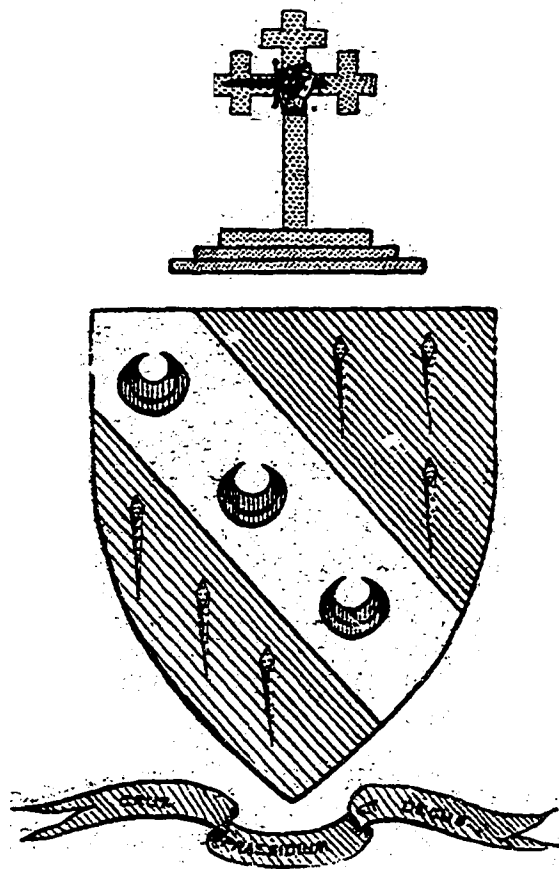


OFFICIAL REPORTS
OF THE
FOURTH GENERAL
AMERICAN TYLER FAMILY
GATHERING



The above Coat of Arms has been used by the Monmouthshire (England) Tyler line from ancient times. A recent prominent representative was Rev. James Endell Tyler, Editor and County Magistrate.

HELD AT

Willard's Hall, Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, September 13, 1899.

EDITION LIMITED. PRICE 50 CENTS.

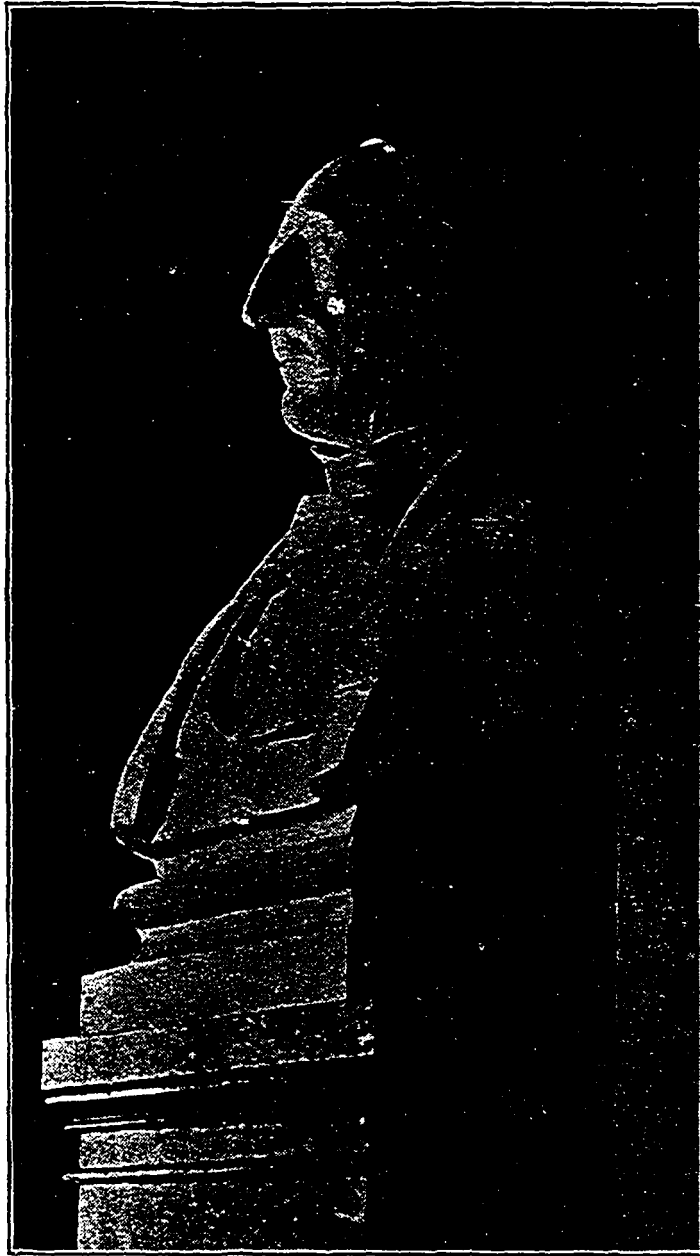
The undersigned is preparing to leave for England the fore part of May, to be gone four months, upon Tyler researches among the archives of Great Britain.

A very limited number of private commissions would be undertaken. Any whom this may concern can address the undersigned for particulars.

W. I. TYLER BRIGHAM,

6034 Ingleside Avenue,

Chicago, Ill.



PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
FOURTH AMERICAN
TYLER FAMILY REUNION

HELD AT
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Wednesday, September 13, 1899.

"It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle or building not in decay, or to see a fair timber-tree sound and perfect; how much more to behold an ancient, noble family, which hath stood against the waves and weathers of time!"—BACON.

BY
WILLARD I. TYLER BRIGHAM, ESQ.,

Member New England Historic Genealogic Society, the Southern History Association,
British Record Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Gov. Thomas Dudley
Family Association, Tyler Family Historian, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1899.

Copyright by
WILLARD I. TYLER BRIGHAM,
1899.

CONTENTS.

Bust of President John Tyler.....Frontispiece

MORNING SESSION.

Page.

Original Tyler Hymn.....	1
Welcome by Chairman pro tem.....	2
President's Greeting	2
Historical Article	3
The Wives of President Tyler.....	16
Portrait of Letitia Christian	17
Portrait of Julia Gardiner	19
Officers of Tyler Family Association.....	21
Membership of Tyler Family Association.....	21
Obituary Resolutions and Notices.....	23

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Menu	26
Audience with President McKinley.....	26
Letters of Regret.....	27

TOASTS.

The House of Representatives.....	28
The Governors of Virginia.....	29
The Senate of the United States.....	30
Portrait of Col. Mason W. Tyler.....	opposite 33
The Supreme Court of the United States.....	32
President John Tyler	33
Portrait of President Tyler.....	38

Visitations—Congressional Library, Waggaman Gallery, etc.....	40
The Maryland Tyler Home, "Brough" or "La Grange".....	40
Miscellaneous	43
Washington Researches	43
Col. Comfort Tyler's Onus in the Burr Conspiracy.....	45
Personals	45

MORNING SESSION.

Upon Wednesday, September 13, 1899, on the occasion of the Fourth Annual Tyler Reunion, there assembled at Willard's Hall in the City of Washington, D. C., members of the Tyler kindred from the following states: Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Iowa, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Tennessee, Texas, New Jersey, Oregon, Ohio and the District of Columbia*—representing eighteen of our fairest states; surely a notable and representative family reunion.

Willard's Hotel had been fittingly selected for family headquarters. It is the historic hostelry of the city, and was a center of social life back in the days of the Tyler regime. Here kindred visitors for generations have been wont to repair, while sojourning at the nation's capital. (But soon "Willard's" will be no more. It is to be replaced by a modern hotel.)

At 9:30 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Cadwell C. Tyler, Washington, D. C. (auditor of the Internal Revenue Department of the Treasury), called the meeting to order, and divine blessing was invoked by Mr. William C. Tyler, long a conspicuous worker in the city missions of Washington.

Then followed congregational rendering of the original hymn, written by Miss S. Elsie Tyler (Lucy Cobb Institute), Athens, Ga., set to music especially composed by Professor Abram Ray Tyler, secretary American Guild of Organists, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Poem by
S. Elsie Tyler

"Deo, Patriae, Amicis -"

Music by
Abram Ray Tyler,
Sec. Amer. Guild
of Organists. '99

Alla. Chor. ale

f. dim

1. To Thee, our Sa-
vior, Lord and Friend, Our a-do-
ra-tion now we bring

f. cresc. dim ff.

In ho-ly thought our souls at-
tend And voices join thy praise to sing.

cresc. ff.

2
Our Country, free, so rich and fair
For all man's needs divinely planned,
A land of peace and safety, where
Together stands this kindred band.

3
With gratitude we all implore
Our Savior, Lord, Redeemer, Friend,
A blessing on this land to pour
And on this clan rich grace extend.
Amen.

*The numbers who traveled from the westwards via the Pennsylvania Rail- way (the "official" route) speak in general praise of the superb appointments of the trains, the attentions received from employees and picturesque scenery.

The chairman pro tem then welcomed the clan to the city in the following eloquent words :

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Tyler Family: A great author has one of his characters say, "I belong to a family with which one might be proud to be connected even in its remotest branches." When I see this audience of fair women and brave men here assembled, when I realize that in making the early settlements either on the bleak shores of New England or on the sunny shores of Virginia the Tylers were worthily doing their part; that when it became necessary to scale the Heights of Abraham they were climbing with the rest; that when Louisburg was captured they were doing their part; that in the Revolution they were always in the thickest of the fray; that in the Civil War, each upon the side he considered right, they poured forth their blood like water; I am bound to acknowledge that we belong to a family with which one might be proud to be connected even in its remotest branches. This, then, is the family which to-day Washington welcomes. Washington, the capital, the city which numbers among its inhabitants the great representative men of the United States, adopts you, gives you the freedom of the city, makes you its own people and thus places you among the great representatives of the nation.

England calls Gladstone its grand old man; we call our family President our grand young man; and I now have the honor of presenting to you one of the grandest representatives of one of the most noted families of the greatest nation on earth, Professor Lyon G. Tyler of Virginia.

The new family President, Professor Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D., President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., in taking up the gavel, uttered this memorable address :

Ladies and Gentlemen and Brethren of the Tyler Reunion: I congratulate you most heartily upon this the fourth reunion of the Tyler clan of this country. We are met here in the great heart of the nation, on this neutral ground between the States, and we are come to unite the scattered currents of our lives to-day in a common meeting of friendship, and pleasure, and of sociability and good-fellowship.

And it is right and proper that it should be so. Our ancestors believed that in brotherly union there was strength, and they founded this union of States upon the grand principles of mutual interest and affection. On these principles the Union, with its great heart pulsating here in this beautiful city of beautiful buildings, of beautiful streets, of beautiful libraries and beautiful works of art, spread the white wings of its glory and power from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

It was only when our interests grew apart, when affection was chilled by words of bitter strife, that the Union stood in danger of destruction. There was, in fact, no union even after peace had come; for bayonets and muskets and powder may subjugate, but they can never make a Union such as our forefathers had in mind.

It was the crowning glory of the war with Spain that it restored the Union of the Fathers. For in enlisting the common sympathies of the country in the great cause of humanity, it placed the Union of the States on the high and lofty plane on which it had originally been established. In the heroic achievements and superb self-sacrifices of Sampson and Dewey, of Hobson, Fitz Lee and Joe Wheeler, the country received a new and precious baptism, and the Union of the States has become once more a union of Southern and Northern hearts, which, I trust, will last till the stars cease to sing in their places, and the sun no longer takes his seat in his golden chariot for his daily trip across the skies.

This restored feeling of common sympathy and affection is manifested in the associations which are everywhere forming. We have patriotic associations without number; we have the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and others I might name, all of which in strengthening some particular bond of union among themselves make more enduring the great Union of the American Constitution, which envelops them all in its starry folds.

We, too, have our bond and our place in this great community of destiny. From time immemorial has come down to us the family inheritance of a common name, bespeaking at some time or other a common origin; and if we build up a family here embracing in its membership all the possessors of the name, we shall have contributed a new element of strength to this great political union of which I have spoken. We find, therefore, a ground for this meeting (not necessarily in human vanity, nor again in the idle parade of pedigrees and genealogies), but in solid, practical reasons. By establishing here a brotherhood which shall extend the principles of friendship and good feeling North, South, East and West, wherever, in fact, there is Tyler blood, we set up, in our humble way, a pillar in the temple of the nation, and exact from the most skeptical the respect and credit due to an honest purpose and patriotic inspiration.

In this spirit, then, I welcome you to the capitol of the Union, and pledge you my best efforts to promote the purposes for which you have come, trusting that you will make all proper allowances for my inexperience in presiding, and generously assist me in discharging the duties which most unexpectedly to myself were devolved upon me at the last reunion of the Tyler family.

As the hearty applause died away, was announced the Historical Article, which had been prepared by the Family Historian, W. I. Tyler Brigham, Esq., of Chicago, which was effectively read by Rollin U. Tyler, Esq., Tylerville, Conn.:

Dear Kinsfolk: We are gathered to-day in a notable family reunion, which is (not unlikely) the most numerous and distinguished ever convened in the name of the clan TYLER. Very fittingly we have met in this, our nation's, capital, whose directory shows as many Tyler names as any in our country, and whose White House, be it remembered, to the glory of our annals, has been occupied by a Tyler President.

The greater part of this day shall rightfully be spent in renewing old and forming new acquaintances, and in a cordially sincere interchange of fraternal sentiments between all our kinsfolk. In these respects may this day never cease to be joyfully memorable. And now let us listen to some early teachings of our family history.

Not less than a score of early immigrant Tylers are found recorded in America, whom the writer opines were of common transatlantic origin; fully a dozen of these have living descendants among us. About one-half settled in New England; the other half in the South. To a cursory survey of some of the Southern Tylers, we respectfully crave attention.

The time limit requires these remarks shall be incomplete; and so they may be appropriately confined to some of the Tyler lines originating about Chesapeake Bay, that mighty arm of old Ocean, whose myriad deflections and tributaries felicitously invited the earliest English-American colonists. To encourage patient listening, we will begin with the shorter easier record presented in Maryland.

Colonial Maryland (with a judgment worthy of emulation in the other original states) caused copies of all the land and probate records of her entire state, down to the time of the Revolution, to be brought together; and they are kept at Annapolis. Thus most important records concerning elements of Maryland genealogies, for its entire colonial period, may be consulted in great convenience.*

The probate records of Maryland show that only seventeen Tyler estates were probated during the colonial period; these were all in seven counties, to-wit, Calvert, Prince George, Cecil, Somerset, Charles, Dorchester and Talbot. Since that time down to the present estates have been added from the counties, Baltimore, Caroline, Frederick and St. Mary. This conclusively proves that the Tylers have figured more or less conspicuously in the history of eleven of the twenty-three counties of Maryland.

*The deeds copied from the entire state may be found at Annapolis, brought completely down to date but after 1778 the probates must be sought in individual counties.

(Pardon the parenthetical digression to observe that Delaware, the little state of but three counties, which touches Maryland upon its eastern boundary, is the only one of the original thirteen colonies wherein thus far has been found absolutely no Tyler records.)

The earliest settlers of Maryland were Roman Catholics; but as early as 1650 the Puritans were "Supreme on the Severn River" (vide Ridgely's Old Brick Churches of Maryland), and built a meeting house near "Magothy" River. Within this settlement we find Robert Tyler, whose first two grants of land, of 50 and 100 acres respectively, were situated, the former upon the north side of "Severn River," and the latter upon the south side of "Magothy" River, both being in Ann Arundel County, not far from and to the northwards of the present city of Annapolis. These grants were both surveyed October 20, 1663, and patented to Tyler August 11, 1664. His third grant of 100 acres (being in consideration of having transported himself and "Abraham Dawson" into that colony from England) bears date September 20, 1665, and is also located upon the "north side of Seaverne" River. But his largest (a noteworthy) grant was surveyed August 30, 1670, being an estate called "Brough," some 750 acres in extent, a part of "Patuxent Manor," and lying on the "west side of the north fork of Patuxent River," and in Calvert County. Here Robert Tyler took up his residence, and this estate continued, at least in part, in Tyler ownership down to about 1827, a period of 150 years, during which time it had passed through no less than five distinct Robert Tylers' possession in a direct line, all but one having been eldest sons.*

Robert, the Immigrant, is called in a deed of grant "planter"; but he himself, in 1671, signed himself "Carpenter of the River of Patuxent."** His will was proved in Calvert County April 9, 1674, his widow, "Jean," being executrix, who inherits, with two minor children, "Robert" and "Elizabeth," who are nominated to come into their patrimonies at the respective ages of 17 and 16 years. He devised between 1,200 and 1,500 acres of real estate.

Here let me call attention to a volume of Marriage Licenses of the Vicar-General, 1660-'68, published by the English Harleian Society, wherein we find: "29 June, 1663, Robt. Tyler of Deptford, Kent, Carpenter, Batchr., about 26, married Joanna Ravens."

This suggests "Robert" of the Patuxent River, Maryland. For we find: (1) The same given name, "Robert." (2) The same trade, that of "carpenter." (3) Practically the same wife's given name, "Joanna" or "Jean." (4) The dates follow logically, to-wit., the marriage occurs "26 June, 1663"—this would allow about four months for his passage to America up to the time of his first land survey, "20 October, 1663" (and this view is strengthened by the fact that patent did not issue until the following year). (5) Furthermore, the ages are corroborative. For if Robert Tyler was "about 26" when he married in "June, 1663," he would have been about 37 at the time of the probate of Robert Tyler's will in Maryland, "April, 1674"; and we know that Robert of Maryland was young, because he has but two children, and they not well into their teens, as shown by the will.†

Robert Tyler, Junior, continued residence upon the paternal acres of "Brough" until his death and probate of his estate August 24, 1738, though

*That portion of the grant upon which was situated the dwelling—later known as "La Grange"—followed closely the law of primogeniture and remained in Tyler possession down to 1866—or over 200 years—descending thus: Robert, Robert, Edward, Samuel, Samuel and Grafton Tyler.

**The probate records of Calvert County were destroyed by fire in 1882. But for the copy of Robert's will, preserved at Annapolis, we could never have had this information.

†A recent letter from Rev. Alfred T. Wallis, Curate of the old Parish Church of Deptford (i. e., St. Nicholas), says: "I have searched 1636, '37, '38 for baptism of Robert Tyler, also 1639, '40, '41 for that of Joanna Ravens, but without success. If you are coming to England and will come to St. Nicholas, I will do all I can to assist you with our old registers."

Still more recent investigations seem to disprove hope of thus identifying Robert. From the Maryland List of Immigrants (recorded at Annapolis), running from 1630 to 1680, we learn that "Henry Catlin" enters rights for himself and others (among them Robert Tyler), all transported in 1649.

(The only other Tyler upon said "List" is Edward, for whose transportation, in 1657, one "John Waghop" demands land.)

his will bears date December 29, 1735. He married Susanna DuVal, daughter of Mareen DuVal, a French Huguenot, believed to have come from near Nantes to Maryland, about 1650, where he died in 1694.

It is entirely proper that a passing tribute be paid to the family of DuVal, since all the Tylers of the Patuxent line bear the DuVal blood. The form of this patronymic would suggest that the family was of noble origin; howbeit, they have nobly filled their duties in this country from time immemorial, and that is what most concerns us. The name DuVal is often found upon the archives of Maryland, and other states, and is synonym for integrity and honor. Many have been eminent; one such was the late Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Gabriel DuVal, whose illustrious career extended through the remarkable period from 1752 to 1844. His mother was Susanna Tyler, a daughter of Edward, son of Robert Tyler, Jr. Justice DuVal had two brothers, officers in the American Revolution, and both killed in battle; he had a son, Edmund, a Colonel in the War of 1812; a niece married Governor Butler of South Carolina. Justice DuVal was deeply interested in the history of his family, to which fact the present writer acknowledges his debt, in as much as the records of the Justice (by a relative kindly thrown open), have saved much arduous labor; and, not unlikely, some important data, otherwise lost to us, is now certain of temporal salvation. The intermarriages between the DuVals and Tylers were both frequent and curious, arising probably from two causes: a sincere mutual regard, coupled with a limited number of early intermarriageable families. To illustrate: Robert Tyler, Jr., married Susanna DuVal (daughter of the immigrant, Mareen), and they had a son, Edward, who married Elizabeth DuVal (a daughter of Samuel, son of Mareen); and they had a son, Samuel Tyler, who married Susanna DuVal, also a daughter, Susanna Tyler, who married Benjamin DuVal, it being a case of brother and sister marrying a brother and sister of another family (the said DuVals being children of Benjamin DuVal, son of Mareen). The said Samuel Tyler and Susanna DuVal had a son named Samuel Tyler, who married Susanna DuVal (a daughter of John, son of Mareen, Jr.). But interesting and remarkable as are these instances, we must return to the direct line of our present labors.

Robert Tyler, Junior, by his wife, Susanna DuVal, had five daughters: (1) Mary, who married, first, James Baldwin, and second, Samuel Whitehead, and died leaving issue; (2) Susanna, who married John Lamar and had a family; (3) Elizabeth, who married Samuel Pottinger, by whom she had children; (4) Priscilla, who married Nathaniel Wickham, who had a posterity; (5) Jane Tyler, who died young. Robert Tyler, Jr., also had three sons: (1) Mareen, who died unmarried; (2) Edward Tyler, who married Elizabeth DuVal, and had three sons, Edward, Jr., Samuel and Robert; (3) Robert, 3d, who married Mary Wade, and had two sons, Robert, 4th, and William Tyler, which last is not known to have left any posterity.

We thus see that as late as the fourth generation, which represents the greatgrandsons of the immigrant, there are but four male Tylers to perpetuate the house. With that generation begins an era of larger families, so the results are (altogether) quite prolific. Now let us follow some descendants of these greatgrandsons of the immigrant.

First. The above Samuel Tyler (son of Edward, Robert, Robert) had three sons, William (who left no issue), Edward (who migrated to the Carolinas, where he had a family), and Samuel Tyler, Jr., who had five sons, Dr. John, Samuel, Trueman, Dr. William and Grafton. (1) Dr. John Tyler was a fellow student with the celebrated Abernathy in England, and thereafter long a leading physician of Frederick, Md., where he died childless. (2) Samuel Tyler settled at Winchester, Virginia, where he died an old bachelor. (3) Trueman Tyler succeeded his father as Register of Wills for Prince George County, and has descendants in Virginia and Memphis, Tenn. Trueman's daughter Mary married Mr. John Johnson, a brother of the Honorable Reverdy Johnson; and her sister Grace had a daughter, who is the present Mrs. Commodore Semmes of this city. (4) Dr. William Tyler of Frederick was for a period of sixty years a prominent practitioner in western Maryland, a member of the State Legislature, and a founder of the

Frederick's Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of which last he was President 54 years, from the date of its foundation to his death. The bank has a magnificent full-length portrait of Dr. Tyler. Two sons, both of them physicians, died before their father, their names being William, Jr., and Samuel. (5) Grafton Tyler was a large tobacco planter of Prince George, and had two distinguished sons, Samuel and Grafton, Jr. Samuel Tyler, LL.D., an honored resident of Georgetown, D. C., was long Senior Professor of Law in Columbia University, this city. In 1857, he was a member of the Maryland State Commission to revise the laws; a versatile as well as a profound writer. One of his best known efforts is a Memoir of the late Chief Justice Taney. His legal works include a volume upon Partnership, an edition of Stephen on Pleading, and (in connection with Mr. Mitford) a treatise upon Equity Pleading. Grafton Tyler, Junior, was long a resident of Georgetown, D. C., in whose vicinity he has left a numerous progeny. He became a very eminent physician; for 36 years was Physician of Georgetown College, was long a professor in the medical department of Columbia University and the Washington Infirmary, a member of the original Board of Visitors of the Georgetown Hospital for the Insane, a Vice-President of the American Medical Association, President of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, consulting physician to Provident Hospital and President of its medical board from its organization; an incorporator, director and on the consulting staff of the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia and St. Ann's Infant Asylum, also a President of the Common Council of Georgetown, as well as of its Board of Health. He made valuable contributions to medical literature.

Second. Let us take up the descendants of Edward Tyler, Jr. (son of Edward, Robert, Robert), greatgrandson of the immigrant. Born at "Brough" in 1719, he married Anne Langley and moved to Virginia, where he continued to reside many years, and reared a large family of ten children. Tradition reports that he was with Braddock upon his ill-fated campaign; that he spent some time in the vicinity of Fort Duquesne, and, after the survey of Kentucky by William and Mary College, went down the Ohio with Clark's Expedition and settled at "The Falls," where for a time he kept store; but, being burned out, moved to the vicinity of what is now Jefferson-town, about eighteen miles east of Louisville, where he began "Tyler's Settlement." He had 1,000 acres from Virginia, founded a conspicuous line, in 1802 died at past eighty years of age, and, with his wife, now rests in the sacred spot which his act forever set apart upon the old homestead, which is still owned in the family, and wherein have since been buried many of his descendants. Speaking of his children: (1) Robert Tyler is reported to have gone to Shelby or Mercer County, Ky., and later to have gone to the southwards, taking a son and seven daughters. (2) Moses Tyler lived and died at "Tyler Settlement"; his family consisted of ten sons, all but one of whom (Absolom) reared descendants, which are scattered over the states of Kentucky and adjoining Indiana and Missouri. (3) Betsey Tyler married in Virginia a Mr. Korbly, who moved to the Monongahela country, where his wife and small children were surprised, scalped and killed by the savages. Her only surviving child, Delilah, married Mr. Martin, resided near Dayton, Ohio, and had a son, Rev. Korbly Martin. (4) Nancy Tyler married Captain Peter Sturgis, who was killed in an Indian raid upon Boone Station, to the aid of which men went from Sturgis' Settlement. He left children, and his widow married Mr. James Denny, by whom she had other children, one of whom, James Denny, became sheriff of Jefferson County, Ky., and was killed while on duty. Nancy married, third, a Mr. Humbles, and moved to Mercer County, Ky. (5) Delilah Tyler married Charles Polk, who settled at Burnt Station, about six miles from Shelbyville. He had nine children, one of whom (Christiana) married Rev. Isaac McCoy, a missionary to the Indians, who, in October, 1825, preached the first sermon ever delivered upon the present site of Chicago. Delilah Tyler Polk's children intermarried for the most part with Scotch settlers in the vicinity of Bruceville and Vincennes, Indiana, and there were numerous (some noted) descendants. (6) *William Tyler, better known to his contempora-

*From the Pension Office I learned that this William Tyler was born June 25, 1755, "near Shepherdstown, Barclay Co., Va.," that he enlisted as a private

ries as "Walking Billy," had ten children, three of whom died unmarried. One, Joseph, was killed in the Battle of New Orleans, 1815, in which another brother, James, participated as a Colonel. (7) Nelly Tyler married Captain William Allison and died young, leaving two daughters, both of whom lived to maturity and married Tyler husbands. (8) Edward Tyler, Jr., lived at "Tyler Settlement" and had a family of ten children, most of whom removed to Louisville, where the family has been very prominent. Of these, Levi Tyler was long a leading citizen of that city and the owner of "Tyler Block;" a grandson, Hon. Henry S. Tyler, late deceased, was some time Mayor of Louisville. Levi's brother, Robert Tyler, was a Louisville lawyer, and had large landed interests both there and in St. Louis; he left a large family. Another brother, John W. Tyler, was long a leading practitioner of law in Louisville, where he died in 1854, leaving conspicuous descendants. (9) Mary Tyler married Mr. James McHatten of "Tyler Settlement" and Louisville, and had ten children. (10) The youngest child of Edward Tyler, migrant to Kentucky, was Priscilla, who married Captain Abner Dunn, who served in the Revolution, and was the first actual postmaster and lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio. He had two lawyer sons, who died childless. His only daughter, Amelia, lived to be over ninety years old; her husband was Col. Amos Goodwin (said to have been with Clark's Expedition), by whom she had a large family.

We now return to the fourth generation, to Robert Tyler (son of Edward, Robert, Robert), who was born at "Brough" in 1722. He married Mary Butt and had nine children, Thomas, Robert, Edward, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Samuel, Esther and Sarah. Of these Elizabeth, John and Esther died unmarried. Edward married, but died childless, near Washington, Virginia. Thomas married Mary Riddle and had a family, which is not yet traced. Mary married and moved to Ohio. Samuel married a Miss Webb from Prince George County, by whom he is reported to have had a large family, which is yet untraced. Sarah married Mr. Ray, from near Washington, D. C., and had a family. Robert Tyler, Jr., moved to Kentucky, where he was a Captain, and by his wife Elizabeth had six sons and two daughters, one of which, Austin, was the father of the present Hon. Richard T. Tyler of Hickman, Ky., a recent nominee for Lieutenant-Governor. This line has not been further traced out.

Lastly, we come to the fourth greatgrandson of the immigrant, namely, Robert Tyler (son of Robert, Robert, Robert). He came of the line which had continued to inherit and live upon the original homestead of "Brough," where he was, in 1776, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Upper Battalion of Prince George County Militia. By his wife, Eleanor Bradley, he had a son, William, who died young; a William Henderson Tyler and an Eleanor, who passed away, both childless.

Millicent, who married Dr. Coleman Beanes (believed to have been the grandmother of Frank Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner"), and Robert Bradley Tyler, born in 1759, who became "Lieutenant" and was a "Representative" from Prince George. By his wife, Dryden Belt (a daughter of Captain Tobias), he had five sons and one daughter, of whom the daughter and two sons died young. Of the survivors (1) Tobias Tyler, married Violetta DuVal and had an only daughter, Sally, who married Colonel Watkins. (2) George Tyler married Mary Claggett, and had children, Harriet, Robert, William Dryden, George and Mary. Of these Har-

under Capt. John Bailey, Col. Geo. Rogers Clark of the Va. Line (called "the Illinois Regiment"), about Dec. 1, 1777, and received his discharge from Clark just before Christmas, 1779. He then resided on the Monongahela River, about 30 miles above Redstone Fort, Va. He was at the taking of Post Vincent (now Vincennes, Ind.), where they had fighting with the British, French and Indians, and took some prisoners. He was also at the taking of Fort Kaskaskia, which surrendered without fighting. The regiment went down the Ohio to the mouth of Saline Creek and marched through the (present) states, Indiana and Illinois. His discharge was burned with his father's house (at Louisville) soon after he left the service.

His brother, Edward Tyler, makes affidavit at the same time (January 7, 1833), being then 66, and resident of Jefferson Co., Ky., to the effect that he recalls his brother's enlistment and objected to it at the time, as he was the only brother left at home, and his father was very old, that his father and family moved from the Monongahela to The Falls of the Ohio (Louisville) "in the spring of 1780."

riet and Dryden died unmarried. William married his cousin, the widow Elinor (Tyler) Johnson, and had a son George, at present residing with his family in St. Louis, Mo. (3) The other brother, Dr. William Bradley Tyler, was early a resident of Frederick, where he was a conspicuous citizen, once nominee on the Democratic ticket for State Governor. By his first wife, Harriet Murdock, he had Eleanor, William, George, Harriet, Robert, Mary and Anna. By his second wife, the widow Mrs. Maria (Davis) McPherson, he had Maria and Robert. Of these (1) the first Robert died young. (2) Eleanor married Dr. Charles Johnson, by whom he had one daughter, Harriet, who married Mr. Charles Schley, an early settler of Milwaukee, Wis., and who is reported to possess the original patent to "Brough" estate dating back over two centuries. The son, Bradley Tyler Johnson, is a graduate of Princeton and the Dane Law School, became a Brigadier C. S. A., now a celebrated lawyer of Amelia Court House, Va. (3) William Tyler married his cousin, Harriet Johnson, and had a daughter, Eleanor (who became a Sister of Charity), and a son, George, who moved to St. Louis. (4) George Tyler was a leading citizen of Frederick, where he had ten children, of whom Captain George and Major Ira served in the Federal Army. (5) Harriet Tyler married Robert Stokes of Baltimore and had a family of seven children. (6) Mary Tyler married Dr. William H. Stokes, by whom she was the mother of eight children, of whom four died young. Mrs. Stokes is living in Baltimore at an advanced age. (7) Anna Tyler married John T. Willson. (8) Maria Tyler married Thomas Belt, a Baltimore merchant, and had a son, William Bradley Tyler Belt who resides at Omaha; Neb. (9) Dr. Robert Bradley Tyler, who died in 1896, left two daughters and a son. This is all concerning the Maryland line of Robert Tyler that time and space allow.

Turning now to Virginia, we find a number of problems, some of which, it is safe to premise, can never be other than conjecturally solved. Bishop Meade in his edifying work (*Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia*), calls attention to the absence of certain church records that should be available to the genealogist. Add to this the more sorrowful and serious loss (sometimes even wanton vandalism) of our most unfortunate Civil War—which in repeated instances blotted out the public records of entire counties—and one may realize how discouraging a task the Virginia genealogist takes up; how surely to some questions he is fated never to receive intelligible replies.

Of the present ninety-nine counties of Virginia, more than half report "No Tyler records;" many of these, probably, never had any Tyler residents; in other places original records have been lost. Nevertheless, much has been already accomplished concerning the Virginia Tyler pedigrees, to which the future will doubtless add material gains.

Chronologically, the first record we have seen of Tylers in America occurs in Camden Hotten's excellent book (based upon English Admiralty reports), which contains lists of emigrants to America between 1600 and 1700. It appears therefrom that William Tyler and his wife Elizabeth set sail from England for Virginia in 1620 on the ship "Francis Bonaventure." He was a person of property, for in 1622 he brought over, on the ships "Providence" and "Hopewell," the following six servants: "Robert More," aged 50; "Wm. Broune," aged 26; "Robert Todd," aged 20; "Anthonie Burt," aged 18; "Samiell Bennett," aged 40, and "Joane Bennett." In another entry in the said volume (in a list of "Living in Va., 16 Feb., 1623") we find the said William and Elizabeth Tyler are at "Hogg Island." (This island is a little down the James River from Jamestown, the first English-American settlement, 1607.) It would seem that these parties intended permanent residence, yet, strange to say, not a jot of evidence has been found to show that they ever had descendants. Regretfully as we admit it, it seems impossible to learn anything further of this pair, who were probably the very first bearing the name Tyler, that had courage to seek remote and perilous shores of a literally new world.

Judging from present knowledge of records, we incline to believe that three distinct branches of Tylers exist in Virginia, some of which may (but now unknowably) have sprung from the said earliest immigrant, William Tyler, 1620. These three branches appear to be: (1) York County

branch, founded by Henry Tyler, who was at the "Middle Plantation" by 1645. (2) Westmoreland County branch, founded by Charles Tyler about, say, 1690. (3) The Essex County branch, founded by Richard Tyler about, say, 1690. Thus, before 1700, we find Tylers domiciled upon three great western tributaries of the Chesapeake, the James, Rappahannock and Patomac Rivers. As points of first settlements were largely determined by good harbors and convenient waterways, so also when migrations began from the parent colonies, they logically took the easiest (which was sometimes practically the only) paths along natural water courses. Therefore, these Tyler branches will be found, for the most part, to have followed the rivers and their tributaries, as they sought to the westwards fresh fields for settlement.

At this time more than a superficial article would grow tedious, so the writer will be thanked for not entering into that minute treatment which is intended later to be given. Briefly then:

First. The apparent founder of the Westmoreland, Virginia, branch, Charles Tyler, died about 1723; and his widow, "Jane," married for her second husband William Woffendale. By the Tyler marriage there was issue, male, four sons, Charles, Benjamin, Joseph and William. At this time, having made only mental tentative pedigrees, we remain silent concerning the said Benjamin and William. Joseph died unmarried in 1737. Charles, Jr., married Ann Monroe (a collateral relative of President Monroe), and moved to Prince William County, where we find inventory of his estate, dated April 12, 1768. The will of his widow (probated the following year) mentions their children, John, Susanna, Anna, Charles, Benjamin, William and Spence. Of these we speak with assurance of only William and John. The said William Tyler was born December 27, 1747, married Letty George and moved to Lexington, Ky., where he was an early settler, and died in 1843, full of years and respectability. His descendants have been representative citizens of that and neighboring states, one line being of distinctly religious type, having given us the distinguished divines, the brothers Rev. Benjamin B. Tyler of New York City and Rev. Joseph Z. Tyler of Cleveland, O., present incumbents of conspicuous pulpits.

Returning to John Tyler, son of Charles, Jr., we find inventory of his estate in Prince William County, Va., January 14, 1792. This is the individual set up by the historian Hayden in his valuable but incomplete work upon Virginia pedigrees. Mr. Hayden places this John at the head of his lineage, but it is sufficiently evident to the writer that John was a grandson of Charles Tyler of Westmoreland. Mr. Hayden names the children William, George, Nathaniel and Charles. We have thus far been unable to gain from living members of this house any information at all touching this Nathaniel.* Mr. Hayden does not enlighten us beyond the mere name.

John's son, William, was the founder of the "Woodlawn" branch of Tylers in Carroll County, where, so says tradition, he had a large land grant in payment for military services. Having been a state Senator, he died in 1816. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of John Webb, he had nine children. (1) Maria, who married William Linton of Washington, D. C.,

*Researches in the General Land Office at Washington disclose that Nathaniel was a Lieutenant for three years in the Revolution, from Virginia, and had military warrant No. 3301, calling for 2,666 2-3 acres. A certified copy of order, dated August 9, 1832, from Prince William County (Va.) Court of Quarterly Sessions (establishing his heirs), shows that Nathaniel died unmarried in 1796, leaving a sister, Sally Linton, and certain enumerated children and grandchildren of his brothers, William, George G. and Charles Tyler, who constituted all of the heirs at law of said Nathaniel. The heirs, through one of their number, Hon. John Webb Tyler, disposed of their rights to one Wray Thomas of Columbus, Ohio, for \$2,600; and the tract was finally patented to Cadwallader Wallace (vide Gen. Land Off., Military Patents, Vol. XVIII., pp. 111, 112, 113), being located on Crooked Creek, in Ohio.

This case came up in Congress, under the head of "Private Claims." See House Reports, 23d Congress, 1st Session, p. 137; also at the same Congress, 2d Session, p. 163; also 1st Session, 24th Congress, p. 53. In 1836 Nathaniel's heirs petition; showing that said land was to have been located between the Little Miami and Big Scioto Rivers, but that his agent did not locate during Tyler's life. After his death (1796) the agent made entries in Tyler's name. The heirs petition for scrip, alleging that there is no land at that time in said district to satisfy the warrant. A reissue of scrip was recommended.

by whom she had a large family. (The writer would be pleased to hear from some of them.) (2) William Tyler, Jr., a lawyer, died unmarried. (3) Hon. John Webb Tyler (who married for his first wife a first cousin, Mary Tyler), was a member of the Virginia Supreme Court; he moved to Fauquier County, where his will was probated in 1862. His family of twelve children were: (1) Dr. Randolph. (2) Charles E. (Lieutenant 49th Va. Inf.). (3) Douglas (who married a daughter of rich John Harrison of Loudoun County). (4) Madison, and (5) Littleton (both members of the Black Horse Cavalry, the former of whom was shot by mistake by South Carolina troops, and both died unmarried). (6) Jane. (7) Grayson (Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Va. Inf., and married to a near relative of General Huntoon). (8) Dr. John (a physician and surgeon in the Federal Army, who died unmarried). (9) Constance. (10) Gwynetta. (11) William Henry (a graduate of West Point, Lieutenant U. S. A., who died childless in 1854), and (12) Mary Webb Tyler, who died unmarried.

(4) The fourth child of William Tyler of "Woodlawn" was Henry, born September 13, 1800, who died at Fairfax Court House. He was Major, and the second in command, attached to the Marine Corps stationed at the Washington Navy Yard; resigned in '61 to become a Colonel C. S. A. He married a first cousin, Elizabeth Tyler, and had twelve children: (1) Henry (Lieutenant of Confederate Marines). (2) Charles (also in C. S. A.). (3) Winfred, and (4) Richard (both members of the Fauquier Artillery). (5) John. (6) William. (7) Mason (who died in infancy). (8) Sallie (the wife of Thomas R. Love, Esq., who now resides at Fairfax, C. H.). (9) Augusta (who married Mr. John Caldwell of Indiana. (10) Virginia, and (11) Laura (both of whom died unmarried), and (12) Elizabeth.

(5) The fifth child of William Tyler of Woodlawn was Nathaniel Tyler, Esq., the best lawyer this branch has produced, who married a first cousin, Caroline Tyler, by whom he had but two children, Alcinda, who died unmarried, and Nathaniel, Jr., who was Lieutenant-Colonel 20th Va. Inf., and later of the editorial staff of the Richmond Enquirer. The sixth child of William Tyler of Woodlawn, Margaret, married Dr. Tebbs. The seventh, Alfred Tyler, moved to Kentucky, where he died unmarried. The eighth, Sally, married Mr. John Linton. The ninth, Louisa, is no further recorded.

We now pass to the next son of John Tyler (grandson of Charles of Westmoreland), whose name was George Gray Tyler. He married Cecilia Ann Campbell, daughter of the distinguished Rev. Isaac Campbell of Trinity Parish, Charles County, Md., who left a large estate on both sides of the Patomac. George G. Tyler's will was probated in 1811; he left an only son, William, and four daughters, Mary (who married her cousin John Webb Tyler), Caroline (who married her cousin Nathaniel Tyler), Elizabeth (who married Mr. Brundage), and Susan (who married Dr. James McCrae).

The last son of John Tyler (grandson of Charles of Westmoreland) was Charles Tyler of the large estate at "Broad Run," Prince William County, who founded the "Mill Park" Tyler branch. His estate was inventoried in 1815. His wife was Sally Brown of Rich Hill, Md., daughter of the Rev. Richard and Helen Bailey (whose brother, Col. Bailey of the English army, died in 1776 in the Calcutta "Black Hole"). The issue of this union was ten children. (1) Elizabeth (who married her cousin, Henry Tyler). (2) Richard (who was in the War of 1812 and died unmarried). (3) George Gray Tyler (who married Julia, daughter of Dr. Humphrey Peake, Collector of the Port of Alexandria under President Monroe, and had several children, among them Charles Humphrey Tyler (formerly Captain 5th U. S. Cavalry, later Colonel 5th Va. Cav.), and James M. Tyler, a merchant of St. Louis, Mo. (4) William B. Tyler (lawyer and farmer, educated at Princeton, member of Virginia Legislature. He had seven sons and one daughter, the most distinguished of whom is Hon. Robert H. Tyler of Haymarket, Va., Captain 8th Va. Inf. He has served in the Virginia Legislature and was on the committee of seven to adjust and settle the state debt of \$28,000,000, whose action in the premises was approved and acted upon. He has a family of seven sons and five daughters, some of whom have migrated as far as to Montana). (5) James Monroe Tyler. (6) Gustavus B. Tyler (who moved to Owensboro, Ky., and had three sons, Charles,

William and Gustavus, all of whom left families. The descendants of William have been especially prominent in the past and present history of Owensboro; one son, Charles Richard Tyler, was a graduate of West Point and Captain in the regular army). (7) John M. Tyler (whose will was probated in Prince William in 1821, was in the War of 1812, and, as far as known, left an only daughter, Sarah, who married Mr. John Bronaugh). (8) Helen Tyler (married Mr. Hay Talieaferro). (9) Mary (married Mr. Horner), and (10) Charles (a prominent lawyer, who died young).

Time forbids further detail of this line. In passing, we might note the continual recurrence of the given name William, which suggests possible origin from William Tyler, the first comer to Virginia, 1620, which is rendered still more suggestive by the knowledge that some of the earliest settlers of Westmoreland were from the James River settlements.

Let us now consider the line of *Richard Tyler of Essex County. According to the General Court Records of Virginia, John Smith of "Purton" (?), Gloucester County, was in 1674 agent for Richard Tyler of London, England, who owned lands in said Gloucester "by the courtesy." It may be this very Richard (or more likely a son), whose will we find probated in Essex County in 1734. In 1723 he was licensed to keep an "ordinary." He left a widow, "Susannah," and five children, Richard, John, William, Mary and Susannah. Mary married Captain James Boughan, a Justice and Sheriff of Essex. Richard Tyler, Jr., was a Justice, Major and Sheriff, his bond in the last being dated May 20, 1735. (Evidently a leading citizen in his county.) His first wife was Catherine Montague, but the one mentioned in his will (probated in 1761) was "Anne." He had but two daughters, "Franky," who married Robert Cole, and a sister, who married Richard Gatewood. Thus this male line became extinct. John Tyler, son of Richard first, married Frances Graves of Gloucester County. His will (probated in Essex, 1758) mentions his six daughters, "Catty," Mary Ann, Hannah, Betty, Susannah and Frances. Of these Mary married a Mr. Hammond of Georgia, from whom descended the recent Senator Hammond from South Carolina. Hannah Tyler married James Anderson of Williamsburg, and had a family of eight children; one grandson is the present Dr. W. F. Anderson of Salt Lake City. Betty married Mr. Williamson of Georgia, and Susannah Mr. Winter of Georgia, neither of whose families have been traced. Frances Tyler married Rev. George Whitefield, a noted Georgia preacher. So the male line Tyler is extinct in this branch also.

William Tyler was the only son of Richard, Sr., who has living male descendants. About 1745 he removed to Caroline Co., where he died in 1767. His only identified heir was William Tyler, Jr., who settled his father's estate. He resided near Charlesburg, at the old homestead, where he was a Justice and County Clerk from 1771. In 1787 he was taxed for 1,031 acres. By his wife, Elizabeth Keeling (daughter of Richard), he had nine children, Captain George, John, Richard, William, Henry, Thomas, Elizabeth, Maria and Kitty. Of these (1) John Tyler was a Second Lieutenant in the Revolution, in Captain Roger Quarles' Co., and, according to tradition, died unmarried. (2) Captain George Tyler was an Ensign in the Revolution, in Captain Quarles' Co.; thereafter settled at "River Bend," Spotsylvania County, where he died in 1833. By his wife, nee Judith Terrell, he had sons, William, Richard and George (all of whom moved to St. Louis County, Mo.), Thomas (who died unmarried in advanced age), and John, who succeeded to the paternal estate, and left two sons, Joseph of Blue Field, West Va., and George of Waco, Texas. Captain George Tyler likewise had five daughters, all of whom married, and mostly moved to vicinity of their brothers in Missouri. Captain George Tyler also had a son Henry, who settled at "Blenheim" (a magnificent estate in Caroline County), but in 1838 moved to his brothers in Missouri, taking with him all his large family of boys and girls, save George, Jr., who remained at Blenheim. George, Jr., by his four wives, had twelve children, of whom three

*John Tyler, the immigrant, who settled on Smith's Island, Md., on the east shore of the Chesapeake, had a son Richard, who left the island and of whom no further record is known. The writer strongly opines that this is the Richard of Essex County, Va. There was much early migrating on the Chesapeake, and it was an easy move from Smith's Island across the bay and up the Rappahannock.

died in infancy. By his second wife, nee Eliza Hoge, he had a son, Honorable James Hoge Tyler, who is the present very efficient incumbent of the gubernatorial seat of the state of Virginia, and the third Tyler who has filled that exalted station. (This state is the only one in the Union known to have had a Tyler for chief executive.)

Returning to the sons of William Tyler, Jr. (grandson of the first Richard), we come to (3) Richard Tyler, born October 27, 1760, who moved to Tennessee, wherefrom two of his sons went to Kentucky; a third son, John Duke Tyler, died at Clarksville, Tenn., in 1860, leaving a son, Judge Charles W. Tyler, one of the lights of the state bench.

Finally, we reach the third Virginia branch, which may prove to be the least numerous, as surely it must be conceded to have been the most distinguished, having furnished two governors to Virginia and a U. S. national chief executive. History records no other Tyler line which politically has played so prominent a role. Not unlikely Henry Tyler, the founder of this line, was of better family than most immigrants by the name; at any rate, from record gleanings, he seems to have been of all the Tyler immigrants the one best financially circumstanced; personally, too, he seems to have been a man of influence, having served in 1653 as a Justice. Another factor tending to account for the glories of this branch may be assigned as repeated intermarriages into superior families, such, for example, as the Gardiner, Chiles, Contesse, Armistead, Christian, etc., etc., Especially did the influences of the locality of settlement have great bearings upon the fortunes of these Tylers, for they were early domiciled at Williamsburg, so long the capital of the state, and the very fountain source of educational, social, religious and political life of the Old Dominion. Indeed, the Governor's palace was located upon a part of the ancient Henry Tyler grant.

This Henry Tyler, born in England in 1604, was in York County, Virginia, by 1645. In 1652 he had a grant of 254 acres at "Middle Plantation," for importing six persons into the colony; and in 1666 added 1,800 acres by bringing over thirty-six others. His first wife, "Mary," died childless; he married, secondly, the widow of John Orchard, by whom he had three sons, Henry, Jr., John and Daniel. On April 13, 1672, the widow took administration (cum testamento annexo). She later married (for her third husband) Martin Gardiner, "Grocer of London," who had immigrated into Virginia, where he became Justice and High Sheriff of York County; but she had no issue by him, and died April 2, 1679.

Of the three sons: (1) Daniel was kidnapped by the Turks and carried to Algiers; his brothers took legal action to possess themselves of his estate, and there the record ends. (2) John Tyler seems to have gone farther up the James River into Hanover County, and there to have had, at least, children, Sara, Ann and John, whose baptisms are found upon St. Peter's Parish Register under dates 1690, 1699 and 1703. From other evidences it would appear that there was also another son, Thomas, who was in Spotsylvania in the 1720s, and who had sons, Thomas, Jr., and Charles, the latter of whom, in 1727, had a 500-acre grant from his parent. Many of the Tylers of Hanover and adjoining counties, of whom numbers are living, are undoubtedly of this branch, descending from John, son of the immigrant, Henry Tyler. We hope for fuller light from ancient records preserved among the living.

Of the line of Henry Tyler, Jr., son of the immigrant, we have quite full information, and we take sincere pleasure in thanking Professor Lyon G. Tyler for the privilege of access to results of his thorough and scholarly researches into so many of the most important sources of information concerning Virginia pedigrees.

Henry Tyler, Jr., was an important member of Bruton Church, being Warden and Vestryman, and heading the petition in 1710 for a new brick church building (yet standing, one of the most venerable relics of Williamsburg). He was also Constable, Coroner, Sheriff and Justice of the Peace from 1694 to the time of his death, 1729, a period of thirty-five years.

He married Elizabeth Chiles (daughter of Walter, son of Colonel Walter Chiles, a Speaker of the House of Burgesses, who had grants as early as 1638). The children born to Henry, Jr., were Henry, Francis, John and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, who died childless.

Taking up the sons: (1) Henry, 3d, came into the homestead, which, however, he sold and removed to Sussex, where he appears to have been a highly successful farmer, and to have died childless in 1774. (2) His brother Francis resided in James City County, and by his wife, "Rebecca," had three sons, Francis, Jr., Henry and John. John's will was proven in King George County in 1757; he was buried in Falmouth churchyard, and had a daughter, to whose son (Tyler Waugh by name) he left his plantation in King George and Stafford. Francis, Jr., has not been traced; but his brother, Henry Tyler, was Clerk of Stafford County till after 1770, where (according to entry in the Journal of the House of Delegates) he was succeeded in office by his son Thomas. Thomas resided at "Quarry House," Aquia Creek, Stafford County, upon which plantation was quarried the stone used in the U. S. Treasury (old) building in this city, as well as the original (center) wing of the Capitol.

It is through John Tyler, son of Henry, Jr., that the chief honors of this house descend. John was a matriculant of William and Mary College in 1704, and died (before the prime of life), leaving an only son, John, Jr., and daughters Joanna, Elizabeth, Mary, Edith and Anne. Of the daughters Anne died young; Joanna married the distinguished physician, Dr. Kenneth McKenzie, by whom she had a family; Elizabeth married (1) Mr. Bowcock, and (2) an attorney, John Palmer, Esq., Bursar of William and Mary; Mary married Rev. William Preston, Professor of Moral Philosophy at William and Mary, who later returned to England, where he was a curate of Warcop; and Edith married Rev. Thomas Robinson, Professor of Humanity in William and Mary. (A humorous incident connected with the last two marriages was the temporary eviction from the college of these professors under the stupid rule that none but the President among the faculty might have families.)

John Tyler, Jr., was educated at William and Mary and became Marshal of the Colonial Vice-Admiralty Court. He married Anne, only child of Dr. Louis Contesse, a French Huguenot, by whom he had two sons, John and Louis, and five daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Rachel, Anne and Joanna. Mary married Mr. William Irby of Charles City County, and was the mother of three daughters, one of whom was the mother of U. S. Senator John Tyler Morgan of Alabama. Elizabeth married Mr. John Greenhow, a wealthy merchant of Williamsburg, and had a family. Rachel married (1) William Drummond (thought to have been a greatgrandson of Governor William Drummond, who was hanged in Bacon's Rebellion), (2) Colonel Stith Hardyman, by whom she had a son, Tyler. Anne Tyler married Dr. Anthony Tucker Dixon, a surgeon of the Revolution, but died without issue. Joanna married Major Wood Bouldin and reared a distinguished family, of whom Thomas Tyler and James W. were members of Congress; their brother Lewis a member of the Virginia Senate. James W. has a son, the present Judge Wood Bouldin of the Supreme Court of Virginia. Her brother, Louis Tyler, was a lawyer, who resided at "Red Hill," Charlotte County, where he lies buried beside his only son. (This fine seat afterwards became the home of Patrick Henry.)

The other son of Marshall John Tyler was John Tyler, Jr., in the fifth generation from immigrant Henry. He was born in 1747, educated at William and Mary, and became an inveterate hater of British rule. Elected Judge of Admiralty, when the functions of that court (postdating the Revolution) were transferred to the General Court of the state, he served as Judge therein for a period of twenty years. He was Speaker of the House of Delegates, member of Governor's Council, Judge of the U. S. District Court, and thrice Governor of Virginia. By his wife, nee Mary Marot Armistead, he had three sons and five daughters, to-wit: Wat Henry, John and William, and Anne, Elizabeth, Martha Jefferson, Maria Henry and Christiana. Of these Anne married Judge James Semple; Elizabeth married John Clayton Prior of Gloucester and had a family; Christiana married Dr. Henry Curtis of Hanover, by whom she became the mother of a family; Martha married Thomas Ennals Waggaman and has living descendants in this city, of whom Dr. Samuel and Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman are leading representatives; Maria married John B. Seawell and reared a family, of whom two sons, John Tyler and M. B. Seawell were distinguished

lawyers. The former's daughter, Miss Mollie Elliott Seawell, is an authoress of note. Coming to the sons of Governor Tyler: Wat Henry Tyler was educated at William and Mary and became a physician; by his first wife, Eliza Walker, he had four children (1) John (who died childless). (2) William. (3) Harry. (4) Wat, Jr.; by his second wife, Margaret Govan, he had James (who died sine prole) and Betty. The second son of Governor Tyler, to-wit, William Tyler, was also a man of weight; took an active part in the War of 1812, and served in the House of Delegates. His wife, nee Susan Harrison Walker, gave birth to the following children: John, Thomas, Anne, Maria, Patty, William, Lewis and Benjamin Harrison.

The third son of Governor Tyler, that is to say, John Tyler, Jr., was destined to become the most noted and one of the most magnetic and versatile persons who has ever borne the family name. U. S. President Tyler's career stretches from 1790 to 1862, being that period so fraught with ways and means for enlarging and preserving that nation, for which his father had so earnestly co-operated to secure freedom. (Not having entered into details touching the parent's career, we shall not now do so of his even more distinguished son. Able speakers after dinner will discourse concerning both great characters.)

Let it suffice here to remark that the career of President Tyler was wonderfully rapid, brilliant, eventful and, until towards its close, exceedingly harmonious. From early school days he was remarkably precocious, finishing his course at William and Mary, he began the practice of law at 19; at 21 he was in the State Legislature; at 25 a member of the Executive Council; at 26, a member of Congress (and served two terms); at 35, Governor of Virginia (and unanimously re-elected); at 43, member of the U. S. Senate; at 50, Vice-President of the United States, and soon thereafter President, on the death of William Henry Harrison. We shall not here discuss his administration. It was a history-making epoch; our possession of the northwesternmost states, Oregon and Washington, is due to his hearty and timely co-operation in speeding pioneer settlers; on the (then extreme) southwest, Texas was annexed; on the northeast, the Maine boundaries were established; on the southeast, Florida, and on the pioneer West, Iowa were admitted as sister states. These achievements will suffice to keep President Tyler's memory in American history forever green.

President Tyler was twice wed and had fourteen children, seven by each wife. By his first wife, nee Letitia Christian of Cedar Grove, New Kent County, he had Mary, Robert, John, Letitia, Elizabeth, Tazewell and Alice; by his second wife, nee Julia Gardiner, daughter of Hon. David Gardiner, a Senator of New York (representing a family distinguished by its uninterrupted possession of Gardiner's Island, N. Y.), the President had issue, David Gardiner, John Alexander, Julia, Lachlan, Lyon Gardiner, Robert Fitzwalter and Pearl. Strange to say, all of these children lived to reach maturity and marry, and all but three had families, from whom have descended numerous grandchildren scattered far and wide. The daughter, Mary, married Henry L. Jones of Williamsburg. Robert married Priscilla Cooper, daughter of Thomas, the distinguished tragedian. He sacrificed to the Confederacy all, except his life and honor, and died in Alabama, where many of his descendants reside. John Tyler married Martha Rochelle and left a family of three children. Letitia Tyler married Captain James Semple of the U. S. Navy, and her dignified childless widowhood is being passed in this city. (She is the composer of the music to her father's verses, "Virginia," rendition of which is a part of our to-day's program.) Elizabeth married William M. Waller of Washington, and bore him three sons and a daughter. Tazewell married Nannie Bridges, and was the parent of a son and a daughter. Alice married Rev. Henry Denison, and died in Louisville during her husband's pastorate, leaving an only daughter. Hon. David Gardiner Tyler resides at "Sherwood Forest," the paternal home, a lawyer by profession and a political leader in his part of the state, he has just finished a Congressional term. By his wife, Mary Morris Jones, he has two young daughters and an infant son. Lachlan became a physician, married Georgia Powell, and resides in New York City. Fitzwalter married Fannie Glen, but has no family. Pearl married Mr. William M. Ellis, and is the mother of three sons and four daughters. Professor Lyon

Gardiner Tyler, M. A., LL. D., married Miss Annie, daughter of Colonel St. George Tucker, and has one son and two daughters. He is the honored President of William and Mary College, where he fills the chair of American History and Politics, being also the editor of William and Mary's famous Quarterly. Professor Tyler is a member of many distinguished societies, and an author of note, his best known work being "The Letters and Times of the Tylers," which (in three volumes) presents a masterly exposition of biography and genealogy in his own Virginia line.

Will you pardon a more specific reference to dear old William and Mary? In antecedents this College is the oldest in the country; in actual operation it dates second only to Harvard, and was chartered back in 1693. It is the only college in the States founded upon a Royal Charter, and possesses a coat of arms, direct from Herald's College, London, 1694. It had (as early as 1729) the first complete faculty; was the first to adopt the elective system (1779), and the same year became our first University; offered the first schools in Modern Languages, History, Political Economy and Municipal Law; here was organized the first Greek Letter Society (Phi Beta Kappa, 1776). Among its alumni are such men as Presidents Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler, Chief Justice Marshall, General Winfield Scott, and a host of others, who, preceding, during and after the Revolution, distinguished themselves as Governors, Members of Congress, the U. S. Senate, Supreme Court and in innumerable other walks of life.

The Tylers of Maryland and Virginia have, for the greater part, found outlet for increasing numbers into Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, along the northern banks of the Ohio River and the southern courses of the Father of Waters. The New England Tylers mainly followed the northern states to the Great Lakes, and so across to the coast. It was entirely natural. Similar climates and indigenous productions (being understood quantities) would tend to keep migrators along the parallels; also in the early days pioneers sought the directest ways, and took advantage of easy means of transportation, especially the water courses. Still there are not lacking exceptions, to "prove the rule," for the writer has traced Northern Tylers to the South, found them acclimated and joining in the Confederacy; and au contraire, has found Southern Tylers settled in the North and bearing Federal arms. In this period of rapid and frequent intercommunication between all parts of our great nation, this heretofore unwritten rule of residence has been greatly modified in application, and is destined perhaps entirely to die out. Already the writer finds in the great centers of commercial activity (towards whose growth this epoch is a veritable marvel), such, for example, as Washington, New York, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, New Orleans and San Francisco, Tylers representing all the American family branches, living side by side in harmony and fulfilling the duties of true citizenship; and this without knowing, or even stopping to inquire, whether they have a common Tyler ancestor, which problems, it is safe to say, would in most instances remain to them an X. Y. Z. quantity. Sufficient that each bore the name Tyler, they have found in this talisman an additional emphasize of the great race truth, the common brotherhood of man.

Geographic lines sometimes cause confusion and conflict of ideas; but the natural cravings of mind are broad and universal. Upon the atlas of the human heart there is no Mason and Dixon Line. Never has there been; never can there be. We are gathered to-day representatives of a great American family from south, north, east and west. We come bearing no ordinary emotions. The like of this meeting is new to us as a clan; socially, it opens a new family era. May the joys and satisfactions of this day lead to repeated reunions in years to come.

Opinions have been advanced, that the Tylers of the North and South are not the same. How far this may, or may not, be proven is yet to be seen. Traditionally, however, we are closely related. A common tradition the writer meets is, that three Tyler brothers came early to America, of whom one settled in Massachusetts, a second in Virginia, and the other in Connecticut. (Sometimes this tradition takes on new features, but is ever substantially the same.) President Tyler records a tradition in his line, that their immigrant, Henry Tyler, was from Shropshire, England. And there

is a similar tradition concerning Job Tyler, founder of the Andover, Mass., line. It is an humble belief of the writer that the American Tylers do descend from a common ancestor, to establish which (and other points) it is his intention to visit Great Britain in the summer of 1900 to search public records, visit Tyler haunts and ascertain what definitely may be gleaned. Before the reunion of another year, it is hoped much of great value may thus be learned and made a part of our general stock of family information.

In closing, the writer calls attention to the fact that tracing genealogy is an arduous task and needs earnest co-operation. Therefore, he requests all, who have not heretofore communicated with him, to kindly do so in the near future. Let every hearer, unless he knows that the records in his line and family have been attended to, take active heed of this reasonable request. The genealogist cannot manufacture facts; he can only (to the best of his poor ability) arrange in order such supposed facts as come home to him. It is earnestly hoped, that from this time forth, a feeling of interest may be aroused to bring together all the Tyler family records for permanent rescue and dignified publication.

As we return to our homes, should we not bear in mind the noble motto, "Noblesse oblige"? Having inherited the patrimony of superior ancestry, may we always strive to perform our duties bravely; if humble circumstances forbid our adding laurels, we can, at least, resist bringing any "bar sinister" upon the escutcheon of the Tyler clan.

Here followed a vocal solo by the accomplished Miss Elizabeth Tyler of Washington, D. C.

The following scholarly article upon the wives of President Tyler had been prepared by Mrs. Georgia Tyler Kent of Worcester, Mass., by whom it was rendered in superb style:

The ties which unite us with the past have drawn us together to-day. A great ancestral chain has stretched down through the centuries, and somewhere along its length each member of our numerous family will find one or more links graven with the name of Tyler. A good name in all its branches. A name representing industry, energy and achievement. We are prone to feel an especial interest in the strain of blood, the name of which we bear and to forget the intermingled strains and the fact that each individual is a composite portrait accurately reflecting the combinations of the past. As Mr. Emerson said: "We are a bundle of our ancestors." In our hearts muniment room, with our other treasures, their names and deeds should be recorded.

Men plain and earnest, men able, eminent and celebrated have borne this patronymic. The most illustrious in this country is President John Tyler of Virginia.

President Tyler was twice married, and I have been asked to say a few words to you descriptive of the two distinguished women who thus became mistresses of the White House and bore the name of Tyler.

It is not my intention to make this paper a chronicle of dates or events in their lives, but rather to give an idea of their personalities, as from a somewhat extended reading I have conceived them.

Miss Letitia Christian, who became the first wife of Mr. Tyler, was the daughter of Honorable Robert and Mary (Brown) Christian of Cedar Grove, New Kent County, Virginia. She was born there on the twelfth of November, 1790.

The home life of Miss Christian, presided over and directed by a lovely mother and a devoted father, was one of rare influences. A Southern home of easy comfort, abundance and distinction, joyous with the presence of light-hearted brothers, sisters and friends.

Miss Christian was charming in manner and of much personal beauty. A sensitive, delicate girl, sweet as a violet and with something of a violet's tender grace. The twenty-third birthday of Mr. Tyler, March 29, 1813, was their wedding day. It was a marriage particularly acceptable to both houses, and one author says, largely the means of uniting in Mr. Tyler's favor the two great political parties of the day. The social prominence of both families, the popularity of the bride and groom, the host of kindred and friends,

made the wedding an occasion of unusual festivity. After it Mr. and Mrs. Tyler journeyed to their own home in Charles City County. A few weeks later came a rough awakening. Mr. Tyler was called into the field at the head of a company of militia, to take part in the defence of Richmond and its neighborhood, then threatened by the British. We can well understand the terrible anxiety and suspense of this young girl at this time. It brings vividly before us the War of '1812, which was felt from Canada to New Orleans.

Mrs. Tyler assumed the duties of a Virginia matron with winning dignity. She was an excellent housekeeper and home-maker. Amid the many cares and responsibilities of that and also of later periods, she bore herself invariably with patience, graciousness and marked executive ability. She planned and overlooked every detail of her home with prudent, watchful care. Her energy centered there. She never relaxed this vigilance until



LETITIA CHRISTIAN.

her health failed, nor, indeed, altogether even then. Her servants were well-provided for, happy and devoted to her interests. She was a perfect type of the Southern woman of her day—and there will never be found more noble and gracious gentlewomen than were those whose presence made glorious the old Southern homes. Mrs. Tyler only did that which was always congenial to her nature when she marked her daily path with kindly, helpful deeds. She never thought of herself when there was anyone to be ministered to. Perhaps that was the reason everyone loved her and paid to her that "most elegant of all compliments," deference. In after years when ill-health overwhelmed her, the devotion of her husband and her children was pathetic. I would like to emphasize her untiring, loyal helpfulness to her husband. Always he stood first. Whatever seemed best for him she was not only glad but anxious to do. They began life's journey together when hardly more than boy and girl, and it is beautiful to read of the affectionate harmony that marked their union from first to last.

Mrs. Tyler had no desire for the world's loud applause. Her husband, her children, her home, her religion, her duty to relatives and friends, these filled her life. "That spirit which suffices quiet hearts" was hers. She felt it was good and proper that "the only reward of virtue is virtue; the only way to have a friend is to be one." While fitted by birth and training for the positions of distinction she was called upon to fill, her natural inclination would have been toward a condition of less pronounced publicity. It must, however, have been a grievous trial to her that she was unable to perform the duties devolving upon her as the President's wife during his administration; for, distasteful to her personally as a society career would have been, she would, we may be sure, have undertaken all her pre-eminent position called for, had her health permitted, prompted thereto by her high conception of the duties of a wife.

In one of his letters to his children, letters so beautiful and uplifting that Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, just before his death, drew upon them for a sermon on parental care, Mr. Tyler says: "I could not hold up to you a better pattern for your imitation than is constantly presented to you by your dear mother. You never see her course marked with precipitation; but on the contrary, everything is brought before the tribunal of her judgment, and her actions are all founded in prudence."

The sole survivor of her seven children is Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple of Washington, widow of James Allen Semple.

September 10, 1842, twenty-nine years after their marriage, her gentle spirit passed away. "The boundaries of personal influence it is impossible to fix." Hers were far-reaching and tempered with the best grace and sensibility of womanhood.

President Tyler married, secondly, June 26, 1844, Miss Julia, the daughter of Honorable David and Juliana (McLachlan) Gardiner. On both sides her family was historic. Her paternal pioneer ancestor was Lieutenant Lion Gardiner. He had been an officer and had seen much active service in the English army. The attention of that great General, Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, was attracted by Lieutenant Gardiner's genius as an engineer, and he made him Engineer and Master of Works of Fortifications in the Netherlands, where students of war from every Protestant country of the Old World flocked for instruction. Lieutenant Gardiner came to New England in 1635 under contract to serve the company "in the drawing, ordering and making of a city, towns and forts of defense." His reputation preceded him, and upon his arrival at Boston, in November, 1635, he and his wife (Mary Willemson) were met by a party of gentlemen among the most distinguished in New England. He built and was Chief Commander from 1635 to 1639 of the Connecticut fort, which he named Saybrook. He finally settled on the island of Manchonake or Manchonat, New York, which he purchased from the Indians in 1639. He named this property the Isle of Wight. It was later known as the Lordship and Manor of Gardiner's Island. It has remained in the possession of his descendants ever since and was the birthplace of Miss Julia Gardiner, born May 4, 1820. Lieutenant and Mrs. Gardiner were the parents of the first English child born in Connecticut and afterwards of the first English child born in New York. He took a prominent part in the Pequot War. One writer says: "It may truthfully be said that no event in the very early history of New England had a greater influence on its destiny than that known as the Pequot War." Another states: "It is generally conceded that no one controlling mind did more to preserve the Colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut from total destruction during this terrible war than Lion Gardiner." His "Narrative of the Pequot War," written three years before his death, is one of the best extant, ranking in value with that by Captain John Mason. There is a breezy, rough simplicity about it, an honest, fearless bluntness that bears the stamp of truth. We feel after reading it we know this man and can depend upon him. Earnest, aggressive because he saw so clearly what was necessary to be done. Too strong of heart and mind to be prevented from speaking his thoughts. Manly, straightforward, irascible at times because of his nervous force; a man of education and great ability; clear-headed and warm-hearted, quick to discern, quick to act; ready to parley and mediate, but not ready to play at mediation. Such was the

New England pioneer ancestor of this daughter of the North in whom many of his finest characteristics reappeared.

Her mother was of Scotch descent and her maternal greatgrandfather McLachlan, while fighting for the Jacobite cause, was killed at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746. Among the troops was the Chief Lachlan and three hundred of his followers. The chief fell with many of his men. Scott says in his poem:

The War-Song of Lachlan, High Chief of Maclean—

“’Twas gallant Lachlan gave the word:
Lachlan of many a galley lord;
He called his kindred bands on board
And launched them on the main,
Woe to the bark whose crew shall gaze
Where Lachlan’s silken streamer plays,
The fools might face the lightning’s blaze
As wisely and as well.”

September, 1841, after a prolonged and delightful tour abroad, Miss Gardiner returned to this country. During the winter of 1842-3 her parents first took herself and sister to Washington. February 28, 1844, while on a



JULIA GARDINER.

second visit to the Capital, they, with the President, were guests on a pleasure excursion on board the warship Princeton. Before that day's close occurred the dreadful tragedy which left those two young girls fatherless. President Tyler was at this time their true friend and comforter. Nearly heartbroken himself over the awful calamity, he shared in their grief and was tender and thoughtful for them and their beloved dead. He had before this been attentive to Miss Gardiner. He was now nearly fifty-four and she was approaching her twenty-fourth birthday, but President Tyler was a man of incomparable grace and elegance. As Mrs. Tyler herself says later: "He was more agreeable in every way than any young man ever was or ever could be. At last he proposed again, and I wrote him I was willing

this time if my mother would consent." Happiness, rare and perfect, ever followed this union of youth and age.

Mrs. Tyler had been a reigning belle in foreign lands. Mrs. Sigourney wrote from London that "English beaux, on meeting her, seemed suddenly to become aware of the value of their lost colonies." After her marriage she at once assumed her position as mistress of the White House. Mrs. Tyler was tall and stately, with luxuriant black hair and glorious gray eyes. A woman in whom were united a radiant, magnetic presence of unusual beauty with a character of great strength and sweetness. The world is ever waiting for such and it welcomed her with open arms.

In her arduous position she displayed the greatest judgment and tact. Beneath her playfulness and the winsome charm of youth there was a dignity of character and demeanor that holds our admiration and wins our esteem. She must have been aware of her gifts. She was too intelligent not to be, but she surprises and pleases by bearing them so meekly in such an exalted position. She was at the White House less than a year, yet she stamped its social system with her individuality. Wherever we find Mrs. Tyler, there we also find an atmosphere of simplicity, elegance and refinement. Historians of to-day describe her as "The most splendid and accomplished woman of the time." Sweet, sound, clear-headed, with perfect poise she maintained a personal ascendancy quite distinct from that accorded her simply as the President's wife.

Encompassed by the many difficulties of his high position; struggling for the principles in which he believed; misunderstood and threatened as he was, the President found in his wife sympathy and abiding faith. Her buoyant disposition alleviated his anxieties and contributed to uphold and encourage him. She possessed, too, marked characteristics which made her resolute and brave. We recall her spirited reply, in 1853, to the Duchesses of Sutherland, Argyle and Bedford, and other ladies of the English nobility, upon the abolition of slavery.

Mrs. Tyler was quite unconscious of her talent for diplomacy, and I will quote from her writings to prove she had it. She says: "Upon my marriage I immediately became interested in the great political topic of the day, the Annexation of Texas. * * * It was at the first large dinner at the White House (after my marriage) that the following incident occurred: Mr. Calhoun sat at my right hand and our conversation had fallen upon the Texas question, when a query was made as to the views of Judge John McLean, who was present, and who was one of my warmest friends. I said I should make it a matter of honor with him that he should vote for Texas, and writing on a slip of paper 'Texas and John Tyler,' sent it to the Judge, who was on the opposite side of the table, with the request that he should drink the toast with me. The Judge turned with much gallantry toward my direction, raised his glass, bowed, and said, 'For your sake.'" The annexation of Texas is recorded in history as the crowning glory of President Tyler's administration and it is a pleasant duty to note Mrs. Tyler's interest and influence for the same.

Mrs. Tyler was the devoted mother of seven children, and the beautiful plantation, "Sherwood Forest," was an ideal home. Five of her children are now living: Honorable David Gardiner Tyler, Doctor Lachlan Tyler, President Lyon Gardiner Tyler, Robert Fitzwalter Tyler and Mrs. William M. Ellis.

Seventeen happy years passed swiftly by, then death came and left her desolate. President Tyler died January 18, 1862.

Many other bitter sorrows were Mrs. Tyler's portion before life ended, July 10, 1889. Her face, so lovely in youth, was still lovely in age, and full of peace and pleasantness. Spencer says:

"So every spirit, as it is more pure,
And hath in it the more of heavenly light,
So it the fairer body doth procure
To habit in."

A portrait of Mrs. Tyler may be seen at the White House.

However exalted the positions sustained by these two women, however great the honors showered upon them, I can but think one outweighed all the others combined. It is not the honor falling to them as the wives of

John Tyler, the President, but it is the honor of having been loved and chosen by John Tyler, the Man. That is their crown!

Save by the unbiased student, President Tyler will not be rightly understood or appreciated for many years to come. Time and impartial research—from those two sources will flow comprehension and the justice due this man of great heart and noble character, loyal to his friends and just even to his enemies.

A harp solo, "Fantasie," by Schubert, was delightfully rendered by Miss Wilmia J. M. Tyler, Junction City, Kansas. Thereafter came a brief business session, whereat it was decided to hold the next Tyler Reunion in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., Wednesday, September 12, 1900.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

TYLER OFFICERS FOR 1899-1900.

President—Governor J. Hoge Tyler, East Radford, Va.
First Vice-President—President Lyon G. Tyler, Williamsburg, Va.
Second Vice-President—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, Ithaca, N. Y.
Third Vice-President—Dr. Samuel Waggaman, Washington, D. C.
Fourth Vice-President—Major Ira Tyler, Frederick, Md.
Fifth Vice-President—Hon. Richard Tyler, Hickman, Ky.

Patrons—

First Patron—U. S. Justice Henry B. Brown, Washington, D. C.
Second Patron—U. S. Senator John Tyler Morgan, Selma, Ala.
Third Patron—Benjamin F. Tyler, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Fourth Patron—William P. Tyler, Esq., Tylerdale, Pa.
Fifth Patron—Hon. Robert H. Tyler, Haymarket, Va.

Patronesses—

First Patroness—Mrs. John P. Brophy, New York City.
Second Patroness—Mrs. Catherine (Tyler) Barnett, Louisville, Ky.
Third Patroness—Mrs. Mary C. (Tyler) Stokes, Baltimore, Md.
Fourth Patroness—Mrs. Daniel Kent, Worcester, Mass.
Fifth Patroness—Mrs. William D. Cassin, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Major William N. Tyler, Malden, Mass.
Secretary and Historian—W. I. Tyler Brigham, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Assistant Secretary—Rollin U. Tyler, Esq., Tylerville, Conn.

The present membership of the Tyler Family Association (consisting of life and annual members) is as follows:

LIFE MEMBERS TYLER FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Larissa C. Ladd, West Boxford, Mass.
Mrs. Sarah J. Wood, West Boxford, Mass.
Miss Rebecca T. Wood, West Boxford, Mass.
Jesse H. Farwell, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Elizabeth O. T. Olcott, Norwich, Conn.
Arthur W. Tyler, Branford, Conn.
Mrs. Welthea T. Day, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Lucette Tyler, Stoneham, Mass.
Mrs. Abbie G. Davis, North Andover, Mass.
John Tyler Wood, West Boxford, Mass.
Justin H. Tyler, Napoleon, O.
Daniel F. Tyler, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
Mrs. Lucy T. Bardwell, Springfield, Mass.
Maj. Loren S. Tyler, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. Lydia M. Tyler, Salem, Mass.
Miss Louise F. Tyler, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. Ella F. Chase, Lynn, Mass.
W. Graham Tyler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rollin U. Tyler, Esq., Tylerville, Conn.
Miss Grace M. Tyler, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mehitable C. P. Baxter, Portland, Me.
Harry W. Tyler, Inst. Tech., Boston, Mass.
Daniel Tyler, Beaver City, Utah.
Frank T. Carleton, Andover, Mass.
Mrs. Chas. P. Clark, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. L. A. Parkhurst, Somerville, Mass.
A. F. Abbott, Waterbury, Conn.

John B. Tyler, M. D., Billerica, Mass.
 Willard C. Tyler, Bradford, Mass.
 Sarah Nelson Carter, Andover, Mass.
 Warren P. Tyler, Newton, Mass.
 Rosamond A. Gay, Andover, Mass.
 Eliphalet W. Tyler, New York City.
 Mary N. Tyler Jones, Wakefield, Mass.
 Rebecca Johnson Harris, Salem, Mass.
 Charlotte Tyler, Hartford, Conn.
 Lewis S. Patrick, Marinette, Wis.
 Emeline B. Simonds, Charlestown, Mass.
 Lemuel Tyler, Jewett City, Conn.
 Georgia Tyler Kent, Worcester, Mass.
 Cadwell C. Tyler, Washington, D. C.
 Mason W. Tyler, Esq., Plainfield, N. J.
 Chester Tyler Sherman, Washington, D. C.

LIST OF ANNUAL MEMBERS TYLER FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, Andover, Mass.
 Mrs. Egbert C. Smyth, Andover, Mass.
 Mrs. A. E. Gutterson, Andover, Mass.
 Mrs. Abby G. Davis, North Andover, Mass.
 Benj. F. Tyler, Medford, Mass.
 Prof. Moses C. Tyler, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Mrs. C. T. Dodge, Asbury Grove, Mass.
 Chas. S. Tyler, Ipswich, Mass.
 Mrs. S. Tyler, Ipswich, Mass.
 Miss Mary J. Kimball, Haverhill, Mass.
 Henry P. Tyler, Haverhill, Mass.
 Mrs. Henry P. Tyler, Haverhill, Mass.
 Chas. O. Tyler, Spencer, Mass.
 Leverett W. Tyler, Bradford, Mass.
 Mrs. Jennie W. Ingersoll, Bradford, Mass.
 Artemas S. Tyler, Lowell, Mass.
 Mrs. Artemas S. Tyler, Lowell, Mass.
 Miss Mary E. Tyler, Lowell, Mass.
 Miss Sarah R. Spaulding, Lowell, Mass.
 Prof. Henry M. Tyler, Northampton, Mass.
 W. I. Tyler Brigham, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. W. I. Tyler Brigham, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Sarah E. Swan, Methuen, Mass.
 Parker Tyler, Chelsea, Mass.
 Mrs. H. Tyler Broad, Worcester, Mass.
 Mrs. Albertina Cochran, Worcester, Mass.
 Mrs. Martha T. Esterbrook, Worcester, Mass.
 Miss Jessie E. Tyler, Worcester, Mass.
 Abel D. Tyler, Jr., Brocton, Mass.
 Isaac C. Day, West Boxford, Mass.
 Bennett T. Gale, Lee, Mass.
 William N. Tyler, Wakefield, Mass.
 Wesley Tyler, Boston, Mass.
 T. H. Tyler, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 Wm. B. Tyler, Boston, Mass.
 Mrs. Benj. E. Cole, Boston, Mass.
 Chas. E. B. Tyler, Boston, Mass.
 Benjamin F. Tyler, Hyde Park, Mass.
 Mrs. Louise M. Wood, Hyde Park, Mass.
 Frank T. Wood, Hyde Park, Mass.
 Thos. H. Tyler, Brookline, Mass.
 Nathaniel Gage, Ward Hill, Mass.
 Cornelius B. Tyler, Plainfield, N. J.
 Chas. Hopkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Henry D. Tyler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mrs. Henry D. Tyler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Prof. John M. Tyler, Amherst, Mass.
 Nathaniel P. Tyler, West Medford, Mass.
 Ansel P. Tyler, Middleton, Mass.
 Maurice E. Tyler, Middleton, Mass.
 Mrs. Sarah M. Clark, Atkinson Depot, N. H.
 J. B. McQueen, New Haven, Conn.
 Mrs. Harvey G. Shepard, New Haven, Conn.
 Eva S. Tyler, Westfield, Mass.
 Frederick W. Tyler, Lowell, Mass.
 Mrs. Dora P. Tyler, Clinton, Mass.
 Mrs. Henry M. Tucker, Springfield, Mass.
 Mrs. A. Stowell, Pasadena, Cal.
 Mrs. Abbott T. Maynard, Allston, Mass.
 Mrs. Mary H. Brooks, Orange, Mass.
 Mr. E. W. Tyler, Auburndale, Mass.
 Miss Laura B. Tolman, Winchester, Mass.
 Azro B. F. Hildreth, Charles City, Iowa.
 Chas. M. Tyler, Washington, R. I.
 Marcus K. Tyler, White Plains, N. Y.
 Thomas L. Spofford, West Boxford, Mass.
 Warren Tyler, Bartow, Fla.

Mr. C. A. E. Sparmer, Baltimore, Md.
 Miss Bona Pearl Sparmer, Baltimore, Md.
 John Tyler, Lynn Haven, Va.
 Leander A. Tyler, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sarah Belle Tyler, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prof. John P. Brophy, New York City, N. Y.
 Bettie Tyler Brophy, New York City, N. Y.
 Miss Eva Tyler Brophy, New York City, N. Y.
 Mrs. John T. Roche, New York City, N. Y.
 John Bernard Brophy, New York City, N. Y.
 Wm. Tyler Brophy, New York City, N. Y.
 Edward Warren Brophy, New York City, N. Y.
 Henry Stevenson Brophy, New York City, N. Y.
 Albert Tyler Brophy, New York City, N. Y.
 Mrs. M. Polk Mackall, Havana, Cuba.
 Ralph Polk Buell, Princeton, N. J.
 Elizabeth Tyler Brock, Richmond, Va.
 John Tyler, Richmond, Va.
 John Tyler, Jr., Richmond, Va.
 John Tyler, 3d, Richmond, Va.
 Thomas Frank Tyler, Baltimore, Md.
 Geo. K. Tyler, Pontiac, R. I.
 Robert H. Tyler, Haymarket, Va.
 Letitia C. Tyler, Washington, D. C.
 W. C. Tyler, Washington, D. C.
 D. W. Tyler, Junction City, Kan.
 Rev. Geo. V. Tyler, Falls Church, Va.
 Mrs. May C. W. Settle, Washington, D. C.
 Fanny W. Griffin, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. J. Poyntz Tyler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Obituary resolutions were adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, The Tyler Family Association, in fourth reunion assembled in the city of Washington, D. C., have learned in their sincere sorrow of the death during the past year of the following kinsfolk, namely: Christopher Tyler, East Haddam, Conn.; John Tyler, Richmond, Mass.; Colonel George W. Winston, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. E. Dudley Freeman, Yarmouth, Me.; Mrs. Rev. Allen Kendrick, Kendrick, Miss.; Mrs. Benjamin Tyler Shepard, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Warren P. Tyler, Newton, Mass.; Mrs. Colonel Charles E. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Henry A. Wales, Attleboro, Mass.; Hon. Eli F. Rogers, Branford, Conn.; Colonel Tyler, Chango, N. Y.; Hon. Casey B. Tyler, Centerville, R. I.; Rev. Alfred L. Brewer, San Mateo, Cal.; Mrs. Frances A. Tyler, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Josephine May, Weston, Mass.; Miss Rebecca Tyler, Ledger, No. Car.; Mr. Artemas L. Tyler, Lowell, Mass.; Charles D. Tyler, St. Augustine, Fla.; Marcus Tyler, White Plains, N. Y.; Jonathan G. Tyler, Keene, N. H.; Mrs. Cynthia S. (Spaulding) Tyler, Towanda, Pa.; Mrs. Olivia A. (Clarke-Tyler) Roath, Norwich, Conn., and Miss Sarah Maria Tyler, Emmetsburg, Md.

NOW, THEREFORE, RESOLVED, That this Association recognizes in the lives of said departed virtues and characteristics worthy of our lasting memory and regard, and deserving of general emulation.

RESOLVED, That this Association extends to the bereaved families, relatives and friends, a cordial sympathy.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Association be instructed to engross these resolutions upon the archives of this society, and notify the bereaved families of the action formally taken by this reunion.

In the recent death of Hon. Casey B. Tyler (March, 1899), Centerville, R. I., lost its most quaint and historic citizen, and the state its last surviving Senator of the session of 1850. Born in Foster, R. I., December 3, 1819, he acquired a self-education, taught school and became a merchant and business man of standing. In later life he collected many volumes bearing upon a wide field of thought, most of which were given to the library of his native town. He was happily married to a wife who died childless. He devoted also much time and money towards building up the cemetery of Mooseup Valley, where the Tylers have been for generations buried. Here also now rests "after life's fitful fever" dear old "Uncle Casey," whose sweet face and quiet, friendly manner, was known far and wide.

Rev. Alfred Lee Brewer, D. D., passed away at San Mateo, Calif., February 16, 1899. He was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1831, his mother being a daughter of the celebrated Rev. John Tyler of that city. Mr. Brewer, after officiating as rector many years in Detroit, moved to the western coast, where he founded St. Matthew's Hall, a military school for boys, which is widely and favorably known. He leaves a family of two sons and two daughters, one of whom,

Rev. W. A. Brewer, is a member of the school faculty. He also left brothers and sisters surviving in the East. His loss will be deeply felt.

At Norwich, Conn., April 6, 1899, passed to her final reward Mrs. Olivia A. (Clarke-Tyler) Roath, who was born at St. Mary's, Ga., in 1820. In 1838 she married Dr. William S. Tyler, of Norwich (a grandson of the celebrated Rev. John Tyler), by whom she had two sons (both of whom died young and unmarried), and a daughter, Elizabeth Olivia, who married William N. Olcott, of Norwich, the father of an only son, William Tyler Olcott, a very promising young lawyer of New York City. Upon the death of Dr. Tyler, his widow married Capt. Edmund D. Roath, who died childless in 1891. Mrs. Roath was a Christian gentlewoman of the old school, sincere, retiring, well informed, generous and hospitable. What a world, could it but be filled with such women!

At Ledger, N. C., July 8, 1899, Rebecca Stanley Tyler was called to give up her promising young life, for she was born in 1862. Naturally frail, she obtained a superior education, was a good amateur at water colors, and writer of both prose and verse. In fact, she was the poetess of the Boston Tyler Reunion, though not present to read her composition. Finally, in quest of health, she sought "The land of the Skies" from bleak Massachusetts. Let us believe she has found a fairer land than she knew, and found countless kindred to welcome her to a home of eternal joys.

Miss Sarah Maria Tyler ("Sister Mary Desales") died at St. Joseph's Academy, Emmetsburg, Md., August 14, 1899, aged 95. For seventy-two years she was a Sister of Charity. She was a sister of John Tyler, the first Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Hartford, Conn. They were children of Noah Tyler of Claremont, N. H., and from the Episcopal faith they were converted as a family to the Romish church. Several other brothers and sisters took early vows. (This is the most conspicuous example of Tyler conversion that the writer has learned.)

January 5, 1899, in his 82d year, died at Keene, N. H., Jonathan Gale Tyler, formerly engaged in the woolen mills of South Royalston, Mass. Of frail health, by careful conservation of energies he reached a good old age, well read, popular and respected by all. Mr. Tyler never married.

John White Tyler, born in Richmond, Mass., February 22, 1816, died November 13, 1898. The son of Amasa and Hannah (White) Tyler, he married November 9, 1836, at New Lebanon, N. Y., Miss Eunice Stephens, daughter of Darius Stephens. They had six children. He was descended from William and Susanna White, from John and Priscilla Alden, who were Mayflower Pilgrims, of whose history Senator Hoar said: "There is nothing like it in human annals, since the story of Bethlehem." Mr. Tyler was a handsome man, of dignified and simple manners, genial and sincere. At 83 he reminded one of a fine old patriarch, who, with life-work faithfully done, was approaching his grave serenely and contented. His greatest comfort was his (inherited) love for the violin, of which he was a master. He also possessed an uncommon tenor voice, devoted to his church for many years. There is but little to tell of so quiet a life, but he was a man of unusual intelligence, of liberal self-education and deep thought; straightforward, helpful and kind, deeply loved by family and friends and sincerely mourned.

Mrs. Nancy Hughes (Rose) Kendrick (daughter of Allen Rose and nee Mary Tyler of Jeffersontown, Ky.), widow of Rev. Allen Kendrick, deceased, died at Kendrick, Miss., October 2, 1898, in her 78th year. Her husband moved from Louisville, Ky., to Mississippi in early life, where he led a prominent and exemplary life, and founded the village of Kendrick. He died in the prime of manhood, leaving a widow, who survived him by nearly forty years, full of helpful works in her community, of superior character and universally beloved. She had three honored sons and a daughter. Pauline, wife of Dr. W. S. Vickrey, died in 1892, and Rev. Monsel Kendrick passed away in the month of March preceding his mother's demise. The surviving sons, Rev. Allen R. Kendrick and Dr. Carroll Kendrick, M. D., Ph. D., who for many years was a State Senator and is now president of the Missouri Medical Association, reside at Kendrick.

Mr. Charles Dolson Tyler, born at New Hampton, N. Y., September 23, 1848, died suddenly at his summer hotel in the Catskills at Phoenicia, N. Y., June 6, 1897. His leading hotel, however, was the popular "St. George," at St. Augustine, Fla. He was an extremely popular landlord, honest, upright and beloved by all. Mr. Tyler left a widow, formerly Miss Florence S. Aspinwell, of Danbury, Conn.; and an only son, Tracy, born in 1896.

Mr. Elnathan Bissell Tyler died at Westfield, Conn., August 16, 1899, aged 60. He enlisted at the first call and was in the Battle of Bull Run. Later enlisted for three years in Company B, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, of which he became first sergeant, and was severely wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness. He was for many years a deacon in the Congregational Church, a member of the G. A. R. and A. F. & A. M. Mr. Tyler married Miss Marion L. Roberts of Middletown, Conn., by whom he leaves two worthy sons, Arthur and Harold. Deceased also left an only brother, Col. Heman A. Tyler, Hartford, Conn.

William Rufus Tyler (eldest son of George and Lydia), formerly of Brookline, Mass., died at Tekamah, Neb., September 19, 1899, aged 47.

At Wakefield, Mass., October 2, 1899, Minnie F. Tyler, infant daughter of Ernest Tyler.

Mrs. Cynthia S. (Spalding) Tyler died in her 84th year at Towanda, Pa., January 3, 1899. She was the devoted widow of Francis A. Tyler, who died at Athens, Pa., in 1836. He was a veteran of the Civil War, whose ancestors hailed from Bethlehem, in Connecticut.

Rev. Henry Atherton Wales (son of Dea. Atherton Wales and nee Louisa

R. Tyler) of Attleboro, Mass., has died during the past year, but we have received no particulars.

March 18, 1899, Colonel Tyler passed away at Chenango, N. Y., in his 65th year. Coming of Connecticut antecedents, he was worthy representative of a family which for generations had been conspicuous in that vicinity.

Mrs. Frances Anne (Holden) Tyler died at Boston, Mass., in May, 1899. She was the widow of Edward (son of President Bennet Tyler of "Dartmouth," later founder of the Hartford Theological Society) Tyler, for many years the most faithful cashier of the Suffolk National Bank. She was a refined and cultured lady. Among her bequests was one to the Bostonian Society of "the old organ on which my grandfather [Oliver Holden] harmonized the tune of Coronation."

Artemas Lawrence Tyler, born at Lowell, Mass., September 7, 1860, died in the city of his nativity December 18, 1897. He left a little daughter, Helen, and a widow, nee Florence Hill Whittier. Mr. Tyler (second son of Artemas S. Tyler, a leading banker of Lowell), was educated at the Woburn (Mass.) Scientific School and the Boston Institute of Technology, in which latter he for a time acted as assistant. For a brief period thereafter he was connected with Boston journalism, but a delicate constitution threatening grave consequences, he removed to Colorado Springs, Colo., which undoubtedly lengthened his years. Death came, however, all too soon, cutting off a life of bright promise, the stay of a young family. "Whom the gods love, die young," alas!

Mrs. Irene (Tyler) Frick died at Colchester, Vt., February, 1899, aged 96 years. The Tylers were early settlers of Essex, Vt., from Attleboro, Mass., in both of which places they have left long and prominent records.

Mrs. Harriet (Mulliker) Tyler, beloved wife of Warren Parker Tyler, passed away from their beautiful home in Newton, Mass., November 25, 1898. For over forty years this devoted couple spent happy lives together, with scarcely a cloud, save in the early taking of their two lovable little daughters. For many years, however, Mrs. Tyler was a confirmed invalid, but so genuine was her Christianity, so sunny her disposition, that illness hardly seemed a burden or affliction. Many were relieved by her charities; her voice, acts and presence were invariably gracious. Mr. Tyler was prostrated for a time by his bereavement, added to bodily malady, but his friends rejoice in his return to wonted health. Sympathy helps one in advanced years to bear longer the buffets of earthly existence, yet the home is desolate. Soon will come rest and everlasting reunion. "He knows best our needs."

At Mendota, Ill., Friday, November 3, 1899, sudden and terrible death came to kinsman Harlan S. Tyler. While performing his duties as engineer on a locomotive his foot was caught and so shockingly lacerated that he died in a few hours. Born at Eaton, N. Y., September 14, 1840, at fifteen he went into the employ of a railway in Alabama. In 1868 he came to Illinois in the service of the C., B. & Q. Railway at Galesburg and Mendota, where for a time he was master mechanic. March 8, 1869, he married Miss Lydia Brackett, by whom he had four children: Cora (Mrs. J. E. Phillips, Cambridge, Ill.), Olive, Bessie and Harlan. His brother, Nathaniel Tyler, of Vernon, N. Y., was present at the funeral, which was held under the auspices of Masons and Odd Fellows. The deceased bore a good character and was well liked.

Recent report comes of the burning to death in his cabin in Colorado of Mr. Frank E. Tyler, a prominent mining operator of Kansas City, Mo.

Capt. Christopher Tyler (son of Capt. Selden, Capt. Simon, Nathaniel, Francis of Branford, Conn.) was born in Tylerville, Conn., November 2, 1822, and died at East Haddam, Conn., October 26, 1898. In early life he was a master mariner and sailed from New York City in the Southern and European trade. Later he engaged in business in New York City, making his home at Stamford, Conn. For many years he led a retired life, spending his summers at his fine home in Haddam and his winters at the Union League Club, New York, of which he was a charter member. In 1846 Mr. Tyler married Miss Hannah Scovil, who died many years ago, as did also, at tender age, the three children she bore him. His family thus becomes extinct. Mr. Tyler left surviving a sister, Mrs. Henry Chapman, of New London, Conn.; a nephew, Whitney Tyler, of New York City, and a niece, Miss Kate Tyler, Hartford, Conn. Of his fortune, \$10,000 was bequeathed to foreign missions, and his East Haddam church and cemetery were generously remembered. Mr. Tyler was highly respected by all who knew him.

Mrs. Col. Nicholas Watkins (nee Sally Pratt Hall Tyler) died at Baltimore, Md., recently, aged 83. She was a daughter of Tobias Tyler, and resided at "Rose Cottage," a part of "Brough," until after the war.

Hon. E. Dudley Freeman, graduate of Amherst, lawyer and statesman, a member of the Governor's Council of Maine, was one of the ill-fated hundred and fifty who went down with the "Portland" in the great gale of November 27, 1898. Mr. Freeman married, in 1883, Miss Georgia N. Carlton, daughter of Jacob F. and Maria J. (Tyler) Carlton, of Andover, Mass. Mr. Freeman resided at Yarmouth (near Portland), and was a gentleman of high standing in his community. He left a widow and two little daughters, with hosts of friends, to mourn their loss.

Hon. Eli F. Rogers, who came of Tyler ancestry, died at Branford, Conn., February 17, 1898. A leading merchant and member of Trinity Church for many years, none left more respected memories. He was born in 1811, in the town he was always proud to call his home, where he well filled the offices of postmaster, town clerk and treasurer, member of the General Assembly, and Judge of Probate. By three wives, Mr. Rogers had but an only son, who died childless. His last wife, formerly Miss Sophia M. Bartlett, survives him.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1 o'clock, the guests repaired to the private tea room of Willard's Hotel, where the following dinner was served:

MENU.

Consomme Royale.

Filet of Sole au vin Blanc a la Chesapeake.
Iced Cucumbers. Potatoes Hollandaise.
Olives. Celery. Pickles.

"I bear the olive in my hand; my words are as full of peace as matter."
—Shakespeare.

Chicken Croquettes with French Peas a la Maryland.
Potatoes Duchess.

Tenderloin of Beef with Mushrooms a la Quaker's Neck.

Job Tyler, born 1760, of Quaker's Neck, N. J., raised the fattest bullock ever seen in Philadelphia: net weight, 2,165 lbs. The Salem (N. J.) Bank, for many years, used a cut of "Tyler Ox" upon its \$1 bills.

Stuffed Tomatoes. Green Corn Fritters.

Punch a la Governor Tyler.

Reed Birds on Toast a la Virginia.

Ice Cream. Assorted Cake.

Crackers. Fruit. Coffee. Cheese.

Willard's Hotel.

Fourth Annual Tyler Family Reunion,

Washington, D. C.,

September 13, 1899.

The conclusion of the repast was somewhat hastened, as the hour (2:30 o'clock) approached, which had been appointed for the audience with President McKinley. Each person had been furnished an admission card reading thus:

Please admit the bearer to the audience with President McKinley, at the Executive Mansion, on the occasion of the FOURTH REUNION OF THE AMERICAN TYLER FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Wednesday, September 13, 1899, Washington, D. C.

These cards, necessary to be presented to ensure admission, were permitted to be retained for souvenirs. The Tylers were ushered into the East Room of the White House, which is the largest public reception salon, and located at the left of the main entrance—a magnificent apartment containing grand canvasses of General and Martha Washington and President Lincoln, and commanding to the south an excellent view of the private grounds.

By previous arrangement, Professor Lyon G. Tyler (son of a former White House incumbent), took a position opposite the portal through which the President was about to enter (Mr. Brigham standing by his side, to suggest the names of persons presented), while the clan representatives (a long line) awaited turn for handshaking with the national chief executive. Anon the door leading from private apartments opened, and the first gentleman of the land approached with gracious salutations. Smiling and robust, a very picture of virile health, he seemed fitted to cope with any perplexing question of state.

Professor Tyler first addressed the President:

Mr. President: I take pleasure in introducing to you the Tyler clan of America. The tie which binds them together is a family bond; but in as much as it extends North, East, South and West, it contributes its element

(however humble) to the great bond which unites the States of this Union into a powerful and progressive nation. Every State rests at last upon the family; and in paying our respects to you, Mr. President, we pay them to one who is not only the head of the nation, but the head (the political head, at least) of the Tyler, as well as the other, families of the United States. I come to you, sir, bearing the best wishes and salutations of our clan, and voice their heartiest desire that your administration of the government may continue to shine as a bright star in the firmament of our National history.

Replying thereto, the President said:

“Mr. Tyler, it gives me pleasure to receive this visit from you and your clan; and I congratulate you, sir, upon the numbers and fine appearance of your family.” Thereupon the visitors passed through one by one, each being greeted by a handshake—one of the ladies handing the President some roses for himself and Mrs. McKinley, which seemed to please; for the President rejoined, “I thank you for remembering Mrs. McKinley.” Anon the greetings and meeting was over; but in passing it left a distinct impression of having been a cordially pleasant audience.

Among the first to be presented was Miss Letitia Christian Tyler, a granddaughter of President Tyler, who can boast the very exceptional distinction of having been born at the White House, which occurred during the period of President Tyler’s widowhood, while his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Tyler, was acting Lady of the White House.

On the return of the party, in front of Willard’s Hall, a very satisfactory group picture was taken, after which the exercises were resumed and finished within the hall.

The following letters of regret had been received, and were read by Hon. Robert H. Tyler, Haymarket, Va.:

Daniel F. Tyler, Esq., Switzerland.
E. Royall Tyler, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Prof. A. A. Tyler, Tucson, Arizona.
Miss Mattie R. Tyler, Courtland, Va.
Judge C. W. Tyler, Clarksville, Tenn.
Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler, Sherwood Forest, Va.
Mr. Joseph Tyler, Bluefield, W. Va.
Mrs. H. L. Robinson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Mrs. Barnabas Tyler, West Toledo, O.
Mrs. Priscilla C. Goodwyn, Robinson Springs, Ala.
Mrs. Helen E. Brown, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Lambert D. Tyler, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. John B. Tyler, Chicago, Ill.
E. Tyler Chamberlain, Esq., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Charles S. Tyler, Ocean City, N. J.
Miss Ione Cooke, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. May Cook Sharp, Coronado Beach, Cal.
Rev. H. Fay Tyler, Columbus, O.
Mr. James S. Tyler, Thompson Falls, Montana.
Mr. A. M. Tyler, Moultrie, Ga.
Mr. Asher Tyler, Portland, Ore.
Mr. Charles Hopkins, Lake Park, Iowa.

Governor J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia, who was to have officiated as toastmaster, had dispatched the following telegram:

East Radford, Va., Sept. 13, 1899.

W. I. Tyler Brigham, Willard’s Hotel, Washington, D. C.

May Tyler family in future, as in past, be in vanguard of American progress. My son’s illness prevents my being present.

J. HOGE TYLER.

Professor John P. Brophy of New York City was then called upon to perform such duties, which he did to the great satisfaction of all, prefacing activity by a few happy remarks.

A vocal solo, "Virginia"* (words by President John Tyler, set to music by his daughter, Mrs. Letitia Semple), was then thrillingly sung by Miss Blanche Wood of Washington.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"If men can be educated, the institutions will share their improvement and the moral sentiment will write the law of the land."—Emerson.

Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler, "Sherwood Forest," Va.

In the enforced absence of the speaker, his address was effectively read by the Rev. John Poyntz Tyler of Philadelphia:

Fellow-Clansmen: In attempting to respond, within the brief limit allowed me, to this toast, and to act as the mouthpiece of the concrete wisdom (temporary) of the nation, I am struck by the humorous impossibility of the effort. For any one man to attempt to speak for that wonderful incarnation of the volubility of seventy millions of the most talkative people on the earth would be a folly bordering on leze-majesty. For it may proudly be said that the Congress of the United States stands ready at all times, and under all circumstances, to speak not only for itself, but for the mute millions of humanity, including the Filipinos and the newly assimilated.

This toast should be drunk standing and in silence. The contrast then would be more eloquent and impressive than a waste of useless words.

The advance of civilization and the progress of mankind do not express themselves supremely in the triumph of the inventive faculty, nor in the industrial development in the perfection of the arts or sciences that mark our era, but in the voluminous growth of the dictionary, in the development of the vocal chords of the human throat, and in the increased power of expression. Indeed, it would sometimes seem that the marvelous development of the lingual faculty runs far ahead of all other phases of human activities. To convince ourselves of this truth we need not go back to the dim aisles of the forest primeval, wherein our arboreal ancestors used their slender vocabulary of vowel sounds to utter their meager ideas, but only compare the orations of Cicero with the speeches delivered in the U. S. Senate during the last session on the confirmation of the Spanish treaty. Fifty years ago a Calhoun and a Webster could state in an hour or two all they knew about the Constitution and the laws, while to-day a Peffer devotes three days to discussing the necessity of an appropriation for Beaver Creek. I shall never forget the thrill of patriotic pride I felt when some years ago I heard the closing remarks of a distinguished Senator from the Northwest to a speech of fifteen hours. Unbroken flow of eloquence, during which he had never faltered for a sentence, never stumbled for an idea, never called for a glass of—tea. When he concluded his magnificent physical effort, his associates gathered around him, and with deep feeling offered their awe-struck congratulations. He had broken the record—even the Congressional serial record; he was "the uncrowned king" of American verbosity. What he had been talking about was of little moment, his words had only passed through the drowsy ear of the official stenographer, to slumber forever in that congealed sea of forgotten fossils, the Congressional Record.

In mentioning the upper house of the American Congress, I do not wish to appear invidious or to do injustice to the lung-power of the Representatives, "fresh from the people." They, too, deserve well of their country, and their capacity for uttering thoughts that live, and words that burn, is only limited by the inexorable tyranny of Time, Space and "the Czar." With three hundred and sixty willing tongues at the service of their constituencies, and only sixty minutes to the hour—with right of way to vociferous chairmen of committees, with iron-bound rules to expedite business, so-called, with the brutal previous question always in ambush, with the inevitable constituent demanding an audience in the lobby, it will be readily un-

* Copies of this song will be mailed by the publisher, H. Eberback, 915 F street N. W., Washington, D. C. Price, 20 cents.

derstood how greatly restricted the popular branch of our National Assembly finds itself for forensic deliverance as compared with the splendid opportunities of those Lords of their Tongues, who revel in the larger license of the Senate. But there is hope in the coming years. The Czar has laid down the weary gavel, and under another and a freer rule the Lower House may find fuller liberty of utterance and lose its envious jealousy of the Upper Chamber.

And yet, as proud as all patriotic Americans may be of our Cave of the Winds and Hall of Echoes, it must strike every observant and thoughtful man that the gradually shortening revolution of the earth and the increasing exigencies of modern existence will, in the not distant future, render it necessary to arrest this evolution of speech and Congressional fluency, and force us to adopt some means to tie up the gallop i' the tongue, diminish eloquence and increase results. How this can be accomplished without serious atmospheric disturbance is difficult to conceive. It might, however, be a step in the right direction to enlarge the privilege to print, to construct in sheltered alcoves in the Capitol phonographic apparatuses where a member, when he feels approaching the travail and labor of a speech, could retire from the madding crowd, breathe his fervid eloquence into the instrument, and thus satiate his cravings for immortality, and preserve for future use among his admiring constituents his spoken wisdom and the music of his voice. Or it might be arranged that on rising to address the house the member's brain should be subjected to the X rays by some appliance that would enable the speaker to determine at a glance whether there were any ideas in the gray matter that would merit recognition and entitle the member to the floor. Of course, it might be urged against this method that its adoption would give to the speaker too much, or that the presiding officer might not himself be able to recognize an idea when he saw it. At all events, it would necessitate a carefully prepared schedule or table of ideas with their relative ponderosity and importance, while the right of appeal to the House of an unjustly ignored idea should be jealously guarded. I throw out these suggestions for elaboration by the statesmen of the century whose imminent feet are at the door.

But one contingency may arise, as the years rush on towards the final catastrophe, which would render futile, and indeed undesirable, any effort to curtail debate and discussion in legislative assemblies. When woman's equality in the public arena is as fully recognized as is her superiority already in the social circle, when all barriers to her participation in the activities of bench, bar and forum are swept away, her gentle but insistent voice will add a sub-tone of music to the volume of sound that rolls around the world. Silence, when once coeval with eternity, will fly hence to dwell amid the solitudes of interstellar space, the old earth will vibrate from pole to pole with a delirium of talk, and then will it be written:

"O speech, this is thy victory,
O Tongue, where is thy end."

A capital solo was then given by Miss Elizabeth Tyler of Washington.

THE GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA: Three of whom have been Tylers.*

No State presents a more distinguished list of Chief Executives.

The ancient and honorable guild of Tilers (whose occupation gave rise to our clan patronymic) has gilded many a page of history, and tiled the roof-peaks of every dignified and worthy home of art, science and religion.

Harry T. Tyler, Esq., Haymarket, Va.

Honored Toastmaster, Fair Cousins and Kinsmen: The time allotted for a toast does not allow me even to introduce a subject of such scope as The Governors of Virginia: Three of Whom Were Tylers. From early days, we have been taught, Great Britain was taught, and history records, that to be even a Virginian was greater than to be a king. For the Governor of Virginia, how great must our reverence then be! Can any State boast

*To-wit: John Tyler, Sr. (better known as "The Governor"), John Tyler, Jr. (better known as "The President"), and His Excellency, J. Hoge Tyler, the present distinguished incumbent.

a more eminent galaxy of patriots and statesmen than the Old Dominion, mother of states and statesmen? To be Governor of Virginia is to reach the Ultima Thule of Virginia aspiration. But to-day, and at this meeting of the Tyler clan, let us simply note, with pride and satisfaction, that among these honored statesmen, patriots and defenders of their country, stand without reproach three of our kith and kin; tried men, two of whom have stood the public gaze and passed on, with the sentence, "Well done," while the third, Virginia's popular Governor of to-day, defender of the people's rights, was, and still is, the choice of his countrymen, the proud citizens of Virginia.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The possible destiny of the United States of America—as a nation of a hundred million of freemen—stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, living under the laws of Alfred, and speaking the language of Shakespeare and Milton, is an august conception."—Coleridge's Table Talk, April 10, 1833.

Hon. John Tyler Morgan, U. S. Senator from Alabama.

The Constitutional Convention of his State detained Mr. Morgan away, but he sent the subjoined interesting manuscript reply:

Mr. Toastmaster: Having occupied a seat in that body for twenty-three years, if I should unduly extoll the Senate, it might be attributed to pride of place. If I should omit to speak candidly of its importance, I would feel that I had neglected a duty that we all owe to our system of government when we discuss its claims to the approbation of mankind.

The legal structure of the Union of the States is held together by the tie that secures to each State "its equal suffrage in the Senate," which cannot be altered by amendment without the consent of all the States.

The Senate is the central or pivotal point in the political system of the United States. The States cluster about this center, in equal balance as sovereigns, equal in dignity and power, without discrimination on account of creed, population or wealth.

This is the only instance in history of such a distribution of representative or legislative powers.

That Rhode Island should have equal power with New York in all legislative and political action, in making laws, in confirming appointments to office, in making treaties, and in impeachments of officers of the United States, while possessing only one thirty-sixth of the power of New York in the basis of popular apportionment, is a feature of government that has no precedent in political science.

This forced equation was not drawn from the experience of nations, or from any economic prearrangement that genius for state craft had evolved.

It was born of necessity, or it was given by inspiration. It gave trouble to our fathers to induce Rhode Island to enter the Union, even with this enormous advantage over the States with larger areas and greater population.

Without such equality of political power the formation of the Union would have been impossible.

In building "wiser than they knew" it was at this point that this arch of superhuman strength was builded into the great temple of liberty and justice whose foundations are laid in the sovereignty of the people, expressed in the sovereignty of the States. The democracy that is the life of our institutions might, otherwise, have proven to be a foundation of sand, that the beating storms of popular excitement might sweep away, but it was made an enduring foundation by creating, as a counterpoise and check, the solid basis of the equal sovereign powers of the States in the Senate.

The love of liberty, the pride of nationality, the homelike affection for their local governments, and the jealous emulation of the people in fostering the separate sovereignty of the States and their rival institutions cemented the structure of the great temple of the Union, until its existence, as the highest and best type of human government, promises to endure while time shall last.

In this structure, I repeat, the Senate is the central point of our political

constellation. Strike out the Senate, or change its basis of representation, so that the States are no longer its constituency, with equal suffrage in all its vast circle of powers, and the Republic would soon solidify into monarchy, the States would disappear and the people seek for a dynasty created by their anarchy and anointed with their bloody sacrifices, to save them from themselves.

When we seek for the true power of self-preservation in our Constitution, it is found an irreparable clause, which gives to each State equal suffrage in the Senate.

What is called "the doctrine of States' rights," which, happily, is the favorite boast of the democracy, is nowhere so distinctly asserted, or so firmly maintained in the Constitution, as it is in the organic laws that create and control the Senate. The democracy love the provisions of the Constitution that preserve to the people their personal liberties, as they are expressly declared in the organic law, and that larger body of personal rights that are expressly reserved to them, but are left without specific definition.

It is these unnumbered and ancient rights of the Anglo-Saxon race that are left in the care of the States, for their protection, and are administered in State tribunals, under State laws, that also find their security in national tribunals, through the equal suffrage of the States in the Senate.

The smallest State has equal power in the Senate, with the greatest, to protect its people, whether the aggression comes from other States or from foreign countries.

Especially is this power valuable and indispensable, with reference to the treaty-making power. That power creates "the supreme law of the land"—to use the language of the Constitution.

It requires a two-thirds vote of a quorum of the Senate to ratify a treaty. If any State, however small in area or population, is threatened with injustice by any proposed treaty, its voice is equal to that of two of the greatest states in opposing the ratification of such treaty, because of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

In other rights and powers that relate to national affairs, indeed, in every right and power when the sovereignty of a State speaks, as it may always speak in the Senate, the concentration of its power stands for the united voice of its people, when its two Senators agree; and the State is silent when they disagree, as to legislative measures.

In this peculiar provision for the representation of the sovereignty of a State, in the Senate, there is an element of conservatism which defies the dangers of passionate and inconsiderate legislation, or other hasty action, as completely as can be provided for by human wisdom.

The Senate is the forum of the States and, while it is preserved, neither the States nor the Union can perish.

In our Republic such varied interests are included in its immense breadth of latitudes and longitudes that sectionalism is a difficulty that is always present, and needs to be guarded against.

It arises mainly from the pursuits of the people and is remarked, largely, by isothermal lines. The laws of nature establish these lines, for the wisest of purposes, but they become dangerous in a free republic of sovereign States when they begin to define political divisions among the people that correspond with their industrial interests. They then induce coalitions that are dangerous to the republic. It is this sort of sectionalism, and, mainly for these reasons, that has impressed upon the United States the political division of the North and the South, and is beginning to separate between the East and the West. In the Senate there are fifteen "Southern States" and thirty "Northern States." It cannot be other than dangerous to the whole country that one section should possess the power of a two-thirds vote in the Senate, as against another section. Recent events have given us the opportunity, without our seeking and without any prearrangement on our part, to equalize the power of these sections, in the Senate at least, so as to remove the danger of a sectional two-thirds vote. The Union—which is the States united under the Constitution—is still growing, and is yet incomplete. The duty of perfecting the Republic by the admission of States, from areas that are necessary to its proper development, is imperative, and it is most fortunate that, in performing this duty, we can remove the

danger of sectional domination that now so manifestly exists in the Senate. In building the Senate until the great work is complete, we build for all time, and upon foundations that are immutable.

The Senator, representing one sovereign in the councils of a grand court of equal sovereigns, has the double care of the people of his State in their local interests and liberties, and of them, and also of all the people, in their interstate and international relations.

No greater office was ever intrusted to man in temporal affairs.

Whoever has fully discharged the whole duty of a Senator has nearly approached the discharge of "the whole duty of man."

In selecting among the great works of John Tyler, of Virginia, for that which most completely entitles him to the gratitude of Virginia, and of the whole country, I would choose his work in the Senate, and upon that I would base his right to be counted as the peer of America's greatest statesmen.

"Nearer My God To Thee" was, by special request, given upon her harp in very touching manner by Miss Tyler of Kansas.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The safety of the people is supreme law."

Hon. Henry Billings Brown, Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

The following communication is self-explanatory:

September 10, 1899.

W. I. Tyler Brigham, Esq.:

My Dear Sir:—I regret to say, in reply to your letter, that I had overlooked the date of the Tyler meeting on the 13th, or I should have tried to arrange an earlier return to the city. I had intended to invite the delegates to my house, but the climate is such that the city is hardly considered habitable before the 15th, which I had fixed upon for the date of my return, and have closed my house and discharged my servants until that day. I don't, by any means, acquit myself of blame in failing to make a memorandum of the date of the meeting, which I really wished to attend; but I have had so many things pressing upon me of late that it escaped my attention.

I visited, this summer, one of the old Tyler places in Griswold, Conn., which was the home of our branch of the family for upwards of a century, as well as the graveyard where members of the family have been buried for 200 years.

Trusting you will have a successful gathering, and with kind regards to the family, and especially to Moses Coit Tyler, a college friend and a member of the Griswold branch, I am, sincerely yours,
H. B. BROWN.

which was accompanied by the following response:

I regret that I am unable to respond in person to "The Supreme Court of the United States." While no person bearing the name of Tyler ever occupied a seat upon that bench, both Mr. Justice Duvall and myself are descended from that family (although from different branches) through the maternal line.* Justice Gabriel Duvall, a native of Maryland and of Huguenot descent, was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1811, and remained there until his resignation in 1835. As he was an old man during his incumbency of twenty-four years, and as Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered most

*Justice Du Val, born at "Marietta," Md., December 6, 1752, was a son of Benjamin Du Val and nee Susannah Tyler, daughter of Edward, Robert, Robert Tyler, the immigrant. The wife of the said Edward Tyler was Elizabeth Du Val, daughter of Samuel, son of the immigrant Mareen Du Val. The wife of said Robert Tyler, Jr., was Susannah Du Val, daughter of Mareen, the immigrant. Thus Justice Du Val for three generations (to-wit, his parents, maternal grandparents, and maternal grandfather's parents) came of Du Val intermarriages.

Justice Henry Billings Brown, born at South Lee, Mass., March 2, 1836, is a son of Mr. Billings Brown and nee Mary Amy Tyler, a daughter of John Brown Tyler, son of Col. Samuel, Capt. James, Capt. James, Hopestill, Job Tyler of Andover, Mass. Justice Brown was appointed to the Supreme bench in 1890, and has taken pre-eminent position for his opinions upon questions of admiralty. For complete biographies of Justices Brown and Du Val, consult Carson's "History of the United States Supreme Court."



Engr. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Mason Abiting Tyler

of the opinions of the court during that time, he does not seem to have participated very actively in its labors, and delivered but few opinions. He is said, however, to have been impartial as a judge, of strict integrity and useful as a citizen.

To President Tyler of Virginia we owe the appointment of Mr. Justice Nelson of New York, a most learned and upright man, who, before coming to Washington, had distinguished himself as a member of the Constitutional Convention of his State and Chief Justice of its Supreme Court.

It is interesting to know that the three States most prominently identified as the early homes of the Tyler family have furnished some of the most prominent members of the Supreme Court. To Virginia we owe Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, Justices Barbour and Daniel; to Connecticut, Mr. Chief Justice Ellsworth, and to Massachusetts, Justices Cushing, Story and Gray. But of all these it is to Marshall we owe the largest debt of gratitude. Indeed, it was his interpretation of the Constitution which may be said to have carried the country through its first century of existence.

Had a different man presided in this court during the first fifty years of its history, it is not improbable that the States' Rights party would have so limited by construction the powers of Congress that the new government would have been relegated substantially to the impotency of the old confederation, and a new Constitution would have been required to secure the continued union of the States.

While the problems connected with the structure of the government have been happily solved, and a continuance of the union as now formed secured, questions scarcely less important—turning upon the relations of the Federal courts to those of the States; of the powers of the general government with respect to commerce between the States, and to the extent to which States may impose taxes upon the instruments of such commerce—are constantly arising and demanding the most careful consideration. Whether the Supreme Court has shown itself competent to deal with these questions is one which must be answered not only by the members of the legal profession, but by the intelligent sentiment of the country. It is only by satisfying the people of its capacity to deal with these questions, and of its intention to treat them independently of party considerations, that the court is able to command the respect and confidence of the country.

—Colonel Mason W. Tyler of Plainfield, N. J., concluded the program with a masterly treatment of the clan's leading hero:

PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER.

"From the year 1811, as a legislator, a lawyer, and the Chief Magistrate of the State, in the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Presidential chair, he filled all the offices in the gift of the people, until he attained the highest which they could bestow."—Venable's Eulogy.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Kinsfolk:—You have given me no ordinary subject for an address upon this occasion. You invite me to speak upon that one of the Tyler name, who, in this Republic, has sat upon the throne, and also been crowned with thorns. Few men have been more highly honored; few men have been more bitterly abused than John Tyler, President of the United States. Yet, it seems to me, he was the natural and inevitable product of the epoch in which he was so conspicuous.

Let us look at him for a few moments. His father was an honored Governor of Virginia, a United States Judge and the intimate and trusted friend of Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry; and in speaking of the son and the father Henry Clay aptly said, "I am one of those who hold to the safety which flows from honest ancestors and the purity of blood."

The future President grew up under the eaves of that nursery of great men in Virginia—William and Mary College. His father was the patron of education, and although the son made many bitter enemies, no one was ever virulent enough to deny that he was a most cultured gentleman. He graduated from college at seventeen; was a member of the State Legislature at twenty-one; was elected to Congress at twenty-six, continued such for five years; became Governor of Virginia at thirty-six; United States Senator, defeating John Randolph, at thirty-seven, and continuing such Senator for nine years; President of the United States at fifty-two. He was

independent enough to differ from both Clay and Calhoun in voting against the Missouri compromise in 1820. He had backbone enough to defy Andrew Jackson and have his single vote recorded against Jackson's pet force bill in 1833; and the State of Virginia and Jackson, with a United States Senatorship at stake, could not make him vote to expunge the resolutions of censure passed in the Senate against Andrew Jackson for removing the bank deposits, because he believed such expunging unconstitutional. He refused to misuse the franking privilege by franking letters for his friends. He refused to appoint his brother-in-law to office after he was President, although the office had been promised to that brother-in-law by President Harrison before he died. He was known among his neighbors as "Honest John Tyler." He was the last of the line of distinguished statesmen that Virginia furnished for the Presidency of the United States, and, in my opinion, he was not the least. Jefferson Davis described him as "the most felicitous among the orators I have known." Alexander H. Stephens said: "His own State papers compare favorably in point of ability with those of any of his predecessors." These men knew whereof they spoke. Charles Dickens wrote of him in his "American Notes," where praise was sparingly distributed to Americans; that "he became his station as President singularly well." And John Quincy Adams, an expert in such matters, and in that diary which was always genuine and never flattered, said of one of President Tyler's receptions that "the courtesies of the President and of Mrs. R. Tyler to their guests were all that the most accomplished European courts would have displayed."

These are only samples of extracts where friends and foes alike have testified to the versatility and excellence of his character and genius. They are enough to prove my statement that President Tyler was not an ordinary man. He was a man of high ideals. He was extremely conscientious. He was able and he was a gentleman of rare culture and refinement. This man with these rather old-fashioned and unusual qualities in a middle nineteenth century statesman came into prominence in one of the most remarkable and revolutionary epochs in American political history. It was a time of political giants. Webster and Calhoun and Clay and a host of scarcely less able men were on the stage. The two great political parties—the republicans and the federalists—were each in the throes of dissolution. The federalists had given up all hopes of ever succeeding at the polls, and the republicans despaired of having their principles recognized in the Supreme Court as long as John Marshall lived. Under these circumstances, in 1825, John Quincy Adams was elected to succeed Monroe. He was a republican in name and a federalist in principles. He was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, who called himself a democrat, but who ruled this Republic like a czar for eight years, and then appointed and elected Van Buren his successor for the next four years. During these sixteen years, from 1824 to 1840, political chaos prevailed. The leaders of both parties claimed to have inherited and to represent the principles of the old Jeffersonian republican party. The fact was, neither party had any principles peculiar to itself. Both parties advocated protective tariff laws. Both parties favored national improvements. The leaders of both parties were strict constructionists when considering measures to which they were opposed, and liberal constructionists when advocating their own measures. One party was split up into Hunkers and Barnburners and Loco Focos and Anti-Bankmen, and the other party into Anti-Masons and National Republicans and States' Rights men. The democratic party was a Southern party bidding for Northern votes, and the whig party was a Northern party bidding for Southern votes. They were, however, alike in one respect. Each party was ruled by one man with an imperious spirit. It was hard to say which was the greater despot, Jackson or Clay. Under these circumstances it is hardly to be wondered at that Mr. Tyler found some difficulty in determining his party relations. During Adams' administration he supported the national republican party, which was the father of the whig party, until Adams' expansive national tendencies so offended his States' rights principles as to drive him elsewhere. He then became a democrat, and supported Jackson until his States' rights principles suffered a still greater affront when Jackson proposed to apply force to the sovereign State of South Carolina in connection with her nulli-

fication proceedings. He then became a whig. In his case these changes do not indicate a changeful or vacillating spirit or temper. He never changed his principles. Party was secondary with him. He never sought an office—the office always sought him. In 1821 he declined a re-election to Congress because he thought he could be more useful at home, and immediately his friends and neighbors urged him to accept a nomination for the State Legislature, which he did, and was elected. When, in 1827, he defeated John Randolph for United States Senator, he protested against the use of his name as a candidate for that exalted office, and only when actually elected did he consent to such nomination and accept the office. After his election as Senator he wrote to a friend, "When I act it will be in reference to the country; on the floor of the Senate I will never be a partisan." His opponents call this weakness—vacillation. It looks to me like conscience—unusual devotion to his principles. Certainly he was an independent of the independents. How such a man came to be nominated by the whigs as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1840 is a little strange, but a very brief examination of emergency will, I think, lead us to the conclusion that it was natural. The whigs did not have any principles of their own in 1840. They were simply an opposition to the party in power—the democracy. They could not unite on a platform. But in order to succeed, they must have the Southern border State vote. Virginia was the most important—the leader of those States. If Virginia had a favorite son at that time John Tyler was the man. He had been an honored member of her Legislature at twenty-one; her representative in Congress; her Governor; her Senator for nine years. Moreover, he was personally the champion of the principles that at that particular juncture the whig party was anxious to emphasize. Jackson had alienated the States' rights Southern vote and Van Buren had done nothing in the way of reconciliation. During both Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations public officials had made havoc with public funds. Millions of dollars of government money had been lost through the recklessness and dishonesty of government officers. The people were alarmed and aroused. They wanted an honest administration. They were still suffering from the effects of the panic of 1837—one of the worst financial cyclones that ever visited the United States. Friends of the United States Bank insisted that the public distress was largely due to Jackson's destruction of the United States Bank. The feeling that Jackson's anti-bank policy was a large factor in the situation was undoubtedly very general. Events favored a change. On the other hand, neither the whig party nor its predecessor, the national republican party, had ever succeeded at a popular election in electing its candidate; while the democratic party and its predecessor, the old republican party, had enjoyed a succession of popular victories from 1801 to 1840, interrupted only by the election of John Quincy Adams in 1825 by the House of Representatives. In addition to this no one individual in the United States had ever had such a following among the people as Andrew Jackson. He was of the people, and they worshiped him like an idol, and politicians and parties had repeatedly learned, to their sorrow, that where Jackson pointed the way the people were apt to follow. Such were the forces that were gathered for battle in the great political campaign of 1840. On the one side was the great democratic party consolidated by uninterrupted success for forty years, directed by Jackson and led by Van Buren; the one the idol of the people; the other the master of political legerdemain. On the other side was the whig party, untried in administration, repeatedly beaten at the polls, but gathering strength from the mistakes and misfortunes of the party in power, and relying largely upon the fickleness of popular favor to lift them, some time, into the White House. Henry Clay was its acknowledged leader, and he wanted to be its standard-bearer. He was a magnetic leader, but, like Blaine of our time, he excited too many antagonisms; he was too lordly to unite the forces of his party. He was defeated by Jackson in 1832. He declined the whig nomination in 1836. He wanted it badly in 1840, but was set aside for Harrison and Tyler. There is significance in this fact. Harrison was past seventy years of age, known to be in rather feeble health. The chances were against his living through his term of office if elected; and the leaders of the whig party knew it. The Vice-Presidential nomina-

tion was, therefore, of unusual importance. Harrison was not a politician; he was a military hero. He and Tyler were both born in Virginia. Both were originally Jeffersonian republicans. Both were strict constructionists, and were recorded as opposed to the United States Bank. Both were States' rights men. Of the two, Tyler, who, in the course of events, was most likely to fill the office if the ticket was elected, was the most pronounced in his adherence to these typical Southern principles. These men, in this campaign, were selected as the standard-bearers of a party that adopted no platform and put forth no chart of principles. If the principles of the candidates were ever of any account they were in this campaign, so far as the whig party was concerned, for that party had united on nothing else except the selection of the men whom they were willing to follow in their fight to oust the democratic party from power. They did not unite on Clay or Webster or Calhoun. They did unite on Harrison and Tyler; and made them their leaders in that campaign, and agreed to follow their leadership. So far as they adopted any principles, they adopted the principles of those leaders. These men represented honesty and conservatism, with a decided leaning towards States' rights and strict construction. In other words, the party adopted leaders satisfactory to the South. They meant to make sure of enough Southern States to elect their candidate. Well, Harrison and Tyler were elected after a campaign remarkable for its enthusiasm. Webster contributed vastly more to that result by his personal efforts than did Clay. But no sooner were Harrison and Tyler elected than Clay took the helm. He declined to be Secretary of State, and that office was given to Mr. Webster, but the rest of the cabinet was made up of Mr. Clay's personal adherents. Harrison acknowledged his lack of experience, and Mr. Clay absorbed him and laid plans to gather for himself the fruits of victory. Harrison died in the midst of the execution of this plot. If he had lived, it is doubtful whether Clay would have succeeded. Before Harrison's death signs of revolt on the part of Harrison against Clay's dictation were visible. But President Harrison's death devolved upon President Tyler a most difficult situation. The government and the people wanted relief from the pressure of the financial distress. An extra session of Congress had already been called. Clay had the helm. He was not the man to willingly surrender power. He had been the recognized whig leader ever since the party was born, and the very fact that in this campaign he had been deposed from his leadership in favor of Harrison, and lost the coveted prize of the Presidency, made him all the more difficult to deal with. It is hardly to be wondered at that President Tyler, on surveying the situation, concluded to let the drama unfold itself rather than then and there declare war on Clay, which meant making a cabinet of his own selection and undertaking the task of uniting the discordant elements of the whig party into a practical working force. The latter course would have revealed at once the antagonisms within the whig lines and brought on the crisis. By adopting the former course, he hoped, by conciliation and address, to control the forces of the administration, and eventually work out his own policies. This involved continuing Clay as the apparent master spirit of the administration. I say apparent, because President Tyler was by far too conscientious a man to surrender the powers, which the Constitution and the people had intrusted to him, to any man. From motives of expediency, in the hopes of preventing the disruption of the whig party, he would allow Clay to continue to masquerade as chief, but he, Tyler, was the constitutionally elected leader; with him was the responsibility, and he was the chief. He left Clay in full exercise of his sway over legislation, so far as Congressional action was concerned, but never surrendered or in any way compromised the right of the executive to finally approve or disapprove of any proposed measure through the veto. Clay did not like this. He demanded that President Tyler should abdicate all but the name of the office of President, and allow him (Clay) to dictate the policies and measures of the administration; that in all matters of administration Tyler's judgment should be subordinated to Clay's. He mistook the man, and every self-respecting citizen, looking at the situation with an iota of regard for the importance of the principles involved and the dignity of the office which Clay was striving to usurp, ought to feel thankful that a man of John

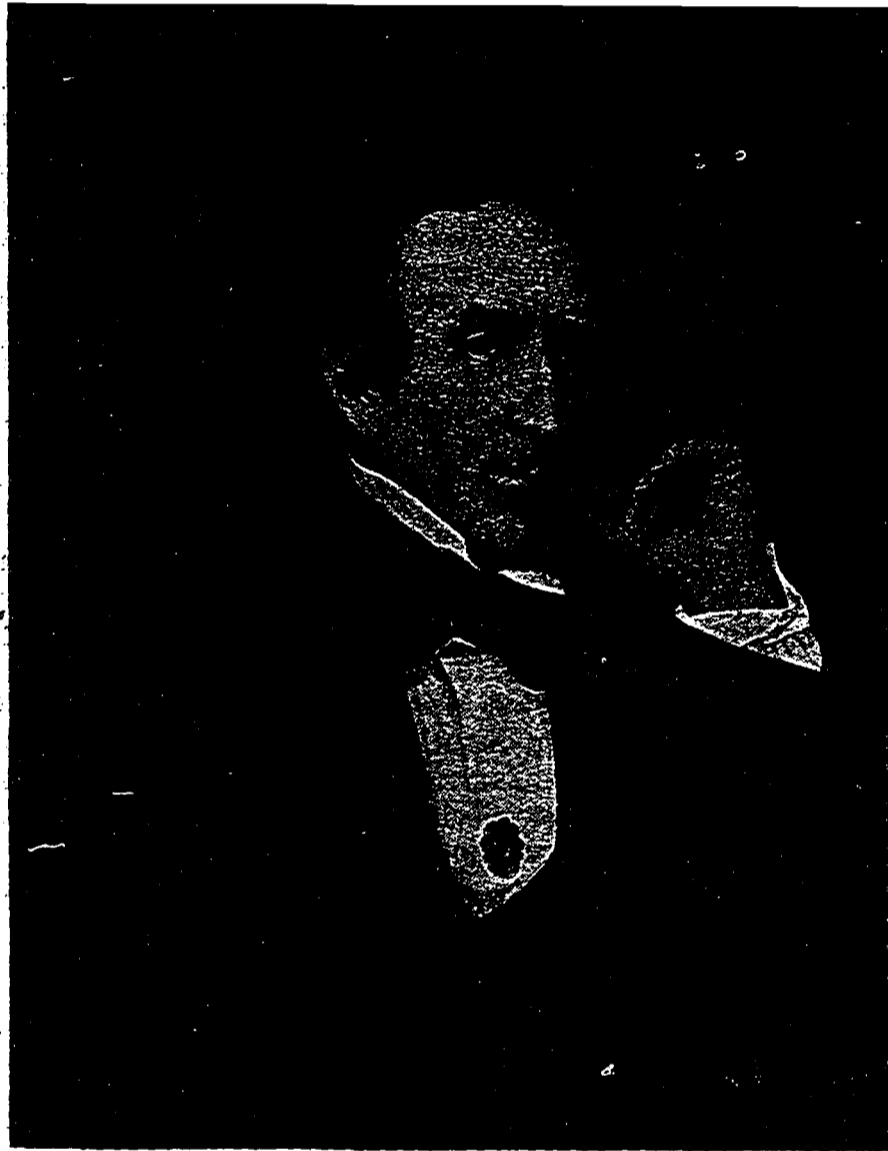
Tyler's caliber was in the Presidential office. There can be but one answer to the question whether Clay had the right to compel President Tyler to surrender his own views and principles and approve Clay's. Clay undertook this and failed. That undertaking and failure caused the disruption of the whig party. For this Clay was responsible. He forced an issue, that no man occupying the office of President of the United States, with any regard for the dignity of that office, could afford to avoid. The story is a familiar one, and need not detain us long.

Two of the questions upon which statesmen of the Virginia or Southern school were particularly sensitive were, first, the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to charter a United States bank, with full powers in all the States, without the consent of those States; and, second, the right of Congress to pass protective tariff laws. The right of Congress in both of these cases depended upon what are called the implied powers given to it by the Constitution. The strict constructionists and States' rights men denied these powers; the national party gave them the widest possible application. The first of these questions, the power of the United States Government to charter a national bank, was the subject of one of the earliest struggles between Jefferson and Hamilton in Washington's administration. The decision of the question was then recognized by those statesmen as involving a determination of the greater and more vital question, to-wit, whether the Constitution had created a nation or a mere federation of States. The struggle was a bitter one, and although Hamilton won, the followers of Jefferson never admitted that the question was settled. A bank and a successor bank were established, and for nearly forty years were a part of the recognized fiscal machinery of the government. Then Jackson started a second revolutionary war, and for the eight years of his two administrations carried it on relentlessly, until he succeeded in crushing the bank and ruining its supporters. The question was supposed to be settled for at least that generation.

The second of these questions, to-wit, the right of Congress to go beyond revenue and pass laws levying duties, with an eye to the protection or favoring of certain American industries, involved similar constitutional considerations, but did not until a later period excite such bitter antagonisms between the champions of the two opposing theories of the Constitution. It came to the front in 1832, when South Carolina passed laws nullifying and declaring void acts of Congress asserting such right, and Jackson proposed to test the question under his force bill. A compromise tariff law gradually modifying the objectionable features of the acts postponed the collision.

Tyler was a devoted disciple of Jefferson, and was repeatedly on record on both these questions as belonging to the Virginia school. During the electoral campaign of 1840 these questions were treated as passed and decided issues. The candidates whom the party had selected as standard-bearers, in principle and in practice, represented that wing of the whig party and that section of the country who and which were irrevocably committed against a national bank and a protective tariff. This was particularly true of President Tyler. If he had yielded, he would have sacrificed not only his principles, but his friends and constituents. But when the whigs succeeded in electing their candidates by such overwhelming majorities, and Clay at Harrison's death found himself in control and at the helm, visions of getting even with his old enemy, Jackson, and of being able to satisfy some of the demands of his American manufacturing friends, obscured every other consideration. Consistency was of no account. Implied promises to his States' rights friends were ignored, and all the energy of his tyrannical temper was centered on accomplishing his personal triumph. Of course President Tyler could not and would not lend himself to such accomplishment. The bank bill was passed and vetoed. A second bill, involving the same principles in a less objectionable form, met the same fate. An attempt to modify the existing tariff compromises was consigned to a similar grave. Clay announced very early in the campaign that he would make John Tyler sign his bank bill. In his first veto message the President begged Congress to regard his conscientious scruples and besought the party leaders to cooperate with him in framing legislation that he could consistently sign. Webster did his utmost to avert further action by the whig majority in

hostility to the President's known views, and warned them of the impending ruin, but Clay and his followers rushed to their fate, and then endeavored to overwhelm Tyler with the avalanche of their rage and denunciation. It is not an easy thing in politics to withstand one's party at any time. In 1840 the natural difficulties of such a course were increased tenfold by the conditions that then existed. The whigs were sore under their repeated defeats; they were hungry by reason of their long fast. In the campaign they had worked themselves into a rage over the shortcomings of their adversaries, and largely by dint of noise and enthusiasm had achieved an unprecedented victory. Clay, "the plumed knight" of the party at that time, was just the man to lead such an enthusiastic host and to inspire them with the feeling, not only that they were invincible, but that whatever demands they chose to make were necessarily right. Party spirit is always hot, but with such



PRESIDENT TYLER.

a situation as then existed, with such a madly excited and successful rabble as then constituted the whig party, led and roused by such a master as Clay, party spirit was a burning, fiery furnace, heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated, and into this furnace they cast the President. It is hardly to be wondered at that Clay thought he could make him sign his bills. All of his cabinet except Webster resigned; Clay and the whig leaders denounced him as a traitor who had ruined the whig party; talked of impeaching him for high crimes and misdemeanor, without a semblance of a crime to base their proceeding on. They resolved and drove him out of the party like a leper, and then found fault with him because he did not continue or become a whig according to their standards. Worse than all, they and the historians, who somehow became inoculated with the political views of that time, have ever since done all that they could to rob him of the fair name that he was entitled to on the page of history, by calling him

a "weak man," "an unknown man," "a narrow-minded man," et id omne genus, when in reality he was an able man of unusual conscience, struggling against the tyranny of a giant political party, threatening him with ruin if he did not sacrifice his life-long principles and falsify the record upon which they had nominated him, and by means of which record said party, at the time of said nomination, hoped to win the votes of men of the faith represented by such record.

President Tyler believed in honor and consistency, even in politics. He would not allow his name and his principles to be used by the whig party to catch the vote of the Southern States, and after election, when that vote was caught and he elected, repudiate his principles and become an agent in the slaughter of his friends. Such was the substance of his offending. And the advocates of honesty in politics; those who believe that principles ought not to be bartered for office or success; those who believe that party promises, whether embodied in a platform or recorded in the lives and public acts of the candidates, are as sacred and inviolable after the election is decided as when the party is seeking votes; those who believe that a public office is a trust, to be administered without the fear or favor of any man, and with all the conscience and intelligence that the office-holder can bring to its exercise; that its powers and responsibilities cannot be delegated; that he has no right to subject himself to a boss, and his office to boss control—all those owe John Tyler a debt of gratitude, and in that bright day of promise when right prevails and justice is supremely enthroned the debt will be paid.

The whig politicians were disappointed, but the nation got such an administration as ought reasonably to have been expected when the whig party selected Harrison and Tyler as their candidates, and promised, without any platform of principles, to reform the abuses of the democrats. It was an administration necessarily distinguished for conservatism. The President had no party back of him and could enact no partisan legislation. Practically it was strict construction in full force. The administration was also distinguished for its honesty. Thieves and plunderers had held high carnival under Jackson and Van Buren, and the amounts lost or stolen were counted in millions. During President Tyler's term of office the defalcations of government officials were covered by a few hundred dollars. It was also an economical administration. The average of annual expenses from 1841 to 1845 was nearly four million dollars per year less than under either Jackson or Van Buren, from 1828 to 1841. He found the government badly in debt, and left it with credit fully restored. He, through Mr. Webster, his Secretary of State, negotiated the Treaty of Washington, commonly called the Ashburton treaty, and generally acknowledged to have been the most successful piece of diplomacy ever accomplished between England and the United States. He successfully opened negotiations between the United States and the Eastern world by sending Caleb Cushing as a special envoy to China, which resulted in our first treaty with that power. He added Texas to our national domain, and thereby increased our territorial dominion by 800,000 square miles, and led the way to the subsequent acquirement of California and Oregon. It is not a pleasant retrospect in all its details. But Emerson, with rare insight, wrote in 1844:

"The question of the annexation of Texas is one of those which look very differently to the centuries and to the years. It is very certain that the strong British race, which have now overrun so much of this continent, must also overrun that tract, and Mexico and Oregon also; and it will, in the course of ages, be of small import by what particular occasions and methods it was done."

But enough! Rarely in our history has it been given to an administration to make such a clear record of political honesty; to add so much to our territorial dominion, and to contribute so signally to the triumphs of peace through negotiation.

The great dramatist has said:

"Above all, to thine own self be true, * * *
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

President Tyler was never false to friend or foe.

VISITATION.

On the day after the reunion a trolley car load of Tylers visited historic Mount Vernon. The mansion, filled with priceless relics, was viewed from chamber to basement; also the delightful lawn, sloping away to the Patomac, with former and present tombs of President and Martha Washington. A few made return by boat, enjoying a most charming sail.

In the early afternoon the Congressional Library was the objective point, where, through the courtesy of Mrs. Wood (in charge of the art department), portions of the building not seen by the general public were thrown open. This superb structure is a very dream of architect and artist in granite, marbles and pigments. The like can be found nowhere else on earth. Its understanding involves a liberal education. Nor are utilitarian features subordinated—in its performance of functions as a library proper it is paramount. Being a theme which "beggars description," go and see it!

From the library the party proceeded to view the unique and masterly art collection of Mr. Thomas Waggaman (whose paternal grandmother, Martha Jefferson Tyler, was a sister of President Tyler). Situated at his private residence (in commodious saloons especially built), as have been gathered from distant lands, are chef d'oeuvres of oil and water colors, hand wrought bronzes, pottery and wooden fancies, which delight and astonish the beholder. Connoisseurs have been given carte blanche in the making of this collection, wherein most of the famous living and several old masters are represented. This gallery, valued at \$500,000, is said to contain the only original Sir Joshua Reynolds in America. A bronze Chinese eagle is so deftly executed that every individual feather is moveable, so that the bird can be transformed into various attitudes. The transporting it from the country involved such a high crime that it is reported at least one person forfeited his life.

Many who took the trolley trip to Arlington must have noticed, on the left, not far from the entrance, a wooden slab marked "Lot 779. John Tyler, Capt. U. S. A." This is a son of President Tyler. As captain of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, in 1847, he raised a company for the Mexican war, but resigned before his command went to the front.

Tyler Historian, in company with Mr. Benjamin F. Tyler of Boston, Mass., visited Deer Isle, Maine, in August. Among the earliest settlers of the island were four Tyler brothers from Boston, the recent discovery of whose descendants about concludes the tracing out of the older Boston Tyler line. The island is unusually picturesque, with bracing summer air and fine fishing, which includes abundance of delicious clams. At the southern end large granite industries are carried on—this being the source of supply for the fine gray stone used in the exterior of the Congressional Library. Deer Isle is noted for its sailors. The "Columbia's" crew were picked here, as had been those of former successful American yachts.

In October, accompanied by Mr. William Graham Tyler of Philadelphia, the writer visited Salem and Alloways Creek, the ancient New Jersey home of William Tyler, the Quaker, from Walton, Somersetshire (England), as well as of many of his descendants down to date. Views and notes were taken to adorn and elucidate the history of this branch of our family. The Friends have always been careful to preserve records. Mr. Tyler exhibited the original certificate brought by the immigrant to this country before 1700, with many another early letter, document, etc., which, as facsimilies or transcripts, will add exceeding value to clan history. It is but justice to say these are the earliest Tyler manuscripts the writer has thus far seen.

Journey to the Old Maryland Tyler Home, "Brough" or La Grange."

A pleasant day in late September the writer left Washington over the Baltimore Railway on the seventeen-mile ride to Bowie. The only obtainable conveyance from which last station was a ridiculous negro outfit, consisting of a rickety and crazy wagon (more than ready for the junk pile) drawn by a pitiable nag, cast off by some city railway, having passed through some all but mortal cataclasm. The driver (a colored man in advanced years, of more than ordinary intelligence and civility, bearing the unique surname Streams) informed us that he was a native of Washington County,

western Maryland, but that he had long resided in the immediate vicinity. Indeed, it presently developed that a good fortune had brought him our way, for he was well acquainted with the locality I sought; had, in fact, formerly worked upon an adjoining estate. Some half dozen miles east of south of Bowie we cross the Pope's Creek railway branch at Collington Station, where, however, there is no house nor convenience procurable for driving into the country. (This spur runs fifty miles southwards to Pope's Creek on the Patomac, the most considerable intermediate station being Upper Marlboro, the county seat of Prince George, where are recorded many a Tyler will and deed. Continuing our way, turning sharply eastwards, we soon pass the magnificent estate of Belaire, owned of late years by a rich New Yorker, Mr. Woodward. Following the county road four or five miles, about due east, through a thriving rural scene, we reach the location of ancient "Brough," the original seat of the Maryland Tylers, being 750 acres patented to the immigrant Robert Tyler in 1670. The soil is a heavy, brownish clay, excellent for tobacco, corn and wheat, the staple products. "Brough" is chiefly known as a tobacco plantation, which is today just as it was a generation ago, in the hands of Grafton, the last Tyler possessor.

The immigrant in his will divided the estate in entail between his children, and subsequent subdivisions have left but 150 acres in the homestead tract, which seems to have acquired the name "La Grange." Mr. Alonzo Bell, the present occupant (who succeeded his father), courteously showed us about the place. The residence sits upon a knoll, commanding a scene of rolling landscapes. The main driveway entrance is from the southeast, near the river, upon the county road, but our driver, to save distance, enters from an almost opposite quarter through private grounds, which gives a fine view of the premises we approach. The dwelling consists of a main part two and a half stories high, with a double piazza in front; a hall runs Southern fashion through the house. Two large square living rooms below and above two chambers were, of old, heated by fireplaces built into the two chimneys, which still conspicuously mark the western wall of the frame structure. An attic over all has never been finished off. The floors are now quite bare, though the brass pieces, which once held the rods for stair carpet, speak of more luxurious furnishings in the days of Tyler regime. The only old fixture we observed was a lamp globe hanging in the hall, its lamp departed, but whose antique pattern of cut glass spoke of imported antecedents and the grandeurs of a departed gentry.

Since the slaves are freed, farming is followed on a smaller scale; and not returning the landlord as handsomely as in the era of cheaper labor, a general run-down look is omnipresent. Formerly, as a descendant told me, negroes were so numerous that two pickaninnies each morning went carefully over the lawn, to pick up every little twig and leaf which might have fallen over night. The yard, long neglected, bears unmistakable evidences of better days. The locust trees within the close, cedars, horse chestnuts, apple and pear trees, with shrubs of box, mock-orange, lilac, honeysuckle, rose and tea plants, lend a distinguished presence to surrounding decay. Just without and on either side the gate some noble red cedars give dignity to the landscape. (Much of the choicer arborescence of Tyler times is no more. Such, for example, as the willow, pines, cherry, palms, plum, elm, mulberry, sage orange, Columbia poplars and trees of Paradise. They are living who recall all these as having given subtle charm to the old-time home environment.)

At the east end of the house are two small, early portions with "hip roofs." Within the home lot is the meat house, and a part of old servants' quarters metamorphosed into a poultry house. To the northeast stands the large, stoutly-built corn crib of ancient date; while hard by is a modern-built barn, constructed, however, of such weather-beaten material that it appears coeval with its neighbors.

South of the house are the ruins of an ice-cellar, a ten-foot square pit, some twelve feet deep, the bottom reached by ladders; the roof piecemeal and entire superstructure (no longer used) fast falling into decay. To the south of west stands a remnant of overseer's house; while near by, in an overgrown copse of locust, cedar, cherry, sassafras and mock-orange, is the old family burial plot, containing a few modern (but prostrate) marble slabs.

Amid evidences of former sacred care and dignified sepulture, it is shocking to see dumb brutes treading unchecked over human remains and fast obliterating all record of its past history. By tradition, the grave of the last Tyler proprietor (Grafton by name) was marked at head and foot by red cedars, which (now grown to considerable size) mark the spot with perennial verdure; but individual graves are no longer discernible. Not, unlikely, interments were here made from the second generation (that of Robert, Jr.), surely very many lie here in their unmarked final resting places. This plot was reserved when the plantation was sold, the intention having been to wall out all intrusions.

To the southeastward from the house stands, in good repair, the old tobacco barn, filled with gratifying evidences of the season's successful husbandry. The farm extends to the Patuxent (pronounced Pay-tucks-'nt), about a quarter mile distant, which we presently seek. This, the largest true river within the State, is, in its upper course, only a large creek, say four rods in breadth. Picturesquely overhung with drooping trees and climbing vines, it is here crossed by "Governor's Bridge," a simple wood structure decidedly overweighted by so ponderous a title. Yet the sylvan beauty is so fascinating no wonder the heart of Robert, the immigrant, warmed towards it. The late equinoctial had soiled its waters, but tributary rivulets had cleared their stream and flew rippling down in idyllic rhythm. Chestnut and black walnut extended overhead their inviting abundance, but as no friendly frost hands had opened their burrs, they continued to swing beyond reach; thus we were forced to long in vain, like Tantalus in the fable. Before quitting the place we take several views for historic preservation, as well as outline a rough map of the locus in quo, as the lawyers say.*

Returning through Cullerton, we soon reach Trinity Chapel, for generations the public place of worship of the Tylers and their neighbors. The rector is absent on vacation, and the church undergoing extensive renovation, after temporary eviction of family pews, which lie in tiers upon the greensward. Surrounded Englishwise by a modern burying-ground, we find no Tyler tablet, the ancient custom having been universal to bury in private grounds.

Most of the old families, they tell us, are gone; but there are notable exceptions. One magnificent property is still owned in the vicinage by the descendants of the late Governor Bowie, a lineage which in some branches commingles with Tyler blood. We spoke at the chapel with two sons, who had ridden over on their thoroughbreds.

Continuing our drive, say a mile and a half westerly, we reach "Marietta," ancient seat of the immigrant Mareen Du Val, whose daughter Susannah married Robert Tyler, Jr. (only son of the immigrant), so that all Tylers of this line have an interest in the Du Val plantation. The old buildings are gone; in their stead is a comparatively modern and commodious brick residence, built early in the present century by U. S. Justice Gabriel DuVal, most eminent of his line. Close by stands the brick office where the Justice, after the custom of a country squire, received his clients.

We listen gladly to a recitation of former grandeurs—how a fine boulevard, a good half mile long, originally ran across the front of the premises from gate to gate, from which a broad avenue led up to the old mansion, over which passed the splendid coach with its postilions, following outsiders, who heralded master or lady abroad on business or social duties. No less than 3,000 acres seems to have been the first DuVal domain, out of which the immigrant eventually gave to each of his twelve children a goodly farm.

Old and rare portraits, furniture, articles of vertu with many an heirloom, makes this home an inviting one to visit. But it grows dusk, warning us to

* The following note, penned by a living descendant, speaks for itself:

"I have never heard the old place called anything but La Grange. My grandfather inherited four hundred and fifty acres and fifty negroes. He died in 1866, leaving exactly that much land and many more negroes, who, you know, had all been set free; but very few ever left the old place. You are right about a part of the old house being modern. It was built by my grandfather about sixty years ago. The original house was stone, but had become scarcely habitable, and grandfather, not having the money, put up the present frame building, leaving the kitchen and a little more."

hasten to the nearest railway station (Glenn Dale), distant about two miles, there to take the evening train for Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The badge at the Washington Reunion was a pretty combination of the blue and gray, with a pendant likeness of President Tyler.

Very few persons know that the very center of the city of Lowell, Mass., is built upon a former Tyler farm.

Last summer brought a severe affliction upon Frederick C. Tyler of Chicago, a genial gentleman, already borne down by paralysis. The Western Paper Stock Company, of which Mr. Tyler was president and manager, had its building and stock burned to the ground; several lives also were lost. The financial loss was partially covered by insurance. The sympathy of the clan will flow out to our distressed brother.

Those were very memorable evenings spent by our little Tyler circle in the parlor of Willard's Hotel the few evenings next following the day of reunion. Distant sections of our country were represented by the assembled personnel. It is sincerely to be desired that this feature may grow into an annual custom. Acquaintanceship can thus be better promoted than in any other way.

A most notable occasion was the call of Miss Letitia Christian Tyler (daughter of Hon. Robert Tyler, eldest son of the President) upon the clansfolk. A charming conversationalist, she caused the brief hours to fly all too quickly. In course of her narrative of interesting historic memorabilia, she recalled how President Davis, C. S. A., at Montgomery, Ala., when called upon (as it appeared to those nearest him—reluctantly) to inaugurate a new national emblem, chose Miss Tyler herself to unfurl their very first flag ever flung to the breeze. The ceremony was accompanied by salvos of artillery, which sent perfect circles of smoke high up into the clear atmosphere, augured by beholders to be a most auspicious sign.

Soon thereafter the father of the young lady was fleeing from Baltimore, a price having been put upon his head. Then came years of gloom and devastation too well and painfully known.

Among her attentive listeners were those whose sympathies, prayers, fortunes and best deeds had been nobly consecrated to opposite views of a mighty conflict. All were now friendly and interested auditors. The smoke of battle long since cleared away, they meet (the gray and the blue) about the cheerful campfire.

"Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more."

WASHINGTON RESEARCHES.

Through the courtesy of Commissioner Evans, the writer was privileged to spend several weeks among the pension records. A complete list of Tyler pensioners was obtained, stretching from the Revolution through the recent Spanish war. A great deal of valuable information was thus obtained that could not have been learned in any other way. It was an interesting experience, especially in the earlier wars, when the proofs required were more detailed. A variety of evidence was found, mainly in the form of affidavits, with now and then a discharge paper, occasionally a leaf from the old family Bible to show relationships; even one whole Tyler Bible was seen which had been submitted (with many another) and neglected to be reclaimed, until forgotten. Sixty-three Revolutionary cases were found, most of them containing gratifying data; forty-five from the War of 1812; fifteen Mexican war veterans; three from Indian wars (1832-'42); in the Civil war the "invalid" Tyler pensioners reach the astonishing number of 474—while their "widows'" claims attain to 241—(many in this last class, however, are based upon the same service as in the "invalid," so that a liberal subtraction must be made to learn the sum total). Eight claims of our kindred are already allowed from the late Spanish war.

This is surely a gratifying showing. Just what proportion these bear to the whole number of Tylers who have been under arms (in the absence of complete information from the Army and Navy Departments) cannot be

computed. Hundreds of these (of whom we took lists) availed themselves of the various Bounty Lands acts.

From the Patent Office we likewise received courtesies which made several days' labor very rich with information. The whole number of patents issued to Tylers down to 1898 is 290. Add to this six trademarks, three registered labels and three patents of designs and you have a summary of activity in this direction.

It may be interesting to note originally the Patent Office was a bureau under the control of the Department of State. March 3, 1849, Congress appropriated \$50,000 to begin the east wing of the Interior Building (originally built for a patent office), to accommodate the rapidly-increasing patent business; and the same act created the Department of the Interior, to which was assigned the Patent (its most important) Bureau. The Patent Office dates from 1790, from which date to 1836 patents were issued by dates (not numbered), and amounted to only about 5,000 all told. The tremendous increase since may be imagined from the Patent "Official Gazette" of 3 Jan. 1899, where the maximum number shown is 616,871. The very first patent was issued 31 July, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins for "making pot and pearl ashes." The Tylers were close on the trail, for 15 April, 1796, is issued a patent (the 11th in actual series) to Benjamin Tyler, Jr., for "a machine for cleaning wheat," etc. This is the Colonel "Benjamin," founder of the Claremont (N. H.) branch of Tylers (from Wallingford, Conn.). During the next few years (with his son John) he had taken out six other patents. Since then Tyler patentees have arisen from all parts of our country; and their devices run the gamut of ingenuity, from wash-boiler, chewing gum, hair-crimping pins, friction matches, brogans, toy guns, bob-sleds, saw-bucks, corn-poppers, see-saws and merry-go-rounds to sewing and threshing machines, cheese presses, harvesters, water wheels, breech-loading firearms, electric elevators, dynamos, eccentric lineads, etc.—the utilitarian predominating. Of late years the Tylers have averaged to take out annually about a dozen patents. Let the good work go on!

To the new Congressional Librarian, Mr. Putnam, the writer is indebted for access to the "stack rooms," the "card catalogue" and the records in the Copyright Department. From the first of these esteemed privileges followed consultation of hundreds of Family Histories already published, as well as of works of English local history, in which (for an American collection) this library is unusually rich. From the card catalogue was readily gathered whatever the library contains of volumes written by or upon "Tylers." The most voluminous writers proved to be Professor W. S. Tyler (late of "Amherst"), Professor Moses C. Tyler, "Cornell" (both of Job's line), Professor Samuel and Dr. Grafton Tyler (of the Maryland branch), President John Tyler, Professor Lyon G. Tyler and Rev. Benjamin B. Tyler (of Virginia lines); Rev. Bennett Tyler, a former President of "Dartmouth" (of the Connecticut stock), and the Revs. E. Royal and Thomas P. Tyler (of Boston descent). The English scholars are ably represented by Rev. James Endell Tyler. The Tyler titles preserved here are considerably in excess of one hundred, which is the largest, as well as most valuable, collection under the surname owned in America.

From the Copyright Bureau much information was gained, although the shortness of our tarry did not allow completion of this task. The bureau dates from 1790, at which time jurisdiction was conferred upon the U. S. Circuit Courts of the several States. In 1831 it was transferred to the State Department; again, in 1859, to the Interior Department; finally, in 1870, the Congressional Library was given supervision. The magnitude of this field may be imagined from the single fact that in 1898 about 70,000 copyrights were issued.

From 1870 a good card catalogue is available, previous to which time a large library of volumes (kept and returned by the several States) must be gone through with, some of which are unindexed. Several of the States make almost no early showing in this field; the leaders were New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Maryland, in about the above order—New York's early library of early returns seeming to equal all the others taken together. From such early States as we examined, the Tylers

as copyrightists made especially good showings in Connecticut and Maryland. From 1870 the Tylers have been concerned in 127 copyrights; which privilege has been broadened to include, not only books, but music, charts, engravings, photographs and the like. Fully detailed results of these various researches will be published under proper heads in the Tyler Family History.

In conclusion, we will call attention to an important case from the State Department. Readers of last year's Report will recall that in the extended sketch of Colonel Comfort Tyler reference was made to his connection with the Aaron Burr conspiracy—one of the most dramatic episodes of our national history. At that time we were unable to determine just the complicity of Colonel Tyler, but we now possess very full and satisfactory exculpatory evidence, which will see print in due time. We now quote briefly from the conclusive opinion of U. S. Chief Justice Marshall, delivered Oct. 20, 1807, on a motion to commit Burr and Blennerhasset—Tyler never having been under indictment:

"From the evidence which details that transaction, it appears that from sixty to one hundred men, who were collected from the upper parts of the Ohio, under the direction of Tyler and Floyd, had descended and reached the mouth of the Cumberland about the 25th of December, 1806. The next day they went on shore and formed a line, represented by some as somewhat circular, to receive Colonel Burr, who was introduced to them, and who said that he had intended to impart something to them, or that he had intended to communicate to them his views, but that reasons of his own had induced him to postpone this communication; or, as others say, that there were then too many bystanders to admit of a communication of his objects. The men assembled * * * appear to have considered Colonel Burr as their chief * * * to have looked upon him as their conductor. They demeaned themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner. * * * The language of Comfort Tyler also tends to prove that the enterprise was destined against Mexico. * * * It is also a circumstance of considerable weight with me, that the proof exhibited by the United States to establish a general design to dismember the union applies only to Colonel Burr and Mr. Blennerhasset. It is not proved to have been ever communicated even to Tyler or Floyd. * * * How can this assembly be said to have levied war against the United States?" (Burr and Blennerhasset were committed "for preparing and providing the means for a military expedition against the territories of a foreign prince, with which the United States were at peace.")

The records of the Census Bureau undoubtedly contain much valuable Tyler data; but, in the absence of any index to surnames, it would take several lifetimes to arrive at anything satisfactory from that source.

PERSONALS.

The frontispiece bust of President Tyler is copied from the one recently executed under orders of the U. S. Senate by the young Washington sculptor McCauslin, at a cost of \$800. It is reproduced from an engraving by Fenwick in 1841, and occupies a niche in the Senate wing of the National Capitol near the east entrance. The plaster cast was presented to the President's son, Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler, "Sherwood Forest," Va., who regards it as an "excellent likeness," and recommended its adoption by the Library Committee of the Senate.

The other engraving of President Tyler, which appears in the body of the text, is after a painting by Healey, upon the walls at "Sherwood," which has been by some regarded as the best likeness extant. The President himself seems to have held it in high esteem.

Professor and Mrs. Moses Coit Tyler of "Cornell" sailed from New York via North German Lloyd last March (20th) for Naples. They spent the summer in Italy, Switzerland, on the Rhine, in Paris and in England, returning home from Southampton Sept. 18.

Professor Henry M. Tyler of "Smith," with his wife and younger son, Donald W., left in January for Naples, spending a month in Italy, ten weeks in Greece (Athens, Peloponnesus and the Islands), thence through Switzerland, Germany, France and England, arriving in America Sept. 1.

E. Royall Tyler, Esq., of Boston, who, with Miss Tyler, spent the larger part of last season in Europe, writes that he has passage engaged for next January to Naples and Cairo.

Professor A. A. Tyler goes this year as Associate Professor of Biology to the State University at Tucson, Arizona.

Captain Robley D. Evans, U. S. A., who made such good records at Santiago and during the late yacht races, is of Fairfax, Va., Tyler stock.

Willard Tyler of Bradford, Mass., whose trip to Japan the past year resulted in the placing of fifty railway locomotives, has again recently started for the Orient.

Dr. James Tyler Kent of Philadelphia has just completed the publishing of his profound treatise, a Repertory of the Homeopathic Materia Medica. It is the finest work of its kind ever issued and must remain standard. Dr. Kent is Dean and Professor of Materia Medica and Homeopathics in the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School, in which connection he publishes a monthly journal.

Henry D. Tyler, 46 Wall street, New York, has published a historical set of three maps (colored), covering early periods of New York City. They are authentic, and for references invaluable.

William P. Tyler of Tylerdale, Pa. (whose city residence is the famous Waldorf-Astoria, New York City), enters into extensive government contracts in his manufacture of steel tubing. He is about to build a branch railway to facilitate operations.

The large product of the William S. Tyler Wire Works of Cleveland is protected by letters patent. It ranks among the highest industries of its class in the country.

A short time since we had the pleasure of a visit to the refinery of the Manhattan Spirit Company of Buffalo, N. Y. Edgar B. Stevens (whose mother was a Tyler) was the inventor of a superior method employed for distilling wood alcohol, for the manufacture of which they control the largest plant in the world.

A recent number of Truth (July, '99) devotes considerable space to the marine work of our artist kinsman, James G. Tyler, of New York. "Leaving Port" and "From the Antipodes" are delightfully reproduced in colors. "To the Rescue," "Old England on the Lee," "Extended Wings" and "Waiting for a Tide" are given in black and white. An intelligent spirit and freedom mark the treatments of these themes. A small likeness of Mr. Tyler appears. The artist has painted much (mainly of sea life), and his canvasses, considered chef d'Oeuvres, are owned by the best critics in our land.

"Randall Irving Tyler" (a nom de plume) is rapidly gaining way as a popular writer. His "Four Months After Date," published a year ago last September, has run through a third edition. In May a new venture, "The Blind Goddess," was published by the Stuyvesant Company, New York.

Miss Constantine Tyler bears an enviable reputation in New York as an artist's model. She posed for Karl Bitter for the figure of Minerva in the "combat," the celebrated group upon the Dewey triumphal arch. Miss Tyler is reported to be a veritable Venus de Milo in measurements, stature and pose.

William Seymour Tyler (son of Colonel Mason W. Tyler) of Plainfield, N. J., was married Nov. 23, 1899, to Miss Ethel Van Boskerck. Mr. Tyler, after graduating at Amherst ('95), took a post-graduate course at the University of Gottingen, Germany, and has since taken his degree from Columbia Law Department. Hosts of friends wish them a long, happy and useful life.

Bertha Arnette Brophy wed, June 21, 1899, Mr. John Francis Roche of New York City. Mrs. Roche is a daughter of Professor John P. Brophy, Ph. D., LL. D., retired President of St. Louis College, New York, whose wife, nee Elizabeth Warren Tyler, was a daughter of Colonel William Tyler of Virginia, who was a son of Dr. Wat Henry, an elder brother of President Tyler. The young couple begin life under happy auspices.

General Henry L. Mitchell has added to his suburban railway at Bangor a delightful summer park and "zoo." A very busy lawyer by profession finds, in this intelligent recreation, a way to add to the attractiveness of Maine's second city. May its citizens fittingly show their appreciation!

Mrs. Tamatsu Fuwa has joined her husband in Japan. Mrs. Fuwa's maiden name was Irene C. Tyler, and she was Librarian at Howard University, Washington, D. C., at the time of meeting her future husband, who was then attached to the Japanese Legation.

Mrs. Mary (Tyler) Thompson, daughter of Benjamin Tyler, celebrated

her ninetieth birthday at Salem, N. J., Oct. 25, 1899, by attending the wedding of a grandson.

Friday, Nov. 3, 1899, witnessed the sudden death of Bayard Hermance Tyler, aged one year, only son of Bayard Henry and Charlotte E. (Wiltsie) Tyler, of Yonkers, N. Y. (Mr. Tyler is a portrait painter of established reputation.)

Mr. W. F. Boogher, the well-known genealogist of Washington, D. C., is about to publish the parish records of Overwharton, Va.

The Haymarket Theater, London, England, recently opened its season with "The Black Tulip," Mr. F. H. Tyler being cast in the role of Mynheer Van Syskus.

Mr. George C. Tyler of Chillicothe, Ohio, foresaw the theatrical possibilities in "The Christian," which led to its adoption for stage purposes. He inherits literary talents from his father, who is an editor. As the managerial head of the theatrical firm of Liebler & Co., New York City (of which he was organizer), Mr. Tyler has just concluded arrangements with Marion Crawford to write a new play, "In Old Madrid," for his star, Viola Allen.

Mrs. E. N. Aldrich of Brookings, S. D., is finishing her musical education in Italy, and promises, if in America at the time, to help entertain the Tylers next September.

Mr. Harry D. Tyler of Deep River, Conn., has just been presented with \$500 and suitable resolutions by the local savings bank for his courage and fidelity as night watchman. One night Mr. Tyler, single-handed, attacked four burglars who were trying to rob the bank, killed one and routed the others. Two years ago Mr. Tyler, from behind a store counter, "got the drop" upon a similar midnight intruder, whom he marched off at the end of his revolver. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to state's prison.

The Tyler Family History will contain a chapter devoted to books written by or upon Tylers. That notices and reviews may be given, it is quite important that copies be sent the Family Historian, who will gratefully acknowledge all received.

The undersigned is preparing to publish, in three volumes, a complete TYLER FAMILY HISTORY, to include all of the name to be found in the United States during the past 250 years. It is anticipated more than 30,000 will therein find permanent record. Of this number, 15,000 have been correctly traced. Will you help complete the lists?

If your family record is essential to the thorough accomplishing of this great undertaking, it is hoped you will give it early attention.

Births, marriages and deaths (in all cases with dates), occupations and residences are of the greatest importance, but anything of general interest will be welcomed, also brief sketches of those attaining any distinction. That you may be correctly identified, run your direct Tyler line back as far as you can, giving names of ancestors and places of residence; then give full details of your immediate family. Any form of reply will do, only let it be full and explicit.

Please answer promptly! Faithfully,

W. I. TYLER BRIGHAM,

Chicago, Ill.