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ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

Pennsylvania Society
of
Sons of the Revolution

1905-1906



PHILADELPHIA

1906



FLAG OF
COL. JOHN PROCTOR'S INDEPENDENT BATTALION,
WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNA.

EDITED BY
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, Secretary,

AND
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

JULY 4, 1906

4238

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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.

1905-1908.

General President,

HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL, LL.D.,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Vice-President,

GARRETT DORSETT WALL VROOM, LL.D.,
Of the New Jersey Society.

Second General Vice-President,

WILSON GODFREY HARVEY,
Of the South Carolina Society

General Secretary,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
Of the New York Society.

Assistant General Secretary,

WILLIAM HALL HARRIS,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Treasurer,

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,
Of the Pennsylvania Society.

Assistant General Treasurer,

HENRY CADLE,
Of the Missouri Society.

General Registrar,

WALTER GILMAN PAGE,
Of the Massachusetts Society.

General Historian,

HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS,
Of the California Society.

General Chaplain,

REV. THOMAS EDWARD GREEN, D.D.,
Of the Iowa Society.

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-RAWLE.

*WILLIAM WAYNE.

Board of Managers,

1906-1907.

Chairman,

CHARLES HENRY JONES,
Philadelphia.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Lock Box 713, Philadelphia.
Residence, 251 West Harvey Street, Germantown, Pa.

Officers.

President,

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First Vice-President,

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

Second Vice-President,

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.

Secretary,

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Treasurer,

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar,

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Historian,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

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SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT.
RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.,
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society,

1906-1907.

Delegates.

HON. JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, LL.D.
WILLIAM HEMPHILL BELL, M.D., U.S.N.
COL. OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSELL.
COL. HENRY TAYLOR DECHERT.
EDGAR MOORE GREEN, M.D.
EDWARD HAZLEHURST.
COL. CHARLES HEATH HEYL, U.S.A.
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CHARLES HENRY JONES.
LOUIS CHILDS MADEIRA.
FREDERICK PRIME, PH.D.
PAY DIRECTOR ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, U.S.N.
BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE, U.S.A.
ADAM ARBUCKLE STULL.

Alternates

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THEODORE MINIS ETTING.
FRANK BROOKE EVANS.
OLIVER HOPKINSON, M.D.
OLIVER HOUGH.
HENRY THOMAS KENT.
JOHN LLOYD.
GEORGE EGBERT MAPES.
CHARLES MARSHALL.
ROBERT COLES ROBINSON.
CAPT. FRANK EARLE SCHERMERHORN.
ABRAHAM LEWIS SMITH.
CHARLES WURTS SPARHAWK.
ERNEST LEIGH TUSTIN.

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Ex-Officio Members of All Committees.

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CHARLES HENRY JONES, Chairman Board of Managers.

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JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.

On Equestrian Statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne.

—————, Chairman.
RICHARD DE CHARMS BARCLAY.
ROBERT KELSO CASSATT.
JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE, LL.D.
RUSSELL DUANE.
GEORGE HOWARD EARLE.
HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES.
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
EDWARD MORTON McILVAIN.
HORACE MAGEE.
CALEB JONES MILNE.
ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS.
S. DAVIS PAGE.
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
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CURWEN STODDART.
HENRY WHELEN, JR.
GEORGE WOODWARD, M.D.
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, Secretary.

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CAPTAIN EDWARD CARPENTER, U.S.A.
GEORGE HOWARD CLIFF.
WILLIAM PIPER DE ARMIT.
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JOSEPH FORNANCE.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES FORNEY, U.S.M.C.

PERSIFOR FRAZER, D. ÈS-SC.-NAT.
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 WILLIAM FRANKLIN POTTER.
 WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL.
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 BENJAMIN PASCHALL HOWELL.
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 WILLIAM THOMAS ROBINSON.
 ALEXANDER HOLLEY RUDD.
 REV. JOHN DAVIS SKILTON.
 FRANCIS CHURCHILL WILLIAMS.

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 HENRY KUHLL DILLARD.
 MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN PETER SHINDLE GOBIN, LL.D.
 COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
 GEORGE WASHINGTON KENDRICK, JR.
 GEORGE FERDINAND KLOCK.
 ROBERT HODKINSON LANING.
 SAMUEL WHITEHILL LATTA, M.D.
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WALTER LITTELL MATTHEWS.
SAMUEL WILSON MURRAY.
EDWARD LANG PERKINS.
SAMUEL REA.
HON. JOHN RUE READ.
CHARLES FOX ROCKWELL.
PERSIFOR FRAZER SMITH.
HON ARCHIBALD LOUDON SNOWDEN, LL.D.
HON. CHARLES WARREN STONE.
CORNELIUS NOLEN WEYGANDT.

On Flags and Banners of the Revolution.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAIRD, U. S. A.
EDMUND HAYES BELL.
LIEUTENANT SYLVESTER BONNAFFON, U. S. A.
HERBERT HART BOYD.
COLONEL CHARLES MAXWELL CLEMENT.
JAMES HARWOOD CLOSSON, M.D.
CHARLES EDMUND DANA.
THOMAS DARLING.
BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES BOWMAN DOUGHERTY.
MORRIS WICKERSHAM GOWEN.
ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER HAYES, M.D.
T. MILNOR MORRIS.
JOSEPH PRATT MUMFORD.
DANIEL WUNDERLICH NEAD, M.D.
HON. RICHARD RANDOLPH NEILL.
EDWARD ALEXANDER STOCKTON.
ABEL LUKENS STOUT.
JAMES DALE WILSON.

On Lectures.

HON. WILLIAM POTTER, Chairman.
HENRY HESTON BELKNAP.
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JOHN EDGAR BURNETT BUCKENHAM.
FRANK RIED DIFFENDERFER, LIT.D.
WILLIAM RUSH DUNTON, M.D.
CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.
HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM.
JAMES MONROE HODGE.
FRANCIS MARTIN HUTCHINSON.

FREDERICK CHARLES JOHNSON, M.D.
L. OSCAR KUHN, L.H.D.
SAMUEL MARSHALL.
LOUIS PLUMER POSEY, M.D.
REV. M. REED MINNICH.
JOHN FARR SIMONS.
REV. SUMMERFIELD EMORY SNIVELY, M.D.
WILLIAM STEWART WALLACE.
REV. DAVID JEWETT WALLER, PH.D., D.D.

On Annual Church Service.

CHARLES POMEROY SHERMAN, Chairman.
THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A., Chaplain.

On Celebration of Evacuation Day.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

On Color Guard.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

Color Guard.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897.

ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR., Captain.

JOHN MORGAN ASH, JR.

EDGAR WRIGHT BAIRD.

MATTHEW BAIRD, JR.

PAUL HENRY BARNES, JR.

DAVID KNICKERBACKER BOYD.

LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD.

JAMES HOPKINS CARPENTER.

GUSTAVUS WYNNE COOK.

JAMES DE WAELE COOKMAN.

SAMUEL BABCOCK CROWELL.

HENRY LINDLEY CROWTHER.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS.

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.

WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE GILPIN.

SAMUEL MCCLINTOCK HAMILL, M.D.

ALBERT HILL.

HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES.

WILLIAM LEVERETT.

JACOB GILES MORRIS.

JONATHAN CILLEY NEFF.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.

RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM.

FRANK MILLER RITER.

ROBERTS COLES ROBINSON.

FRANK EARLE SCHERMERHORN.

LEAROYD SILVESTER.

ROBERT HOBART SMITH.

JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.

OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON.



FLAG OF THE FLOATING BATTERIES.

Officers and Managers

OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION,
April 3, 1888.

Chairmen of the Board of Managers.

Elected.		Retired.
1888.	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	1901
1901.	CHARLES HENRY JONES.	—

Officers.

Presidents.

1888.	*WILLIAM WAYNE.	1901
1901.	RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.	—

Vice-President.

1888.	RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.	1894
-------	----------------------------	------

First Vice-Presidents.

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

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.	MAJ.-GEN. JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.	—

Secretaries.

1888.	GEORGE HORACE BURGIN, M.D.	1892
1892.	DAVID LEWIS, JR.	1892
1892.	ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.	—

Treasurers.

1888.	*ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.	1892
1892.	SAMUEL EMLÉN MEIGS.	1893
1893.	CHARLES HENRY JONES.	—

Registrars.

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.	—

Historian.

Elected.

1890. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Retired.

—

Chaplain.

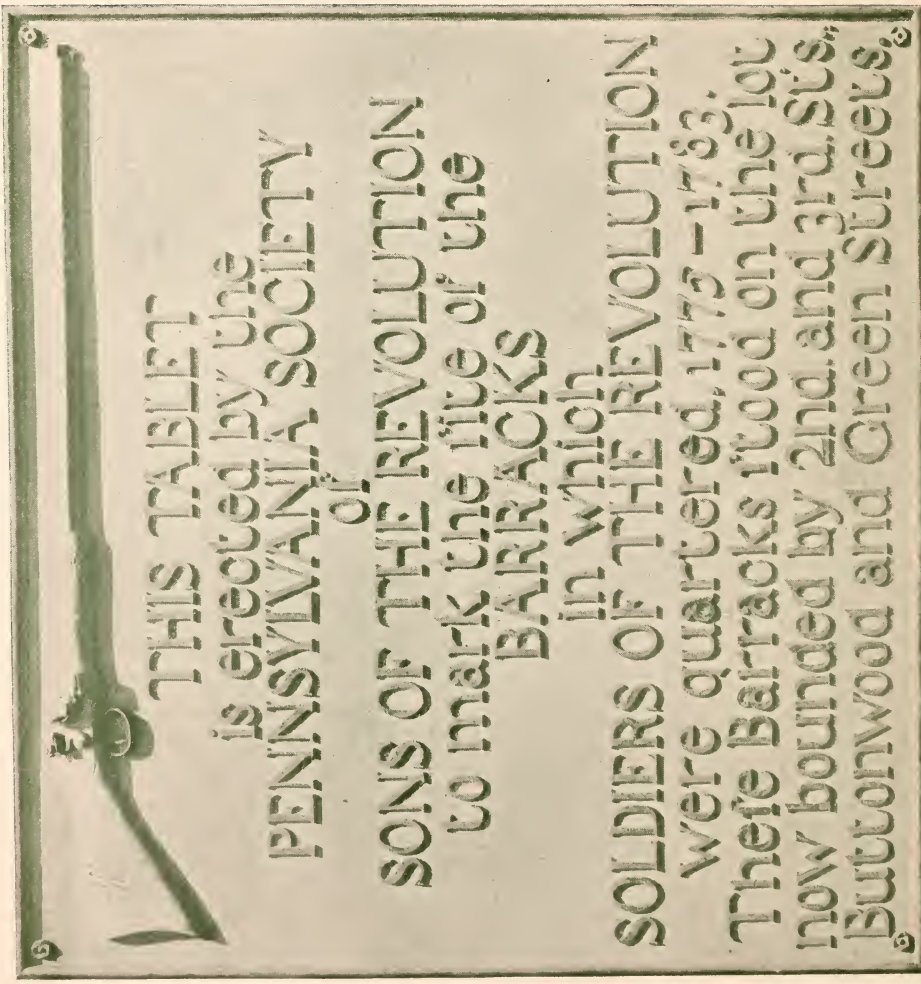
1890. THE REVEREND GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A.

—

Managers.

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.	—
1894.	*ISAAC CRAIG.	1899
1896.	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1899
1897.	HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.	1897
1897.	FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.	—
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.	—
1900.	PARK PAINTER.	1901
1901.	HON. WILLIAM POTTER.	—
1901.	*WILLIAM WAYNE.	1901
1901.	SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT.	—
1901.	RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.	—
1904.	STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.	—
1906.	EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.	—

Proceedings
of the
Eighteenth Annual Meeting
April 3d, 1906



THIS TABLET
is erected by the
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

of
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
to mark the site of the
BARRACKS

in which
SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION
were quartered, 1773-1783.
These Barracks stood on the lot
now bounded by 2nd and 3rd Sts.,
Buttonwood and Green Streets.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
April 3, 1906.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution was held in the new Assembly Room of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, about one hundred and seventy-five members being present.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by the President, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader.

On a motion, which was duly seconded, Major-General John Peter Shindel Gobin, LL.D., was elected Chairman of the meeting.

On motion of Captain Frank Earle Schermerhorn, Mr. William Darlington Evans was elected Assistant Secretary of the meeting.

The first order of business being "Prayer by the Chaplain," the Reverend George Woolsey Hodge, M.A., Chaplain of the Society, said prayers.

The next order of business, "Reading of the minutes of the last meeting," was, on motion of Mr. William Darlington Evans, dispensed with, and the same were approved as printed in the last Annual Proceedings.

The business next in order being the "Reports of officers and committees," Colonel J. Granville Leach read the following report of the Board of Managers:

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1906.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Gentlemen: Your Board of Managers respectfully submits its report for the eighteenth year ending April 3, 1906. During

the past year the Board has held nine stated meetings and one adjourned meeting.

In accordance with the announcement issued to our members, the triennial meeting of the General Society of Sons of the Revolution and the accompanying exercises were held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of April, 1905. There was a fair representation from this Society at the various exercises, consisting of the business meeting, held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol at Annapolis, Md., in the historic room where General George Washington, on January 23, 1783, resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army at the close of the Revolutionary War. Following the business meeting, the members and guests were received by Governor and Mrs. Warfield at the Executive Mansion, after which a luncheon was served at Carvel Hall. In the afternoon a special drill and dress parade by the cadet corps of the United States Naval Academy was tendered the Society through the courtesy of Captain Brownson, Superintendent of the Academy. On the following day a pilgrimage was made to the home of Washington at Mt. Vernon, and on the return trip historic Alexandria, Va., was visited, where were seen many interesting landmarks and relics of the colonial and revolutionary periods, including the masonic lodge of which Washington was a member. The banquet was held in the evening at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., when prominent speakers addressed the assemblage. A full printed report of these proceedings, together with a history of the Society of Sons of the Revolution from its founding in 1876, will be mailed to our members it is hoped within the present year. It may be interesting, however, to know that thirty-two State Societies were present at the General Society Meeting, representing a membership of 6,020. The amendment to the constitution proposed at the meeting held at Denver, Col., in 1899, with reference to representation in the General Society was announced as having been adopted, and hereafter representation in the General Society will be according to the membership of the several State Societies instead of an equal number of delegates from each State, as heretofore.

The General Historian, in his report, paid a compliment to

this Society when he said, "The emulation between the States for excellence in their publications has given to us works of great historical value and genuine usefulness. In the list Pennsylvania stands first and foremost in the lead. For profuse illustration, minute biographies of ancestors and narration of memorable events the twenty-five volumes issued by the Pennsylvania Society surpasses the publications of any other voluntary organization throughout the United States during the same period that have been brought to my attention."

In the election of general officers, one change only was made, that of Second Vice-President General, Major Wilson Godfrey Harvey, of South Carolina, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death two years ago of the Hon. Pope Barrow, of Georgia.

As was printed in a foot-note in the Annual Proceedings of last year, the tablet on the west gable of Independence Hall was placed in position on April 24th, and that on the Northern Liberties School House, at Third and Green Streets, Philadelphia, on April 28, 1905.

It is expected that the stone to mark the location of General Sullivan's bridge across the Schuylkill River at Valley Forge will be in place in the early spring.

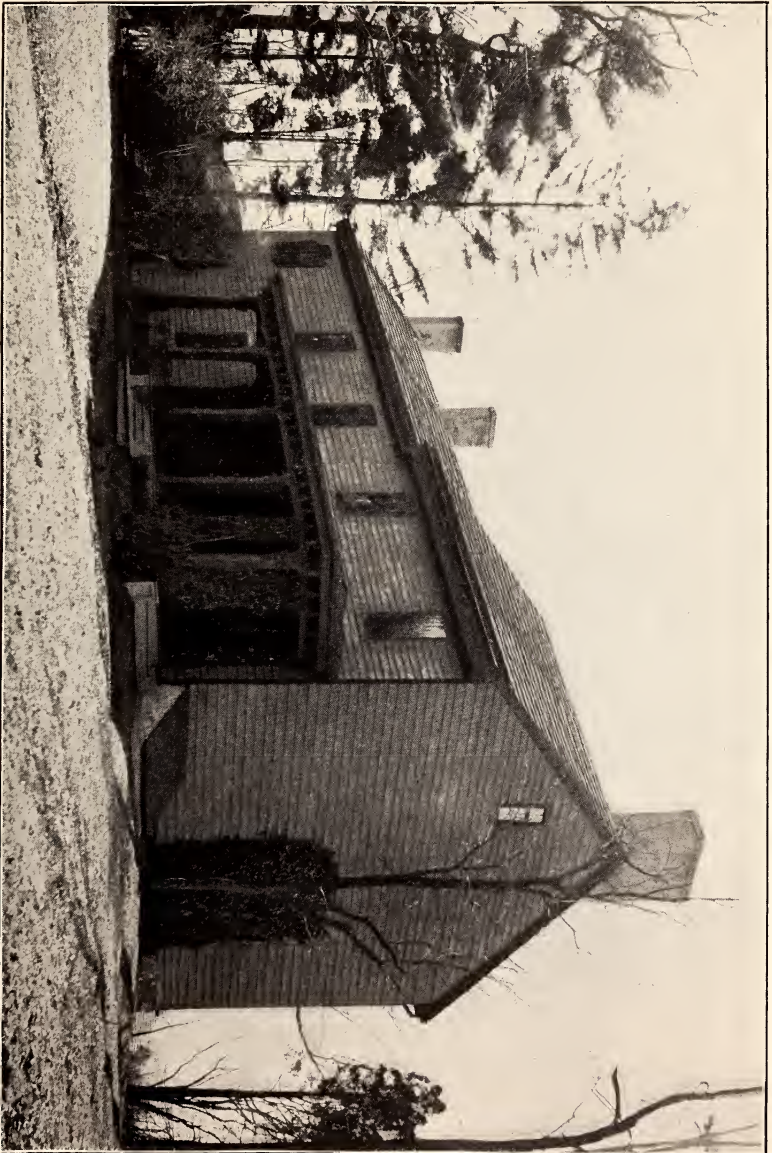
In accordance with our custom to celebrate annually the anniversary of the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British and the simultaneous retirement of the American Army from its winter entrenchments at Valley Forge, the Society made a pilgrimage on Saturday, June 17, 1905, to Princeton, N. J., where, upon a previous occasion (1896) it celebrated this event. To the patriotic student of the battles of the Revolutionary War there are no more interesting spots in the whole scene of conflict than the fields of Trenton and Princeton, for upon these were achieved the first victories after such a long series of defeats that new life and hope sprung up in the breasts of the self-sacrificing, gallant men who were struggling for their liberties and to the results of which may almost be ascribed the final triumph of that band of heroes. At Princeton in 1783 Congress met in historic Nassau Hall, and in this, the original college building, Washington publicly received the thanks of Congress and from it there issued the proclamation

of peace with Great Britain. The country surrounding Princeton, charming in its rural nature, and the University and interesting old town, celebrated for its handsome residences and beautiful shaded avenues, attracted a larger number to this celebration than upon any previous similar occasion, there being two hundred twenty-four absolute subscriptions recorded, exclusive of invited guests. Through the courtesy of the Hon. Bayard Henry, of Germantown, Pa., a Trustee of Princeton University, the college campus was placed at the disposal of the Society. Upon reaching Princeton, the members marched in procession to old Nassau Hall, escorted by Mr. Henry and Chairman of Arrangements Mr. Cabeen, followed by the Color Guard, carrying the Society collection of flags, and the Spring City Band. Chairs were arranged under the spreading branches of the old trees in front of Nassau Hall, the speakers occupying the steps of that ancient edifice. The Chairman, Mr. Cabeen, opened the meeting by presenting the President of the Society, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader, himself a graduate of Princeton. After prayers by the Chaplain, the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, President Cadwalader introduced the President of Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson, LL.D., who welcomed the members to Princeton and old Nassau.

Dr. Wilson was followed by Mr. Francis Bazley Lee, of Trenton, N. J., in an address describing the conditions leading up to the battle of Princeton, its results and lessons. After a concert by the band, luncheon was served in the beautiful and capacious gymnasium. In the afternoon historic places in the vicinity were visited, among others the house wherein General Hugh Mercer expired from wounds received in the battle, the local cemetery where lie many illustrious dead, the home of Ex-President Cleveland, the Stocktons, and other well-known families.

This visit to Princeton will long be remembered, and its success is chiefly due to the admirable arrangements made by Mr. Cabeen, the Hon. Bayard Henry and the following committee, consisting of members of the Society:

	Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Chairman.
Richard McCall Cadwalader,	James Darrach, M.D.,
Charles Henry Jones,	Ethan Allen Weaver,



House on the Battle-Ground at Princeton, N. J.
wherein Gen. Hugh Mercer died
from Wounds Received in the Engagement of January 3, 1777.

Edwin Jaquett Sellers,	Alexander Purves Gest,
Rev. M. Reed Minnich,	Cadwalader Biddle,
Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr.,	Oliver Christian Bosbyshell,
Henry Lindley Crowther,	Frank Engle Patterson Abercrombie,
Charles Gibbons Davis,	William Chamberlin Armstrong,
Antoine Bournonville,	M.D.,
Ulric Dahlgren,	Thomas Henry Atherton,
Thomas Tillinghast Duffield,	John Farr Simons,
Horace Freytag Oberteuffer,	Edward Howell Wilson,
George Wharton Pepper,	Robert Heberton,
Lieut. Col. Charles Judson Crane,	Walter Bell Scaife,
U.S.A.,	Robert Kelso Cassatt,
Joseph Pratt Mumford,	Samuel Frederic Houston,
Lincoln Godfrey,	Earl Bill Putnam,
Charles Hodge,	Edgar Conway Felton,
Joseph Spencer Kennard, Jr., Ph.D.,	Edward Alexander Stockton,
William Alden James,	Addison Murray Imbrie,
Levi Lingo Rue,	J. Dale Wilson,
Brig.-Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C.,	John Henry Livingston,
William Caspar Stoeber,	William Read Fisher.

In considering a place for the next mid-summer historical pilgrimage, favorable consideration has been given the suggestion made by the Chairman of these annual meetings for a trip by boat to the forts on the Delaware and the fields of conflict at Billingsport and Red Bank, N. J., in the autumn of 1777. A trip was made to these places in the summer of 1894, and was greatly enjoyed by those present. In view of our having visited all of the important historic places in the vicinity of Philadelphia, it becomes necessary to repeat our trips to spots already visited.

To illustrate the value placed by historical writers on the papers which have been read before this Society at these annual gatherings, it is proper to note that the editor of the Magazine of American History has asked permission to reprint in his publication the addresses of the late Dr. Frederick D. Stone on the "Battle of Brandywine" and of Mr. Charles Henry Jones on the "Camp on the Neshaminy."

The Seventeenth Church Service of the Society was held at St. Peter's P. E. Church, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Sunday afternoon, December 17, 1905, and was in charge of the following Committee of Arrangements:

Horace Magee, Chairman.

Rear Admiral William George Buehler, U.S.N.,	Francis Rawle,
Calvin Mason Smyth,	A. Loudon Snowden, LL.D.,
R. Francis Wood,	Charles Warren Stone,
John Sergeant Gerhard,	Oliver Hopkinson, Jr., M.D.,
Thomas Calwalader,	John Price Wetherill,
William Macpherson Hornor,	William Arthur Lathrop,
Meredith Hanna,	Patterson Du Bois,
Horace Hoffman Lee,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph Granville Leach,	Charles Maxwell Clement,
Thomas McKean,	Col. John Andrew Wilcox, U.S.A.,
J. Lee Patton,	Donald Cameron Haldeman,
William Maclay Hall, Jr.,	Elihu Read Roberts,
Charles Marshall,	Herbert Russell Laird,
Robert Mitchell,	Stedman Bent,
Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Jr.,	John Heman Converse, LL.D.,
Thomas Leaming,	Captain Frank Ross McCoy, U.S.A.,
Archibald Roger Montgomery,	George Sanderson,
Isaac Starr, Jr.,	Arthur Wallace Knox,
Louis Childs Madeira, Jr.,	Earl Bill Putnam,
George Woodward, M.D.,	Alonzo Thurston Searle,
Edwin Atlee Barber, Ph.D.,	John William Loder, M.D.,
John Hooker Packard, M.D.,	George Ferdinand Klock,
George Cuthbert Gillespie,	Frederic Augustus Rauch Baldwin,
Charles Henry Jones, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	Ethan Allen Weaver, <i>ex-officio</i> .

The Society this year eliminated the feature of marching in procession to the church from some designated point, and the members accordingly assembled in the church, where seats were set apart for them. Invitations were extended to the Mayor and other city officials, to the officers of the United States Army and Navy on duty in Philadelphia and to the officers and managers of the following kindred societies:

State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States,
Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Commandery, Naval Order of the United States.

Pennsylvania Society, War of 1812.

Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.

The Colonial Dames of America, Philadelphia, Chapter II.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Site and Relic Society of Germantown, Pa.

The service was in charge of the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, M.A., Chaplain of the Society. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Edward Green, D.D., General Chaplain of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, who was selected for this purpose a year ago, but who was unavoidably detained. He chose as his text Deuteronomy, eighth chapter, second verse: "And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee, and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldest keep his commandments, or no." The sermon was a most excellent one, and will be printed in the Annual Proceedings for this year. Besides the Chaplain and Dr. Green, the following clergymen, also members of this Society, participated in the church service: Right Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Bishop Coadjutor of Pennsylvania, Rev. William Henry Burbank, Rev. Lucien Moore Robinson, Rev. William Filler Lutz and Rev. John Davis Skilton.

The music was rendered by the vested choir of St. Peter's Church under the direction of Mr. Ernest Felix Potter, organist and choirmaster of St. Peter's Church.

The subject of holding this annual service elsewhere than in the two historic churches wherein it has been held since its inauguration has been brought to the attention of the Board of Managers. It will be recalled that the only reason for holding this annual service alternately in Christ Church and St. Peter's Church has been because of their being the only church buildings remaining in Philadelphia whose history is closely identified with that of the Revolution. It is in these church buildings that Washington and many of the officers of the American Army worshipped during the Revolutionary period, and whilst other denominations may have had the presence of such officers, there is to-day no

edifice standing, other than the two above mentioned, in which those patriots attended. Still, the Board thinks that it would be desirable that, alternating with the two churches in which the services have been held, the services hereafter be also held in churches of other denominations.

On January 17, 1906, the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the Revolution celebrated the bi-centennial of Benjamin Franklin's birth by a banquet at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, Mass., at which this Society was represented, through invitation, by the President, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader, and Hon. Hampton Lawrence Carson, LL.D., Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the latter responding to the toast, "Benjamin Franklin."

The movement which was inaugurated a year ago to celebrate annually the birthday of Washington by a reception to the members of the Society and their guests, having been so successfully carried out, it was repeated this year with even greater promise of its becoming a permanent celebration. The arrangements were in charge of the President of the Society, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader; the Chairman of the Board of Managers, Mr. Charles Henry Jones, and the Secretary, Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver, who, with other members of the Board and a number of ladies, assisted in making the event a pleasurable and memorable one. The reception, informal in its character, was held in the Clover Room of the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, and brought together many members of the Society and their friends, numbering three hundred and sixty-one; among these were the Governor of the Commonwealth and Mrs. Pennypacker, officers of the Army and Navy and a number of distinguished people of Philadelphia and throughout the State. The Society had as its guests upon this occasion the officers of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America, Colonial Dames of America, Philadelphia Chapter II, Philadelphia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and the Pennsylvania Society of Daughters of the Revolution.

The Wayne Statue Fund continues to grow, but unfortunately not with the vigor which the Committee would like to have it. The fund, which at the last meeting was reported as

being \$8,514.81, is at this time \$9,004.88, showing an increase during the year of \$490.07. During the past year a subscription to this fund was received from Mr. Dolph Bennett Atherton.

Of the sixty-six copies of the special wide margin edition of Dr. Stille's "Life of General Wayne" which were donated to the Wayne Fund several years ago by Mrs. George Mecum Conarroe, forty-seven copies have been sold, seventeen of these during the past year, leaving a balance of nineteen copies on hand. It is hoped that these will be disposed of in the near future, and until this supply is exhausted copies can be obtained from the Secretary at five dollars each.

The Board of Managers announce with deep regret the death of one who, though not a member of this Society, was deeply interested in its objects, Mr. Joseph Eddy Gillingham, a prominent citizen of the community adjacent to Philadelphia, who died at his home near Villa Nova, on November 7, 1905, aged 75 years. Our monument at Gulph Mills, which was presented to this Society by Mr. Gillingham in 1893, testifies to his interest in historical matters and in the object of this Society.

The treasury of the Society, notwithstanding the unusual calls upon it to meet the expenses of the general Society meeting, luncheon upon the occasion of the annual meeting and the Washington Birthday celebration, is in a healthful condition, and shows at this time, aside from the unexpended balance of \$388.66 on hand, an increase in the Permanent Fund from \$15,772.34, reported last year, to \$16,102.34 on this date, an increase during the year of \$330.

During the year the Society has received by gift a number of interesting historical relics and publications, as follows:

(1) From Mr. Oliver Hough, a member of this Society, two original flags carried in the Revolutionary War by regiments of the New York Continental Line. These flags, which are in good condition, will be suitably framed and deposited with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, subject to our removal at any time.

(2) From Mr. John M. Hartman, of Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, a photograph of the building at the Yellow Springs, Chester County, Pa., used as a Continental Hospital during the Revolu-

tionary War, framed from original timber taken from the building.

(3) From Mr. John Hope Sloan, a member of this Society, a work in two volumes, entitled "The American Revolution," printed in scriptural language in 1793 and 1794, in Philadelphia. These volumes were the property of Mr. Sloan's grandfather, John Sloan, who was a soldier in the Revolution.

(4) From Rev. M. Reed Minnich, a member of this Society, a copy of his publication, entitled "A Memoir of the First Treasurer of the United States (Michael Hillegas), with chronological data."

(5) From Rev. M. Reed Minnich, a copy of his monograph, entitled "Bachman, Audubon's co-laborer."

(6) From Willoughby Henry Reed, M.D., a member of this Society, a work compiled by him, entitled "Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Reed—proceedings at the dedication of a monument erected to his memory."

(7) From Barr Ferree, Secretary of the "Pennsylvania Society of New York," its year book for 1905.

(8) From the Historical Society of North Carolina, "Diary of a Geographical Tour made by Dr. Elisha Mitchell—1827-1828."

(9) From Captain William Baird, U. S. A., a member of this Society, a photograph of his father, the late Brigadier-General Absalom Baird, U. S. A., also one of our members recently deceased, a sketch of whom appears in this report.

In addition to these, the Society has received contributions in books, etc., from the various State societies of Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames of America, New England Society of Pennsylvania and the Library of Congress and from Mr. William Augustus Patton and Mr. J. Nelson Purviance; and, by purchase, "Valley Forge—a Chronicle of American Heroism," "Washington at Germantown," and a copy of E. L. Henry's engraving of the "Battle of Germantown."

During the year the Board has granted fifty-five requests for application forms for membership in the Society, an increase of two over the number granted during the preceding year; has approved and filed five supplemental claims from members, and

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IS ERECTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
OF
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AS A MEMORIAL TO THE SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS
OF THE REVOLUTION
WHO SUFFERED IN THIS BUILDING AS PRISONERS OF WAR
DURING THE OCCUPATION OF PHILADELPHIA
BY THE BRITISH ARMY, 1777—1778.
AND ALSO TO COMMEMORATE
THE EVACUATION OF THE CITY BY THAT ARMY
IVNE 19, 1778.

TABLET ERECTED ON INDEPENDENCE HALL 1905.

has admitted into membership thirty-two applicants, one of these by transfer from the New York State Society, being a decrease of eleven as compared with the number admitted during the previous year, and as follows:

- ASHBY, BERNARD, November 14, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Captain John Ashby (1740-1815), Culpeper County, Virginia Militia.
- ATHERTON, DOLPH BENNETT, March 13, 1906.
Scranton, Penna.
Great-great-grandson of Private Jonathan Atherton (1748-1813), Colonel Josiah Whitney's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, 1777.
- BAIRD, OLIVER HOPKINSON, June 13, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791); member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey, 1776-1777; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for Pennsylvania, July 16, 1779.
- CLARK, CHARLES EDWIN, May 9, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Seth Thayer (1725-1803), Third Regiment, Worcester County, Massachusetts Militia.
- CLARKSON, GERARDUS. April 11, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson (1737-1790), Surgeon Floating Battery; Surgeon for the Pennsylvania Board of War, 1776-1777.
- COXE, HERMAN WELLS, October 10, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Private Herman Umstead (1726-1806), Fifth Battalion, Berks County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1777, and Fifth Battalion, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1781.
- CRAIG, NEVILLE B., December 12, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Major Isaac Craig (1741-1826); Lieutenant of Marines, 1775; Captain of Marines, Ship "Andrea Doria," Continental Navy, 1776; Captain, Pennsylvania State Regi-

ment of Artillery, Continental Army, Colonel Thomas Proctor, March 3, 1777; promoted First Major to rank from October 7, 1781; served to June 17, 1783; at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, where he was severely wounded; Valley Forge, and Monmouth; member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

- CRANE, EDWARD ANDREW, June 13, 1905.
Germantown, Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Brigadier-General George Godfrey (1720-1793), Bristol County, Massachusetts Militia.
- DONALDSON, WALTER LANDELL, October 10, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Captain George Nice (1739-1812), Second Company, Second Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, 1780.
- EVANS, FRANK BROOKE, JR., February 13, 1906.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Captain John Brooke (1740-1813), Sixth Battalion, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania Militia.
- EVANS, HERBERT SPENCER, June 13, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Private John Fifield (1762-1843), Third Regiment of Artillery, Massachusetts Continental Line.
- EVANS, WILSON LAY, June 13, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Private John Fifield (1762-1843), Third Regiment of Artillery, Massachusetts Continental Line.
- FOTTERALL, STEPHEN BLAKELEY, June 13, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Captain Andrew Summers (1743-1806), General John Cadwalader's Philadelphia Militia; at Trenton, Princeton, Germantown and Valley Forge.
- HEITSHU, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, December 12, 1905.
Lancaster, Penna.
Great-great-great-grandson of Colonel Robert Smith (1720-1803); Delegate to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1776; Captain, First Battalion, Chester County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1776; appointed by Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania to construct the defenses at Billingsport, on the Delaware River, 1776-1777; Lieutenant of Chester County, Penna., with rank of Colonel, March 12, 1777.

- HILL, WALTER LIDDELL, June 13, 1905.
Scranton, Penna.
Great-great-grandson of Captain Jacob Reeder (1743-1798), Fourth
Dragoons, Continental Army.
- HOPPER, HARRY SAMUEL, November 14, 1905.
Narberth, Penna.
Great-grandson of Quartermaster Henry Vanderslice (1726-1797),
Pennsylvania Troops, 1781.
- JOHNSON, JAMES CURTIS, December 12, 1905.
Reading, Penna.
Great-grandson of Captain Christopher Johnson (1749-1837), Sec-
ond Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia.
- KEIM, GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, March 13, 1906.
Edgewater Park, N. J.
Great-great-grandson of Captain John Keim (1749-1819) Berks
County, Pennsylvania Militia.
- KEMMERER, ALBERT HOWARD, March 13, 1906.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Private George Kemmerer (1752-1838), First
Battalion, Northampton County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1781.
- KINNEY, CHARLES CLINTON, May 9, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Private Stephen Kinney (1762-1848), New
London, Connecticut Militia.
- KNEASS, CARL MAGEE, June 13, 1905.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-great-grandson of John Hart (1711-1780); 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 Committee to Sign Continental
Currency.
- KNIGHT, HARRY SCHOCH, March 13, 1906.
Sunbury, Penna.
Grandson of Drummer Richard Knight (1767-1849), Fifth Bat-
talion, Pennsylvania Continental Line.

- MATTHEWS, WILLARD, May 9, 1905.
 Scranton, Penna.
 Great-great-grandson of Private Thomas Price (1750-1827), New Jersey Continental Line.
- PEQUIGNOT, JAMES LEDDY, April 11, 1905.
 Philadelphia.
 Great-great-grandson of Private John Hesser (1761-1837), Sixth Battalion, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania Militia.
- PERRIN, HOWARD WINTERS, December 12, 1905.
 Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
 Great-great-grandson of Private John Forgeron (1755-1843), Colonel Hay's Regiment of Orange County, New York Militia; also Private in Colonel Albert Pawlings' Regiment of New Levies, New York Militia.
- SHELDON, ALBERT JAMES, February 13, 1906.
 Philadelphia.
 (By transfer from the Society in the State of New York.)
 Great-great-grandson of Private Dan King (1740-1816), Suffield, Connecticut Militia in the "Lexington Alarm."
- SKILTON, REV. JOHN DAVIS, June 13, 1905.
 Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
 Great-great-grandson of Private Elijah Steele (1758-1830), Connecticut Continental Line.
- SLOAN, JOHN HOPE, April 11, 1905.
 Philadelphia.
 Grandson of Corporal John Sloan (1759-1840), Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line.
- STEINMETZ, CHARLES MAYS, October 10, 1905.
 Reading, Penna.
 Great-great-grandson of Second Lieutenant John Adam Heilman (1745-1827), Second Battalion, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Associators.
- WHEELER, HOMER WEBSTER, May 9, 1905.
 Major, U. S. A.
 Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
 Great-grandson of Corporal Elias Babcock (1756-1839), Massachusetts Continental Line.

WHITNEY, ANDREW JACKSON, JR.,
Altoona, Penna.

October 10, 1905.

Great-grandson of Private Elisha Whitney (1747-1832), Massachusetts Militia.

WOLVERTON, SIMON PETER, JR.,
Sunbury, Penna.

November 14, 1905.

Great-great-grandson of Fife Major John Peter Shindel (1766-1829), Eighth Battalion, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia.

During the past year twenty-two members have died; one has resigned; one was transferred to another State Society; eleven were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of annual dues and one was restored to membership.

The condition of our membership at this time, covering the eighteen years of our existence, is as follows:

Founders, April 3, 1888	15	
Elected to membership since April 3, 1888 (seventeen [17] of these from other State Societies)	1,550	
	<hr/>	1,565
Casualties:		
Number elected who never qualified.....	6	
Number deceased	229	
Number resigned	39	
Number transferred to other State Societies..	19	
Number dropped from the rolls for non-pay- ment of dues	99	
	<hr/>	
Total casualties	392	
Restored to membership	11	
	<hr/>	381
Net membership April 3, 1906.....		1,184
Number of Insignia issued		702
Number of Certificates of Membership issued		290

The Necrological Roll, from reports received during the past year, shows the death of the following honored members:

THOMAS HARRISON MONTGOMERY, Litt.D., died suddenly at his city residence, 1815 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia, April 4, 1905, aged 75 years. Dr. Montgomery was the son of the late Rev. James Montgomery, D.D., fifth in descent from William Montgomerie, who came from Ayrshire, Scotland, and settled in New Jersey in 1702. His mother was Mary Harrison White, a granddaughter of the Right Rev. William White, D.D., the first Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania. His education was received from attendance at Dr. Crawford's famous academy, on Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and later as a pupil under the late Dr. Faries, both well-known teachers in their day. At the age of seventeen he entered the drug house of Charles Ellis & Co., and was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1851. He carried on the business until 1859, when he assisted in the organization of the Enterprise Insurance Company, of which he became Assistant Secretary and afterwards Secretary and eventually Vice-President. In 1872 this company went out of existence by reason of the loss sustained in the Chicago conflagration, and from 1872 to 1879 he resided in New York City as the General Agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In the latter year he returned to Philadelphia to assume a connection with the Insurance Company of North America, of which he was subsequently elected Treasurer, but in 1880 he was elected Vice-President of the American Fire Insurance Company, which he accepted, and to the presidency of which he succeeded in 1882, and which position he occupied at the time of his death. His literary works began with the publication in 1863 of his "Genealogical History of the Family of Montgomery." He also wrote a history of the Insurance Company of North America and an incomplete history of the University of Pennsylvania from its organization to 1770, being obliged by reason of his years and infirmities to discontinue further labor upon that work. His completed volume, however, was issued in 1900—a book of 566 pages. Besides these productions, he contributed articles on history and genealogy in current literature from time to time. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Chester County (Penna.) Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and was since April 14, 1890, a member of this Society. He was a vestryman of Christ Church from 1879 to 1900, and its accounting warden for many years. In 1901 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

EBENEZER WILLIAM GREENOUGH died at his home in Sunbury, Penna., April 4, 1905, aged 53 years. Mr. Greenough was born at Sunbury and was educated in various private schools, entering Prince-

ton University in 1870, graduating with the class of 1874. Returning to Sunbury, he took up the study of law in the office of his father, the late William I. Greenough, and was admitted to practice at the Northumberland County (Penna.) Bar in 1876, but he paid very little attention to his profession by reason of his business interests requiring most of his time. For several years Mr. Greenough resided in Philadelphia, but latterly returned to his early home. He was a man of unusual scholarly attainments, thoroughly educated in the law, and would doubtless have attained a distinction at the bar had he followed his profession. His mind was a treasure house of information on all the foremost topics of the times, and he had rare insight into public affairs. His cordiality of manner endeared him to the hearts of many and made his friendship a thing of value and his death a grievous loss to all.

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FRANCIS BLANCHARD HODGE, D.D., for thirty-three years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., and from 1902 until his death pastor emeritus of the same, died in that city May 13, 1905, aged 67 years. He was born in Trenton, N. J., October 24, 1838, the son of Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge, who was renowned as a teacher and writer on theological subjects, and whose attainments were recognized by the most learned divines of all denominations. His boyhood was spent in Princeton, where his early education was obtained at the famous Edge Hill School. He subsequently entered Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1859, afterwards graduating from the Princeton Theological Seminary at that place. His first charge was at Oxford, Penna., where he remained until 1869, when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church at Wilkes-Barre. In each of these two churches he was preceded by a brother; at Oxford by Rev. Caspar Wistar Hodge, D.D., afterwards a Professor of Theology in Princeton Seminary, and in the church at Wilkes-Barre, Penna., by the Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge, D.D., also a distinguished theologian. Dr. Hodge's pastoral work was successful to an eminent degree. His able ministration, sincere eloquence and exemplary life were the means of making large additions to the church, and once under his spiritual care few cared to leave. Although he was several times tendered pastorates that would perhaps have brought great honor, nothing could tempt him to leave the people he so much loved. Coming from a distinguished family of theologians, he was equipped with a sound academic and theological training. He was well rounded in the characteristics that make a pastor's work most telling, gifted in preaching, a citizen of high ideals, a pastor of discernment and sympathy, a man of heart—all these was he. He could see what was good in other people and other churches and other institutions than those to whom his personal fealty was given. More than that, he loved whatever of good there was in the world and he

loved those who loved the good, hence his broadness of mind, his liberality of judgment, his softened and mellowed method of comparison; his tolerance. Hence, too, came the affection that those of other communions bore him. He was popular with pastors of other denominations, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, and for its tributes were paid to his memory by the spiritual heads of various denominations in the community in which he so long labored and ministered. Dr. Hodge was for a number of years a trustee of Princeton Seminary. He became a member of this Society on March 9, 1891, and was a grandson of Surgeon Hugh Hodge, of the Continental Army; a great-grandson of Richard Bache, Chairman of the Board of War of Pennsylvania, and a great-great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

ABSALOM BAIRD, Brigadier-General, U. S. A., died at Relay, Md., June 14, 1905. He was born in Washington, Penna., August 20, 1824, of Scotch descent. His father was a lawyer of brilliant talents and eminence in Western Pennsylvania; his grandfather, Absalom Baird, was a Surgeon of Artillery Artificers in the Continental Army, and his great-grandfather, John Baird, was killed at the taking of Fort Duquesne. General Baird was graduated at Washington College, Penna., in 1841; he studied law in his native town until July 1, 1845, when he entered the United States Military Academy, was graduated and appointed a brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, July 1, 1849; became Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery April 1, 1850; was promoted First Lieutenant of the same regiment December 24, 1853; was appointed brevet Captain, Assistant Adjutant General May 11, 1861; Captain, Assistant Adjutant General, August 3, 1861; Major and Assistant Inspector General, November 12, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Inspector General, June 13, 1867; Colonel, Inspector General, March 11, 1885; Brigadier General, Inspector General, September 22, 1885; was retired by operation of law August 20, 1888. General Baird received a brevet of Lieutenant Colonel in the regular establishment September 20, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; brevet Colonel November 24, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.; brevet Brigadier-General March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta, Ga.; brevet Major-General March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war; Major-General of volunteers September 1, 1864, for faithful services and distinguished conduct during the Atlanta campaign, and particularly in the battles of Resaca and Jonesboro, and for general good conduct in the command of his division against Savannah. General Keyes, having in 1862 been assigned to the command of a new army corps, aware of Major Baird's marked ability, knowledge of the theory of war and his administrative talent, enhanced by consid-

erable experience in the War Department, applied for him as Chief of Staff. As such he accompanied this General to the peninsula. He took part in the operations before Yorktown, in front of Lee's Mills and in the battle of Williamsburg, and upon his appointment as Brigadier-General he was assigned to duty with General Morgan at Cumberland Gap, upon the urgent application of the latter General. He remained at the Gap, and when General Morgan found it necessary to fall back to the Ohio River, General Baird added much to the masterly manner in which this retreat was conducted. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed to take charge of a division in the Army of Kentucky, and remained in command at Danville during the winter. In 1863 he joined the Army of the Cumberland with his division, which was at once attached to the reserve corps under Major-General Gordon Granger. General Baird was assigned to General Rousseau's Division of Thomas' Corps (First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps) in August, General Rousseau being absent on duty, and remained in command of it until after the battle of Chickamauga. It is to the brilliant part taken by General Baird in that battle that we are indebted in a great measure for the safety of our army and the continued possession of Chattanooga. In the battle of Chickamauga the division under General Baird took a prominent part in the struggle and distinguished itself in the highest degree. For a time his command and that of General Brannon bore the chief brunt of the battle; had General Baird given away at this juncture the whole army would in all probability have been cut off from its base and been destroyed. He proved himself fully equal to the occasion, and was highly complimented in an order from General Rosecrans, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

"CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1863.

"SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS No. 251—(Extract)

" * * * On the return of Major-General Rousseau from an important mission for the benefit of the army, he resumed command of his division. Brig. Gen. A. Baird, being thus relieved from the temporary command of this division, the general commanding tenders to him his thanks for the prudence and ability which he displayed while in command, for the unflinching courage and ability with which he carried his troops into action on the 19th, and maintained his position during the terrific fight of the 20th, in the glorious battle of Chickamauga.

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans,

"(Signed) HENRY M. CUT,

"Lt. and A. A. A. G."

General Baird was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for most distinguished gallantry in action at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, voluntarily leading a detached brigade in an assault upon the enemy's works while serving as Brigadier-General of volunteers, commanding a division. General Baird was a Commander of the Legion of Honor of France, having been permitted by special act of Congress to accept the said decoration; he was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the District of Columbia; the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia; Kit Carson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Washington, D. C.; Society of the Army of the Cumberland and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He was buried at Arlington with military honors, the services being held in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

JOHN WILLIAM SHACKFORD died at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, June 23, 1905, aged 66 years. He was born in Eastport, Me., January 30, 1839. His father participated in the War of 1812, and was engaged in the fight between the "Bower" and the "Enterprise." His mother was Mary Lincoln, of the "Hingham Lincolns," from the same strain as President Lincoln. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the War of the Revolution. When a boy of sixteen Captain Shackford showed a love for the sea, and, whilst his parents made every effort to restrain him, before he was sixteen years of age he shipped as a cabin boy on the clipper ship "Cyclone," from Boston to Calcutta. From that year, 1855, until he joined the White Star Line, in 1871, he passed through all the grades from able-bodied seaman and mate to master or captain of sailing ships and steamers sailing to all known parts on the globe. In 1866, as master of the steamer "Pioneer," he took the first load of American cotton that ever went to a foreign port on a steamer. In 1868 he carried the first load by steamer from Galveston. Being in Liverpool in December, 1871, he resolved to connect himself with the transatlantic mail steamers, and he thereupon accepted an offer as second officer of the S. S. "Oceanic," of the White Star Line. In January, 1872, he volunteered to command the lifeboat that went from the "Oceanic" to save the crew of the wrecked barque "Mountain Eagle." For this he was given a medal by the Liverpool Humane and Shipwreck Society. In 1874 he was offered the command of one of the largest steamers in the White Star fleet if he would swear allegiance to Great Britain. He said he could not conscientiously do so. In the same year he was made Captain of the steamship "Illinois," of the new American line, and remained as such until 1883. During these years he never missed a voyage. About this time the late Jay Gould offered him the command of his yacht "Atalanta," then building. In 1888 Mr. Gould, having put his yacht out of commission, Captain Shackford resigned

this position, although urged by Mr. Gould to remain. He subsequently was offered and accepted a position of Dock Superintendent of the Red Star Line at Jersey City. In 1889 Mr. Gould offered him the General Superintendency of the Pacific Mail Line, but, as the Inman, American and Red Star Lines were about to be consolidated as the International Navigation Company, and it was proposed to make Captain Shackford Marine Superintendent, he declined Mr. Gould's offer to accept the former position, which he held even after the International Mercantile Marine Company was formed and until his death, which came after having been for two years in a hospital by reason of paralysis. Captain Shackford was one of the most interesting figures in marine life in this country. He was not only a great practical navigator, but a clear thinker and an able writer on all matters pertaining to the sea. He contributed many articles to the nautical magazines of this and foreign countries. Besides his membership in this Society, in which he prided himself, he was a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers of the United States, the Field and Marine Club of New York, Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor of New York, the New England Society of Pennsylvania, the Rittenhouse and Clover Clubs, of Philadelphia.

HENRY NORMAN RITTENHOUSE, who was well known to many of our members by reason of his participation in most of our gatherings, died in Philadelphia June 24, 1905, aged 74 years. He was the only child of Henry and Eliza Norman Rittenhouse, and a descendant of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer. He was born December 31, 1831, at the southeast corner of Crown and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, then a residential section of the city. His early youth was spent on the farm, where the opportunities for attending school were limited, but, having a strong desire to learn, and being possessed of an indomitable will, he made opportunities for self-culture. His early employment was with a dry goods firm, but having a desire to become a druggist he entered the employment of one of the most accomplished apothecaries of our city, William Hodgson, Jr., where he learned the drug business. In 1854 he was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. After graduating and until 1862 he was engaged in the retail drug business. The latter year he entered the United States Army as Medical Storekeeper, being commissioned Captain August 13, 1862. He resigned and was honorably discharged February 13, 1864, when he again resumed the drug business, being admitted to the firm of Parrish & Mellor. After two years he entered into a partnership with Mr. Alfred Mellor, under the firm name of Mellor & Rittenhouse, in the manufacture of pharmaceutical extracts and various medicinal preparations. Mr. Rittenhouse retired from business in 1890. Whilst the affairs of business absorbed the time and attention of Mr. Rittenhouse, he found opportunity to devote to **other interests**,

public as well as personal. He was a member of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange for thirty-eight years, twenty-four of which he was a director. He also served as vice-president and president respectively of this body. He was for a time a member of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, serving on various important committees in that board. He was a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and at the time of his death was one of its oldest members. He was a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, having served in the latter body as a member of the Board of Governors of the War Library and Museum. Mr. Rittenhouse became a member of this Society on March 24, 1893, and was rarely absent from its meetings or social functions. He was a man of forcible character, sincere in all his convictions, courageous in the performance of all duty, and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In his death the Society has lost one of its most honored members.

JACOB GILES MORRIS died in Talbot County, Md., June 30, 1905, aged 70 years. He was born at Fountain Green, near Philadelphia, November 5, 1835, a son of the late Caspar Wistar Morris. Until 1867 he resided at his father's homestead, "Magnolia," near Tacony, on the Delaware, when he removed to Maryland, where he resided until his death, leading the life of a country gentleman. He was devoted to all field sports, and as such had given much time in learning the habits of the wild fowl inhabiting the Chesapeake Bay, the results of which he embodied in his contributions to the columns of "Forest and Stream," under the pen name of "Sink-box." His name also appears as author in other publications. His writings were always given high value because of his wide experience. He was a thorough yachtsman and probably one of the best amateur racing sailors of small boats in the country. He was one of the charter members of the Riverton Yacht Club, of Riverton, N. J., and later was Vice-Commodore and Secretary of the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club. He was also a member of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society, and of the Maryland Board of Agriculture, one of the oldest organizations in the State. Mr. Morris had always lived the life of a country gentleman, having few interests outside of his horses, boats, dogs and guns. He was a man of kindly disposition, with a very large circle of warm friends, and his passing away is genuinely regretted, not merely by these, but by the many who knew him from his writings.

HARRISON CHRISTIAN LÜDERS died in Philadelphia July 8, 1905, aged 52 years. Mr. Lüders was born at Hope, Ind., but resided in Philadelphia for over thirty years. For many years he was Secre-

tary of the Phosphor-Bronze Smelting Company, of which he latterly was the President. Mr. Lüders was a member of the Union League, the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania and was favorably known to those who had his personal acquaintance.

HIRAM YOUNG, one of the best known journalists and political writers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, died at York July 13, 1905, aged 76 years. He was born at Sheafferstown, Lebanon County, Penna., May 14, 1830, and at the time of his death was the editor of the York "Dispatch." His ancestors came from the Palatinate in 1729, all of whom took a prominent part in the early affairs of this Commonwealth. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the community in which he resided. At the age of fifteen he went to Lancaster, Penna., where he apprenticed to the saddlers' trade, devoting his leisure hours to studying and reading, thus acquiring a fund of useful information. Having a natural inclination for books, he abandoned his trade and in 1850 became the employee of a bookseller at Lancaster, in the meantime pursuing a course of study in the Lancaster High School, where he excelled as a pupil. His taking a college course was diverted at this period in life by accepting a position in the large publishing house of Uriah Hunt & Sons and later with J. B. Lippincott & Co., in Philadelphia. Having acquired a practical knowledge of this business, he returned to Lancaster and engaged in business for himself, where he attained considerable success. He subsequently became a member of the firm of Murray, Young & Co., book publishers, but in 1860 he removed to York to engage in business for himself. There he opened a book store, which he continued until 1877. During the Presidential campaign of 1860 Mr. Young was a Douglass Democrat, but after the election and at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he became an ardent supporter of President Lincoln's administration, since which time he was an earnest advocate of the policy and principles of the Republican party. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Union League of York, and in 1863 was placed on the Republican State Central Committee. During the fall of that year, when Andrew G. Curtin was re-elected War Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Young, with a number of other patriotic citizens of York, issued the Republican campaign paper called "The Democrat." This was the beginning of his newspaper career, which extended over a period of forty years. On the day of Lincoln's second nomination, Mr. Young, as publisher and editor, issued the first number of the "True Democrat," an ardent Republican paper, earnestly devoted to supporting the progress of the war and the Lincoln administration. This paper wielded a strong and powerful influence in the county of York and throughout a large portion of Pennsylvania in its advocacy and support of the National

Government during the trying period of the war. It was ably edited and well conducted, and soon reached a large circulation. In 1876 he founded the York "Dispatch," which he owned and published to the day of his death. This paper was recognized as the important medium for the circulation of news in Southern Pennsylvania. In 1887 Mr. Young received many favorable comments in the press of the State, urging him for appointment as State Librarian, and in 1892 he was compromise candidate before the Republican State Convention for State Treasurer, but turned his influence to the nominee of that convention. In 1888 he was the Republican nominee for Congress, and, though defeated, he received a flattering vote. From 1892 to 1896, under President Harrison's administration, he was Postmaster of York. Mr. Young devoted much of his time to agricultural subjects, and did yeoman service in advancing the welfare of the farming community. At one time he was a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and was for thirteen years a director of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and at the time of his death was its president and a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College. In 1903 Governor Pennypacker appointed Mr. Young one of the Commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. Besides his membership in this Society, Mr. Young was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Pennsylvania-German Society, the York County Historical Society, the Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, and a director of several financial institutions and business enterprises.

JOSEPH WILSON ANDERSON, M.D., died in the home in which he was born at Ardmore, Penna., September 19, 1905, aged 74 years. Dr. Anderson was graduated at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and was of a family of physicians, his father and two brothers having been engaged in that profession. After the death of his father he succeeded to his practice, and until about fifteen years ago he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, which was quite extensive and which made him well known in the community in which he so long resided. After his retirement he lived a quiet and unassuming life, and his tastes being of a domestic nature he was sincerely devoted to his home. He was for many years a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Bryn Mawr, and was one of the oldest members of Cassia Lodge, No. 273, F. and A. M., of Ardmore, and until a very recent period was a regular attendant upon the meetings of this Society.

SUTHERLAND MALLÉT PREVOST died at his home, 1817 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, September 30, 1905. He was born in Philadelphia October 5, 1845, and came of an old Huguenot family whose records go back for over seven hundred years. His grandfather,

Andrew M. Prevost, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, was a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in the War of 1812, and his father, Charles Mallét Prevost, commanded the well-known "Corn Exchange" Regiment (118th Pennsylvania Infantry) in the late Civil War. His great-grandfather, Paul Henri Mallét Prevost, a banker of Geneva, was a nephew of General Augustine Prevost, distinguished for his defense on the part of the British forces of Savannah, Ga., in the Revolutionary War, and a cousin of Sir George Prevost, son of Augustine, commander of the British forces in Canada and Governor-General of Nova Scotia. Upon the breaking out of the French Revolution Paul Henri Prevost joined the French Army as Commissary General. In 1794 he came to this country and settled at Alexandria, now Frenchtown, Hunterdon County, N. J. Mr. Prevost was graduated at the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia and immediately entered the railroad service as a rodman on the engineer corps engaged in the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. His subsequent services and promotions were as follows: In 1864 and 1865, rodman, Elmira Division, Northern Central Railway; 1865, assistant engineer, Western Pennsylvania Railroad; 1866, assistant engineer on the Susquehanna Division surveys of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; 1867, assistant engineer, Baltimore and Potomac Railroad; 1868, assistant engineer, Wilmington and Reading Railroad; 1868 and 1869, principal assistant engineer of construction in the preliminary surveys from Newark, N. J., to Tamaqua, Penna., of the New Jersey West Line Railroad. The success which attended his labors in those undertakings won him a position in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which he entered January 1, 1871, as assistant engineer, maintenance of way, on the Philadelphia Division, and continued in that position until August, 1874, when he was promoted to be superintendent of the Bedford Division. October 15, 1878, he was appointed superintendent, Middle Division, Pennsylvania Railroad; July 1, 1881, superintendent, Philadelphia Division; October 1, 1882, general superintendent, Pennsylvania Railroad Division. His record in this important office showed that he possessed a high order of administrative ability, and brought about promotion on May 1, 1885, as general superintendent of transportation of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburgh and Erie, and on March 1, 1893, he was advanced to general manager, and on February 10, 1897, to third vice-president. His identification with the construction and development of many of the roads and lines over which he had jurisdiction gave him an excellent training. That, and his extensive knowledge of practical railway work and his familiarity with the entire Pennsylvania system, fitted him for the discharge of arduous and responsible duties. His great capacity for work found a high expression at the time of the Johnstown flood in 1889. A writer of that period, speaking of the calamity and the part taken by the rail-

road officials to repair the damage, said: "It fell to Mr. Prevost's lot to remain at the helm in Philadelphia in charge of the movement of men, materials and supplies to the scene of active operations in the flooded districts. This involved the exercise of the utmost promptness, ceaseless labor and rare executive ability, but it is a matter of history that the stupendous work of rehabilitating the line was accomplished, in the face of the greatest obstructions, in an incredibly short space of time. Every official of the company won conspicuous merit in this crisis, and a fair share of it is justly accorded to him who sat day and night, with his hand practically on the telegraph key, guiding the movements of relief trains and re-establishing the service as fast as the gaps in the broken lines were closed." He was a man of unquestioned ability and excellent judgment, cool in action, prompt, untiring, energetic and industrious—combined qualities that made him an officer of unusual efficiency. He was connected with the active management of the principal companies in the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburgh, and in other corporations in which it is interested, being third vice-president of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad and Northern Central Railway Companies, second vice-president of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company, president of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad Company, and a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western Railway Companies, and of other companies in Philadelphia and in New York. Mr. Prevost was not only well known by reason of his professional standing, but also through his social relationships, which gave him a large circle of acquaintances among the oldest and best known families in the community, in which he always resided. Whilst of reserved disposition—never courting popularity—he was so courteous, kind and sympathetic that he endeared himself to all who knew him well and bound his friends to him with ties of deep and sincere affection. Mr. Prevost was a member of the College Fraternity Delta Phi, and of a number of the leading social clubs of Philadelphia, as well as a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania. The funeral services were held at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Locust Street, above Sixteenth, the interment taking place at Wilmington, Del.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS PRICE died at Media, Penna., October 31, 1905, in the 71st year of his age. He was born in Chester, Penna., February 25, 1835, his ancestors—Welsh and English—having been among the earliest settlers in this community. Mr. Price's early education was attained in the public and private schools of Chester, after which he read law with the Hon. John M. Broomall and was admitted to the bar on his 21st birthday, and had he lived until the

25th of February last he would have celebrated the 50th anniversary of his admission to the bar. Having been elected to the office of Secretary of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, he moved to Media in March, 1856, where he resided until his death. On November 24, 1856, he was appointed District Attorney, to fill a vacancy, and in the following fall was elected to that office for a term of three years. In 1860 he entered into a law partnership with the Hon. John M. Broomall and Mr. William Ward, which continued for three years, when Mr. Price withdrew and continued his practice alone. In 1863 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, where he served on the Committee of Local Judiciary and during which time he was active in the promotion of projects for the public good and safety. He declined the renomination for the Legislature, preferring to devote his attention to the interests of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, which under his careful management had grown to a large and extensive business. He had at various times occupied the position of a member of the School Board, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the United States Government, member of the Board of Prison Inspectors and other important local offices. In recognition of his legal abilities, he was twice suggested for President Judge of the Courts of Delaware County, but having no aspirations in this direction made no effort to secure the nomination. He was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he was vestryman and accounting warden, and was for twenty-two years connected with the Sunday School as teacher and superintendent. He was for some time one of the Overseers of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and a director of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children. Mr. Price was deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the history of Pennsylvania, and was the author of considerable valuable information on the subject. He was a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, Union League of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Delaware County Law Library Association, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and the Delaware County Institute of Science.

JAMES PATRIOT WILSON FRAZER died November 10, 1905. He was born at Lancaster, Penna., June 18, 1856, and was the son of the late Colonel Reah Frazer, a well-known attorney-at-law of his time, and Miriam Steele Frazer, his wife, the former a grandson of Captain William Frazer, of the Delaware Light Horse, and the latter a granddaughter of Captain John Steele, of the Pennsylvania Continental Line, and who was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Frazer was educated

at the State College, in Centre County, Penna., but his preference being for mercantile life he came to Philadelphia and engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death. Mr. Frazer was of a pleasant and social disposition and had many friends, to whom his death is a source of deep regret.

THEODORE HILL CUNNINGHAM, whose death occurred under distressing circumstances on December 18, 1905, was born June 11, 1836. He attended Tuscarora Academy and latterly Kishacoquillas Seminary; subsequently and until the breaking out of the Civil War he was employed in Philadelphia. For four years he was clerk in the War Department at Washington, D. C., under Secretary Stanton. He afterwards for seven years was connected with a mercantile house in Philadelphia, and in 1872 removed to Osborne, Kan. There he engaged in the buffalo robe and fur trade for nine years, and this occupation brought him in contact with the hunters and traders of Texas, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. He subsequently returned to Pennsylvania and connected himself with a wholesale house of Philadelphia, with which he remained until recent years. On December 16, 1905, Mr. Cunningham, in company with his wife, was thrown from a buggy at Reedsville, Pa., where both sustained fatal injuries, Mr. Cunningham dying as above noted and his wife two weeks later, on January 2, 1906. Mr. Cunningham was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Reedsville, Pa., where his interment took place. He was of a genial disposition and had a large circle of friends, both in the community where he resided and with the many he came in contact with through business relations.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLIN ARMSTRONG, M.D., died at Wayne, Penna., December 20, 1905. He was a son of the late Mr. Charles Ewing Armstrong, of Philadelphia, where he was born April 11, 1858, graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. He had resided at Wayne for the past fifteen years, having practiced his profession continuously since his graduation in Philadelphia and at Wayne, and until his appointment about five years ago as medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies. Dr. Armstrong was the descendant of the Livingstons, of New York, and the Armstrongs, of Maryland, both ancient families who furnished to the patriotic army of the Revolution a number of distinguished participants. He always took an active part in whatever pertained to civic betterments, and was an energetic member of the North Wayne Protective Association and for several years a vice-president of the Radnor Cricket Club, and was also a member of the Wayne Presbyterian Church. Dr. Armstrong was of a genial and kindly disposition—a man of refinement, with a large circle of friends.

ANTONY ALEXANDER CLAY died at his home, Riverton, N. J., on February 4, 1906. He was born at Vienna, Austria, February 17, 1839, whilst his family resided there, his father then being Secretary of Legation. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Union Army as Quartermaster in the Philadelphia Home Guard, and had charge of supplying Fort Delaware. In 1861 he became First Lieutenant of Company "K," Fifty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel John Richter Jones, and afterwards served in this same regiment as Adjutant with the rank of Captain. He served during the entire Civil War with gallantry and distinction. During the latter part of 1865 and 1866 he acted as Provost Marshal at Staunton, Va., where his regiment was stationed. After his discharge from the army he took up his residence in Elk County, Penna., and represented that county in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives during the sessions of 1887 and 1889. Mr. Clay was a member of this Society since June 11, 1894, being the great-grandson of John Ashmead, a naval constructor appointed by the Marine Committee established by the Continental Congress in 1776, and captain of the brig "Eagle," Pennsylvania Navy, 1777. He was also a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, a member of the Naval Order and of the United Service Club of Philadelphia.

EDWARD HOWELL WILSON died at his residence, 3609 Baring Street, Philadelphia, February 11, 1906. He was born near Dover, Del., March 7, 1852. He was an only son of Edward Warner Wilson, of Dover, and Sarah Howell, of Philadelphia. The family came to Philadelphia in 1856, where Mr. Wilson made his home until the time of his decease. In 1870 Mr. Wilson was graduated at the private school of Eastburn and Norris (formerly Caleb Hallowell's school), and soon afterwards secured a position with Charles J. Matthews, iron broker, remaining with the above firm until early in the year 1875. In this year Mr. Wilson entered into the iron brokerage business under the firm name of E. H. Wilson & Co., having two partners. In the year 1895 the firm dissolved. Mr. Wilson continued the business under the same firm name, and was active up to the time of his decease. All who were privileged to enjoy an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Wilson soon discovered his sterling qualities of mind and heart, and confided in him absolutely, with the assurance that their confidence could not be, as it never was, misplaced; and his beautiful life, so full of sympathy and generosity, incited desire for closer relationship to all who were brought in contact with him, and his many friends will be glad to bear testimony to the fact that his sincerity and uprightness of character conformed to the highest standard.

EDWARD TONKIN DOBBINS died in Philadelphia February 17, 1906. He was born at Pemberton, N. J., May 29, 1841, a son of Joseph Ridgway Dobbins and a great-grandson of Andrew Summers, who served as a Captain in the War of the Revolution. His early life was passed at Mt. Holly, N. J., subsequently attending Burlington College, Burlington, N. J. In 1862 he was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and at the time of his death was one of the trustees of that institution. In 1865 Mr. Dobbins became associated with the firm of John Wyeth & Brothers, manufacturing chemists, and took an active part in the management until within the last few years. He was a man of quiet, dignified manners and possessed of personality which attracted to him a large circle of friends, and his generous nature endeared him to all who knew him. In a quiet way he was a generous friend to those in need, and his good deeds to many were known only to a few. Had Mr. Dobbins lived but a few months more he would have seen the establishment and formal opening of the Mary A. Dobbins Memorial Home in Mt. Holly, N. J., which he intended to be a memorial to his mother. The house was originally an old family homestead, which he had remodeled for occupancy by the children now being cared for by the Burlington County Children's Home Association. In 1865 he became a member of the Union League, and at the fortieth anniversary banquet in 1905 was one of the original members present, of whom only five are left. Besides his membership in this Society, Mr. Dobbins was a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Fairmount Park Art Association and the Philadelphia Country Club.

WILLIAM P. ELLISON died at his home, 1526 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, March 10, 1906. He was born in Philadelphia March 8, 1828, and was educated in private schools, mainly at John Bullock's Academy, in Wilmington, Del. When he was sixteen years of age he took a position in the dry goods house of Townsend, Sharpless & Sons, and about a year later he became associated with his father, John B. Ellison, in the cloth and woolen business. He was made a member of the firm in 1851. Mr. Ellison was an active member of the Christ Episcopal Church, in Riverton, N. J., since its formation in 1860, and was its senior warden for many years, and until the time of his death. Mr. Ellison was a man of kindly and charitable impulses, and had been all his life a generous contributor to many charities. He was instrumental in building up the Kensington Hospital for Women. He became a member of the Union League during the Civil War and was a charter member of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America.

ELIAS HENRY JOHNSON, D.D., LL.D., died at Chester, Penna., March 10, 1906. He was born at Troy, N. Y., October 15, 1841, and obtained his early mental training in the public and private schools of his native city, and at the proper age decided upon an academic and collegiate course. He entered the University of Rochester, N. Y., graduating in the class of 1862. Whilst in college he was the recipient of various prizes and college honors, and among others enjoyed membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society and Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. Dr. Johnson, having been imbued with a call to the ministry as his life work, he made application to the proper authorities of the church for credentials, and was licensed to preach on July 31, 1863, in the North Baptist Church of Troy. He did not enter actively upon the regular work at once, but took a position as acting assistant paymaster in the United States Navy, serving in that capacity from April 18, 1864, until August 7, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. His early desire for active work in the ministry returned, and after a course in the Rochester Theological Seminary he was graduated in 1871, having, however, previously been ordained to the ministry December 9, 1866. He served the congregations at Lesueur, Minn., from 1866 to 1868; Ballston Spa, N. Y., from 1873 to 1875; Brown Street Church, Providence, R. I., 1875 to 1878; Union Church, Providence, R. I., 1878 to 1882. Then it was that his ability was recognized, and he was called unanimously to become a member of the faculty of Crozer Theological Seminary in 1882, accepting the chair of Systematic Theology, which he occupied at the time of his death. Dr. Johnson found time to devote to writing, placing in book and pamphlet forms his thoughts, which seemed to the lay mind inspired from above. In 1895 appeared his "Outline of Systematic Theology," which has reached its third edition, following his work of the year previous entitled "Uses and Abuses of Ordinances." Then was published "A Review of the Ethical Monism" and "The Autobiography of Ezekiel Gilman Robinson," in 1896; "The Highest Life," in 1901; "The Religious Use of the Imagination," 1901, and his last work, "The Holy Spirit Then and Now," in 1905. The latter book is considered by theologians as one of the three greatest theological works published in the last fifty years. Among his contributions to religious magazines along the lines of theology and church literature were the following: "A Study of Church Life," in the Baptist Quarterly Review, 1885; "Idea of Law," in the same magazine, 1888; "Idea of Law in Christology," *Sacra*, 1889; "Offices of the Holy Spirit," 1892; "New Method with an Old Problem," 1894; "Competence of Imagination to Serve the Truth," 1900, all published in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, an influential magazine. Besides these interests Dr. Johnson was associate editor of the Baptist Hymnal, editor of "Our Sunday School Songs" and principal editor of *Sursum Corda*, another hymnal. For a number of

years he conducted the music at the First Baptist Church, Chester. Dr. Johnson was a man of ripe judgment and one in whom the students and faculty of the seminary reposed the greatest confidence. The Rev. Henry G. Weston, D.D., President of Crozer Theological Seminary, in speaking of Dr. Johnson says: "He was one of the best men in the world, and I have had a great many good men around me. He was one whose heart was larger than his body, and always interested himself in every way for a friend who was in trouble. He had a sympathy which showed itself always in active effort for the one who was getting the worse of a battle or bargain. He was a man of the warmest affection. So far as his office work, as professor, is concerned, he was thoroughly fitted for it both by natural gifts and by his own studies. He had a philosophic mind and delighted in philosophic study." Besides Dr. Johnson's membership in the college societies named and in this Society, he was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland. The burial services of Dr. Johnson were held at the seminary at Upland, near Chester, Penna., the interment being made at Troy, N. Y.

HORACE BINDER died at his late residence, 1301 Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, March 21, 1906. He was the son of George A. and Miriam Trump Binder, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, March 10, 1851. His lineal ancestry were of early Colonial and Pennsylvania-German stock. He was baptized and confirmed in St. John's Lutheran Church, Race Street, below Sixth, the congregation of which will soon celebrate its centennial anniversary as the first exclusively English Lutheran church in America. His great-grandfather, William Binder, was one of its founders, and the family was identified with it from the start. Mr. Binder was for a number of years secretary of the Sunday School, serving in that capacity until his membership was transferred to the Church of the Holy Communion. In this church he was treasurer of the Sunday School for many years up to the time of his death. He had previously served for a number of years as a deacon and secretary of the board of officers. Faithful and consistent, he was interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of the church, but more particularly active in the work of the Sunday School. As a printer and lithographer he has published a number of valuable medical works and other important books that testify to the conscientious care, interest and skill that he brought to the performance of his duties. What he did was well done. For some time a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, he indicated his interest in scientific research and pursuits, although it was not always possible for him to devote the

time his inclination indicated to this form of work as a diversion. He was a deeply interested member of this Society. From a human standpoint, the world can ill afford to lose a man like Horace Binder.

ELLISTON LUKE PEROT died at the home of his brother, on Mill Creek Road, Ardmore, Penna., March 25, 1906, aged 74 years. He was born in Philadelphia and received his education at the Episcopal Academy, entering business when a young man and continuing in mercantile pursuits until about twenty-five years ago, when he retired. Mr. Perot was a man widely known in business and social circles, and his death is widely lamented.

Respectfully submitted,

[SIGNED] CHARLES HENRY JONES,
Chairman Board of Managers.

[SIGNED] ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, *Secretary.*

[SEAL]

On motion of Dr. Frederick Prime, the report was adopted as read and ordered to be printed with the Annual Proceedings of the Society.

The Treasurer then read his report and that of the Auditors (Messrs. Edward Stalker Sayres and George Cuthbert Gillespie), whereupon, on motion of Mr. Richard Peters, the report was received and ordered to be filed.

There being no other reports of officers and committees, the next order of business—"Unfinished Business"—was called, whereupon the Assistant Secretary of the meeting read the amendment proposed by Dr. Joseph Ripley Chandler Ward at the last annual meeting, as follows:

SECTION XVII—BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Board of Managers shall consist of fifteen members, five of whom shall be elected each year to serve for three years, and shall not be eligible to succeed themselves.

At the first election after the adoption of this amendment fifteen members shall be elected; the five receiving the highest number of votes shall serve for three years; the five receiving the next highest number of votes shall serve for two years, and the remaining five shall serve for one year.

The above in substitution for the present Section XVII, which reads:

SECTION XVII.

The Board of Managers shall consist of seventeen, namely: The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian and Chaplain, ex-officio, and nine other members; at least three of the latter shall not be residents of the city of Philadelphia, and all of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting. In case of a vacancy in any of these offices the Board may fill the same until the next annual election.

They shall judge of the qualifications of the candidates for admission to the Society, and shall have power to elect the same to membership. They shall have charge of all special meetings of the Society, and shall through the Secretary call special meetings at any time, upon the written request of ten members of the Society, and at such other times as they see fit. They shall recommend plans for promoting the objects of the Society, shall digest and prepare business, and shall authorize the disbursement and expenditure of unappropriated money in the treasury for the purposes of the Society. They shall generally superintend the interests of the Society and execute all such duties as may be committed to them by the Society. At each annual meeting of the Society they shall make a general report.

At all meetings of the Board of Managers five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Major Henry Clay Potter asked the question whether the proposed amendment was intended to apply to the officers of the Society only, or to the entire Board of Managers, as a substitute for the present Section XVII.

Colonel Leach thereupon called attention to the fact that the proposed amendment is a violation of the Constitution of the General Society, which specifically provides that:

The State Societies, at each annual meeting shall choose, by a majority of the votes present, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Registrar, a Treasurer, a Chaplain, and such other officers as may by them respectively be deemed necessary, together with a Board of Managers, consisting of these officers and of nine other members, all of whom shall retain their respective positions until their successors are duly chosen.

Dr. Frederick Prime thereupon raised a point of order, that the proposed amendment is in violation of the Constitution of the General Society, which cannot be amended by any one State Society, as the Constitution of the General Society contains no

provision for its amendment, it can only be amended by the unanimous consent of all the State Societies. The Chairman sustained the point of order.

Dr. Frederick Prime then offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the resolution passed at the annual meeting of this Society April 3, 1905, directing the Committee on Nominations to name more than one candidate for each office in the Board of Managers, be and is hereby repealed.

Before acting on the resolution for repeal offered by Dr. Prime he stated that it was evident that the resolution introduced last year directing the nomination of more than one candidate for each office represented some dissatisfaction with the present management, but before making a final motion for the adoption of his resolution he would like to hear what dissatisfaction there is to the present management.

The Honorable John Bayard McPherson, LL.D., supplemented Dr. Prime's remarks by stating that as one of the Managers, and speaking for the others also, that if there is any dissatisfaction with the management they will be very glad to lay down their offices in favor of anybody else who would be suggested. They have no views upon the subject that leads them to claim, with a tenacity of purpose, the places they now hold.

No objections having been offered to any member of the Board of Managers, and there being no further remarks, Dr. Prime moved the previous question, which was duly seconded and adopted.

The next order of business being "New Business," the Assistant Secretary read the following communication from the General Secretary:

"EXEGI MONUMENTUM ÆRE PERENNIOUS."

NEW YORK, July 24, 1905.

MR. ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,

Secretary, Society Sons of the Revolution, in the State of Pennsylvania, Lock Box 713, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to advise you that, by the unanimous and formal action of the several State Societies, Sons of the Revolution, the Amend-

ment to the Constitution of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, proposed at the meeting of the General Society, held at Denver, Colorado, on April 19, 1899, has now been adopted, and that representation in the General Society will hereafter be according to the provisions of said Amendment.

Yours truly,
 (Signed) JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
General Secretary.

The Amendment is as follows:

Strike out from the seventh paragraph of the Constitution of the General Society the words "*of the General Officers and a representation not exceeding five deputies from each State Society,*" and insert the following: "*of two delegates from each State Society and one additional delegate for every one hundred (100) members or major fraction thereof; and on all questions arising at meetings of the General Society each delegate there present shall be entitled to one vote, and no votes shall be taken by States.*"

The amended section (paragraph seven) of the Constitution therefore reads as follows:

The regular meeting of the General Society shall be held every three years, and special meetings may be held upon the order of the General President or upon the request of two of the State Societies, and such meetings shall consist of two delegates from each State Society and one additional delegate for every one hundred (100) members or major fraction thereof; and on all questions arising at meetings of the General Society, each delegate there present shall be entitled to one vote, and no votes shall be taken by States, and the necessary expenses of such meeting shall be borne by the State Societies.

Colonel Leach called attention to the fact that the Society has attained to considerable size and importance, making it desirable to have representation, in the offices, of men representing the various geographical locations of the State, and thereupon proposed the following amendments to the By-laws:

Section X, strike out the words "*First Vice-President, Second Vice-President*" and insert the words "*five Vice-Presidents,*" so as to make the section read as follows:

SECTION X.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain, and nine Managers, who shall be elected as herein provided for.

Section XI, strike out the words "*in the order named,*" so as to make this section read as follows:

SECTION XI.

The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in their absence, a chairman, pro tempore, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and shall have a casting vote. He shall preserve order, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Society.

Section XVII, substitute for the first paragraph the following:

SECTION XVII.

The Board of Managers shall consist of twenty, namely: The President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, and Chaplain, ex-officio, and nine other members. Three of the Vice-Presidents, and at least three of the nine managers shall be non-residents of the city of Philadelphia. All of the officers and managers shall be elected at the annual meeting. Should a vacancy occur among the officers or managers, the Board of Managers may fill the same until the next annual election.

This will make Section XVII read as follows:

The Board of Managers shall consist of twenty, namely: The President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, and Chaplain, ex-officio, and nine other members. Three of the Vice-Presidents, and at least three of the nine managers shall be non-residents of the city of Philadelphia. All of the officers and managers shall be elected at the annual meeting. Should a vacancy occur among the officers or managers, the Board of Managers may fill the same until the next annual election.

They shall judge of the qualifications of the candidates for admission to the Society, and shall have power to elect the same to membership. They shall have charge of all special meetings of the Society, and shall, through the Secretary, call special meetings at any time, upon the written request of ten members of the Society, and at such other times as they see fit. They shall recommend plans for promoting the objects of the Society, shall digest and prepare business, and shall authorize the disbursement and expenditure of unappropriated money in the treasury for the purposes of the Society. They shall generally superintend the interests of the Society, and execute all such duties as may be committed to them by the Society. At each annual meeting of the Society they shall make a general report.

At all meetings of the Board of Managers, five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The next order of business, the "Election of Officers," etc. Mr. Joseph Fornance, representing the Nominating Committee, presented its report by placing in nomination the following for

officers, managers, delegates and alternate delegates to the General Society for the ensuing year, explaining that the Committee, in obedience to the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, proposed to offer in nomination two names for each office to be filled, but the repeal of that resolution at this meeting precluded this.

President,

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

First Vice-President,

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

Second Vice-President,

MAJ.-GEN. JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U.S.A.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Treasurer,

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar,

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

Historian,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain,

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

Managers,

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES,
 HON. JOHN BAYARD McPHERSON, LL.D.,
 REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN
 THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.,
 FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN,
 SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT,
 HON. WILLIAM POTTER,
 RICHARD DE CHARMS BARCLAY,
 STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

Delegates to the General Society,

THE HONORABLE JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, LL.D.,
 COLONEL OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSELL,
 PAY DIRECTOR ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, U.S.N.,
 COLONEL CHARLES HEATH HEYL, U.S.A.,
 BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE, U.S.A.,
CHARLES HENRY JONES,
 LOUIS CHILDS MADEIRA,
 COLONEL HENRY TAYLOR DECHERT,
 ADAM ARBUCKLE STULL,
 FREDERICK PRIME,
 WILLIAM HEMPHILL BELL, M.D., U.S.N.,
 HON. HENRY MARTYN HOYT,
 EDGAR MOORE GREEN, M.D.,
 EDWARD HAZLEHURST.

Alternates,

OLIVER HOPKINSON, M.D.,
 ROBERTS COLES ROBINSON,
 CAPTAIN FRANK EARLE SCHERMERHORN,
 FRANK BROOKE EVANS,
 ABRAHAM LEWIS SMITH,
 JOHN LLOYD,
 THEODORE MINIS ETTING,
 GEORGE EGBERT MAPES,
 CHARLES MARSHALL,
 HENRY THOMAS KENT,
 CHARLES WURTS SPARHAWK,
 THOMAS EDWARD CLYDE,
 ERNEST LEIGH TUSTIN,
OLIVER HOUGH.

Judge McPherson stated that in order that there might be no possible dispute about the attitude of the Board of Managers, he, on their behalf, made the announcement that if any single member of the Society had any objections to any single member of the Board of Managers, and would rise and state it, that such member of the Board would withdraw his name as a candidate for the position for which he was nominated.

No objections having been offered and there being no further nominations, on motion of Dr. Prime, seconded by Mr. Richard Peters, the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot representing

the Society for the gentlemen whose names were reported by the Nominating Committee.

The Assistant Secretary thereupon read the names presented by Mr. Fornance, and they were duly declared by the Chairman to be elected officers, managers, delegates and alternate delegates for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Joseph Allison Steinmetz, the following was unanimously adopted: "That a vote of cordial thanks be extended to the officers and Board of Managers who have so efficiently served us last year."

On motion of Dr. Frederick Prime, which was duly seconded, the following was unanimously adopted: "That the thanks of this Society be extended to General Gobin for the impartial and able manner in which he has presided at the meeting of this Society this evening."

The next order of business, "Reading of the Rough Minutes of the Meeting," was, on motion of Colonel J. Granville Leach, dispensed with.

On motion of Dr. Frederick Prime, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN P. S. GOBIN,

Chairman of Meeting.

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,

President.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,

Secretary.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS,

Assistant Secretary of Meeting.

Annual Sermon
Preached in St. Peter's Church,
Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia,
December 17, 1905



ST. PETERS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
SOUTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND PINE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,
DEDICATED SEPTEMBER 4, 1761.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SERMON
PREACHED IN
ST. PETER'S CHURCH, THIRD AND PINE STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

December 17, 1905

BY

Reverend Thomas Edward Green, D.D.
General Chaplain of the Society of Sons of the Revolution.

"And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God hath led thee."—*Deut.* viii : 2.

To the sons of Israel there has come a turning point in what has been thus far a marvelous history.

Called in a supreme climax of marvel from slavery, hereditary and pitiless, into a freedom new and wonderful—wakened as in a single night from bondage to liberty, their fathers had expected an immediate fulfilment of hope and prophecy.

Led toward the portals of promise, by one of the colossal figures of time, their exodus, witnessed not alone by the pages of inspiration, but by contemporary inscription—carvings even now resurrected from the obscuring dust of the ages,—their exodus was the birth of a nation.

But while nations are born in a day, their ethnic character, their dynamic note of meaning, are the growth of years, the product of experiences.

Chastened in the desert, for forty years Israel wandered from place to place, a nomad nation, without an abiding dwelling.

The generation that had left the gates of Egypt had one by one fallen by the way. Moses, majestically bowing to the penalty of his fault, has sunk to rest in the rocky resting place hard by Nebo's rugged brow.

The days are ripe for the opening of the new chapter.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to the new."

With a suddenness characteristic alike of nature and of human history, the scenery shifts, the players change, the climacteric of long preparation springs into being.

Thus turning points are made. How characteristic is this process alike in the universe of which we are a part and in the microcosm we call human life!

There are no accidents in nature. What we call accidents are so only because we can see but the one side, the front of circumstance. Just as soon as we can work our way around and behind, then we see the long-flung sequence of cause and effect that have made the thing not only possible, but absolutely necessary.

You recall Mr. Ruskin's wonderfully fascinating book, the "Stones of Venice," in which in such marvelous fashion the great English art critic describes the splendor of the mighty medieval republic that dominated Southern Europe. You remember what I consider one of the most exquisite bits of word painting in all of our literature—the passage in which Mr. Ruskin tells how the world, the physical world, prepared the way for Venice. Venice is built, you remember, on a cluster of islands, an archipelago of coral islands, clustering on the bosom of the blue Adriatic—and Mr. Ruskin most beautifully describes how for ages and ages, down under those rippling waves the little coral insects lived and toiled, each one adding its infinitesimal mite to the slowly-growing structure that age after age lifted itself higher and higher, until at last it thrust its crest above the waves and became the foundation where might rest the throne of Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic. But it took ages upon ages of time, it took myriads upon myriads of little toiling mites to make Venice possible. So Nature ever works, so were our far-flung valleys, so rich in their abounding productiveness, paved with their magic soil gnawed bit by bit by submerging waves from the cloud-flung sides of earth ribs upward thrust, or by layer after layer from the recumbent richness of primordial forests.

And I think you will find the same thing true when in ever so cursory a way you glance at that kaleidoscopic thing we call human history. Ever the same process—long-continued preparation and then sudden climacteric.

Let me show you what I mean by a turning point in human history. Mark these two characteristics invariably present.

Take, for instance, that greatest turning point of the ages, the day that gives name and meaning to all the after years, the birth of the Saviour. You remember how for ages the people who loved to call themselves the chosen people hugged to their hearts the promise of the coming of One who was to rebuild their fallen fortunes and restore the throne of their fathers. You remember how alike in days of exaltation and decadence, how in years of victory and of overwhelming defeat, it was the beams from that star of promise that lighted their pathway and made possible an otherwise hopeless existence. You remember how for generations Hebrew mothers held in their arms new-born baby boys and looking down into faces that had never even smiled with intelligence, lifted up their hearts to Israel's God and prayed—prayed that perhaps their child might be the child of whom Moses and the prophets had spoken; and yet—now mark the other characteristic—when the time finally did come, when the hand on the dial of destiny rested on that fateful hour, so big with import for all the coming years, it found that same chosen people who had been hoping and yearning and longing and praying, it found them so swept away by a flood-tide of carelessness, so buried in mere materialism—it found on the throne of Judea itself, Herod, the last of that proud Idumæan line of kings, degenerated into a mere politician, a trickster, a “fox”—a grafter, we would call him to-day—a man so intent upon feathering his own nest with Rome, that when following their astrologic guide the Magi came, knocking at the gate of Jerusalem, asking, “Where's your king? We've seen and followed His star?” Herod, the king, did not even know where the Christ of his people was to be born. He had to send and call his wise men, and have them come hurrying to his palace at midnight to search their rolls until they found where the prophet had written—“in Bethlehem”—before he could answer the Magi's question. But on that solemn midnight, centuries ago, cradled only in the straw of that khan stable in David's ancient town, welcomed only by horny-handed toilers from the rocky hillsides of Judea, the world's Christ was born, and the whole face of the universe changed in an instant. And yet the world went swing-

ing careless and indifferent down the groves of time. In spite of all of prophecy, of hoping, of yearning, of longing, of praying, the very world He came to save misunderstood Him and persecuted Him, and crucified Him.

Or come with me down to the Middle Ages, and stand in the presence of the wonderful Renaissance of the sixteenth century, that change of intellectual and moral masters that we call the Reformation. You remember the conditions that led up to that great turning point in human history. You recall how on the seven hills by the river Tiber, out of the ruins that great Rome left as she crumbled to her fall, digging the pit of her destruction by the hand of her own infamy, there had risen that other empire, vaster than the Cæsar's, sweeping the horizon of the world with a sceptre more iron than the emperors had ever wielded. Men's consciences were in shackles, men's intelligences were bound in chains. In abbeys and monasteries, where the flickering light of intelligence still faintly burned, prophetic souls kept crooning to themselves, "Some day—some day—I may not live to see it, but some day the human conscience will break its chains; some day the human intelligence will enfranchise itself." And yet, when on that frosty morning the cobblestones of that little German town echoed to the "thump-thump" of the wooden shoes of that unknown Augustinian monk who went to nail his theses to the great door of the village church, though every hammer blow of his wakened an echo that is still bounding down the hill-tops of the ages—the world was not ready for Martin Luther when he came. It misunderstood him, it persecuted him, it all but martyred him.

Or come with me down to the end of the eighteenth century in France, where, builded on a dream of Arcadian simplicity, there had arisen the exaggerated superstructure of the rule of the Bourbon kings, that caricature of a paternal government. You remember the conditions in France at the end of the eighteenth century. They are not so vastly different from conditions to-day that we can well disregard them. Deeper and deeper sank the common people in poverty, in squalor, in ignorance; higher and higher rose the aristocracy in wealth, in idleness, in frivolity; heavier and heavier the burden on the necks of the toiling proletariat; wilder and wilder the revelry about the throne of the king.

In the salons of Paris philosophers for a generation had shaken a warning finger in the face of reveling royalty. They had said, "Look out, now, you gilded butterflies of luxury. One day your sky will cloud, your dream will end. Your common people will turn on you some time when you are least expecting it; you'll find that the worm you have spurned from your path may have a sting in his tail—but Louis, debonair and confident, laughed in the face of his advisers, and piously answered back the shibboleth of the divine right of kings, "L'Etat cest moi," and the frivolous court applauded when the light-hearted queen clinked her wine-glass and shouted above the merry din her challenge to fate—"Après moi le deluge"—but it took but a moment, in that same heedless, careless Paris, that Paris where stately Mirabeau had thundered with his eloquence, that Paris where the "sea-green incorruptible Robespierre" had plotted and conspired—it took but a moment for a comparatively unknown, unheard of young man, Camille Desmoulins, to rush madly from the door of the Café de Foy, enter, led by one of the impulses men can never define, a tennis court, crowded by an outraged people rehearsing their wrongs and brooding helplessly, gropingly for revenge. He passes through the crowd, stands at last in front, looking into the faces distorted and haggard, and as he gazes, away behind the clouds that shroud the visible, though this Camille, though France herself heard them not, the bells of destiny began to peal, and obedient to that call he leaps to a table, speaks ten words, and the Revolution is on, for every word is a spark that fires the magazine, long in charging, that blows the throne of Louis from its foundation, sweeps Bourbon rule from France, costs the king his head, makes "Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité" the watchwords of centuries of human progress to come, and keys the triumphant syllables of the Marseillaise hymn; and yet the world was not ready for the French Revolution. The awful tempest of 1793 wrote in flame and blood the record of the world's unreadiness.

So might we go on and on. Age by age these moments come, great, compelling, and yet in spite of long processes of preparation, always sudden, stunning in their unexpectedness.

Thus Israel stands on the brink of Jordan. Forty years have bred a habit of complacent vagrancy. Now, like the shrill of a

trumpet, comes the command, "Speak unto Israel that they go forward." Moses, emancipator, law-giver, steps from command, and passes into memory. Joshua, commander, constructor, pioneer, steps to the front. Once again it is "Novum ordo seculorum."

To the Jew, time and history, words by means of which we strive to define the infinite mystery of existence, were the slow unfolding proofs of God. Nor need we more to-day. Even in our vaunting day of boasted accomplishment "time and tide" are the finger-marks of the Infinite.

Take time—that weird, illimitable thing that, like some mighty river, flows out of the future, through the present, into the past, bearing on its surface, like so many bubbles, all things that have been and that are, and that shall be. What a mystery it is, that common thing of time! The commonest thing that touches our life; every breath we breathe, every moment that we live—and yet who of the wisest of us has ever framed anything like a satisfactory definition of what time really is!

And yet it is always so with these common things of life, It is the ultimate atom that bothers the scientist, not the whirling world. He can account for that with his relative laws of scientific analysis, but this is what perplexes him. There are mysteries in the smallest grain of sand that we crunch under foot, there are enigmas in the minutest blade of grass upon which we thoughtlessly tread, that the wisest intelligence cannot fathom. So is it with this thing of time. We know that its springs gush and gurgle as they flow from the fountains of the Infinite; we know that it lashes itself into a rushing fury as it flows through the rocky defile that we call the now; we know that when to-day becomes yesterday it sinks away into that infinite ocean of silence that we call the past; we know that no man can hinder, that none can stay its flight, and yet that is all we do know, and we stand as Thomas Carlyle stood when he said, "Time, mightiest of all the mysteries of God, we call it so because we have no syllables with which to tell of it."

And the fascination deepens, the mystery widens when you join to mere existence that equally baffling thing of human choices and human refusals, of human success and human failure, that

knit up with the mere fact of time, make that fascinating thing we call history. What a mystery is this when we come to think of it. A mere thing as we analyze it of human haphazard, a web of shreds and patches, of tangled knots and ends. We talk sometimes about a philosophy of history, as if some one had drawn a great plan and then, like builders obedient to architects' drawings, the world spent its time filling in the outlines. Really, the very opposite is true. The life of the world is just like your life and mine, ebbing, going, coming, flowing—and yet here is the wonder of it all, when we turn back and view it in perspective, there off the loom rollers of the ages comes streaming an endless web, and as we look at it there, all the knots and ends are woven out of sight, out of chaos has come beauty, out of confusion has come symmetry, it is like a piece of brocaded velvet—there's a pattern woven in it, and that pattern is the purpose for which that age was created, the ideal for which it lived.

It is this thought, then, of Destiny, of Infinite purpose woven into the complex web of human happening, of far-flung purpose in the common syllables of our lives, that comes to us to-day as gathered here, a patriotic society—we keep an anniversary, a mile-stone in the march of years.

Patriotism—another word that in its definition becomes a subtle analysis of life.

Other ties are wonderful as they knit and bind the complexities of related lives. Friendship, filial devotion, conjugal love, these are but words that stand weak indices of the strongest passions of the soul. But patriotism is most wonderful of them all. It slumbers in the quiet times of peaceful content or idle prosperity, far down beneath the surface of our lives where toss the tides that mark the days of ordinary life; but in the day of sudden stress and storm, when trumpets blare and drums send out their quick alarm, when the nation's voice shrills forth the summons of her need, when the flag, mystic symbol of a nation's soul, unfurls its folds in waving challenge, then patriotism, man's deepest love beneath the stars, stirs in its depths, and welling forth sweeps in its flood all love, all hope, all fear. It transfigures common things into constellations; it inspires the sordid until it blazes in the glory of heroism; it hurls men forth, forgetting all else

that life holds dear, and in the supreme arbitrament of conflict holds them steadfast onward, life in hand, and when at last they fall, makes them turn, with eyes that are closing to earth forever, and as they look, breathe forth their last breath in a cheer for the flag they have followed.

And how marvelous, how wonderful is the record of that patriotism that we revere to-day! How matchless, how free, how vicarious is the devotion that has safeguarded every step of our nation's history! These flags—this heraldry that in loving memory we display to-day—what a story is it that they tell! We remember here "the way which the Lord our God hath led us."

We close our eyes, and the years fold backward, and the past returns, a glorious, an heroic dream. It is the drama of American patriotism!

It stood forth yonder at Concord Bridge and at Lexington, where the embattled farmers faced the might of the world's most invincible empire; it abode yonder in the snow-covered cantonments at Valley Forge, where barefooted soldiers left blood tracks on the ice and snow; it wrought mightily when brave Montgomery hurled his stalwart few at the impregnable heights of grim Quebec; it laughed in the face of storm and deep when John Paul Jones dashed pell-mell amid the frigates of England's naval might; it flamed to heights tremendous when Old Ironsides flung forth her battered ensign and shook with the recoil of her own artillery; it fought hand to hand in the bloody angle at Gettysburg—it stormed the very clouds at Lookout Mountain—it sailed the fiery ellipse at Manila Bay and charged the storm-swept sides of El Caney.

I have but one sentiment for to-day—Holy, Holy the blood-red pigment that dyes the glory of America's flag.

But there is another patriotism—nay! shall I not rather say there is a height of patriotism more difficult of reach, in that it has not all about it the ensemble of enthusiasm, the contagion of multitude. It is the patriotism of quiet devotion, the heroism of conservation, that after valor has won the fruits of daring, is brave to defend them against the slow, insidious hostility of selfish indifference, or dishonest corruption.

Shall we say that at this hour, when peace, thank God, broods

like a gentle benison over all our far-flung land, shall we say that the challenge these flags speak forth to you and me is to the higher heroism of peace—to the loftier patriotism of principle?

The guidon of our warfare is not the tossing of a tattered flag above a blood-soaked field of struggle; it is the rather the vindication of those eternal principles of honor and righteousness made fundamental to the very structure of our national life by the exalted wisdom of our fathers, and because of those principles, loyalty to the far-flung vision of destiny, that our fathers in their day but dimly realized—but that we are blessed in beholding, concreted into actuality.

Mere retrospect is the pastime of doddering senility. It becomes of potential value only when it is a basis for present judgment, or prophetic of future accomplishment.

Twenty years ago an English economist, in concluding some reflections upon the then current signs of the times, wrote this pregnant and prophetic sentence: "I believe," said he, "that five hundred years of the world's history will be determined during the next twenty years in the United States of America."

That sentence may well be the prophecy that, based upon our text from the history of long ago, appeals to our patriotism to-day—as I point you anew to your own nation; a nation begun as never a nation was born in all the ages; equipped as never a nation has been endowed in all of time; possessed of possibilities that mark her as absolutely unique in the story of ethnic development, but bearing in her birth, in her equipment and in her possibilities the indelible mint-marks of a compelling and a controlling destiny—standing with her foot on the threshold of this opening century, herself, though she scarcely realizes it yet, herself the new potential to the orbiting life of this marvelous age—aye! more than that, standing this very day, as by Divine behest, upon the mountain peaks of time, with even-handed justice dealing righteousness and peace to the nations of the world.

And here we face a vast historic fact, not germane to our individual history alone, but a part evidently of the very structure of the centuries.

It was De Tocqueville who said that since the beginning the tides of population had moved steadily westward, "as if

driven by the mighty hand of God." A century and a quarter ago Galiani, during the unfinished struggle for independence, said, "I will wager in favor of America, for the reason, merely physical, that for 5,000 years genius has turned opposite to the diurnal motion and traveled from the east to the west." And it surely stands an indisputable fact of history. Ever the advancing tides of population have moved with the sun—never against it. And coincident with the centre of their advance, as Bishop Berkley sang,

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

From Manchuria, fertile cradle of the race, the world's dominion passed to the monumental empires of the Tigris and Euphrates—westward a step when Babylon bowed to Media and Persia; westward again to Alexander of Macedon; westward again when Greece rose to the age of Pericles; westward again when Rome was mighty on her seven hills; westward yet when Charlemagne put on the iron crown at Aix; westward yet when, at Hastings, the Norman conqueror set up his island throne; and now, again, as in the red dawn of the opening century, the balance of rule and wealth and power has passed the sea and set up a new dominion in the mighty democracy of the west. And beyond us there is no more west—it is the east again. The long time-cycle is complete, and

" . . . the energy sublime
Of the centuries bursts, full blossomed,
On the thorny stem of time."

Look with me for a moment at this Titan of nations, as we see stamped upon her very front the mint-marks of destiny.

I. She was begun as never a nation was born in all the ages. Study for a moment the genesis of the nations, and you will see the remarkable sameness of their development. From the depths of savagery and barbarism, slowly, by long and painful steps they have climbed out of the darkness into the gray dawn, and then into the morning of advancing civilization and accomplishment. And their leaders, their rulers—their kings—the "Can-ning," Car-

lyle calls him—have been the creatures of the environment out of which they have come—contradictions, these men—half barbaric and half heroic, half savage and half divine, a mingling of the basest and the best. But this nation had no such history, hers was not a development—it was a miracle. Like the fabled Minerva bursting from the cloven brain of Jove, she sprang full panoplied into being. Around her at her birth there stood not the “barbarathongoi”—the thick-tongued men of an untried savage age—but the equal of the best product of the best age the world had ever known. Here were men who in thought, in intelligence, in culture, were the peers of the philosophers and statesmen who had made the Europe of the eighteenth century—men whose daily speech was in the choicest accents of Elizabethan English—men who had at their finger ends the Pandects of Justinian—the body of English constitutional law, the examples and patterns of the ages—and with their first articulate words they created a constitution, they enacted edicts, they framed laws, that were not only the equal of the best the world then possessed, but that to-day, after a century and a quarter of expanding time, still stand with scarcely a verbal change or emendation, the most magnificent monument of statecraft and erudition that the world possesses to-day. They builded for the ages. Not that I think they saw with open vision the full vista of the years to come. No prophet stood beside them in their weakness and their struggle to sing the promise of the future. No seer cartooned upon the arching skies pictures of stupendous accomplishment.

And yet in everything they did, in everything they said, these elders of our history, you find that mystic consciousness that they were not merely living, acting, choosing for their day alone—that in a way they could not riddle, and yet in a way they felt and knew, they were the instruments of destiny. They pictured that faith when they drew their pattern from the sky and portrayed their States in stars and called them a “new constellation”; they stamped it on their Seal of State, where they drew an unfinished pyramid and wrote above it **“A new order of the ages”**; they painted it on the very folds of their flag as they robbed the day-dawn of its crimson streakings and sprinkled the field of

heaven's arching blue with the gleaming stars of a supreme and unconquerable faith.

Never was a nation born as this nation in all the annals of time.

II. Nor does the consciousness of destiny fail when we study the structure, the developing character of the life that has grown from these beginnings.

Equipped as never a nation has been endowed in all of time, America possesses an ethnic structure, a physical organization—a set of organic functions that mark her as absolutely unique in the possibilities of her life.

There is an ethnic degeneracy consequent upon long continued reproduction. Bred from the very circumstance of their history, the nations of the old world have become stereotyped, stolid, hardened in the mould of hereditary character. It is the inevitable consequence of continuous in-breeding. Life in all of its ranges marks the tendency. Out of the struggle for existence the strongest survive and, by fresh selection, produce the combinations that mark the progress of the ever-changing creation. A plant, a tree, vitality in all of its modifications, finds in the hybrid the link that reaches forward to new perfection.

The older nations, shut up in borders, won and preserved by dint of constant conflict, grow decadent by very virtue of the sameness of their temperament.

But here is a nation that both in her practice and her processes defies the precedents of history.

For a hundred and twenty-five years there have come pouring into the mighty hopper of this nation's life ceaseless streams of every people and kindred and tongue that the sun shines on. When the statistics of the Bureau of Immigration had been completed for the year 1904 it was discovered that in the twelve months there had come through our varied ports of entry 921,879 emigrants, nearly a round million in one year. During the single month of September, 1905, there came through the port of New York alone 90,000 aliens. The Department of Commerce and Labor has announced that if the numbers hold for this present month as for the rest of the year, there shall have come to our shores this year of 1905 1,300,000 of the old world's life. For

the fiscal year closing with September 30, Austro-Hungary sent us 247,000, Italy 225,000, Russia 148,000—their name and number is legion.

But here is the marvel—here is the ethnic wonder of the ages, for with a single turn of the wheels this human grist goes between the whirling stones of a mighty grinding and issues forth the pabulum of a Titan's brain and brawn. It is even a more vital process—grinding is too mechanical. Absorbing as her daily food this complex mixture of humanity, America, with an ethnic digestion that is a historic miracle, by a unique pancreatic process dissolves, purifies, casts out the toxic, absorbs the tonic, builds it all into the bone and sinew, sends it pulsing in the vivid corpuscles of her throbbing blood!

Behold your entry ports, congested with the thousands—the Parthians, Medes and Elamites of the earth! One turn of the wheel, and of all that alien parentage the children in the first generation come dancing down the steps of your public schools, with a little starry flag in hand, singing with reverent and resounding voices, "My country, 'tis of thee." Americans, every one of them. No other nation ever did that. Rome came the nearest to it, but Rome made slaves, military chattels of her aliens—not citizens. England, Germany, France, Russia—each gives forth in large measure, but lacks the absorptive, adaptive faculty. America stands forth unique, predestined—the meeting place and the mingling place of the nations of the earth.

III. America is possessed of possibilities that are so gigantic as to pass finite comprehension.

Take first her vast extent. Measure Europe into one great unit exclusive of Russia, and between the Hudson River and the Rocky Mountains you can lay it down twice and still have one-sixth of our entire territory left to make a massive frame to go clear around the picture. Here are 1,800,000 square miles of arable territory, to say nothing of the rivers and the lakes, the mountains and deserts and forests, capable of supporting not the little pinch of 80,000,000 people that we have to-day, but capable of supporting 900,000,000 of people better than any equal territory on the face of the earth. It is too vast for instant comprehension. Let us take something more tangible, more concrete.

Here is this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, glorious in her past, splendid in her present, titanic in her future. Pennsylvania has 45,215 square miles. You can bring our entire population of 80,000,000 and settle them on your 45,000 square miles and the population would be scarcely more crowded than in many parts of central and southern Europe. Pennsylvania is nearly as large as England—and England has 40,000,000, and yet has vast empty spaces. Pennsylvania alone could be the graveyard of nations. It would make nearly four Hollands, four Belgioms, three Denmarks, three Switzerlands—Pennsylvania is almost twice the size of ancient Greece, the cradle of the civilization and culture of the western world.

And Pennsylvania is but a pigmy State! Yonder is Kansas, cut in twain, each half would almost equal Pennsylvania. And to make Colorado you must add West Virginia to Kansas, and to make Montana you must add to Colorado, Pennsylvania herself again. And yonder is Texas—imperial, unapproachable—to make Texas you must add to Montana the whole of New England, with Pennsylvania and New Jersey added, and yet Texas is only one of forty-five—soon to be forty-seven—shining stars in the galaxy of this marvelous nation. That single State of Texas would hold with ease the entire population of the world.

And the self-sustaining power of America is incalculable in the digits of our mathematics. England must import—Europe must import or starve. America enlarges her population with fresh millions, and with each additional toiler her power of export increases. This autumn we are husking three billion bushels of corn. At forty cents a bushel, that one crop would pay every cent of the national debt. Over a billion bushels of oats, 875,000,000 bushels of wheat—we grind it, feed the best fed people on earth, and with the surplus of a single year we add a billion dollars to our net wealth. Your stock jobbing and skillful manipulation of the market may show for plenty or panic, as the wizards of high finance may decree, but when my good friend James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, tells us that our black soil—fecund mother of all real value—has in one year poured into the waiting hands of husbandry six and a quarter billions of dollars

he is but echoing in a newer set of syllables Matthew Arnold's saying, that "America holds the future."

In the marts of the world America stands rated to-day as worth one hundred billions of dollars. Can you even imagine what that means?

Our Saviour was born according to the accepted chronology 1905 years ago. From the birth of Christ up to the coming New Year's Eve at midnight there have barely been one billion minutes! A hundred billion dollars! And sixty per cent. of that wealth has been created out of nothing in thirty years! In 1876 our wealth was estimated at forty billions, now it is a hundred billions—only God knows what it will be fifty years hence! Much as we bewail and deplore our "money madness" to-day, it is little wonder that the American eye dazzles and the American brain whirls when it looks at the treasure that glitters in its hands!

Such, then, is the America that, looking back to-day, "remembers the way that the Lord our God hath led us"; such the America that faces to-day her most apparent destiny, as stretching her mighty limbs, filling her great lungs with the ozone of the opening century, she realizes that the days of her insular isolation are gone forever, and that for weal or woe she stands at the dynamic centre of the world's tempestuous life, and that in the arena of the coming age she must gird her loins and take her part.

She did not seek that realization. It was forced upon her by the power inexorable that rules the world. She had been taught, this American nation, since she could understand, from her very beginning she had been warned, and that with all the emphasis of sainted revolutionary wisdom, that she would face peril and disaster the moment she so much as touched the policies and politics of the world, and obedient to that warning, like a great Caliban upon a seagirt isle, she had for a long century toiled and thriven—building up a majestic brain and brawn that she imagined was simply for herself—when suddenly, when the wildest fancy never would have dreamed such a dream, when the most fantastic imagination never would have pictured such a cartoon upon the arching skies of time, out of the cloud-land that

bends just above the mountain peaks of time there came reaching down the great hand that dominates the ages, and picked this American nation up, all unprepared as she was, and then, as with one fling of the arm of Omnipotent God, threw her to the very ends of the earth, and when she opened her eyes, there she was, standing in the very midst of the world she had shunned and dreaded and feared, and she realized that every voice was silent, and every ear was listening to hear what the American nation was going to say when first she opened her lips. But a handful of years ago was that, her first launching by the hand of God Himself as a world-power.

Behold her to-day, burdened with responsibilities, confronted by problems for whose solution she has no precedent in all her experience. Nor can she ever retrace that flight. The wheels of destiny never turn backward. She cannot shirk, she dare not question, she can but hope and pray—and go on! It is the call of destiny.

And in her answer to that call, shall she have still the sacred aegis of patriotism to shield and defend her from peril? It is well that we remember here the valor of our fathers. It glows now with the glamour of the long ago. In the light of its actual happening it was simply rugged, manly obedience to the call of duty—doing the right—not for emolument or gain, but doing the right because it was right, even though that duty led to toil, to sacrifice, to death itself. It thrills us still, as across the years we hear the voices of our sires as in united accents they pledge “their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.” Is it any wonder that from such lofty resolves a nation had its birth?

And are we less faithful than they? Does the sacred passion of patriotism possess us less than our fathers? Have we forgotten the days of old?

It was their loyalty—not to the mere petty issues of ephemeral partisanship—but to the great underlying principles of righteousness, that made America great, despite her pitiful poverty, It is only the same spirit in us that can keep America great, in spite of her prosperity.

And may I remind you that things of moral value cannot be fused into masses of impersonality. We are told to-day in

defense of some of our economic casuistry that individuals, mere officers and directors and stockholders, must not be held morally or legally answerable for the sins of the corporate bodies they constitute. It may be defensible as a piece of special pleading, but the position will not hold when you seek the life, the soul of a nation.

“States are not great, except as men may make them.”

There is no “civic conscience,” it is your conscience; there is no “public honor” aside from your honor. A stream never rises higher than its source. To-day, to-morrow, and forever, America,—in one of the atoms that makes a mighty whole—America is what you are!

“Ill fares the land,
To hastening woes a prey,
When wealth accumulates,
And men decay.”

It is a remarkable historic fact that in all the past no nation has ever died of old age. They have all died of rotten hearts, poisoned first in patrician arteries, and then in plebeian veins, by the toxin cultures of prosperity.

I am no bodeful pessimist. I do not even sympathize with half the insane and frenzied denunciation of our current methods and conditions. He is a dangerous and half-made critic who demands the polish and delicate tracery of a Carrara statue, in the midst of the drilling and blasting and slime of the quarry. Our American life and our American theory are dealing as yet largely in mere elementals. So tremendous, so rapid, so gigantic has been our growth that we can show yet in much of our result but tremendous blocks, solid, but smoke-stained and mud-covered, as they are lifted from the rocky vertebra of the years.

America’s mightiest problem lies now just before her. She has met and vanquished one by one the dwellers on the threshold. Weakness, poverty, hardship, rebellion—these are gone and forgotten, save as each victory has left her stronger for the next. Before her lies the problem of the ages: Can she stand prosperity? It’s the yellow peril—not the slant-eyed toilers from over sea, but the peril of the tingling palm and the itching fingers—the yellow lust of gold, that has dug the grave of nation after nation.

It will need the best thought, the sanest theory, the wisest legislation, the highest patriotism to safeguard twentieth century America.

To that patriotism, in the name of the fathers whose noble deeds we here commemorate, I summon you to-day—to the patriotism of principles, to the loyalty of ideals, to the consistency of laws well made and well kept.

And may I then remind you that, after all, America's problem is the world's problem—the problem of the ages, the problem for whose solution Divine Wisdom became incarnate—and America's problem, the world's problem—to-day and ever is Pilate's problem: "What then shall I do with Jesus?" What will twentieth century America do with the simple Gospel of the Carpenter of Nazareth?

I do not mean what men have made of that Gospel. I do not mean all the

"Jangle of sweet bells out of tune,"

that we call our modern religionism. I mean something more generic than that. I mean what will America do with the teaching of the Man who nineteen hundred years ago stood down among men and taught them that there was something in this world greater than selfishness; taught them that the man and the nation will be judged at the eternal assize, not by what they have grabbed out of life, but by what they have put into life and left there as the monument of their having lived—taught them that

"The noblest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."

What will America do with the unselfishness, the simple altruism of Jesus Christ?

To learn it, to put it into actual living out, would heal the world's contentions, and bid the accents of conflict soften into syllables of love. For it holds at its heart the dynamic of which philosophers have never wearied of dreaming—the universal solvent—the one potential that can bring the golden age of fable and of hope—and it is the simple rule that Jesus spake when

standing among His disciples, He looked in the face of the coming years and said, "All things that ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them."

It is the law, the Gospel, liberty, equality, brotherhood, democracy—the "square deal," the "equal chance"—call it how you will—it is the hope of the world, the simple honesty and simple righteousness of the Golden Rule.

Just before he died Mr. Gladstone said, "If America fail, God help the world."

America fail! Can America fail? Never while men's heart's cherish the memories we revere to-day.

I have done, my brothers. Back along the years we have looked and "remembered all the way that the Lord our God hath led us"; but to the sunrise of the years to come we turn our faces, bound as we are in purple blood-drops to the duty and the heroism of our father's day. Shall our children remember us, and be less proud than we?

May God forbid—our father's God—to whom we bow our heads, and lift our hearts, and pray,

"If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
 Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe,
 Such language as the Gentiles use,
 And lesser breeds without the law—
 Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
 Lest we forget—Lest we forget."

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