrs. Florence Grey Estey, at the Brooks House, which was a very enjoyable affair. The reports of the delegates who attended the ninth continental congress were given, and at the banquet, which followed the reception, many bright toasts were responded to. The chapter hold their regular meetings once a month. During the summer we have two picnic meetings. Short ancestry papers and others appropriate to Revolutionary times are given. The chapter is anticipating a visit from Mrs. Roebling in October, who comes in the interest of “Continental Hall.”

Chapter members are much interested in the work of other chapters and many feel that if a general year book could be prepared, giving all chapters (if they cared to use it) a similarity of literary work it would be a great aid in the study of our early history.—ESTHER J. PRATT, Historian.

Old Dominion Chapter (Richmond, Virginia).—The chief business before the Old Dominion Chapter for some months has been the revision of its by-laws. Much interest has been shown in this question so important to the welfare of the chapter, and it is hoped the work will soon be satisfactorily completed.

The chapter sent Mrs. Virginia Hall, as delegate to the state conference held in Staunton last fall, and during the conference she read a helpful paper on “Ways and means of increasing chapter growth, and promoting interest.”

Two charming social events have lent brightness to the past year. At the time of the congress of Daughters of the Confederacy, which met in Richmond, we entertained the delegates to that convention at the beautiful Commonwealth
Club; and on January 25th, Mrs. Stephen Putney celebrated the anniversary of the foundation of the Old Dominion Chapter, by giving us a delightful "birthday party," at her attractive home on Franklin Street. At the last named function the continental colors were effectively employed in the table and other decorations—the flowers used being violets and marigolds. Sweet music and the reading of the diary of Philip Fithian, tutor in a prominent Virginia family during the Revolutionary period, added interest to the occasion.

Our chapter numbers about a hundred members.—MARY PAGE NEWTON STANARD, Historian.
A statue was unveiled at Vendome, France, June 4th, in memory of the brave Rochambeau. The Vicomte de Rochambeau commanded the French troops in America in 1780 and coöperated with Washington at the siege and capture of Yorktown. Vendome is the famous marshal's native city. General Porter took a prominent part in the unveiling of the statue. M. Bartholdi of the "Statue of Liberty" fame responded to the toast "Rochambeau and Yorktown." A movement is on foot to secure a copy of this statue to place by the side of Lafayette in front of the White House, Washington.

Many hundred teachers from Cuba arrived in Boston early in July under the charge of Alexis Everett Frye, superintendent of schools of that island. Five army transports were detailed by the government of the United States to bring them to Boston free of expense that they might attend the summer school at Harvard college. Special courses of instruction were prepared with a view to the needs of the Cuban schools and the libraries and laboratories have been thrown wide open. The alcalde of each town selected the teachers and as far as possible every school is represented. The various chapters of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution have responded with great generosity to the urgent call for money to assist in making the visit of the Cuban teachers one of profit. Thus have they carried out the injunction of Washington, "To promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

From Manila comes the cry for books to be sent in care of the American Library Association. The soldiers look upon this effort in their behalf as "the greatest monument of
western liberality that has been erected in the Philippines." In the library already established, everything is kept up to date and a soldier can find in their rooms the best entertainment. He is no longer obliged to frequent objectionable places for amusement. A glance at the work of the chapters as given in this number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE shows how this subject has appealed to the Daughters of the American Revolution and how prompt and liberal has been their response. And the half of their work has not been told.

Attention is called to an advertisement in this magazine concerning a reprint of Mrs. Ellet's "The Women of the American Revolution." This will be a work of special value to every "Daughters" who is interested in preserving the history of the foremothers. This memorial to the sufferings, patience and patriotism of the women of that epoch has long been out of print and Mr. Abbatt is doing a service to all patriotic societies by reproducing it with additions and original illustrations.

The grand work of saving Valley Forge for posterity began with the labors of Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein, of Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, who was ably assisted by her husband, the late Major Holstein. Mrs. Holstein was one of the earliest members of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association and the first regent for Pennsylvania. She has also been regent of the Valley Forge Chapter. She was instrumental in organizing the Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association, whose first public celebration was held June 19, 1878, an occasion of great interest. This association purchased Washington's headquarters and the adjoining garden and still hold, them. "The Sons of America" assisted them and have annually celebrated June 19th with the association. In 1893, the Pennsylvania legislature passed a bill making the Valley Forge camp-ground a state park and appointing a board of commissioners. Since that time, the state has acquired all of Valley Forge camp-ground but about three hundred acres, and it is expected that these will be secured
through the legislature. Thirty-six memorial stones have been erected. In view of these facts, it would seem that there is no need of any special effort in behalf of Valley Forge. Valley Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in 1895, with Mrs. Anna M. Holstein as regent. Since that time they have united with the association in celebrating Valley Forge day. They have located the site of the old dam and are engaged in furnishing a room in the headquarters of Washington. The present regent is Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker. The first patriotic pilgrimage ever made by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was to this historic spot, but, as a bill was then pending before the legislature for the purchase, the fact was not published. At the annual meeting of the Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association held June 19, 1900, Mrs. Holstein was re-elected regent and it was decided to publish a pamphlet giving a true history of the Valley Forge movement.

We are indebted for the above facts relating to Valley Forge to Miss Margaret Boyle Harvey, a member of a chapter famous for its good works. Pennsylvania has always been patriotic and her men and women residing near Valley Forge energetic and public spirited.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give the full name and address of the writer.
3. Write, with great plainness, names of persons and places.
4. In answering queries, always give the date of the magazine, the number of the query and the signature.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query, and a stamped envelope when any communication is to be forwarded.

Direct all communications to:

Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.
9. Holmes—Peck.—John P. Holmes, born in Colchester, Connecticut, April 19, 1788. Who were his parents? He married October 15, 1812, Lydia Peck. Who were her parents? Can any one give information of any Revolutionary service by either branch of the family?—M. J. H.

10. Wales.—Timothy Wales, born October 9, 1737; died 18—, married Sarah Loomis before 1773. Can any one give the date of his death, or whether he did Revolutionary service? He lived in Connecticut, but is said to have removed to New York.—S. D.

11. Holton.—Who were the parents of Israel Holton, born 1719; died 1772? He lived in Worthington, Massachusetts. What was the maiden name of his wife Sybilla, born 1721; died 1821?

12. Nichols.—Information wanted of the descendants of Hon. John Nichols, who lived in Norwich, Connecticut, in the early part of this century.—L. W. B.

13. (1.) Heywood.—Ruth Heywood, born 1733; married 1754, David Milder, of Hingham, Massachusetts. Was she a descendant of Peter Heywood, who came to America in 1672, and settled near Boston? Would like the names of the wives and children of Peter and David Heywood.

(2.) Towers.—Silence Towers married 1710, William Sprague, of Hingham, Mass. The ancestry of Silence is desired. Their son William Sprague married, about 1738, Grace ——. What was her name and the names of her parents?—M. H. M.

14. Hotchkiss.—Josiah Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, was in Colonel Hinman's regiment, 1775. Was he the son of Josiah and Abigail (Bartholomew) Hotchkiss, of Cheshire, Connecticut, or the son of Ladwick and Molly (North) Hotchkiss, of New Britain, Connecticut? Israel Hotchkiss has a record of Revolutionary service from Connecticut. Was he the son of the first-named Josiah and Abigail.—M. A. K.

15. Palmer.—The name of Smith Palmer appeared in the Revolutionary record of Connecticut as a pensioner. Can any one give the names of his children?—C. L. C.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

We give an article in this number by J. P. MacLean, the librarian of the Western Reserve Historical Society. He is the author of "A Critical Examination of the Evidences Adduced to Establish the Theory of the Norse Discovery in America," "The Highlanders in America," "History of Clan MacLean," "The Mound Builders," etc., etc. He is a mem-
ber of Clan MacLean, a famous Highland clan. The picture of Flora Macdonald found on page 109, is taken from the advance sheets of Dr. MacLean's forthcoming book on the Highlanders in the Revolutionary war, and has never before been published in America.

Mr. B. F. Torrey, through whose kindness we are able to give extracts from the orderly books of the Second Massachusetts Regiment in the Revolutionary war, is descended from those who were prominent in the civil and military affairs of the Plymouth and Bay colonies. He is a worthy representative of his illustrious forbears. He lives at Hanover, on Broad Oak Farm, one of the most beautiful estates in Plymouth county and is the treasurer of the Boston and Providence Railroad.

Mrs. S. V. White, the chairman of the Prison Ship Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has accomplished much looking toward the fitting memorial to the martyrs of those floating hulks. The funeral services attending the interment of the bones found in the navy-yard has caused an awakened interest and contributions are coming in. One dollar constitutes membership in the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association. Mrs. White secured for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE stenographic reports of the speeches made at the exercises in Plymouth church, before the bones of the martyrs were deposited in the vault at Fort Greene.

Paul W. Bartlett, the sculptor of the statue of Lafayette, America's gift to France, is from Boston, Massachusetts, though he has lived many years in France. He was awarded the commission by an eminent jury of American artists. He has been given the Legion of Honor in France and was a pupil of Frémiet. Two of the finest examples of modern sculpture are his "Michael Angelo" and his "Colombus," both found in Washington.

Thomas Hastings of New York is the architect of the pedestal. It is to be in the Colleoni style, with columns of different colored marbles around it, the capitals and bases being of bronze.
Young People's Department
EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.
On June 16th, in Brooklyn, New York, the remains of 108 Revolutionary soldiers and sailors were placed in the tomb in Fort Greene Park, which twenty-seven years ago was prepared to receive the bones of all who had suffered martyrdom on the British prison ships during the war of the Revolution.

It was supposed that all had been collected, but excavations in the navy-yard recently brought to our eyes these sacred relics to remind us that though we had given a fitting sepulchre to their comrades we have as yet given them no monument to record the story of their sacrifice for liberty.

The Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association promptly made arrangements for their preservation and to do honor to these patriotic heroes. Admiral Philip, himself a hero of no mean renown, took charge of the remains, while the association arranged a funeral such as befitted the dignity of the occasion. The Children of the American Revolution Society was not forgotten in the formation of the program or the procession. The young man, Mr. John G. Giles, who took the medal in Washington for securing the largest sum for the monument, was accorded the honor of carrying the flag with thirteen stars in front of the seven bearers. Another member of the society walked beside him bearing our present national ensign with its galaxy of forty-five stars. Thus our "Little Men and Women of '76" society are again seen in the front rank in patriotism.

"The Prison Ship Boys" society was also invited to participate and seats of honor were accorded them in the grand old historic Plymouth church among the distinguished assemblage.

Those of our young people who were fortunate enough to hear the stirring address of John D. Long, secretary of the navy, will have a lesson in patriotism that will go with them through life. In concluding he said:

"When you have completed your work and have laid the cornerstone of your memorial to these heroic men, you will also have laid a corner-stone for a university education for all the people now and hereafter in your great and noble city."

The people of these United States will erect a fitting monument to these martyrs who died of hunger and thirst. The children of this country will place a fountain in the plaza on the lower terrace among the shrubs and flowers.

Contributions are called for from all the states of the Union, and until a treasurer is appointed by the National Fountain Society, funds
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

may be sent to Mrs. E. M. C. White, vice-president Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association.

This plan is endorsed by the park commissioners of the city of New York, and by Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, national president of the Children of the American Revolution.

June, 1900.

Mayor Champlin has received this letter regarding a proposed celebration:

To His Honor, Mayor E. R. Champlin:

Dear Sir: If the city of Cambridge decide to celebrate in any way the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of General Washington taking command of the American army under the Elm, I ask that the Cambridge Society of Children of the American Revolution be permitted to assist in some way. They received their charter from the hands of their national president, June 17, 1898, under this historic elm, where some of their ancestors stood on that memorable day, July 3, 1775. I feel that the work that is being done by these patriotic little men and women is an honor to our city, and they should receive the encouragement and commendation of our citizens.

Very respectfully,

MRS. HENRY GRANT WESTON,
Massachusetts State Director, C. A. R.

The self-devotion and heroism of Huldah Hall were commemorated by the erection of a stone to her memory in Robinson burying ground on Broad street by the Wm. Latham, Jr., Society, Children of the American Revolution. The dedicatory exercises were attended by a goodly number of people, who had come to hear the speeches and to have recalled to their memories the noble deeds of the girl who ministered to a dying mother on the memorable August 10, 1814. The stone dedicated stands in the center of the burying ground, facing west, and is what is known as "desk stone." The inscription is simple, but tells for what it was erected: "Huldah Hall, a heroine of August 10, 1814. Erected by Children of the American Revolution." It stands 40 inches above the ground, but does not mark the resting place of the one honored; that is not known, but it is supposed that Miss Hall was buried in the portion of the cemetery where now stands the Ephraim Williams barn. The stone was draped with the American flag, while nearby was that of the Wm. Latham, Jr., Society. The children were much interested in the exercises, and their president, Mrs. F. B. Noyes, had all things in order. They went to the 2.21 p. m. train in a body, to meet the members of the Isaac Wheeler Society, Children of the American Revolution, who were invited. The president, Miss Josephine Dickinson, secretary, Miss Edna Wilson, treasurer Miss Edith Rathbun, and a number of others, came to assist in the exercises.
On arriving at the burying ground, the Rev. J. O. Barrows, of the First Congregational church, of Stonington, offered prayer, which was followed by the singing of "America." Miss Mary Noyes, of the Road District, delivered a short address on the work and devotion of Huldah Hall, which was published in the Sun on May 18, 1900. The assembly listened to her words with marked attention, and applause followed. Mrs. C. H. Slocumb, state director of the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution, then delivered the following address:

"Children of the American Revolution, Daughters and Sons: To meet a second time with the Wm. Latham Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Stonington, within two years, to unveil a memorial monument, proves that, though this society is small in numbers, it is large in patriotism and purpose.

"The majority of those about us doubtless think this children's society business a useless concomitant, and a very troublesome part of our already busy lives. Yet if the struggle to bring up the child 'in the way he should go' has become the keynote of our great nation's educational system, and furthermore if all civilized nations are rapidly realizing the fact that the youth of a nation are the trustees of its prosperity, they are wrong. You have just been told of Huldah Hall's heroic deed, in the face of the death storm which invaded this village in 1812. And you are here on this beautiful memorial day to commemorate her filial act of self-forgetfulness, by uncovering to the public eye a solid block of granite, which will pass on the tale of heroism to posterity.

"You have heard that through the supplication of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the persistent efforts of a group of patriotic men, the last assembly of Connecticut passed a law prohibiting the desecration of the nation's flag. You see it here enshrouding a simple stone. Why are you permitted to make this use of it? Because its stars and stripes are significant of all our nation holds dear and sacred, and Huldah Hall's act was not unworthy of the honor its presence conveys. Listen till I repeat the grand story in verse, already familiar to many of you.

THE FLAG GOES BY.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky,
Hats off!
The flag is passing by.

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel tipped ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.
Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and save the state;
Weary marches, and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and days of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe;

Sign of a nation, great and strong,
'ao ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor, all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by.

"On behalf of the National Society I thank you, dear children of Stonington and Mystic, and your faithful president and officers, for the work you have accomplished in these short years of your existence as part of a great national organization, and for your ever ready willingness to give time, thought and, perhaps, even much self-denial, to enrich the contemporaneous and future history of the United States of America. May you ever hold sacred and live up to your pledged allegiance to your country's motto, 'For God and Country.' We will now all unite with you in pledging allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

[Here the children recited "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands: one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." ]

"You will now unveil this monument to the 'Glory of God,' and his humble creatures made after his own image."

The large American flag which covered the headstone was then raised by Misses May W. Babcock, Priscilla D. Loper, Sally W. Palmer and Bessie P. Loper, and thus was exposed to view the pretty stone that had been erected by the generosity of the children assembled.

Judge Richard A. Wheeler was introduced, and gave a short address on the sending of the regiments to aid the volunteers who so nobly defended Stonington from the invading foe. He said:

"On the night of August 9, 1814, tar barrels were burned as a signal for help. Major General William Williams ordered out four
regiments, or the entire brigade, in command of Brigadier General Jirah Isham, composed of the 30th regiment, in command of Colonel William Randall; 8th regiment, Colonel William Belcher; 33rd regiment, Colonel Asa Comstock; and 20th regiment, Colonel Charles Thomas. Colonel Randall came first and made his and his regiment’s headquarters at Oliver York’s hotel, on the southeast corner of what is now Wadawanuck park. General Isham had his headquarters at the Palmer house, which stood where the Loper house now is. The regiments remained several days, Colonel Randall’s, the 30th, being the last to leave, which it did on August 26, 1814. The Rev. Ira Hart was chaplain of the regiment, and did good service for his town and country.”

The audience joined in singing Leigh’s hymn, “Oh, God, Our Help in Ages Past,” the Rev. J. O. Barrows pronounced the benediction, and the exercises came to a close.

The members of William Latham, Jr., Society, Isaac Wheeler Society, and the invited guests went to Brayton’s hall, where Caterer S. H. F. Ross had refreshments ready. About 40 partook of cake, ice cream, pineapple and strawberries and fruit lemonade. The social hour was greatly enjoyed by all. Short speeches were made and several songs were sung. The officers and members of the local society are to be congratulated on the success attained.

The Sagowatha Society was delightfully entertained at the home of Mrs. George Dudley Barr, for her son Kester. It was the third anniversary of the society, also the annual meeting. The meeting was opened by the singing of “America” and the salute to the flag, which included the recitation, “Our Flag of Liberty,” a poem written, for the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Daniel Lathrop. Miss Bertha Gager gave an interesting account of her visit to Washington as the delegate of the Children of the American Revolution to the national convention. Reports of the historian and treasurer were read.

The president of the society, Mrs. Oscar L. Harries, presented the following young people with prizes for perfect attendance: Miss Ruth Fredericks, Miss Gertrude Selkirk, Mr. George Coleman and Mr. William Harries. Mrs. F. Richmond Fletcher gave several delightful vocal selections. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: vice-president, Mrs. Edward Carrington Bull; second vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Coffran; third vice-president, Mr. Jerome Freeman Fargo; registrar, Miss Maud Coffran; recording secretary, Miss Edna Choate; corresponding secretary, Mr. Chester Graves; historian, Miss Grace Douglass; treasurer, Miss Christine Nuno. On May 19th the next meeting will be held at the botanical gardens, in memory of Lafayette. Miss Adelaide Cowell will be the hostess of the day.
Independence Hall Society, Philadelphia, National Society, Children of the American Revolution, had their charter presented and celebrated the anniversary of their organization on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19th.

The exercises were held at the home of the president of the society, Mrs. David Sprague Stetson, 2323 DeLancey Place. One hundred and thirty guests were present. After prayer by the chaplain of the society, S. F. Snively, D. D., the audience sang "America." A letter of regret was read from the national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, who sent most cordial greetings and congratulations. She gave a most vivid pen picture of the part Concord took in the battle of Lexington, and in concluding her letter said it was impossible to present our charter personally, but sent as representatives of herself and daughter Margaret, who was the first member of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, two Revolutionary stories written by Margaret Sidney (Mrs. Lothrop's pen name). The books were "The Little Maid of Concord Town" and "The Minute Man." The books have presentation slips in front and form the nucleus of our library. Our state director, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, made a brief address in her happy manner. Thos. McCandless, the treasurer, recited Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The secretary, Miss Clara Stetson, sang a solo, "Life's Lesson." Miss Ethel Goodwin, a member, dramatically rendered "A Revolutionary Rising" and Miss Adelaide Flagg, a member, played a piano solo. Miss Theodora Wigton, who is our relic keeper, recited "Independence Day" with great vivacity. Mrs. Augusta DeBourbona, the authoress, gave us her charming little sketch, which she called "A Cup of Tea." It was an episode occurring in her own family during the battle of Lexington. Miss Ida Peret rendered a piano solo, and Miss H. J. Baird-Huey, on behalf of Independence Hall Chapter, whose regent she is, made a most timely and interesting address and presented the charter to the society, it being the gift of the chapter, whose namesake we are.

Mrs. Stetson, president of the society, received the charter on behalf of the society, and gave a brief history of the work done during the year. Pilgrimages had been made to Independence Hall and ten other historic places. A tug boat was chartered by the president, and the society went as her guests to historic Fort Mercer, on the Delaware, where the battle of Red Bank was fought. The society sent a large box to Manila, valued at over one hundred dollars. Seventy dollars was our contribution to Continental Hall fund. We have twice responded to appeals made by the state director. Our monthly meetings have been well attended and interesting. The society now gave the flag salute; Benson Wigton, color bearer, was supported on either side by the color guards, Paul Flagg and Thomas B. Powell. At the conclusion of the salute the society, still grouped around the flag, and the color bearer firmly holding it, graphically rendered "Our
Flag of Liberty," composed by our national president, and authorized by the national board to be used in connection with the flag salute. Lieutenant colonel C. A. N. McCauley, deputy quartermaster general, United States army, gave one of his interesting talks, and to lend still greater charm to his patriotic words, a Revolutionary soldier, carrying an old flint lock musket that had done service in the Revolutionary war, stood at the colonel's right hand in the bay window. This soldier came to our celebration from Grey's Ferry Arsenal, where he is most carefully guarded in a glass case in the museum, through the courtesy of Captain Williams, commandant. Although of papier mache, this old soldier, arrayed in the garb of a minuteman of the provincial army, was so life-like that many of the children thought him real. The colonel, the soldier, the national colors everywhere around us, aroused great enthusiasm, and made all feel proud they were children of the American Revolution. Isabell Howell, the historian, effectively recited the "Battle of Lexington," after which Mrs. Stetson presented the twenty-six charter members with certificates of charter membership, her personal gift as president of the society. They were surmounted by an engraving of Independence Hall and each certificate, bearing the insignia of the organization, was signed by the national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop; the president of Independence Hall Society, Mrs. David Sprague Stetson; the secretary, Miss Clara Stetson, and the registrar, Miss Grave Lewis.

After the distribution of the certificates, the audience sang a patriotic selection and dispersed.

Mrs. David Sprague Stetson,
President.

Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, State Director for Pennsylvania, has been most zealous for the work of her splendid state. She has sent large numbers of school books for the Cuban schools; in one instance forwarding one thousand pounds by the Columbia transport.

The New York City Society is doing splendid work under the executive leadership of Miss Lillian T. Montgomery, president. One of the last pieces of work for the season was the strawberry festival held Saturday afternoon, May 26th, at Hotel St. Andrews, 72d street and Boulevard. This was a brilliant affair, thronged with guests and successful financially as well as socially. This society may well be congratulated on its president and its work.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. SEVILLE SNOW HIGGINS.—For the first time in the history of the Olean Chapter, we are called upon to record the death of one of our members, Mrs. Seville Snow Higgins, "real daughter" of the Revolution. She was born in Orleans, Massachusetts, August 26, 1808 and died in East Orleans, Massachusetts, April 5, 1900.

Mrs. Higgins was descended from Nicholas Snow, who came to America in the ship "Ann," 1623, and his wife, Constance Hopkins of the "Mayflower." Her father, Isaac Snow, enlisted when seventeen years of age, and was present at the evacuation of Boston. Mrs. Higgins became a member of the "Olean Chapter," May 24, 1898. We deeply regret the loss of our first "real daughter."

MRS. MARY JANE TARBELL BENNETT.—Entered into rest May 26, 1900, Mrs. Mary Jane Tarbell Bennett, at Pepperell, Massachusetts, aged 75 years and 6 days, a member of Prudence Wright Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a daughter of William Tarbell, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and of Susan Blood Tarbell, his wife. The following resolutions were passed by the chapter, May 28, 1900:

WHEREAS, God in his providence has called our honored friend and "real daughter" to enter into rest; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mary Jane Tarbell Bennett the Prudence Wright Chapter has been called to part with an esteemed friend, whose loyalty to all those interests which the Daughters of the American Revolution hold sacred, will be cherished by them as a most worthy example.
Resolved, That not only have the Daughters of the American Revolution sustained a loss, but the community at large shares in it when called to witness the death of another of the few now living whose fathers fought the battles that achieved American independence.

Resolved, That this chapter extend its sincere sympathy to her bereaved children and grandchildren in the loss of her presence from their midst.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, be spread upon the records of this chapter, be sent to the American Monthly Magazine, and to the local papers for publication.

Mrs. Fannie Campbell Bonner.—

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has called into eternal rest Mrs. Fannie Campbell Bonner, one of our charter members and former treasurer.

Resolved, That as members of the Campbell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, we have sustained in her death an irreparable loss. This is due not only to the ability and faithfulness with which she assisted us in our patriotic work, but to the rare qualities of character, high ideals and pure motives, her lofty type of Christian womanhood as exemplified in her life and death.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy is extended to her bereaved husband and family, especially to her sister, our honored state regent, to whom we offer our personal condolence and the consoling thought that—

"For her are no storms,

No noise, but silence and eternal sleep."

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on our records and that a copy be sent to the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Eunice Palmer Davis.—

The death of Mrs. Eunice Palmer Davis brings sorrow to the Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The chapter will miss the gentle dignified presence of Mrs. Davis, whom it was a delight to honor and whose influence inspired to noble living. The principles upon which the society was established appealed to her patriotic spirit.

Resolved, That the loving sympathy of the chapter is extended to the family and sister of Mrs. Davis.

Resolved, That a copy of these expressions of sympathy be sent to the family, to the sister of Mrs. Davis and to the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. H. C. A. Partridge,
Committee.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. BELLE GRAY DOWST.—

WHEREAS, The Frances Dighton Williams Chapter has received, with extreme regret, the tidings of the death of Mrs. Belle Gray Dowst, who died February 22, 1900, one of the earliest members, and wishing to express their grief at the loss of one so endowed with mental and moral faculties and with graces of character, which have won her friends among the best and truest, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sorrow for the loss experienced in the death of a member who, from its inception, has been in sympathy with our chapter and all for which it stands.

Resolved, That by this bereavement we have lost a member who, amid her manifold activities in the cause of morality, of philanthropy, and of patriotism, regarded with especial interest the aims and the prosperity of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be entered upon the chapter records, a copy be sent to the family of the deceased and also to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ESTHER P. H. ESTES,
Historian.

MRS. MARY BASSETT FOOTE GRIGGS died May 19, 1900, in Waterbury, Connecticut.

Mrs. Griggs was the regent of the Milicent Porter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a charter member of the chapter, one of the prime movers in the establishment of the historical rooms in the Bronson library building, and one of the organizers of the local society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Her ancestors were closely associated with the early life of the New Haven colony. Among them were the Rev. Nicholas Sweet, Stephen Goodyear, governor of the colony, Edmund Tapp, Captain Lamberton and Lieutenant Robert Foote. She was a power in the community in which she lived and the chapter deeply mourn her loss.

MRS. JULIA A. (WHEELER) MANNING.—The Fanny Leedyard Chapter has been called to part with another of its beloved members, Mrs. Julia A. (Wheeler) Manning.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from our midst one beloved sister, Julia (Wheeler) Manning, a loyal and true member, a sincere friend, a devoted Christian, and one who has left an example worthy of our emulation.
Resolved, That as a chapter and individuals we deeply feel our loss, and we extend our sympathy to the heart-broken mother, husband and son.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to the American Monthly Magazine and to the local paper, and be placed on file in chapter records.

ELEANOR M. D. GLADWIN,
MARY E. DICKINSON,
ELLA W. GARY,
Committee.

MRS. MARTHA PIPER MASON, MRS. SARAH PIPER HERSEY.
—The Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire, has been called to mourn the loss of two of its “real daughters,” Mrs. Martha Piper Mason, of Wolfborough, New Hampshire, and Mrs. Sarah P. Hersey, of Tuftonborough, New Hampshire. They were sisters, daughters of Mr. John Piper, a Revolutionary soldier of Tuftonborough, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Mason was born February 2, 1812, and died December 12, 1899.

Her daughter, Mrs. Hersey, says of her: “Her whole life was full of good deeds. She visited the sick, fed and clothed homeless ones and whenever charity was needed she responded liberally. She was an affectionate wife and mother and a devoted Christian.”

Her sister, Mrs. Sarah P. Hersey was born May 20, 1813, and died March 9, 1900. Her death, like her life, was calm and peaceful.

The remaining sister, Mrs. Emily Allen, of South Lee, New Hampshire, is now our only “real daughter.” We were honored last year by a visit from her. She is a fair, sweet woman, upon whom the years rest lightly. Long may she be spared to be the comfort of her home and the pride of our chapter.

MARY LATHAM CLARK, Regent.
THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: Glimpses of its Past and Present, by John S. Patten and Sallie J. Doswell. Price, one dollar. Address either of the above at University Station, Charlottesville, Virginia.

This is a small octavo volume, finely illustrated with half-tone cuts of buildings, grounds, surroundings, professors, etc. It contains a brief but clear and accurate account of the founding and growth of the University of Virginia, and is specially prepared for those who would quicken their memories of their alma mater and those who seek for the first time distinct impressions of the institution. The book is bound in grey cloth, with the emblem of the University of Virginia stamped in the orange and blue colors pertaining to it. It is printed on handsome enameled paper.

JOURNAL AND LETTERS OF THE REV. HENRY TRUE, of Hampstead, New Hampshire, who was chaplain in the New Hampshire regiment of the Provincial army in 1759 and 1762. Also an ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CONCORD by CAPTAIN AMOS BARRETT, A Minute Man and Participant. Printed for Henry True, Marion, Ohio.

These journals and letters are printed from careful copies made from the original manuscripts in the possession of Mr. Henry True. He has done a good work in thus preserving these quaint records of his ancestors and placing the information contained in the documents beyond the chance of loss.

A SKETCH OF MRS. ELIZABETH RUSSELL, WIFE OF GENERAL WILLIAM CAMPBELL, AND SISTER OF PATRICK HENRY, by her grandson, Thomas L. Preston.

Although it is several years since this sketch was written, attention is called to it as giving an interesting account of a woman of the Revolution. General William Campbell was a patriot of the Virginia stamp. His courage and zeal in the service of his country brought him the friendship of Patrick Henry and led to his acquaintance with his sister, Elizabeth. In intellect, person and above all in devotion to her country, Elizabeth Henry resembled her brother. She was a
devoted Methodist and the earliest educational venture of that denomination in that quarter, Emory and Henry College, bears united the name of this devoted woman and one of their most esteemed bishops.


The introduction is a biography of the statesman, including his Revolutionary record and the history of the state during and just before the war for independence. Such publications are of value not only to the close student of American history, but also to the general reader. This book is a contribution to the actual sources of history and brings us into close contact with the men and women of the past and the history which they helped to make. The Daughters of the American Revolution have done much toward creating a sentiment which leads to the publication of books of such intrinsic worth relating to the early history of our land. New York is doing noble work through its enthusiastic historian. It would be well if all our commonwealths had state historians. Much of value that is now being lost would be saved for future generations.

We again call attention to the Lineage Books. The eleventh volume was issued in June. These books are mines of information relating to Revolutionary patriots and much of the matter can be found no where else. The records of more than 20,000 patriots are to be found in these pages. For sale by the curator, Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

The Centennial, July 4, 1900. Published by the New Connecticut Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Painesville, Ohio, contains an account of General Edward Paine, the Revolutionary soldier from whom the town was named. There are also brief sketches of the sixteen families who came with Paine from Connecticut, among whom were more Revolutionary soldiers. The work of the New Connecticut Chapter receives full attention. Other matters of interest are, a poem by Edith Thomas, a list of the toasts given at the first Fourth of July celebration in 1801, and an account of the first election in 1800.
BOOK NOTES.

THE SECOND REPORT OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION is being printed. Copies can be obtained at cost price, to be paid on delivery, by addressing, at once, "The Public Printer," Washington, D. C.

The cost of the last report was twenty-five cents, but this one will have double the number of pages and many more plates.

It will contain a complete record of the work of the American Revolution in the war with Spain, besides much other valuable matter relating to the order.

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ERRATA.

In the May number, page 1018, after the fourteenth line, a very important sentence was omitted in the report of the state regent of Georgia. It was as follows: A state conference was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 23rd and 24th, by invitation of the Atlanta Chapter and the Piedmont Continental Chapter.

The report of the Thronateeska Chapter, Albany, Georgia, was also omitted. It should read: "The Thronateeska Chapter, Albany, has held together under its faithful regent, Mrs. L. E. Welch, and will be represented at the congress by its vice-regent, Mrs. D. C. Bacon. It numbers among its members a "real daughter," Mrs. Sarah Ash Hall, of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry."
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1900.

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Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into
local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the “Corresponding Secretary General” at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in duplicate, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to “Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.”

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars. The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order never by cash, to “Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C.”

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

“Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: ‘Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.’”