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Pennsylvania Society

Songs of the Revolution

Proceedings

1913-1914

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The Society





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ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

Pennsylvania Society
of
Sons of the Revolution

1913-14



PHILADELPHIA, 1914

US 2805.19.24



in a society.

COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY
AND
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1914



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Object of the Society



IT being evident, from a steady decline of a proper celebration of the National Holidays of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable, not so much to the lapse of time and the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries as to the neglect, on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived: therefore, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the military, naval and civil service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them.

General Society

(Organized at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1890)

Officers

1914-1916

General President,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
No. 102 Front Street, New York City, N. Y.

General Vice-President,

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,
No. 133 S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Second Vice-President,

WALTER GILMAN PAGE,
Fenway Studios, Boston, Mass.

General Secretary,

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY,
Princeton, N. J.

Assistant General Secretary,

W. HALL HARRIS, JR.,
No. 216 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

General Treasurer,

JAMES A. SAMPLE,
Cashier, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Assistant General Treasurer,

RALPH ISHAM,
No. 1411 Ritchie Place, Chicago, Ill.

General Registrar,

HON. GEORGE E. POMEROY,
No. 510 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

General Historian,

HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS,
No. 814 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

General Chaplain,

RT. REV. DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Pennsylvania Society

Instituted April 3, 1888

Incorporated September 29, 1890

Founders

Oliver Christian Bosbyshell

George Horace Burgin

Herman Burgin

Richard McCall Cadwalader

*** James Edward Carpenter**

*** Robert Porter Dechert**

William Churchill Houston, Jr.

John Woolf Jordan

Josiah Granville Leach

*** Elon Dunbar Lockwood**

Charles Marshall

Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker

John Biddle Porter

William Brooke-Rawie

*** William Wayne**

* Deceased.

Officers and Board of Managers

1914-1915

Officers

President

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER

Vice-Presidents

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER, U. S. A. (Retired)

RIGHT REVEREND JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON, DD., LL.D.

Secretary

GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE

203 Walnut Place Philadelphia

Treasurer

HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM

430 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

Registrar

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

Historian

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.

Chaplain

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D.

Managers

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D., *Chairman*

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES

JAMES MCCORMICK LAMBERTON

EDWARD TOWNSEND STOTESBURY

HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT

WILLIAM INNES FORBES

JOSEPH FORNANCE

WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON

and officers, *ex officio*

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES
TO THE
General Society
1914-1915

Delegates

COL. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH
HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.
GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE
HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN
WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR
REV. HENRY MARTYN MEDARY
BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES LUKENS DAVIS, U.S.A. (Retired)
WALTER GEORGE SMITH
RICHMOND LEIGH JONES
CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.
OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY

Alternate Delegates

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON
WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ
THOMAS CADWALADER
DAVID MILNE
FREDERIC SCHOFF
SAMUEL LEONARD KENT
JOHN LANING
HORACE WELLS SELLERS
JOSEPH HOWELL BURROUGHS
WILLIAM T. KIRK, JR.
SAMUEL B. CROWELL
CARL M. KNEASS

Standing Committees

Ex-Officio Members of all Committees

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER, *President of the Society*
HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D., *Chairman Board of Managers*

On Application for Membership

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, *Chairman*
JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES

On Equestrian Statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne

EDWARD TOWNSEND STOTESBURY, *Chairman*
CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.
POWELL EVANS
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH
DAVID MILNE
HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, LL.D.
SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE
OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES
ROBERT FOSTER WHITMER
HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Secretary of Committee*

On Landmarks of the Revolution, Monuments and Memorials

HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT, *Chairman*

FRANK BATTLES

JOHN WILLIAM BROCK

WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER

WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON

EDWARD HINE JOHNSON

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

GUILLERMO COLESBURY PURVES

ALEXANDER WILSON WISTER

On Annual Church Service

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR., *Chairman*

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D., *Chaplain*

On Celebration of Evacuation Day

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, *Chairman*

Color Guard

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897

ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR., *Captain*
CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D., *Lieutenant*
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ, *Secretary*
JOHN MORGAN ASH, JR.
MATTHEW BAIRD, JR.
PAUL HENRY BARNES, JR.
DAVID KNICKERRACKER BOYD
LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD
JAMES DE WAELE COOKMAN
SAMUEL BABCOCK CROWELL
GEORGE ALEXANDER DAVISON
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
CLINTON FRANKLIN, D.D.S.
WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER
HAROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM
WILLIAM PARTRIDGE GILFIN
MEREDITH HANNA
ALBERT HILL
HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES
WILLIAM LEVERETT
JACOB GILES MORRIS
OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY
WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.
RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM
FRANK MILLER RITER
FRANK EARLE SCHERMERHORN
LEAROYD SILVESTER
JAMES THORINGTON, M.D.
OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON

Officers and Managers

OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION
April 3, 1888

Chairman of the Board of Managers

Elected		Retired
1888	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1901	*CHARLES HENRY JONES	1911
1912	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.	—

Officers

Presidents

1888	*WILLIAM WAYNE	1901
1901	RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER	—

Vice-Presidents

1888	RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER	1894
1907	*HON. JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, LL.D.	1914
1907	MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.	1912
1907	WILLIAM MACLAY HALL, JR.	1909
1907	REV. ROGERS ISRAEL, D.D.	1910
1907	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	—
1909	HON. JOHN BAYARD McPHERSON, LL.D.	1912
1912	COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH	—
1912	HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER	—
1912	BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER, U. S. A. (Retired)	—
1914	RIGHT REVEREND JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON, DD., LL.D.	—

First Vice-Presidents

1894	RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER	1901
1901	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1901	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1907

Second Vice-Presidents

1894	*WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1901
1901	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1901	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1901
1901	*ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT	1902
1902	MAJOR GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.	1907

Secretaries

1888	GEORGE HORACE BURGIN, M.D.	1892
1892	DAVID LEWIS	1892
1892	ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER	1910
1910	HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM	1911
1911	GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE	—

Treasurers

1888	*ROBERT PORTER DECHERT	1892
1892	SAMUEL EMLIN MEIGS	1893
1893	*CHARLES HENRY JONES	1910
1911	HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM	—

* Deceased.

Elected	<i>Registrars</i>	Retired
1889	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1894
1894	*CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.	1897
1897	*MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U. S. M. C.	1899
1899	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	—
	<i>Historians</i>	
1890	COL. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH	1912
1912	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.	—
	<i>Chaplain</i>	
1890	THE REVEREND GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D.	—
	MEMBERS	
1888	OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSELL	1891
1888	HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.	1891
1888	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1888	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1889
1888	JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH	1890
1888	*ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD	1891
1888	CHARLES MARSHALL	1891
1888	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1901
1888	WILLIAM BROOKE-RAWLE	1890
1889	*WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1894
1890	*HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.	1891
1890	*THOMAS MCKEAN	1892
1891	*ISAAC CRAIG	1892
1891	REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN	—
1891	WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR	1904
1891	*CHARLES HENRY JONES	1893
1892	*WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER	1897
1892	*GEORGE MECUM CONARROE	1896
1892	*JAMES MIFFLIN	1895
1893	THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.	1912
1894	*ISAAC CRAIG	1899
1896	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1899
1897	HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.	1897
1897	FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN	1910
1897	*CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.	1906
1899	*MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U. S. M. C.	1900
1899	*DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH	1899
1899	SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON	1900
1900	HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.	1912
1900	PARK PAINTER	1901
1901	HON. WILLIAM POTTER	1910
1901	*WILLIAM WAYNE	1901
1901	SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT	1908
1901	*RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY	1908
1904	STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.	—
1906	EDWARD STALKER SAYRES	—
1908	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.	1912
1908	*HORACE MAGEE	1912
1909	JAMES McCORMICK LAMBERTON	—
1910	*JOHN SERGEANT GERHARD	1911
1911	EDWARD TOWNSEND STOTESBURY	—
1911	HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT	—
1912	ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR.	1914
1912	HON. WILLIAM SEBRING KIRKPATRICK, LL.D.	1913
1912	WILLIAM INNES FORBES	—
1913	JOSEPH FORNANCE	—
1914	WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON	—

* Deceased.

**Proceedings of the Annual Meeting
of the
Pennsylvania
Society of Sons of the Revolution
April 3, 1914**



Proceedings of the Annual Meeting
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

April 3, 1914.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution was held in the Assembly Room of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, on Friday, April 3, 1914, at 8 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Richard McCall Cadwalader, Esq.

On motion of Gregory Bernard Keen, LL.D., Mr. Alba Boardman Johnson was chosen to preside.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, S.T.D.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, they having been printed in the Annual Proceedings.

The report of the Board of Manager was read by Col. J. Granville Leach, as follows:

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 3, 1914.

To the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution:

Your Board of Managers begs to submit its Report for the Twenty-sixth year ending April 3, 1914, as follows:

During the past year the Board has held nine stated meetings.

At a meeting held April 8, 1913, the Officers and Managers elected at the Annual Meeting of April 3, 1913, convened and the Hon. Norris S. Barratt, LL.D., was re-elected Chairman of the Board. The President, Richard M. Cadwalader, Esq., announced the appointments of the Standing Committees for the year, and the Color Guard under Captain Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr., was reappointed.

On April 12, 1913, the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Society was observed by a Dinner given in the Assembly Rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a large number of members were present. Most interesting addresses were delivered by James Mortimer Montgomery, Esq., General Vice-President of the General Society; Colonel William Libbey, General Secretary of the General Society; General James Harrison Wilson, United States Army, Retired, and Rev. William Herbert Burke, Rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.

Committee:

Richard McCall Cadwalader, *Chairman*

Col. Josiah Granville Leach,
Samuel Davis Page,
Sydney Pemberton Hutchinson,

William Supplee Lloyd,
Harrold Edgar Gillingham,
Geo. Cuthbert Gillespie.

The Twenty-first Annual Outing to an historic point commemorative of the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the Evacuation of Philadelphia by the British and the simultaneous retirement of the American Army from its Winter intrenchment at Valley Forge, on June 19, 1778, was celebrated on June 15, 1913, by a Trip on the Delaware River to Red Bank, New Jersey. An interesting Address was delivered by Colonel William Libbey, General Secretary—copy of which has been sent to the members. After the address a visit was paid to the monument erected by the State of New Jersey to commemorate the engagement at Red Bank during the Revolutionary War, when the British Frigate Augusta was sunk in the Delaware River off this point, and the Secretary of your Society placed a wreath on the monument.

Committee on Evacuation Day:

Edward S. Sayres, *Chairman*

John Morgan Ash, Jr.,	William Macpherson Hornor,
William Henry Ashhurst,	Albert Warren Kelsey,
Edwin Atlee Barber, Ph.D.,	Caleb J. Milne, Jr.,
Hon. Norris Stanley Barratt, LL.D.,	Hon. Jas. Tyndale Mitchell, LL.D.,
<i>ex-officio</i> ,	Randal Morgan,
Henry W. Birkey, M.D.,	W. Heyward Myers,
Richard McCall Cadwalader,	Wm. Clayton Newell,
<i>ex-officio</i> ,	Hon. Saml. W. Pennypacker, LL.D.,
Thomas Cadwalader,	George Wharton Pepper, LL.D.,
Theophilus Parsons Chandler,	Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr.,
George K. Crozer,	Benjamin Rush,
Hon. Henry Martyn Dechert,	Hon. John Morin Scott,
Francis A. Donaldson,	Frank William Shriver,
Benjamin Dorrance,	A. Lewis Smith,
Theodore Newell Ely,	Walter Cuthbert Thomas,
Powell Evans,	Dr. James Thorington,
Alexander P. Gest,	Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL.D.,
George Cuthbert Gillespie, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	George Steptoe Washington,
Harrold E. Gillingham, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	William Wayne,
Edward Hazlehurst,	Henry Redwood Wharton, M.D.,
John Armstrong Herman,	Robert Foster Whitmer.

Your Secretary has received a number of very complimentary letters from prominent people, not only in this country but abroad, in relation to the Flag Book which was published by your

Society shortly before the last Annual Meeting. The British Consul-General in Philadelphia, Wilfred Powell, Esq., was particularly interested in this book, and suggested that copies be sent to Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred E. Codrington, commanding the military forces in London; to the British Museum and the Bodleian Library at Oxford, from all of whom the Secretary has received very appreciative acknowledgments.

The Twenty-fifth Church Service of the Society, to commemorate the beginning of the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777, was held at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, December 21, 1913, in Christ Church, Second Street above Market Street, Philadelphia. The services were in charge of the Rector of the Church and the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, S. T. D., Chaplain of the Society. A most interesting sermon was delivered by the Right Reverend Philip Mercer Rhinelander, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Pennsylvania. The sermon will appear in the annual Book of Proceedings. The members marched to the Church from the neighborhood house, a building connected with Christ Church Parish, in a body preceded by the Color Guard. The Church, as is usual on these occasions, was beautifully decorated with the flags and bunting of the Society. The music was particularly good and the attendance of the members and others was larger than usual, the Church being crowded to the doors. A notable feature of the service was the reading by our Chaplain of the names of the deceased members of the Society that had been reported during the previous twelve months, after which taps were sounded by a bugler from the United States Marine Corps.

Committee on Church Service:

Stanley Griswold Flagg, Jr., *Chairman*

Richard McCall Cadwalader, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	John Eshleman Lloyd,
William Macpherson Hornor,	Frank Battles,
Henry Blackwell Bartow,	Benjamin Shreiber Mechling,
Robert Foster Whitmer,	William McClure Lloyd, Jr.,
Thomas Cadwalader,	Edward Andrew Crane,
Walter Cuthbert Thomas,	Bernard Ashby,
Benjamin Rowland,	George de Benneville Keim,
John Morgan Ash, Jr.,	Horace Wells Sellers,
Louis Barcroft Runk,	Thomas Rehner Osbourn,
Albert Pepper Gerhard,	Francis Rawle, Jr.

Washington's Birthday was commemorated by a meeting of the Society held in the Assembly Rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on February 23, 1914, and a most interesting historical address was delivered by Professor John Bach McMaster, copy of which it is hoped will be received in the near future and published in the annual Book of Proceedings. After the address a reception to the members was held and Supper served.

Committee:

Hon. Norris Stanley Barratt, LL.D.
Col. Josiah Granville Leach.

A meeting of the Committee on the Monument to be erected to the memory of Major-General Anthony Wayne, was held on March 11, 1914, and report was made by a member of the sub-committee on Site, stating that it was quite possible that a place could be secured in a prominent part of Philadelphia where the monument could be erected. At present it is inadvisable to go further into details in this connection, but it seems likely that the monument will be erected in the near future.

Your Board feels that there has been a renewed interest by the members of the Society by the large attendance at the various meetings of the Society during the past year.

The following deaths of members of the Society were reported during the past year, and in reading their names it is requested that the members rise out of respect to their memory:

Isaac H. Platt, M.D.,	August 14, 1912
Eliphalet O. Lyte, Ph.D.,	January 3, 1913
Charles Tubbs,	January 25, 1913
Charles E. Dana,	February 1, 1913
Frederic C. Johnson, M.D.,	March 5, 1913
James G. Ramsdell,	April 27, 1913
William H. Harrison,	April 29, 1913
Luther C. Darte,	May 1, 1913
John R. Read,	May 2, 1913
Clement Weaver,	June 14, 1913
Benjamin Lee, M.D.,	July 12, 1913
Daniel S. Newhall,	July 12, 1913
Maj. Joseph K. Corson,	July 24, 1913
Henry D. Rogers,	August 10, 1913

Col. J. A. Wilcox,	September 2, 1913
R. Dale Sparhawk,	September, 1913
Edward T. Ash,	October, 1913
Hon. Jas. A. Beaver, LL.D.,	January, 1914
Reginald L. Hart, Jr.,	January 17, 1914
J. Howard Lingle,	January 28, 1914
Charles L. Ehrenfeld,	January 31, 1914
J. B. Baker,	February 3, 1914
Rev. S. E. Snively, M.D.,	February 8, 1914
Isaac R. Davis,	February 7, 1914
B. Frank Clapp,	February 11, 1914
Henry B. Bartow,	March 2, 1914
Stephen B. Fotterall,	March 15, 1914
John W. Lodge, M.D.,	(Date not given.)
Com. Walter J. Seers,	(Date not given.)

The obituaries of the deceased members will appear in the forthcoming Book of Proceedings.

During the past year the Society has received a number of publications—historical and statistical—of various societies.

During the year the Board approved forty-seven Proposals for Membership.

There were admitted to membership during the year thirty-four new members, as follows:

HOLLOWAY, JAMES DONALD, April 8, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Great-great-grandson of Christopher Miller (17—1796). Private in Captain Andrew Snyder's Company, Second Battalion, Chester County Militia, commanded by Col. Thomas Bull, which battalion was ordered on a tour of duty, August 12, 1780.

WATKINS, CLARENCE AUBREY, April 8, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Great-great-great-grandson of John Hart (1713-1779). He signed the Declaration of Independence as a Delegate to the Continental Congress from the Province of New Jersey.

ADAMS, BENJAMIN, April 8, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Great-great-grandson of William Adams (1752-1843). Private. Enlisted July 2d, 1780; served six months in Regiment of Capt. Phineas Parker.

MAGEE, JAMES RONALDSON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

May 13, 1913.

Great-great-great-grandson of John Hart (1713-1779), Member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, 1774-1776, and Vice-President thereof, 1776; Member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey, 1774-1776; a Signer of the Declaration of Independence; Speaker of the First Assembly of New Jersey, 1776-1779; Member of the Committee of Safety of New Jersey; Chairman of the Council of Safety of New Jersey, 1777-1778; Member of the Committee to sign the Continental Currency.

POSTLETHWAITE, CLARENCE ELMER,
Sewickley, Pa.

May 13, 1914.

Great-grandson of John Postlethwaite (1736-1802); Private in Captain William Bell's Company, 4th Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, commanded by Col. James Burd, 1776. Private in Captain Samuel Cochran's Company, 10th Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, Col. Robert Elder commanding.

STREETER, WILSON A.,
Sharon Hill, Pa.

May 13, 1913.

Great-grandson of Naphthali Streeter (1763-1839); Private in Rhode Island and New Hampshire Militia for two years and nine months; served in Battle of Newport, R. I.

HENRY, JAMES PALMER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

June 10, 1913.

Great-great-grandson of Garrett Vansant (1745-1797); Private in the Second Associated Company for Bensalem Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSON, THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
Philadelphia, Pa.

June 10, 1913.

Great-great-grandson of John Williamson (1727-1794); Commissioned January 6th, 1776, 1st Lieutenant of the 4th Pennsylvania Battalion under Colonel Anthony Wayne; Appointed Bateaux Master by General Gates, July 14th, 1776.

RITER, MICHAEL MILLER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

June 10, 1913.

Great-great-grandson of Andrew Caldwell (1760-1797); Corporal and Sergeant, Captain Bernard Roman's Company, Pennsylvania Artillery, February 20th, 1776; Second Lieutenant, Captain Isaac Coren's Independent Company of Artillery, Pennsylvania Line, April 1, 1777; resigned July 23, 1779; Surgeon's Mate, Hospital Department, Continental Army, June, 1780; served to close of War.

RITER, MICHAEL MILLER, JR.,
Ardmore, Pa.

June 10, 1913.

Great-grandson of Andrew Caldwell (1760-1797); Corporal and Sergeant, Captain Bernard Roman's Company, Pennsylvania Artillery, February 20, 1776; Second Lieutenant, Captain Isaac Coren's Independent Company of Artillery, Pennsylvania Line, April 1, 1777; resigned July 23, 1779; Surgeon's Mate, Hospital Department, Continental Army, June, 1780; served to close of War.

RITER, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Great-grandson of Andrew Caldwell (1760-1797); Corporal and Sergeant, Captain Bernard Roman's Company, Pennsylvania Artillery, February 20, 1776; Second Lieutenant, Captain Isaac Coren's Independent Company of Artillery, Pennsylvania Line, April 1, 1777; resigned July 23, 1779; Surgeon's Mate, Hospital Department, Continental Army, June, 1780; served to close of War.

VANDERGRIFT, JOSEPH BUSHNELL,
New York City, N. Y.

October 14, 1913.

Great-great-grandson of John Hart (—1779); Member of the Provincial Congress, 1775-1776, New Jersey; Committee of Correspondence, 1775, New Jersey, and of the Committee of Safety, 1776-1777, New Jersey; Vice-President of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, 1776; elected to the Continental Congress to represent New Jersey, June 15, 1776; a signer of the Declaration of Independence, July 2, 1776.

THOMAS, CHARLES HOLMES,
Franklin, Pa.

October 14, 1913.

Great-great-grandson of Peter Wikoff (1734-1821); Captain Second Regiment, Monmouth County, New Jersey Militia; Captain Col. David Forman's Battalion, Brigadier-General Nathaniel Heard's Brigade, New Jersey State Troops, attached to Major-General Nathaniel Green's Division, Continental Army, June 14, 1776, five months' service; took part in Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776; served as a guide to General Washington at Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, June 28, 1778; was taken prisoner, date not of record, during the Revolutionary War.

SHERMAN, CHARLES LESTER, JR.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

October 14, 1913.

Great-great-grandson of Ebenezer Sherman (1748-1834); served in the year 1777 in Captain Boynton's Company of Colonel Nathan Sparhawk's Regiment; also served in Regiment commanded by Colonel Job Cushing in an expedition to Bennington, Vermont.

- DETWILLER, FREDERICK KNECHT,** November 11, 1913.
Easton, Pa.
Great-great-grandson of John Philip Bahl (1739-1820); Sub-Lieutenant of the County of Northampton, April 14, 1780.
- MEDARY, MILTON BENNETT, JR.,** November 11, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Great-great-grandson of George Bennet (1739-1811); Private in the Third Associated Company for Lower Makefield Township, Bucks County, Pa., August 19, 1775; Second Lieutenant in Captain Joshua Anderson's Company, May 6, 1777.
- HOPKINSON, WALTER WARING,** November 11, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Great-great-grandson of Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791); Signer of the Declaration of Independence; Member of the Provincial Council for New Jersey from 1774 until the Revolution; Delegate to the Continental Congress in June, 1776.
- FRESCOLN, LEONARD DAVIS,** November 11, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Great-great-grandson of Jonathan Jones (1738-1782); Lieutenant-Colonel Second Pennsylvania Regiment; Aide to General Washington; was on an expedition to Canada with General Arnold; took part in the Battle of the Three Rivers.
- POTTER, CHARLES ADAMS, JR.,** November 11, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Great-great-grandson of Jacob Bower (17—1822); Sergeant in Captain George Nagle's Company, Thompson's Rifle Battalion, 1775; Quartermaster and Lieutenant, January 18, 1776; Captain in Flying Camp; Captain Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, February 15, 1777; Captain, transferred to Second Regiment Pennsylvania Line, February, 1783; Member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.
- POTTER, WILSON,** November 11, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Great-great-grandson of Jacob Bower (17—1822); Sergeant in Captain George Nagle's Company, Thompson's Rifle Battalion, 1775; Quartermaster and Lieutenant, January 18, 1776; Captain in Flying Camp; Captain Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, February 15, 1777; Captain, transferred to Second Regiment Pennsylvania Line, February, 1783; Member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

- REA, CHARLES S.,** December 9, 1913.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grandson of Captain John Rea (1755-1829); Lieutenant Fifth Battalion, commissioned January 20, 1777; Captain Eighth Company, Eighth Battalion, commissioned July 31, 1777 and May 14, 1778; Captain Second Company, First Battalion, May 10, 1780, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Militia.
- BATTLES, HARRY HERBERT,** December 9, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Great-great-grandson of Captain Samuel Gilman (1732-1799); May 24, 1775, the Provincial Congress of New Hampshire authorized Samuel Gilman to enlist a company of sixty-two men for the Second N. H. Regiment; and a "List of Captain Samuel Gilman's Company," under date of June 6, 1775, and another List, bearing date of June 12, 1775, appear in the New Hampshire Archives.; under date of September 20, 1777, he was engaged as Muster-Master, and a few days later he enlisted as a private in a notable Company commanded by Colonel John Langdon, which joined the Continental Army under General Gates at Saratoga.
- ATHERTON, FRED. BICKNELL,** December 9, 1913.
Scranton, Pa.
Great-great-grandson of Jonathan Atherton (1748-1813); Private in Colonel Josiah Whitney's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, 1777.
- WHITE, HUGH LAWRENCE,** December 9, 1913.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Great-great-grandson of Hugh White (1737-1822); Commissioned Captain of Foot, First Battalion of Associators, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1775; Member of Northumberland County Committee of Safety, 1777; Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Militia in 1777.
- WAMSLEY, JAMES ARMINEOUS, M.D.,** January 13, 1914.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Great-great-grandson of Thomas Banks (1760-1825); Enlisted November 30, 1776, for three years, as a private in Captain William Grimes' Company, Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, commanded successively by Lieutenant-Colonel James Innes and Major Gustavus B. Wallace; transferred about June, 1778, to Lieutenant-Colonel John Cropper; was again transferred about December, 1778, to Captain David Mason's Com-

pany, 11th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Abraham Bulford, and was transferred about May 1, 1779, to Captain Mays Carrington's Company, 5th and 11th Virginia Regiments, commanded by Colonel William Russell. He was discharged November 30, 1779, after his full term of enlistment.

KENT, EVERETT LEONARD,
Clifton Heights, Pa.

January 13, 1914.

Great-great-grandson of William Thompson (1748-1816); Lieutenant of Captain Joshua Benson's Company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's Regiment, list of officers stationed at Roxbury; resolved in Provincial Congress that said officers be commissioned; served as Private at the Lexington Alarm in Captain Nathaniel Wood's Company of Middleboro, Massachusetts; a muster roll of the First Minute Company in Middleboro, Mass., that marched to Marshfield in consequence of the Alarm made on the 19th of April, 1775, under the command of William Shaw, Captain; a muster roll of the Company under the command of Captain William Thompson in Colonel Theophilus Cotton's Regiment.

KENT, HENRY THOMAS, JR.,
Clifton Heights, Pa.

January 13, 1914.

Great-great-grandson of William Thompson (1748-1816); Lieutenant of Captain Joshua Benson's Company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's Regiment, list of officers stationed at Roxbury; resolved in Provincial Congress that said officers be commissioned; served as Private at the Lexington Alarm in Captain Nathaniel Wood's Company of Middleboro, Massachusetts; a muster roll of the First Minute Company in Middleboro, Mass., that marched to Marshfield in consequence of the Alarm made on the 19th of April, 1775, under the command of William Shaw, Captain; a muster roll of the Company under the command of Captain William Thompson in Colonel Theophilus Cotton's Regiment.

HOWE, PAUL STURTEVANT, REV., M.A., LL.B.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Great-grandson of Dependence Sturtevant (1739-1803); enlisted as a private for five months in January, 1776; in the Fall of 1776 served as Sergeant for two months with Captain Ebenezer Washburn, Colonel John Cushing; in the Fall of 1777 served as Sergeant for one month, Captain Thomas Sampson, Colonel Theophilus Cotton; in 1778 served six months as a

private, Captain Calvin Curtis, Colonel Cotton; engaged in the Battle of Rhode Island; served three months as a private, Captain Jesse Sturtevant, Colonel Jacobs, August 7 to November 1, 1778, Rhode Island; in 1781 served three months as a Corporal, Captain Benjamin Rider, Colonel Cotton.

KENT, STEPHEN KRIDER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

February 10, 1914.

Great-great-grandson of Jacob Krider (1755-1837); Private, July, 1776, under Captain George Goodwin, Colonel Dickinson; Private, December, 1776, under Captain Goodwin, serving twenty-five to twenty-seven days; 1777 Ensign under Captain Ephraim Forner, Colonel Bayard Smith, serving two months and seven days.

KENNEDY, JOHN McCALLA, JR.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

February 10, 1914.

Great-grandson of Major William Kennedy (1743-1783); Private, Associated Company, Second Battalion, August 21, 1775, in the Township of Plumstead, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; Private in Captain John Murray's Company, Second Battalion, Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Miles, July, 1776; Sergeant in Colonel William Montgomery's Regiment of the Flying Camp in the State of Pennsylvania, 1777; First Lieutenant in Seventh Company, Second Battalion, May 6, 1777; Major in Third Battalion, May 10, 1780.

MILNE, FRANCIS FORBES, JR.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

February 10, 1914.

Great-great-great-grandson of Joseph Parker (1722-); Member of the Provincial Assembly; Representative under the State Government; Member of the Committee of Safety; appointed one of the Committee to superintend the printing of Bills of Credit by the Province.

LATHBURY, BENJAMIN BRENTNALL,
Philadelphia, Pa.

March 10, 1914.

Great-great-grandson of Andrew Keen (1752-1838); served as a Private in a company commanded by Captain Rudolph Neff, under Colonels Robert Lewis and J. Deane; also as a member of the Troop of Light Dragoons of Philadelphia County, under Captain Craig and again under Captain Owen Faries; engaged in the Battles of Trenton, Assunpink Creek and Princeton, and also in skirmish near Holmesburg, Pa.

MILLS, PAUL DENCKLA,
Philadelphia, Pa.

March 10, 1914.

Great-great-grandson of William Mills (1756-1842); enlisted in Coventry Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1776, and served for one year as a Private in Captain Caleb North's Company, under Colonel Anthony Wayne, stationed at Ticonderoga; discharged at Old Chester; served as a Private in Captain Michael Holman's Company of Chester County Militia, Pennsylvania, in September of 1781, and in Captain Carrell's Company, under Colonel Thomas Bull, in the Second Battalion of Chester County Militia, September, 1781.

LENNIG, JOHN LION GARDINER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

March 10, 1914.

Great-great-grandson of William Thompson (1742-1777); Lieutenant and fell in Battle at Ridgefield, Conn., fighting in the defence of his country, April 27, 1777, while in command of a Company of Militia in the absence of the Captain. This company of men with a few others threw up a breastwork in the principal street of Ridgefield to impede the progress of the enemy on their march from Norwalk to Danbury, and there resisted superior forces for some hours, cutting them down by scores; the enemy made a charge; the forces of numbers compelled the Americans to retreat, and he, being among the last at the post of danger, was wounded (but not mortally), and not being able to retreat was murdered by a fiend in human shape, who placed a musket to his forehead and blew his brains out.

The following supplemental claims, having been duly approved, were placed on file with the membership records of your Society:

RAWLE, FRANCIS, JR.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

May 13, 1913.

Great-great-grandson of Caleb Parry (1734-1776); Lieutenant-Colonel Pennsylvania Musketry Battalion, Colonel Samuel John Atlee, March 3, 1776; killed at the Battle of Long Island.

HOHMANN, CHRISTIAN HENRY,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

May 13, 1913.

Great-great-great grandson of John Ewalt (1707-1792) Private Pennsylvania Continental Line, Bedford County Militia, and also Private in the Revolutionary War.

FRETZ, JOHN EDGAR, DR.,
Easton, Pa.

October 14, 1913.

Great-great-grandson of Mathias Stauffer (—1826), Private in Captain William Tennis' Company, and in Captain Andrew Campbell's Company, Lower Salford Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; Colonel Daniel Heister commanding, 1st Battalion Associators, Montgomery County, Pa., in year of 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782.

WAMSLEY, JAMES ARMINEOUS, M.D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

January 13, 1914.

Great-great-grandson of Benjamin Burroughs (1742-1803), Private in Captain Motts Company, First Regiment, Morris County, New Jersey.

BATTLES, HARRY HERBERT,
Philadelphia, Pa.

January 13, 1914.

- 1 Great-great-grandson of Deacon Philip Holmes (1731-1795). Served as fifer in Captain Peter Tabbot's Company, Colonel Robinson's Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, and marched on the Alarm on April 19, 1775.
- 2 Great-grandson of David Farnham (1749-1846), Private in Captain Ebenezer Sullivan's Company, in Massachusetts Regiment of Militia, commanded by Colonel James Seammon, in 1775.
- 3 Great-grandson of Jonathan Battles (1755-1830). Served as Private in Captain Peter Tabbot's Company, Colonel Leonard Robinson's Regiment, when it marched to the alarm of April 19, 1775; also served in Captain Simeon Leach's Company, Colonel Benjamin Gill's Regiment, which on the 4th of March, 1776, marched to fortify Dorchester Heights; and as Sergeant in Captain Job Cushing's Company, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Pierce's Regiment, enlisted May 19, 1779, served 44 days at Tiverton, Rhode Island; also as Sergeant in Captain Luke Howell's Company, Colonel Nathan Taylor's Regiment, enlisted September 1, 1779, and served four months at Rhode Island.

BATTLES, FRANK,
Philadelphia, Pa.

February 10, 1914.

- 1 Great-great-grandson of Deacon Philip Holmes (1731-1795). Served as fifer in Captain Peter Tabbot's Company, Colonel Robinson's Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, and marched on the Alarm on April 19, 1775.
- 2 Great-grandson of David Farnham (1749-1846), Private in Captain Ebenezer Sullivan's Company, in Massachusetts Regiment of Militia, commanded by Colonel James Seammon, in 1775.

3 Great-grandson of Jonathan Battles (1755-1830). Served as Private in Captain Peter Tabbot's Company, Colonel Leonard Robinson's Regiment, when it marched to the alarm of April 19, 1775; also served in Captain Simeon Leach's Company, Colonel Benjamin Gill's Regiment, which on the 4th of March, 1776, marched to fortify Dorchester Heights; and as Sergeant in Captain Job Cushing's Company, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Pierce's Regiment, enlisted May 19, 1779, served 44 days at Tiverton, Rhode Island; also as Sergeant in Captain Luke Howell's Company, Colonel Nathan Taylor's Regiment, enlisted September 1, 1779, and served four months at Rhode Island.

The summary of new and reinstated members and casualties for the year is as follows:

Elected to membership classified as follows:

Perpetual or endowed		
Life	7	
Annual	27	
	—	34

Casualties:

Deceased	29	
Dropped for non-payment of dues.....	18	
Resigned	12	
Transferred to other State Societies.....	2	
	—	61
Restored to rolls	1	
	—	60

Net decrease in membership during the year ending April 3, 1914		26
Number of insignia issued during the year	7	
Number of Certificates of Membership issued during the year	4	

The condition of the membership of your Society on this date (April 3, 1914), covering a period of twenty-six years, is as follows:

Founders, April 3, 1888.....	15	
Elected to membership since April 3, 1888 (thirty-one by transfer from other State Societies	1,865	
	<hr/>	1,880
Classified as follows:		
Never qualified	6	
Perpetual or endowed	11	
Life	111	
Annual	1,752	
Casualties:		
Elected, but never qualified	6	
Deceased	453	
Dropped from rolls for non-payment of dues..	186	
Resigned	107	
Transferred to other State Societies	45	
	<hr/>	797
Restored to rolls	29	
	<hr/>	768
Net membership April 3, 1914.....		1,112
Net membership April 3, 1913		1,138
		<hr/>
Net decrease in membership during the year..		26
Total number of certificates of membership issued	799	
Total number of insignia issued	340	

The necrological roll, from reports received during the year, is as follows:

EDWARD TWELLS ASH, son of the late Henry St. Clair Ash, M.D., a member of this Society, by his wife Mary S. Cousty, was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1860, and died at Chicago, Ill., November 1, 1913. Educated at the Philadelphia High School, and Peirce's Business College, he entered business life in the firm of John Lucas Company, Philadelphia, subsequently opening a branch office in New York, for Johnston & McCandless, a dry good commission house of Philadelphia. From January, 1888, he was for six years the western manager and associate editor of The Carriage Monthly, and Carriage

Monthly Daily, Philadelphia publications. From 1894 until 1897 he was an agent of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and from the latter date until his death he was engaged in commercial business in Chicago, being at the time of his death connected with the firm of G. T. Nichols & Co., of that city. "Squills," as Mr. Ash was familiarly known, was very popular with his wide circle of friends. He was a member of many business and social organizations, and was unmarried.

JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, one of the vice-presidents of this society, a son of Jacob Beaver, by his wife Ann Eliza Addams, was born at Millerstown, Perry County, Pa., October 21, 1837, and died at Bellefonte, Pa., January 31, 1914. He was graduated A.B. in 1856 from Jefferson College, now Washington and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., having previously spent two years in the Academy at Pine Grove Mills. He studied law in the office of Hugh N. McAllister, Esq., of Bellefonte, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. With the opening of the Civil War, Mr. Beaver held the rank and commission of second lieutenant in the Bellefonte Fencibles, the commander of which, Captain Andrew G. Curtin, soon became famous as Pennsylvania's war governor. This company, the third to arrive at the camp of rendezvous at Harrisburg, became Company H, Second Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and Mr. Beaver was commissioned lieutenant of the same April 21, 1861. On the organization of the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers, he was appointed its lieutenant-colonel, July 22, 1861, and first saw active service in the neighborhood of Hilton Head and Port Royal, South Carolina. A new call for volunteers was issued in 1862, and Lieutenant-Colonel Beaver was commissioned colonel of the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, recruited in the vicinity of his home, September 8th of that year. By this time he had developed high qualities as a disciplinarian, and his men made it their boast that they were frequently taken for regulars. His regiment joined the army of the Potomac just after the battle of Fredericksburg, was assigned to Hancock's corps and first met the enemy at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863, where it held an advanced position, and lost very heavily, Colonel Beaver being among the wounded. As soon as he was able to be moved he was sent North, arriving in Harrisburg while the Confederate Army was marching toward the Susquehanna. Though still suffering from his wound, he took a position on the staff of General Couch, and was placed in command of Camp Curtin. He was able to rejoin his regiment just before the battle of Gettysburg, but, weak from his wound, was not permitted to take command during the fight. He led his regiment throughout the Wilderness campaign in May, 1864, and took part in the successful assault upon the Confederate works at Spottsylvania Courthouse, his regiment being among the first to scale

the earthworks. At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, he was left in command of the brigade, General Brooke having been wounded, and later he was himself wounded, but not disabled, and remained at his post during the day, holding an advanced position close to the enemy's works and constantly under fire. On June 16th, 1864, he was again wounded while leading his brigade in the first assault upon the work at Petersburg. Returning to duty before his wound was fairly healed, he rode to the battlefield of Beam's Station in an ambulance, August 24, 1864, and assumed command at the advanced line. Scarcely had he done so when his right leg was shattered by a rifle ball. Amputation at the hip followed, and although his life was saved, he was no longer capable of active military service. On August 1, 1864, he was brevetted Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, particularly for valuable services at Cold Harbor while commanding a brigade. Upon his retirement from the army he resumed the practice of law at Bellefonte, and identified himself with everything of public interest. Later he became Major-General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which position he retained several years. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and was unanimously chosen chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation. Although he was its choice for the vice-presidency and had the support of Ohio, Tennessee, and eight other delegations, he peremptorily declined the honor. He was also a candidate for United States Senator in the memorable contest which closed by the election of Senator Mitchell. On June 10, 1882, he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention at Harrisburg, but through defection in his party, in no way personal to himself, he was defeated. Four years later he was unanimously nominated for the same office and elected by a handsome majority. His administration was efficient and most creditable, and he left the Executive Mansion at the expiration of his term with much good will and esteem. In 1895, upon the creation of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, he was chosen one of the judges of that court, and there remained until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; Hanover College, Indiana, and from Edinburgh University. For many years he was president of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State College; a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, and of Lincoln University. He was president of the Pennsylvania German Society in 1905; commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, 1906; president of the American Forestry Association, 1889, 1890; a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Kappa Phi graduate societies; the Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veteran Legion; the Union League and Art Clubs of Philadelphia. General

Beaver was active likewise in religious affairs. In 1888 and again in 1895, he was vice-moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and in 1910 a delegate to the General Missionary Conference in Edinburgh. In every walk of life he reached the full measure of manhood, and in his death the State loses one of its most picturesque figures and noblest citizens. He married, December 26, 1865, Mary A. McAllister, daughter of his preceptor, who survives him with their sons, Gilbert A. Beaver and Thomas Beaver.

JOSEPH BOYD BAKER, son of Joseph Boyd Baker by his wife Anne Hopkins, was a descendant of George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Gap, Lancaster County, Pa., August 31, 1853, and died at Philadelphia, February 3, 1914, after an illness of several months. Shortly after graduation from Lehigh University in 1884, he took a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona. In March, 1885, he was made assistant supervisor at Lewistown, being subsequently transferred to the Middle Maryland and Pittsburgh divisions. He was made supervisor on the Monongahela division in March, 1889, and later sent to the Philadelphia division. In October, 1900, he became assistant engineer of the Middle division, being afterwards transferred to the Philadelphia and Erie division, then to the Pittsburgh and later to the Philadelphia division. The superintendency of the Frederick division came to him in February, 1902, and four months later he was transferred to the Cambria and Clearfield division. On November 1, 1902, he was appointed to the position which he filled with steadfast ability until his decease—that of superintendent of the Philadelphia terminal division. He married Sarah Rutter, by whom he is survived, with a daughter, Helen Baker, and son, Joseph Boyd Baker, 3d, a member of the Society.

HENRY BLACKWELL BARTOW, son of Rev. Henry Blackwell Bartow by his wife Mary Welsh Phillips, was born at Bristol, Bucks County, Pa., August 4, 1858, and died at Philadelphia, March 2, 1914. He received his early education at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1878. Entering upon the study of law in the office of G. Colesberry Purves, Esq., he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar June 18, 1881. Early in his professional career he was elected president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and after engaging a few years in law practice, he became Trust Officer of the Northern Savings Fund and Trust Company, which position he resigned to accept a similar position in the Trust Company of North America. He subsequently resigned the latter position to accept the cashiership of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, and was filling the same at his death. He was for many years a vestryman of

St. Andrews Protestant Episcopal Church, and a warden at his death, his father having been rector of the same church. He was a member of the Philadelphia Cricket and Racquet Clubs, and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. Mr. Bartow married June 6, 1903, Alice Smith, daughter of Dr. Albert H. and Emily Kaighn Smith, of Philadelphia, who survives him, with children, Emily Kaighn Bartow, Henry Blackwell Bartow, Jr., and Alice Smith Bartow.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CLAPP, son of Nathan Tyson Clapp by his wife Sarah Roberts, was born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1854, and died there February 11, 1914. He was educated at the Classical Institute of the Rev. Dr. Faries, and the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia. Upon leaving the latter institution he studied law under the tutorship of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, and was graduated LL.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and practiced in his profession until a few years preceding his decease. In 1891, he was chosen secretary of the Law Association of Philadelphia and served as such for eight consecutive terms. A Republican in politics, he took a lively interest in civic affairs, and actively identified himself in movements for the betterment of public matters in his native city. He was a vestryman of St. James Episcopal Church and deeply concerned in its welfare. For some years he had been a delegate from that parish to the diocesan convention, and he was a liberal supporter of the charitable work of the Church. Mr. Clapp was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Academy of Social and Political Science, the Board of Council of the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission, and treasurer of the Eighth and Ninth Wards Charity Organization; also a member of the University, Union League and Philadelphia Country clubs, and one of the incorporators of the Penn Club. He married October 23, 1895, Clara, daughter of Alfred Barratt by his wife Martha Cummins, by whom he is survived, with an only child, Algernon Roberts Clapp.

JOHN MILTON COLTON, son of Sabin Woolworth Colton by his wife Susanna Beaumont, was born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1849, and died at his seat, "Wyndhurst," Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1913. He was prominent in the financial world of Philadelphia, having been forty-two years in the banking business and twenty-five years a member of the well-known banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., retiring from the active work of the firm some years before his death. He was also prominently connected with religious and charitable work, and in his death the Presbyterian Church lost one of its most enthusiastic workers, in local, State and national bodies. He was a member of the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Board of Trustees of the

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and shortly before his death he had accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance of the General Assembly. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Abington Presbyterian Church, the Advisory Board of the Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women, Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New England Society, the Society of Founders and Patriots, the Union League and Art clubs of Philadelphia, and the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. Mr. Colton married, January 22, 1880, Mary, daughter of George H. Roberts by wife Mary Barclay Stevenson, and is survived by her, one son Milton Beaumont Colton, and daughters Margaret Barclay Colton and Mary Ethel Colton.

JOSEPH KIRBY CORSON, M.D., son of Dr. Hiram Corson by his wife Ann Jones Foulke, was born at Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery County, Pa., November 22, 1836, and died there July 24, 1913. He was educated at Treemount Seminary, Norristown; and later studied pharmacy, and was graduated in the same at the age of twenty-two years, when he entered upon the study of medicine at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, which he laid aside at the outbreak of the Civil War to serve in the Union Army. On April 20, 1861, he entered the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers as corporal, and at the end of his three months' enlistment was mustered out as sergeant of his company. He then became acting medical cadet on duty in the army hospital at Philadelphia, where he served until March, 1863, when he was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was immediately thereafter commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 35th Pennsylvania Infantry (6th Reserve), and served in this capacity until the following June. He was at the battles of Gettysburg, Falling Water, Mannassas Gap, Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, Bristoe Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and others; was brevetted Major of United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the Wilderness campaign in Virginia," and was presented with a medal by Congress for his heroic work at Bristow Station. At the close of the war he engaged in private practice in his profession until 1867, when he entered the Regular Army as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; was promoted captain and assistant surgeon July 25, 1869; major and surgeon, November 14, 1888, and retired on reaching the age limit, November 30, 1897, after which he practiced medicine in his home county. Major Corson was a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, the Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery, and Medal of Honor Legion. He married Mary Ada Carter, daughter of Judge William Alexander Carter, of Wyoming, and is survived by her and one son, Dr. Allen Corson, of Cynwyd, Pa. and is survived by her, and one son, Dr. Edward Foulke Corson, of Cynwyd, Pa.

CHARLES EDMUND DANA, son of Brigadier-General Edmund L. Dana by his wife Sarah Helen Peters, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1843, and died at Philadelphia, February 1, 1914. His father was a prominent lawyer at Wilkes-Barre, and a distinguished officer in the Mexican and Civil Wars. The son was educated at Dr. Faries' Classical Institute, Philadelphia, and later studied architecture at the Royal Academy of Dresden, where he remained during 1859 and 1860, being the first American pupil of that Academy. The two following years he studied at Munich, after which he took up painting in a Roman studio. Returning to America, he entered Union College, New York, from which he was graduated in 1865, with the degree of civil engineer. He accepted a position as assistant engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in 1866, and one year later became assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This, after eight years, he relinquished and returned to the study of art in Paris, under the eminent painter Luminais. In 1879 he established a studio and devoted himself to art and literature until 1893, when he was appointed Professor of Art at the University of Pennsylvania. His lectures at the University were principally on water color painting and architectural rendering. In 1904 he withdrew from the University but continued to lecture to classes on Tapestry and Decorative Heraldry. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Archæological Society of the University of Pennsylvania, the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, the Aztec Club, and by right of inheritance from his father a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was also president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, the Water Color Club, and of the Fellowship of the Academy of Fine Arts, trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, director of the Library Company of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, of the Fairmount Park Art Association, and of the National Arts Club of New York; member of the Chicago and St. Louis juries of awards, for the selection of pictures for the Chicago World's Fair Exposition in 1893, and received a gold medal from the Philadelphia Art Club in 1891; also a member of the Contemporary (president 1905, '06), Rittenhouse, Art and Franklin Inn clubs. Mr. Dana is the author of "Glimpses of English History," 3 vols.; "Great Seal of England and Some Others," also reviews and criticisms on Art and allied subjects. At the time of his death and for some years previous he was occupied with a work on the Middle Ages. He married, November 29, 1870, Emilie H. Woodbury, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., by whom he is survived, with one child, Milicent Woodbury Dana.

LUTHER CURRAN DARTE, son of Captain Alfred Darte by his wife Ann E. Cone, was born at Dundaff, Susquehanna County, Pa., October 27, 1842, and died at Kingston, Pa., May 1, 1913. He was one of the best known and most influential citizens of the Wyoming Valley. He conducted a large insurance business, and was prominently identified with many important business interests in the valley. On August 13, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, his company commander being his father; was promoted to quarter-sergeant, and was honorably discharged October 30, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. He was identified with the Republican party; was a delegate to County, State and National conventions at different periods, and was at one time commissioner of Luzerne County and prison commissioner several years. He was a member of Conyngham Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Kingston Lodge P. O. S. of A., No. 234, the Benevolent Order of Elks, Lodge No. 109, and of Kingston Lodge F. and A. M. He was also a trustee of Nesbitt West Side Hospital, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kingston. His father was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery, and upon the latter's death, the son, by inheritance, became a member of that Order. He married (1) Isabel Abbott Lockhart, who died in 1895; (2) Josephine Stadler, by whom he is survived. His only surviving child, George Lockhardt Darte, Esq., a son of the first wife, is a member of this Society.

ISAAC ROBERTS DAVIS, son of Edward Morris Davis, Jr., by his wife Sarah Louisa Gibbons, was born at "Cheltenham," Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1864, and died at Miami, Florida, February 7, 1914. Entering the University of Pennsylvania in 1882, he left in his Sophomore year to engage in business as an iron commission merchant, retiring from the same a few years before his death. He was a member of the Union League, the University and Huntingdon Valley clubs, the Zeta Psi Fraternity, and of other organizations. He married, November 9, 1892, Betsey, daughter of E. Burgess Warren, of Philadelphia, and is survived by her with four children, Isaac Roberts Davis, Betsey Warren Davis, Burgess Warren Davis and Edward Morris Davis.

CHARLES LEWIS EHRENFELD, son of Dr. Augustus Clemens Ehrenfeld by his wife Charlotte Catharine Stilzer, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., June 15, 1832, and died at York, Pa., January 31, 1914. His early education, received in the district schools of his native State, was followed by a course at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1856, receiving the degree of A. B., and in 1859 that of A. M. Upon leaving college he studied theology

at Wittenberg Theological Seminary, and graduated therefrom in 1860, receiving in 1878 the degree of Ph.D. From 1860 until 1871 he held pastorates in the Lutheran congregations at Altoona, Shippensburg and Hollidaysburg, Pa., and these were followed by his becoming financial secretary of the department of public instruction of Pennsylvania, and, later, the first principal of the State Normal School. From 1878 until 1882 he was State Librarian, which position he resigned to accept the chair of Latin in Wittenberg College, his alma mater, relinquishing the same after ten years' service and returning to his work in the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, where he remained until June, 1913, when he retired from active work. In addition to being the author of a history of normal schools, Dr. Ehrenfeld was the editor of a theological magazine and a contributor to various journals. He was a member of the Dauphin County Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, and of other organizations, and only a short time before his death was elected president of the Lutheran Ministerial Association of York, Pa. On October 3, 1860, he married Helen Margaret Hatch, daughter of Warner Hatch, of Springfield, Ohio. She died November 14, 1912. He is survived by three sons, Professor Charles Hatch Ehrenfeld, of the faculty of the York Collegiate Institute, and a member of this Society; Professor Frederick Ehrenfeld, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Clemens Ehrenfeld, of Springfield, Ohio.

STEPHEN BLAKELEY FOTTERALL, son of William Foster Fotterall by his wife Sarah Kay Eyre, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1839, and died there March 15, 1914. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, but, inheriting from his father a handsome fortune, never engaged in active business. He was widely known and highly esteemed in financial and social circles; was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Rabbitt Club. A son, William F. Fotterall, and daughter, Louise Fotterall Neilson, wife of Thomas Rundle Neilson, M.D., of Philadelphia, survive him. His wife, Mary Wilson, predeceased him only a few months.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SPENCE GRAYSON, JR., son of Colonel Frederick William Spence Grayson by his wife Mary Mallett-Prevost, was born at Philadelphia, August 29th, 1853, and died at Wayne, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1910. His father, admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1844, and president of the Law Academy in the following year, adopted journalism, and was for many years the managing editor of the Philadelphia *North American*, later becoming owner and editor of the *Sunday Mercury*. The son studied law, and was admitted to practice in the Philadelphia Courts June 29, 1878, but relinquished the law to enter business life as the representative of the National Tube Com-

pany. Subsequently he was registrar of the Provident Life and Trust Company, serving as such at his decease. In 1907-8, Mr. Grayson was one of the Society's Committee on Library and Relics. His brothers, Charles Prevost Grayson, M.D., and Clifford Prevost Grayson, the well-known artist, are members of the Society. He married in 1879 Katherine Julius, who pre-deceased him, and is survived by one son, Theodore Julius Grayson, Esq., and a daughter, Mary Mallet-Prevost Grayson.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, son of Henry Crawford Harrison by his wife Elizabeth Hafner, was born at Philadelphia, July 19, 1841, and died at Rowland Park, Baltimore, Maryland, April 29, 1913. He was graduated at the Philadelphia High School in 1858, and at what is now Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., A.B. in 1861, delivering the Latin salutatory. He enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War, and was commissioned November 30, 1861, Second Lieutenant U. S. Cavalry; promoted, August 25, 1862, First Lieutenant, and Captain, July 28, 1866; resigned and was honorably discharged, November 17, 1866. On April 6, 1865, he was commissioned Lieutenant-colonel of the 214th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service March 21, 1866. He was brevetted Captain U. S. Army, May 6, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va.;" Major, September 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Virginia," and Colonel U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He was in action in the Peninsular, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Valley campaigns; was taken prisoner in a cavalry charge at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, and confined in Confederate prisons until March, 1865. On the frontier, in 1866, he served as Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General at the Depot of the Upper Arkansas; also at Forts Riley, Ellsworth, Dodge, Larned and Logan. Colonel Harrison received the degree of Master of Arts from the University at Lewisburg in 1864; was a trustee of that institution, 1870-1880, and the author of several articles on military movements. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Societies of the Army of the Potomac and of the Cavalry Corps Army of Potomac. He married, November 19, 1868, Anna Dale Beaver, by whom he had three children.

REGINALD LAWRENCE HART, JR., son of Reginald Lawrence Hart and his wife Elizabeth Whiteley Elmer, was born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1884, and died at Wayne, Pa., January 17, 1914. He was a student at the Haverford Grammar School, and completed his education as a cadet at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, graduating there in the Class of 1905. He served his State as a member of the Second

Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, from October 25, 1900, until his death, being promoted corporal and then sergeant. He was buried with military honors at South Laurel Hill Cemetery. Sergeant Hart was a dutiful son and an honor to his parents. His kindly and courteous manners endeared him to the community in which he lived.

BENJAMIN LEE, M.D., son of the Right Reverend Alfred Lee, late Episcopal Bishop of Delaware, by his wife Julia White, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, September 26, 1833, and died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1913. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, receiving from that institution the degrees of A.B., A.M. and Ph.D. Upon leaving the University he entered upon the study of medicine at the New York Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1856. He was an interne at Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., in 1857, and studied in Paris and Vienna in 1857-8, entering into medical practice in New York City, removing to Philadelphia in 1865, and engaging in his profession there. Before leaving New York he was surgeon in the 22d New York National Guard in service of the United States, June, July and August, 1862, also July, 1863. He was secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, 1885-1905; secretary of the State Quarantine Board, 1893-1905; Health Officer of the City and Port of Philadelphia, 1898-1899; assistant to the Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania from 1905 until his death. He was president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1884, and of the American Orthopedic Association in 1891-2; president of the Conference of State and Provincial Board of Health of North America in 1898; president of the American Public Health Association in 1898; and many years treasurer of the Pennsylvania Medical Society. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Academy of Medicine, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Geographic Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Philadelphia Medical Club, Société de l'Hygiène, Paris, and Association Internationale pour le progrès d l'Hygiène, Bruxelles. He was the author of "Correct Principles of Treatment for Angular Curvature of the Spine," 1867; and "Tracts on Massage" (translated from the German), 1885. He married, April 5, 1859, Emma Hale White, and is survived by her and four children, Mary Lee, Elizabeth Leighton Lee, Charles Trumbull Lee, and Faith Cleveland Lee.

JOHN WILLIAM LODGE, M.D., son of Thomas Garrett Lodge by his wife Susannah Evans, was born in Lower Merion, Montgomery County, Pa., February 12, 1838, and died there in 1913. He was educated at the West Chester Academy, and at Charleston, South Carolina, Col-

lege; was graduated in medicine in 1859, and served one year as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. On August 1, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of 31st Pennsylvania Volunteers (2d Reserve), resigning his commission December 11, 1861, serving in the meantime, first, with General Banks' command on the Upper Potomac, and later, with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and for a time was Medical Officer on the staff of Brigadier-General John F. Reynolds. On August 14, 1862, he was commissioned Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, which position he resigned April 10, 1863, but re-entered the army in the same position July 31, 1864, remaining there until May 20, 1865. Upon his retirement from the army he began the practice of medicine in his native State; was consulting surgeon of the Philadelphia and Christ Church Hospitals several years; one of the physicians of the Bryn Mawr Hospital, and a surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery, and of other organizations. He married, April 4, 1866, Sarah J., daughter of the late Colonel Anthony Hathaway Simmons, one of the judges of the District Court of Philadelphia. Their daughter, Caroline Alexander, married Albert H. Chadbourne.

DANIEL SMITH NEWHALL, son of Thomas Albert Newhall, by his wife Jane Sarah Cushman, was born at Philadelphia, April 7, 1849, and died at Strafford, Pa., July 12, 1913. Educated in private schools, he entered the works of the old Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery, Philadelphia, in 1865, and in 1870 became superintendent of the plant. Leaving the refinery, he associated himself with the firm of McKean, Newhall & Borie, leading sugar merchants. In 1882 he became assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and while holding this position was appointed superintendent of the Employes' Saving Fund of that company. In 1887 he became secretary of the Manor Real Estate and Trust Company, and while holding the last-named office he was also assistant secretary of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central and the Junction Line Railroads. In 1898, he was appointed purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a position he held until his death. During his early career, Mr. Newhall was a prominent figure in the athletic and club life of Philadelphia. He was one of the famous sextette of Newhall brothers, who were among the first to make the game of cricket popular in this country; was prominently identified with the Young America Cricket Club from its organization until its merger with the Germantown Cricket Club; became president of the latter club, and frequently captained teams which played in international matches with visiting foreign teams, and several times made playing tours of England. He married Eleanor M. Moss, who pre-deceased him. He is survived by two sons, Thomas Newhall and Daniel A. Newhall, and two daughters, Mrs. George Quintard Horwitz and Eleanor Newhall.

HENRY PEMBERTON, JR., son of Henry Pemberton by his wife Caroline Towne Hollingsworth, was born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1855, and died there October 26, 1913. He entered the Scientific Department of the University of Pennsylvania as a special student in 1872, and received a certificate of proficiency in 1875. From 1877 until 1883, he was Chemist of the United States Chemical Company of Philadelphia; Manager of the Kalion Chemical Company of that city from 1883 until 1887, and of the Laramie Chemical Works, 1888. In the taking of the Eleventh Census of the United States, he was Special Agent of Statistics of Chemical Industry, and was the author of numerous technical papers published in scientific journals. He was a member of the Penn Club, the Franklin Institute, the Chemical Society of New York, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, London, England; the Historical and Colonial Societies of Pennsylvania; a manager of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of other organizations. Mr. Pemberton married Susan Lovering, by whom he is survived, with three children, Caroline H. Pemberton, Henry R. Pemberton and Robert Pemberton.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER PHELPS, son of John Case Phelps by his wife Martha Wheeler Bennett, was born in New York City, May 4, 1859, and died at his summer home at Laurel Run, Pa., July 6, 1911. He was educated at Wesleyan University, having been a member of the Class of 1883, and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He removed with his parents to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1862, and continued to reside there until his death, becoming one of its leading citizens, and identifying himself with many of its institutions. He was a member of the firm of Phelps, Lewis and Bennett Company, hardware merchants; a director of the Wyoming National Bank for nineteen years; a director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, the Parish Coal Company, the Awnora Coal Company, and of the Bayliss Pulp and Paper Company of Binghamton, New York, and Quebec, Canada. For twenty-five years he was treasurer of the Home for Friendless Children; a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, and the Laurentian Club of Canada. He married, October 24, 1898, Margaretta Darling Drown, who survives him with their three children, William Drown Phelps, Alice Darling Phelps, and Francis Slocum Phelps. His father, John Case Phelps, was a member of this Society at the time of his decease, and his surviving brothers, William George Phelps and Zeba Bennett Phelps, are also members.

ISAAC HULL PLATT, M.D., son of Frederick Platt by his wife Mary Augusta Hull, was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 18, 1853, and died at Wallingford, Pa., August 14, 1912. He was educated at Adel-

phi Academy and the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and studied law at Columbia Law School, being admitted to the New York bar in 1877. Later he took up the study of medicine, and was graduated M.D. at the Long Island College Hospital in 1882. Afterwards he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and served as interne at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. He practiced medicine in Brooklyn until 1886, when he removed to Lakewood, New Jersey, where he continued his professional work until 1896, when, owing to ill health, he went abroad, and, upon his return to America, settled in Wallingford, and devoted his time largely to literary pursuits. He was the author of Bacon Cryptograms in Shakespeare and Other Studies (1905), the Life of Walt Whitman for the Beacon Biographies Series, and numerous papers, both professional and literary. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine of New York, Medical Club of Philadelphia, Society of the Cincinnati, War of 1812, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Art Club of Philadelphia, and the National Arts and Players' Club of New York. Dr. Platt was a grand-nephew of the distinguished Commodore Isaac Hull. He married, in 1886, Emma Haviland, by whom he is survived, with two sons, Haviland Hull Platt and Philip Galpin Platt. Dr. Platt became a member of this Society by transfer, in 1907, from the New York Society of Sons of the Revolution.

JAMES GARDNER RAMSDELL, son of Colonel James Ramsdell by his wife Lucy Rice, was born at Rindge, New Hampshire, July 7, 1841, and died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1913. He was educated at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, New Hampshire. His father engaged in business in 1835 as a sounding-board manufacturer, and about 1865 admitted his son into partnership with him. In the early seventies, the son came to Philadelphia, and conducted a retail piano business until a few years before his death, when he retired from active participation in the same. In 1910 he was the Keystone Party candidate for Congress in the Third District of Philadelphia; was a member of the Port Wardens; director and vice-president of the Manufacturers' Club; member and former commodore of the Philadelphia Yacht Club, and member of the Penn Club, Mystic Shrine, Royal Arch, and Knights Templar. He married Julia Alice Carter, who survives him, with one son, Gardner Cassius Ramsdell.

JOHN RUE READ, son of Joseph J. Read by his wife Cecelia Rue, was born at Philadelphia, January 15, 1843, and died there, May 2, 1913. He was educated in private schools, and in 1861 began the study of law in the office of St. George Tucker Campbell, Esq., then one of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia. In the following year, he temporarily abandoned his studies and enlisted in Starr's Battery, and was in service in the Civil War during the Antietam campaign. Returning to

Philadelphia, he was admitted to the bar, February 3, 1864, engaging immediately in practice and becoming distinguished in his profession. Some years prior to his death he formed a co-partnership with Silas W. Pettit, under the firm name of Read & Pettit, and continued so engaged until Mr. Pettit's death. Mr. Reed was a firm Democrat and many years a leader in the councils of his party in Pennsylvania. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1871, serving until the Convention closed, and was frequently a delegate to the State and National conventions. At the instance of Samuel J. Tilden, then a candidate for the Presidency, he became a member of the Supervising Committee in the Florida contest in the Hayes-Tilden controversy over the Presidential count, and rendered a service in this connection which won praise from Mr. Tilden. In January, 1878, Mr. Read was appointed Assistant District Attorney for Philadelphia, and ten years later was appointed by President Cleveland United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, both of which positions he filled with signal ability. In 1893, he became Collector of Customs at the Port of Philadelphia. As a lawyer he had the confidence of the bench and the esteem of the bar, and was identified with many of the leading cases before the Courts of Pennsylvania. Through the troublous days of the Reconstruction period, his virile mind steered a clear course for many, and since those days his influence was felt in some of the most important legislation enacted in Pennsylvania. He was the author of "Read on Frauds," a standard text-book on the subject, and one that evidenced profound research in the fundamentals of the law. His courteous temperament, ready sympathy and kindly humor won for him a host of friends. A member of the Art Club, and some years its president, he was also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of other organizations. On November 7, 1865, he married Mary Powell, who survives him, with a daughter, Helen P. Read.

HENRY DARWIN ROGERS, son of William Barton Rogers by his wife Rachel Wister, was born at Philadelphia, December 2, 1866, and died at Germantown, Philadelphia, August 10, 1913. He was educated at the Germantown Academy, and at his death and for some years prior thereto held a position in the Germantown National Bank. He was a member of the Runnymede Society, the Germantown Cricket Club, and the Loyal League of Germantown. He is survived by his wife, Marianne, a daughter of John Allen, deceased.

WALTER JESSE SEARS, U. S. N., son of Loran A. Sears by his wife Fanny M. Locke, was born at Wellsboro, Pa., October 10, 1857, and died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12, 1913. Entering the Naval Academy, June 21, 1875, he was graduated with credit in 1879, and began his service in the Navy as midshipman, June 10,

1881. He was advanced to ensign (junior grade), March 3, 1883; ensign, June 26, 1884; lieutenant (junior grade), August 4, 1891; lieutenant, November, 1895; lieutenant commander, December 17, 1901. During the period of stagnation in promotion, he gave much attention to coast survey work while in the various South Atlantic and Asiatic Stations, making a record as a highly efficient officer devoted to his work and master of every detail. This punctilious care led to his performing much duty as judge advocate while he was a lower grade officer. Enjoying executive work, he for a long time was able to alternate receiving ship with sea duty. He was executive officer U. S. S. Manila, at Manila, November 19 to December 31, 1901; in command of Manila, January 1 to February 15, 1902, and navigator of Brooklyn, February 13, 1902; executive officer June 21 to October 17, 1902. His last sea duty was as executive officer of the Colorado, from which he retired by voluntary application in 1905. He continued on duty for a time, however, as inspector of torpedoes and of materials. In 1908, he was appointed Superintendent of the Municipal Ferries, New York City, for which his naval training and experience had well equipped him, and he gave to this work the same painstaking care and ability that had marked his naval career. By his efforts the service was improved, discipline strengthened and expense reduced. Commander Sears was a member of this Society by transfer from the New York Society. He was also a member of the New York Society of Colonial Wars. After the war with Spain, he was the moving spirit in the organization of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. His wife survived him.

SUMMERFIELD EMORY SNIVELY, son of Daniel Snively, by his wife Mary Ann Culbertson, was born at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1848, and died at Nice, France, February 8, 1914. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1869; studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D., in 1872, and in the same year, that of A.M. from Dickinson College, and later entered upon the study of divinity at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut. In 1879, he was ordered Deacon in the Episcopal Church, and ordained Priest in 1881. From 1882 until 1889 he was rector of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, New York, and afterwards assistant rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, in connection with which charge he was many years warden of the Burd School for Girls. In 1908, he resigned as assistant rector, and became minister-in-charge of the American Church of the Holy Spirit at Nice, continuing as such until his decease. Dr. Snively's sunny, genial manner rendered him exceedingly popular in his several charges. He was a member of the University Club and of the Geographical Society. On October 24, 1882, he married Ida Elliot Selleck, who died in 1895, by whom he had

four children who survive him, the Rev. Alfred de Forrest Snively, of Wheatland, Wyoming, Ida Margaret Snively, Grace Ethelwyn, wife of the Rev. Edward Cosbey, of New York City, and Muriel T. Snively.

RICHARD DALE SPARHAWK, son of Samuel Sparhawk, by his wife Sarah Axford Kneass, was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1861, and died at Bay Head, New Jersey, September 21, 1913. He entered the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York when but fourteen years of age, and continued therein until his death. From office boy he was gradually promoted until he came to have principal charge of the business of the Philadelphia office of the company. He was a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, and for many years Rector's Warden of the Church of the Atonement, 47th Street and Kingsessing Avenue, Philadelphia. He married, November 3, 1891, Mary J. Hume, by whom he is survived.

CURWIN STODDART, son of Joseph Marshall Stoddart, by his wife Eliza Fahnestock, was born in Philadelphia, August 14, 1840, and died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, April 1, 1914. He was educated in Philadelphia, and was for many years engaged in mercantile business with his brother, trading under the firm name of Curwin Stoddart & Brother. In the early part of the Civil War he served a short term of enlistment in the Union Army. He resided at Rydal, Montgomery County, Pa., but since his retirement from active business he spent much of his time in travel. He was a member of the Union League, the Art Club, and the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, and is survived by his widow, Catharine Stoddart, daughter of the late John Gilbert.

CHARLES TUBBS, son of James Tubbs by his wife Anna Gleason, was born at what is now Osceola, Tioga County, Pa., July 11, 1843, and died at Buffalo, New York, January 25, 1913. He was educated at public and academical schools; at Alfred University, New York, where he was awarded the degree of Ph.B. in 1862; Union College, New York, where he received the degree of B.A. in 1864, and at the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1867. Thus he laid the foundation of an extensive education, to be followed by a lifelong study of law, literature and history. In all of these he acquired a profound knowledge, and was an author of considerable note along historical lines, particularly local history. Probably no person in Tioga County was so well acquainted with its origin, progress and detailed life as he. As a member of the Tioga County bar, he was recognized as learned, exact, industrious and technical, with the qualities of a great lawyer, had not other more congenial labors claimed his attention. Of this phase of his career a distinguished fellow-practitioner, Major George W. Merrick, says: "Mr. Tubbs was a close

student of the law as a science. He regarded our hereditary law as a mighty and continuous stream of experience and reason, widening, deepening and washing itself clear as it runs on—the grandest single civilizing agent of time, appropriated to justice, to reason, to security; no respecter of persons, no high, no low, no strong, no weak—where will is nothing and power is nothing—but all are equal, all secure before the law. And as such we cannot help but exalt and revere it, and grave it deep upon the heart of the undying state. Holding this exalted view of his profession, he could become no less than an honor and an ornament to that profession.” A taste for politics led Mr. Tubbs to grow into an active and influential member of the Republican party in his locality. During two consecutive terms, beginning with 1880, he served as a member of the General Assembly of his State, and gained the prominence in state affairs which eventually brought about his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Hon. Matthew S. Quay. Though defeated, Mr. Tubbs enjoyed the distinction of being the choice of his native county in a popular vote in the primary election of that year (1899). Afterwards he took an active part for some years in local matters, was frequently a delegate to local and State conventions, and on two occasions was president of the Republican Convention in his county. For twelve years he was secretary of the Borough of Osceola, and nine years a member of its School Board. He was a director of the Wellsboro National Bank, 1888-1896; trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane and president of its Board of Managers; president of the Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society, 1892-1903, and of the Tioga County Historical Society; a member of the Tioga Point Historical Society, of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; of the Pennsylvania Commission on Public Records and of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. In his private home life he was, says one biographer, “above reproach, being the perfect exponent of sobriety, culture and American manhood. Surrounded by his family, his lands, his library and his friends, he was happy in the joy of living.” He married, October 22, 1879, Sylvina Bacon, daughter of Ard Hoyt Bacon by his wife Lucinda Murdock, who survives him, with one child, Warren Tubbs, Esq., of Buffalo, a life-member of this Society.

CLEMENT WEAVER, son of Joseph Briggs Weaver by his wife Abby Dyer Marsh, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, March 26, 1848, and died at Bloomfield, New Jersey, June 14, 1914. His death was sudden, and came while playing golf on the links at the latter place. When about sixteen years of age, he came to Philadelphia, and entered the employ of Bailey & Company, later Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of which firm his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Trowbridge Bailey, was a partner. He was subsequently admitted a member of the firm, and

upon its incorporation as the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company he became second vice-president, which position he held at his death. He was a member of the Union League and the New England Society. He married Caroline Sloan, who survives him, with a daughter, Elizabeth Sloan Dickey, wife of John Dickey, Esq., and a son, Joseph Briggs Weaver, a member of this Society.

JOHN ANDREW WILCOX, late Colonel U. S. A., retired, son of Charles G. Wilcox, by his wife Mary Hearsey Mitchell, was born at Georgetown, D. C., October 20, 1828, and died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 1, 1913. He studied medicine at the Georgetown Medical College, and entered upon its practice, but before he was well established in his profession the Civil War loomed up, and he received an appointment from President Lincoln, March 28, 1861, as second lieutenant 1st U. S. Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, May 14, 1861; captain 4th Cavalry, December 1, 1863; major, 8th Cavalry, September 2, 1879; lieutenant-colonel of 1st Cavalry, February 7, 1891, and was retired for age October 20, 1902; and in 1904, by Act of Congress, was given rank of Colonel. He had a long and honorable record, including service in the Civil War. He was on picket and other duties in Washington until August, 1861; at Fort Leavenworth from August until October, 1861; at Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie on scouting and other duties until December, 1863, and on mustering duty, District of Nebraska, from December, 1863, until August, 1865. Part of this time he was Superintendent, Volunteer Recruiting Service, for Kansas and Nebraska, and he established the commissary depot at Omaha. His requests to be sent to the front were not granted, "as his services were needed in his present capacity." However, his captaincy finally took him to the 4th Cavalry and Texas. He re-established Fort Clark after the war, and in January, 1867, he was warmly complimented in General Orders for "conspicuous good conduct" in a running fight with hostile Indians, "capturing their horses and camp equipage, and following them under great difficulties, resulting in a total rout. The energy and perseverance displayed in following the trail entitles Captain Wilcox and his command to great praise." A few weeks later, Captain Wilcox with thirty-five men of his troop had another severe experience. Surrounded by 1200 Indians, the little band had a guide killed, two men wounded, were four days without food and two days without water. This engagement was allowed to be placed on the regimental flag in 1868. Later, he was one of the captains selected by General Mackenzie for his famous raid into Mexico—with permission of the Mexican Government—to attack the combined camps of the Kickapoos, Lipans, and Messcalero-Apache Indians. He served in Texas as major of the 8th Cavalry until 1888, when, at sixty years of age, he rode with his

regiment from Fort Davis, Texas, to Fort Keogh, Montana, a mounted march of 2200 miles. From the time of his retirement from the army, in 1902, Colonel Wilcox lived a quiet life. He was fond of books, took a keen interest in the history-making and politics of his country; was an officer and man of high ideals and adhered unwaveringly to them. Free from care and suffering, the light of his kindly life went out gently, and he lies peacefully at Arlington, where he was buried with military honors. Colonel Wilcox married December 17, 1867, Ida Craig, daughter of General James Craig, of Missouri, by whom he had two daughters.

Respectfully submitted,

Nomis S. Pamatt.

GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE,
[SEAL] *Secretary.*

On motion the report was accepted and filed.

The report of the treasurer was read, as follows:

HAROLD E. GILLINGHAM, *Treasurer*
in account with
 PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
 April 3, 1913, to April 3, 1914
 ANNUAL REPORT

RECEIPTS	General Fund	Permanent Fund	Wayne Monument Fund
To Balance on hand April 3, 1913.....	\$1,462.67	\$325.26	\$113.80
To Annual Dues	3,129.10		
To Interest on Investments.....	798.05		480.00
To Interest on Deposits.....	90.29		14.58
To Church Service Account from Estates of Horace Magee	313.60		
To Return of Supplies Account Banquet and Reception	27.77		
To Subscriptions to Banquet, April 12, '13	631.00		
To Sale of Flag Book and Publication..	24.50		
To Initiation Fees		270.00	
To Life Memberships		550.00	
To Mortgage, J. Y. McConnell, Darby, Paid Off		2,650.00	
Totals	<u>\$6,476.98</u>	<u>\$3,795.26</u>	<u>\$608.38</u>
PAYMENTS BY TREASURER	General Fund	Permanent Fund	Wayne Monument Fund
By Expenses of Annual Meeting, 1813...	\$198.85		
By Expenses of Evacuation Day.....	301.56		
By Expenses of Church Services.....	338.90		
By Expenses of Publication of Preceding	413.25		
By Expenses of Treasurer's Office.....	105.00		
By Expenses of Secretary's Office.....	221.80		
By Expenses of Secretary's Salary.....	300.00		
By Expenses of Printing and Postage...	239.15		
By Expenses of Board of Managers.....	61.25		
By Expenses of Banquet, April, 1913....	1,221.23		
By Expenses of Reception, Feb. 23, 1914	378.15		
By Expenses of Sundries	26.40		
By Expenses of Registrar	90.80		
By Assessment General Society.....	281.25		
By State Taxes on Mortgages.....	28.80		
By Investment 40 Shares Philadelphia Traction Co. stock at 81 and Comms		3,245.01	
By Balance Cash in Logan Trust Co....	2,270.59		
By Balance Cash in Logan Trust Co....		550.25	
By Balance Cash in Western Saving Fd.			608.38
Totals	<u>\$6,476.98</u>	<u>\$3,795.26</u>	<u>\$608.38</u>

ASSETS	General Fund	Permanent Fund	Wayne Monument Fund
Cash on Deposit, Logan Trust Co.....	\$2,270.59	\$550.25	
Cash on Deposit, Western Savings Fund			\$608.38
Mortgage, N. W. Cor. Wyoming Ave. and Oxford Turnpike, Philadelphia, ⑦ 5%		4,000.00	
Mortgage, 1310 S. Paxson St., ⑦ 5.4%..		1,600.00	
Mortgage, 1312 S. Paxson St., ⑦ 5.4%..		1,600.00	
Lehigh Valley R. R. 4% Gold Bonds, \$4,000 ⑦ 90.....		3,600.00	
City of Philadelphia 3½% Loan.....		5,000.00	
City of Philadelphia 3½% Loan.....			4,000.00
Philadelphia Traction Co. stock; 46 shares ⑦ 81.....		3,726.00	
Philadelphia Traction Co. stock; 20 shares ⑦ 81.....			1,620.00
Electric & People's 4% Stock Trust Cer- tificates; \$4,500 ⑦ 84.....			3,780.00
Reading Co. General Mortgage 4% Gold Bond; \$2,000 ⑦ 95.....			1,900.00
Totals	\$2,270.59	\$20,076.25	\$11,908.38

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, *Treasurer.*

We, the undersigned Committee, duly appointed to audit the accounts of Harrold E. Gillingham, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, do hereby certify that we have examined the said account for the year beginning April 3, 1913, and ending April 3, 1914, have compared the vouchers and examined the assets and find the same to be correct as above set forth in all particulars.

Committee on Audit.

CHAS. T. EVANS,
J. SOMERS SMITH.

On motion the report was accepted and filed.

Philadelphia, April 3d, 1914.

The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, Philadelphia,
DEAR SIR:—

Your Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending April 3d, 1914, has completed its work. It desires, however, to supplement its report by a recommendation, believing that in so doing it is not going beyond its province.

The Committee finds that in connection with "Evacuation Day" and the Banquet of April, 1913, there was expended from the General Funds of the Society, \$891.79 in excess of subscriptions for those events. Your Committee recommends that in the future those who participate in similar functions be required to meet the expenses of the same.

This appears to your Committee a more just method of meeting such expenses than charging the deficit to the General Fund, or resorting to an increase of the annual dues, which it understands has already been discussed.

Very Respectfully,

J. SOMMERS SMITH,
CHARLES T. EVANS,
Auditing Committee.

The Chairman announced that the next in order was unfinished business, whereupon the Secretary stated that the only unfinished business was the proposed change in the By-Laws.

The proposed amendment was read as follows:

SECTION IV.

After the words "*three (3) dollars*" in the second line insert "*for members living at a distance of fifty (50) miles, or more, from Philadelphia City Hall; and five (5) dollars for members living within a radius of fifty (50) miles of Philadelphia City Hall,*" so that the paragraph shall read as follows:

"The initiation fee shall be ten (10) dollars, payable within thirty days after date of election; the annual dues three (3) dollars for members living at a distance of fifty miles, or more, from Philadelphia City Hall; and five (5) dollars for members living within a radius of fifty miles of Philadelphia City Hall, payable in advance. The payment at one time of fifty (50) dollars shall constitute a life membership, etc."

Colonel Leach moved that consideration of the amendment be postponed until the next annual meeting. The motion was seconded, and after discussion by the mover, Judge Norris S. Barratt, Mr. William S. Lloyd and Mr. George Cuthbert Gillespie, the motion was adopted.

Mr. Taber Ashton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in appreciation and recognition of the very valuable services rendered by him for many years as Secretary of this Society, Ethan Allen Weaver be and is hereby elected an Honorary Member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

Upon attention being called to the fact that the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society did not provide for honorary membership, Mr. Ashton amended his resolution, providing that Mr. Weaver be elected an Honorary Life Member of the Society. The resolution as amended was seconded, and was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Thomas Worcester Worrell moved that the Society protest against the removal of the Liberty Bell from its position in jority vote.

the State House in Philadelphia. After considerable discussion it was moved and seconded that the motion be laid on the table.

No question being put, the motion was carried by a majority. Dr. Clarence Payne Franklin, on behalf of the Color Guard, presented the following amendments to the By-Laws of the Society:

SECTION XXII.

There shall be a Color Guard, composed of members of the Society, the duties of which shall be the care, custody, and proper official display of the Colors, Flags, and Standards of the Society.

SECTION XXIII.

The Color Guard shall be created by the Board of Managers of the Society, shall make its own rules for its internal government and elect its own officers, and thereafter new members shall be elected by a majority vote of the members thereof present at any one of the regular meetings of the Color Guard, subject to the ratification and approval of the Board of Managers of the Society.

The Chairman announced that under the rules of the Society the amendments offered will lie over until the next annual meeting of the Society.

Mr. Charles Louis Borie, Jr., a member of the sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Equestrian Statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Equestrian Statute to Major-General Anthony Wayne, be authorized with the permission of the subscribers to decide as to the character of the monument.

In support of his motion, Mr. Borie stated that the fund raised was insufficient to erect an equestrian statue, and that the committee was unanimous in the desire to use the money for some memorial other than the kind named.

The question being on the motion, it was adopted.

Mr. Smith presented the following resolution:

Whereas, the preservation of historic landmarks is a duty that each generation owes to its successors, and

Whereas, Independence Square and the group of buildings associated with it constitute a historic monument unequalled in local and national importance, revered above all others by patriotic citizens throughout the country, and

Whereas, the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in the light of technical knowledge and thoughtful research has prepared plans for appropriate restorations and improvements to the square, and has further tendered its gratuitous services to assist in completing the restoration of the buildings. *Therefore be it*

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution heartily commend the action of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and respectfully urges upon the Mayor and Councils of the City of Philadelphia, the acceptance of such measures as will result in the early accomplishment of the restorations and improvements contemplated.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Smith, it was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman. The next business in order is the election of Officers.

The following were nominated.

President

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER

Vice-Presidents

HON. SAMUEL WEITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER, U. S. A. (Retired)

RT. REV. JAMES H. DARLINGTON, D.D., LL.D.

Secretary

GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE

203 Walnut Place, Philadelphia

Treasurer

HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM

430 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

Registrar

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

Historian

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.

Chaplain

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D.

Managers

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES
JAMES McCORMICK LAMBERTON
EDWARD TOWNSEND STOTESBURY
HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT
WILLIAM INNES FORBES
JOSEPH FORNANCE
WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON

Delegates

COL. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH
HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.
GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE
HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN
WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR
REV. HENRY MARTYN MEDARY
BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES LUKENS DAVIS, U. S. A. (Retired)
WALTER GEORGE SMITH
RICHMOND LEIGH JONES
CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.
OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY

Alternate Delegates

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON
WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ
THOMAS CADWALADER
DAVID MILNE
FREDERIC SCHOFF
SAMUEL LEONARD KENT
JOHN LANING
HORACE WELLS SELLERS
JOSEPH HOWELL BURROUGHS
WILLIAM T. KIRK, JR.
SAMUEL B. CROWELL
CARL M. KNEASS

On motion the nominations were closed and the secretary authorized to cast the ballot for the nominees.

The Chairman. The secretary reports that he has cast a ballot formally for the gentlemen who have been named, and who are therefore elected Officers, Managers and Delegates of the Society for the coming year.

On motion the reading of the rough minutes was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Gillespie a resolution was adopted expressing the appreciation of this Society of the very polite and efficient services of the Chairman of the Meeting.

On motion adjourned.

ALBA BOARDMAN JOHNSON,

Chairman of Meeting.

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,

President.

GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE,

Secretary.

Annual Sermon
Preached in St. Peter's Church
Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia
By the Right Reverend Philip Mercer Rhinelander
D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
Sunday, December 21, 1913

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE THE

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution

IN

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia

BY THE

RIGHT REVEREND PHILIP MERCER RHINELANDER

D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

Sunday, December 21, 1913

"Let us therefore go forth unto Him without the camp, bearing His reproach."—Hebrews xiii: 13.

I.

In the very earliest day of Christianity there was, somewhere probably in Palestine, a little country community made up entirely of Jewish converts to the Christian faith. They had eagerly accepted Jesus as their Messiah, and their first enthusiasm had stood the test of persecution. Suffering, affliction, the spoiling of their goods, bonds, imprisonment, even the death of martyrdom itself, had been exacted as the price of faith, and they had not shrunk.

But presently there came a subtler and more insidious trial of their loyalty. They began to find that they were held and treated by their fellow Jews as traitors to their country and their God. This Jesus, whom they called Messiah, was railed at and hated as an apostate Jew who had lifted his hand against the sacred law and ordinances; who had defied and spurned the glory of the nation's history; who had defamed and mocked the Holy Temple. Jewish patriotism and loyalty, Jewish faith and piety, had risen up against Him, and had wiped out the reproach brought upon the Holy Nation by sending Him to bloody death, by casting His body outside the camp where carcasses were burned. And for the renegade Jews that followed Him there was decreed an equal social ostracism. The commonwealth of God was barred to them. The Holy City had shut its gates on them.

They had the Nazarene. Let him care for them and compensate them. Their world had cast them out.

So these Hebrew Christians began to fail and falter, and in their failing and their faltering there came to them that noble writing which we call the Epistle to the Hebrews. It spoke straight to their hearts and minds and wills, calling, urging, inspiring them to effort, brave, faithful, persevering; rising finally to the climax of that splendid challenge: "Therefore Jesus also, that He might sanctify the people with His own blood, suffered without the gate. Let us therefore go forth unto Him without the camp, bearing His reproach."

2.

Now, brethren, as we try vividly to picture that shrinking, fearful, huddled little band of early Christians; as we listen to the burning words of the lion-hearted saint of God, who, in the spirit of a God-sent leader, warns, and upraids the lagging company, stiffens the feeble knees and hands, calms the throbbing nerves, marshals the wavering line, spurs them on to brave adventure for the cross of Christ just what are our spoken thoughts, our secret counsels? Doubtless we feel an answering thrill. We are breathing the hot atmosphere of strain and stress, of death and daring. We are watching the tide of God's own Holy War rising to rush over the world. The awful significance of those first days when the course of the world's history through all the coming ages seemed hanging in the balance, sweeps over us. Yes, we would keep warm our thankfulness; we would build tombs and garnish sepulchres; we would keep clear and living the traditions and memorials of those who bled and suffered, who agonized and died, that the world might be won and held for Christ.

But somehow it all seems so remote and distant, a glimpse into the early origins. Times have so changed; duties and ideals have so changed with them. Why, in less than three centuries the sceptre of the world is held by a professed disciple of the Crucified. The Cross is no longer a reproach. It is blazoned on the banners of the Cæsar's armies. The tide has turned. Now the outcasts are the pagans and the unbelievers. Now the re-

proach lies not with the Christians, but with those who stand up against Christ's reigning Church.

And in these modern days, in the present year of grace, in this community, for us Christians to talk of being social outcasts, of having a reproach to bear because we confess the faith of Christ, is to talk sheer unreality. Christ's spirit dominates our civilization. Our universal education, our political ideals, our equal justice, our perfect liberty of conscience and of creed, our philanthropy and social service: what are all these but evident signs that Christ is indeed within the camp of all our national life, inspiring, penetrating, directing, more and more. In our America, in our community, to stand out against Christ's influence and teaching, to challenge or obstruct Him, to do the least dishonor to His Name, is to outrage and insult the public conscience. The reproach still lies upon the enemies of Christ. Those who do not love and follow Jesus are the only social outcasts.

2.

Brethren, is it really so? Shall we dismiss the challenge of the text on the ground that it is altogether out of date? Is there not rather stirring in us a lingering suspicion, a deep uneasiness? Is our civilization really Christian after all? It has, indeed, inherited certain outward Christian forms, but is its root and heart still found in the faith that God really sent His only Son to die for human sin? Does our modern education proceed upon that theory? Do our modern poetry, our modern art and literature suggest it? Do our modern politics and trades, even our much vaunted modern charity, require it as that which alone accounts for their great excellence?

And is our own, our personal Christianity, really fashioned after Christ? We think, or we pretend to think, that Christ dwells among us, the unseen Guest at our table, the unseen Listener to our conversations. We readily invoke His blessing, and wear His Name, and go about our Christian work with a high sense of virtue. But are we quite sure that this Christ of ours is the real Christ and not an impotent idol of our imagination? Does it not look just a little as if the Cross of Christ might after

all be raised as far outside of Philadelphia as ever it was outside Jerusalem? If our Christian characters do not sting and prick and provoke reprisals, it may be that our salt has lost its savor. If our confession of the Crucified brings no reproach, surely it is at least possible that it is spoken so low, concealed so deftly, held so half-heartedly, that the world does not find it worth its while to stop and reproach us for it.

Clearly then it is worth while to ask whether the reproach of Christ has really passed away from us, or whether we have simply run away from it.

II.

First of all, what is it, this reproach of Christ? What did it mean for Him? Not simply that those He came to save would not come to Him for safety. The sorrow that pierced His heart because men would not come to Him was not the reproach that was nailed upon His Cross. There was no reproach in His laying down of life. It was the glorious triumph of His love. His sacrifice at Calvary lifted Him up to the High Throne whence He draws all men unto Him.

I.

But the Cross of Christ has another aspect. Not only is it the Revelation of God's love. It is the sign and symbol of the world's determined enmity; yes, of the world's triumph and of God's humiliation. *Individuals* were content merely to pass Jesus by, refusing, scorning, mocking and deriding Him. They never thought of killing Him. It was the world, it was society that crucified Him. Individuals might, and did, treat Him as an impostor, a fanatic, a ten day's wonder, a visionary dreamer, readily forgotten, easily ignored. But the world could not afford either to forget or to ignore. The world saw in Him a deadly enemy. Meek and mild and gentle as He was, aloof from politics and trade and social ferments, none the less society recognized that He was sowing the seeds of a social revolution which if left unchecked would turn their whole treasured fabric upside down. So Romans, Jews, Sadducees, Pharisees, Herodians and Zealots—just think of that strange combination—all

rushed upon Him to destroy Him. Divided in all else, bitterly hostile and suspicious of each other, they were one at least in this, that they would not have this man reign over them. So the torrent of the world's enmity bore Him out to Calvary, surged about His Cross, and then returned, leaving there naked and exposed the body of the common enemy, labelled with the very essence of vindictive hatred: "This is Jesus, the King of the Jews." That is the reproach of Christ; the reproach which the world put upon its Lord. The world took up His challenge, and showed Him how presumptuous and impotent He was. It fought Him, and it smothered Him with shame and ignominy.

2

It is true that times have changed since then, and changed so wondrously that no words, no thoughts, can do justice to the transformation. God's love in Christ has indeed renewed the earth and ruled the course of our Western world, at least up to this present time. God be thanked, we still have a right to call ourselves a Christian Nation, at least in the sense that the cornerstones of our national life are sunk deep in the rock of Christian principle. They are much less secure than they used to be, but they have not yet been wholly undermined. And God be thanked again, that His Spirit is widely working in men's hearts, making them tender and responsive, loving and self-sacrificing. But just as, on the one hand, God and His Love and Holiness remain the same forever, so, on the other, this human nature of ours is the same that Judas wore no less than Peter, Pilate no less than Paul, Caiaphas no less than John. It, too, in its inherent selfishness and weakness is still unchanged. And the same tragedy goes on as when Christ walked this earth: not merely the tragedy of deaf ears and hardened hearts, of lust and drunkenness, of theft and lying; but of malignant evil fighting against Incarnate Good, of the Kingdom of the Devil warring against the Kingdom of our God and of His Christ. Not only is Jesus Christ still rejected and forgotten by hundreds and by thousands, but the world, the worldly world, is with us still, fixed in the same deadly, unrelenting enmity to Christ.

For by the world Christ means simply human society organized apart from God, disregarding His laws and sanctions, caring nothing for His blessing or His curse, eating and drinking, buying and selling, marrying and giving in marriage, for purposes, by methods, all its own. And the world is always well equipped and fully organized. It knows its mind. It works for its own ends with a persistence that the Lord Himself held up as an example to His followers. But in all, through all, for all, it is apart from God, and to save its very life it must hate Christ. Mark you, I am not speaking of the *individuals* that make it up. As *individuals* they have no quarrel with beneficence, with philanthropy, with social service; quite the reverse. They befriend, support, perhaps even take some share in, work done in what is vaguely called "the Christian spirit." Many of them, like the Pharisees of old, not only approve of the idea of God and goodness, not only patronize religion, but call themselves religious men and women, and really mean to be and think they are. But when the world, the godless social order, comes face to face, not with a vague spirit of benevolence, but with the Living Son of the Living God made man, and so brought intolerably close, coming to build His city, to found His Kingdom, to establish His society, to assert His right of rule over all things in Heaven and Earth, then instantly it leaps forth to battle. For the victory of Christ would mean its utter overthrow. Its glories, its ambitions, its standards and its aims are His abominations. Its riches, powers, achievements, He denounces and defies. Merciful and loving each sinner to the death, He yet hates with the hate of Perfect Holiness every thought and every influence, every system, every vested interest, every social tradition, every idol and device that keeps Him from His own. Give Him His way and He will sweep away forever all that defiles and stains the Kingdom of His Father in the hearts and lives of men. What can the world do, face to face with such an issue, but fling back the challenge: "This man our King; the judge of our every act and thought; the Lord of our most intimate concerns, of our most cherished plans? Away with Him! It is not fit that He should live. We have no king but Cæsar!"

Is it no so? Is not the living Christ, claiming a living Kingship, as hateful to the world to-day as He was twenty centuries ago? Even while He is busy in our streets, cheering, healing, blessing as of old, is He not still an outcast, crucified without the camp, with the same deep reproach of ignominy nailed upon His cross: "This is Jesus, the man who would be King!"? You know those ringing lines in which the anti-Christian spirit of our modern world has found its voice and sung its triumph:

"By thy Name that in hell-fire was written and
Burned at the point of the sword,
Thou art broken, O Lord, thou art broken,
Thy death is upon Thee, O Lord.
And the love-song of earth as Thou diest
Resounds through the wind of her wings:
'Glory to *man* in the highest—
Man is the master of things.'"

III.

This is no time or place for empty words and sounding phrases. Is this all exaggeration, libel, bitterly untrue? Well, the test is very obvious. We all meet here as fellow citizens and fellow Christians in a common faith, and for a common cause. But at the Church door we part to take up our lives again in widely different social circles, with widely varying interests and responsibilities. Suppose, each in his own sphere, we were to begin this very day to live out our Christian Creed to its last letter, casting away all compromise and temporizing, not in the spirit of self-righteousness, but in humble and devout obedience to God's unquestioned will, and see whether or not the reproach of Christ is laid upon us.

For instance, some of you are politicians, in the widest sense, I mean: holding public office, in direct contact with the machinery of government, trustees of the people's power, guardians of their rights. If such men were to make up their minds unflinchingly to be, *not Christians and politicians*, keeping each role distinct in its own separate compartment, but simply and unservedly *Christians in public life*, would they not find their daily path a good deal darkened by the shadow of their Master's

Cross? Would not the apostles of compromise, of opportunism, of party regularity, of the divine right of a majority, be very busy with their ridicule and cynicism?

Or again, many of you are doubtless linked to others in close social and industrial relationships, as masters or servants; as employers or employed. Suppose you lived and acted out with an unfaltering courage and devotion your avowed faith in the Fatherhood of God and in the brotherhood of man in Christ, and in Christ's Church. Suppose your measure of a successful business undertaking was not found in dollars but in human fellowship. Would you meet with no social and financial losses? Would you forfeit no regularity or standing in your clubs, or unions, or associations?

Once more, I suppose most of us here present are men and women to whom God has given richly to enjoy of the good things of life; wealth, culture, leisure, pleasure. If we were to fulfil Christ's exacting law of stewardship, scorning and denying luxuries and self-indulgence, vanities and emulations, worldly frivolities and follies, holding every penny of our property, every opportunity of pleasure, learning, power, as a direct trust from God, given simply to be used for Him and for His Kingdom, and then returned to Him again, at spiritual interest and in strict account: would there not come to us a sharp and sudden ostracism, a loss of popularity, of so-called (and how foolishly mis-called) *social prominence*; would there not be sneerings, and revilings, taunts of narrowness, bigotry, intolerance, hypocrisy—you know the old familiar list—the names of the individual thorns that pricked His brow—would not the Crucified gain many fresh recruits into His Fellowship without the Camp?

IV.

My Brethren, on this day and in this service, great thoughts, great memories, great hopes meet and mingle for our inspiration. The story of those first days of our Nation's life cannot but thrill our hearts and stir our blood as we sit here and think of what this anniversary commemorates. Like every other motion of true patriotism in the world's history, the going into winter quarters of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777 was "a

going forth" in faith, on high adventure, at cruel cost, for a spiritual treasure which those men valued more than their own lives. It is said of Moses, you remember, to whom God gave charge that he should lead forth His people from their bondage to fulfill their destiny as His free sons and daughters—it is said of Moses that he, in his obedience, "accounted the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt;" that he feared not the wrath of the king, "for he endured as seeing Him Who is invisible." May we not say the same in humble faith, of our own forefathers?

But dare we say it of ourselves? You call yourselves the Sons of that Revolution by which was given to us our priceless heritage of freedom. See to it that your boasted sonship bears the hallmark of your forefathers' pure and unselfish patriotism. See to it that the shameful and abhorrent slaveries, which are to-day sapping our civilization and threatening our very life, slaveries to lust, and drink, and greed, and wanton, wasteful pleasure and indulgence; have power to rouse and stir you to another Revolution, no whit less arduous or critical, albeit without sword or musket, than that historic and exhausting struggle which gave our nation birth. Let the heroic discipline, the painful sacrifice, the unflinching faith of which Valley Forge reminds you, be a trumpet call to equal proof of equal patriotic duty.

And not only Valley Forge, but *Bethlehem* as well. The Christmas message waits to greet us. The Christmas blessing seeks for new entrance and for new control. It speaks of peace, indeed, but peace only after sacrifice, only after the laying down of life. There is no other way to Peace than that, either for God or man. Even in His cradle the shadow of the Cross lay upon Him. Even as a baby there was no room for Him. Even in the manger the world's reproach found Him and fastened on Him.

Brethren, His Christmas message to us is a clear, compelling call. He deigns so wonderfully to show His trust in us; His need of us. Shall we not be ready with our offerings? Shall we not afresh swear our fealty? Shall we not, in the full power of our Heavenly citizenship, in the full vision of the glorious liberty which He, and He alone can give, go forth to Him and help, through life and death, to crown Him King over His Kingdom?

When Washington Was President

Historical Address

Delivered at the Washington Birthday Reception

Held in the Assembly Rooms

of the

Historical Society of Pennsylvania

February 23, 1914

WHEN WASHINGTON WAS PRESIDENT

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BY PROF. JOHN BACH McMASTER.

Nowhere in all of our broad land is the observance of Washington's Birthday quite so fitting as in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia. Should we write a list of all the public services which entitle Washington to grateful remembrance, and from this list strike out such as were performed on the soil of Pennsylvania, not enough would remain to make him distinguished above a score of his contemporaries.

You will recall that when the French moving southward from the Lakes to take possession of the sources of the Allegheny, and the English pushing westward over the mountains met at the gateway to the West and brought on the struggle for supremacy in North America, Washington makes his entry into our national history and on the soil of Pennsylvania, in the valley of the Allegheny, delivers to the French Commander the letter of Dinwiddie bidding him leave the territory of King George. You will recall that a year later, in the performance of his second public service, he came again to Pennsylvania, built Fort Necessity, and on the Great Meadows made his first and last surrender. You will recall that he went with Braddock to that dreadful slaughter and defeat, and later, under Forbes, entered the smoking ruins of Fort Duquesne.

Later still when the Mother Country and her colonies were on the eve of war, it was to this city that he came as a delegate to the first Continental Congress, and in the spring of 1775 came again to the meeting of that Congress which sent him to take command of the little army gathered on the hills around Boston. It was on the soil of Pennsylvania that he found a refuge at the end of his long retreat across the Jerseys, and it was from her

soil that he went to the victory at Trenton. Near this city he fought the battles of Brandywine and Germantown and passed the dreadful winter at Valley Forge. The war over and the Confederacy gone to pieces, it was to this city that he came and presided over the Convention which framed the Constitution under which we live, and it was in Philadelphia that he spent seven of the eight years of his presidency.

The office of President of the United States was in many respects unique. Nothing just like it had ever existed in our country, and the creation of it had cost our forefathers no little pains and concern. There were those in the Convention who held that the Executive should be composed of three men, one from the Eastern, one from the Middle and one from the Southern States. That a man born and bred in New England should understand the needs of people living in the Middle and Southern States was hardly to be expected. That a citizen of one section should become so conspicuous and well-known as to be acceptable as our Executive to the people of the other two was scarcely possible, unless he were a military character, and such a character would be dangerous as Chief Magistrate. Others believed a triumvirate was sure to fail; either one masterful man would dominate his colleagues, or three strong and positive men would quarrel. Some were for a single executive with a council, and others for a single executive without a council.

When at last it was decided that the Executive should consist of one man and no more, the question became how shall he be chosen. Should it be by one branch of the National Legislature? by both branches on a joint ballot? by both branches on a concurrent vote? by the legislatures of the States? by the Governors of the States? the direct vote of the people? To leave the choice of a President to the people was declared to be as idle as to leave the selection of colors to a blind man, and the decision was finally reached that the National Executive should be chosen by the National Legislature, should serve for seven years and not be eligible to re-election. Even this in time was changed, the term reduced to four years, all restriction on the number of terms removed and the cumbersome method of election we are familiar with was adopted.

An attempt was next made to give the Executive a council of advisors; but the proposal met with small favor. In the opinion of the Convention the Executive should be a Chief Magistrate and not a man of policies. His duty should be to see that the laws were duly and properly executed. As a magistrate he needed no advisers, so none were provided. There were those without the Convention who thought otherwise, for the Constitutions of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, made provisions for an executive council, a privy council or a Council of State whose sole duty it was to advise the governor. So radical a departure from common usage needed some defense and led Hamilton to make this defense and explanation in the seventieth number of the Federalist.

As thus created the President was to be a Chief Magistrate in whose selection the people were not to be directly consulted, who was not to be surrounded by a body of advisers, and who might be re-elected over and over again.

Time, however, has changed all this. The selection of the presidential candidate has been usurped by the National Nominating Convention, the electoral colleges have become mere boards for registering, at their meetings in January, the will of the people expressed at the polls in November, the Chief Magistrate has become a party leader with policies, is advised by a Cabinet and would find it hard to be elected to a third term.

To the Senate, when it assembled at New York in 1789, the President seemed an exalted personage, and what ceremony should attend intercourse with him gave it no little concern. To address him as Mr. President, or Your Excellency seemed beneath his dignity. "His Highness, the President of the United States and Protector of its Liberties" seemed in much better form, and so he would have been addressed had not the more democratic House of Representatives refused consent. But Washington himself was not unmindful of the dignity of office, and later in the session, when the Senate rejected a nomination for a petty place, took occasion in sending another name to suggest that in future when the fitness of a nomination seemed doubtful the fact should be made known to him that the Senate

might avail itself of the information which led him to select the man. This brought up the question of official intercourse between the President and the Senate in the matter of nominations and treaties, and a committee was sent to confer with him. Washington having already set the precedent of making nominations to office in writing, the committee recommended that such be the custom, and that when he came to the Senate Chamber to consult and advise with the Senate regarding treaties, he should sit in the chair of the President of the Senate who should preside over that body from a place on the floor.

Scarcely had this been arranged when Washington gave notice that on a certain day he would come to consult concerning a treaty with the southern Indians. At the appointed time he came, accompanied by General Knox, Secretary of War, made a long statement of facts and asked seven questions, all of which were, in time, duly answered.

The Constitution makes no provision for an annual message. It does, indeed, require that the President shall give to Congress information on the state of the Union. But the words are, "from time to time." This general review of the state of the Union it pleased the first President to give at the opening of each session and to impart it in person. As the King opened Parliament with a speech from the throne, so he would open each session with a speech from the Vice-President's desk, and would make his first visit an occasion of no little ceremony. The day and hour having been fixed, Washington, seated in his coach drawn by four horses and accompanied by a train of officials, arrived promptly at the hall where Congress sat. Before his coach went Colonel Humphrey and Major Jackson on horseback. Behind came his chariot with the private secretaries, and Mr. Lewis on horseback, and then in their own coaches the Chief Justice and the Secretaries of War and the Treasury. At the entrance he was met by the doorkeeper of Congress, was escorted to the Senate Chamber, and took his seat beside the Vice-President. The members of Congress having found theirs, he rose, read his message, bowed and withdrew, followed by his clerks and secretaries.

After such visits the House would withdraw to its own chamber and following the good old English custom, would appoint a committee to frame an answer to the President's speech. This reported, debated and adopted, Washington would be duly informed, and on an appointed day the House with its Speaker at its head would march through the streets to the President's house, where the answer was formally presented.

Each session saw a repetition of this ceremony, and ere his term ended, the annual speech, or message, had become an established institution. What were the topics passed in review in these messages? What did he think necessary to the welfare of the little Republic of four million souls? We had as yet no treaty of amity and commerce with Great Britain who shut our vessels from the West Indies, loaded our trade with discriminating duties, and in defiance of the treaty of peace held our forts along the northern frontier from Lake Champlain to Mackinaw. We had no treaty of amity and commerce with Spain who closed the Mississippi River to our trade, and refusing to accept the boundary line described in the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, occupied what are now the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and held the forts at Natchez and Walnut Hills. The currency was in disorder and on the people rested a great floating debt created by the Continental Congress and the States during the long struggle for Independence.

On all of these topics in his annual speeches Washington said nothing. He left Congress to deal with them. The subjects he thought proper to lay before Congress in his reviews of the state of the Union were the importance of a well armed and well disciplined militia, the need of a naturalization act, a national university, a mint, a navy, a military academy, the wisdom of encouraging agriculture and commerce that our country might be less dependent on foreign ships, and a vigorous Indian policy.

The great acts of his first term of office, acts which divided the people and laid the foundation of what he most dreaded, two national political parties, came from Congress without any suggestion from him. They were three in number—the funding and assumption act by which Congress assumed the debts contracted

by the States during the War for Independence and funded in interest bearing stock the paper obligations of the Continental Congress; the Charter of the first Bank of the United States, and the Excise Act. The first he approved without hesitation. Of the lawfulness of the Bank Charter Washington had doubts for, in the course of debate the power of Congress to charter the bank was flatly denied. The powers of Congress, it was held, were of two sorts, those expressly granted by the Constitution and those absolutely necessary to carry the express powers into operation. Power to charter a bank was not expressly granted, and while a bank might be convenient it was not necessary to the exercise of any expressed power and therefore a bank could not be chartered.

Unwilling to trust his own judgment Washington laid the bill before Jefferson and called for an opinion in writing, and when told it was clearly unconstitutional, sent it to the Attorney-General. From him came a like opinion which, with that of Jefferson, was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. The provision of the Constitution that the President "may require the opinion in writing of the principal officers in each of the executive departments" limits it to "any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." The constitutionality of an act of Congress was not a "subject relating to the duties" of the Secretary of State, nor of the Secretary of the Treasury. In asking for their opinion on the act of Congress chartering the bank, the President was asking for their individual, not their official opinions, and was planting the seed from which sprang what we know as the Cabinet, a body of advisers the men who framed the Constitution did not intend him to have. As time passed and questions of policy of a most serious kind came pressing upon him, his secretaries were often called on for advice and were at times assembled for discussion, and the Cabinet by degrees became an established political institution.

Of such advice he stood in small need. Resolute and masterful he was at all times the head of the administration, and in nothing is this more apparent than in the development of his foreign policy. Before he was elected president, while still a private citizen, he had clearly stated the policy of our country in

dealing with European powers to be a strict neutrality and a steady avoidance of their wars and quarrels. "I hope," said he, "the United States of America will be able to keep disengaged from the labyrinth of European politics and wars; and that before long they will, by the adoption of a good national government, have become respectable in the eyes of the world, so that none of the maritime powers, especially none of those who hold possessions in the new world or the West Indies, shall presume to treat them with contempt. It should be the policy of the United States to administer to their wants without being engaged in their quarrels. And it is not in the power of the proudest and most polite people on earth to prevent us from becoming a great, a respectable, and a commercial nation if we shall continue united and faithfully to ourselves." To these principles he was true to the last. It was with them in view that when the bill to afford protection to American manufacturers was laid before him in 1789, he chose to sign it on the Fourth of July, that it might go forth to the world as a second declaration of independence, or declaration that henceforth the United States would be as independent of the old world industrially as it was politically. It was with them in view that, when the French Republic declared war on Great Britain in 1793, he gathered his secretaries, and having listened to their opinions, issued his proclamation of neutrality. The act was a bold one, for there were those among his friends who doubted his authority to make such a declaration. By the Constitution power to declare war was vested in Congress. He should, therefore, it was held, have waited till Congress assembled and referred the question to them, for a proclamation of neutrality was a proclamation that there should be no war, and whether there should, or should not be war, was for Congress to decide.

The proclamation of neutrality made small impression on Great Britain. France having opened her colonial ports to neutral trade, our merchants made haste to engage in it. But Great Britain putting in force the rule of her High Court of Admiralty in 1756, that no neutral should have in time of war a trade it did not have with a belligerent in time of peace, seized our ships and imprisoned their crews. Such a shout of indignation went

up from the people that Congress when it met made preparations to retaliate, and if it did war would surely follow. But Washington did not intend that the country should be drawn into the wars of the old world if he could prevent it, and despatched Chief Justice Jay to London to make a treaty of amity and commerce.

The storm of opposition that famous treaty called forth surpassed anything Washington had ever faced. At Savannah Jay was hanged and then burned in effigy. At Charleston copies of the treaty were burned by the hangman. At New York Hamilton was stoned for defending the treaty before a public gathering. At Philadelphia copies of the treaty were burned before the doors of the British Minister and the Consul. During a month resolutions, remonstrances and addresses came pouring in upon Washington denouncing the treaty and calling on him not to ratify. They came from Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Petersburg, from every seaport along the coast and from a score of inland towns and villages. Innumerable writers to the newspapers heaped on him insult and malignant abuse, scores of pamphleteers attacked him, State legislatures passed resolutions condemning the treaty, and Congress when it met went out of its way to affront him. In the House in December an attempt was made to stop the usual procession with the answer to his annual speech. On the twenty-second of February the House refused to adjourn for a half hour, as had been the custom, that the members might congratulate him on the return of his natal day.

It was now the year 1796, and in that year for the third time in our history electors of a President were to be chosen. That they should chose Washington was, despite the abuse heaped on him, undoubtedly the wish of the great mass of his countrymen. To this he would not assent, and on the 17th of September published in a Philadelphia newspaper his Farewell Address to his fellow countrymen.

“The acceptance and continuance hitherto in the office,” said he, “to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination

to a deference to what appeared to be your desire.

“The strength of my inclination to retire previous to the last election had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you, but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations impelled me to abandon the idea. I rejoice that the state of your concerns no longer render the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty.”

Recalling the blind infatuation of our countrymen for France, he again laid down the wise rule that

“The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, to have with them as little political connections as possible.

“Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Our detached and distant situation invites us to pursue a different course. Why forgo the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand on foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?”

At the end of his last annual speech to Congress Washington again alluded to his retirement from office. To this the House in its answer said:

“The spectacle of a free and enlightened nation offering, by its representatives, the tribute of unfeigned approbation to its first citizen, however novel and interesting it may be, derives all its lustre from the transcendent merit of which it is the voluntary testimony.

“May you long enjoy that liberty which is so dear to you, and to which your name will ever be so dear. For your country's sake, for the sake of republican

liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors and thus after being the ornament and safeguard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants.”

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the "Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution," a Corporation organized under the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874.

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