




[UNION LEAGUE]

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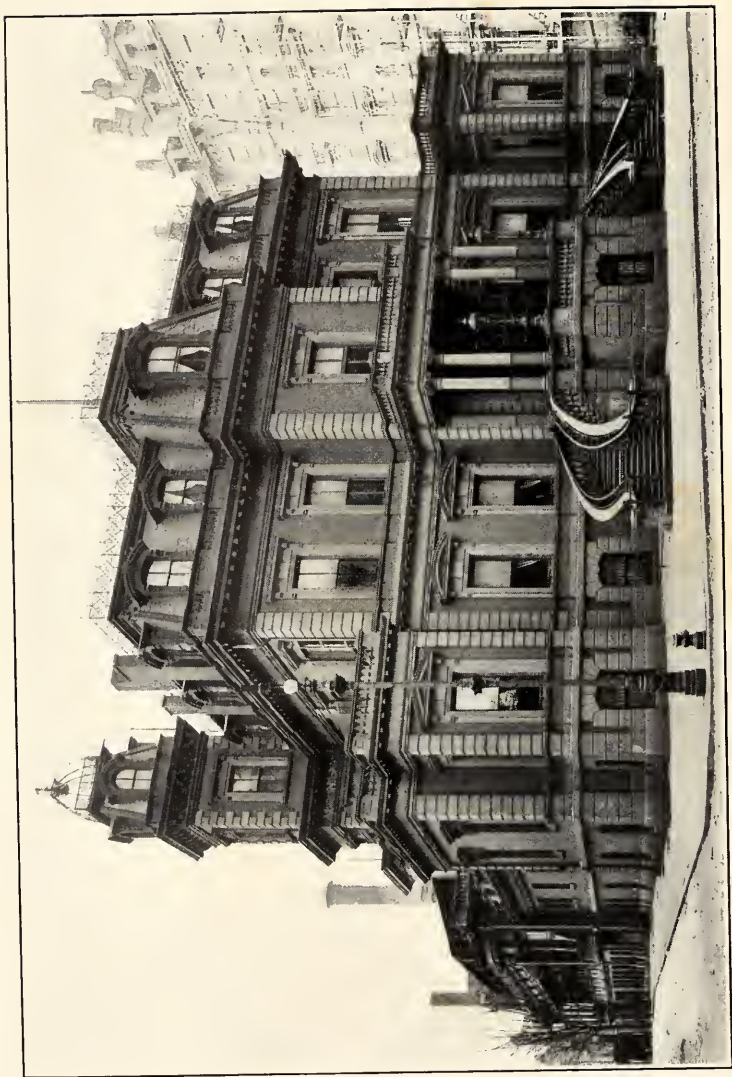
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UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

CHRONICLE OF
THE UNION LEAGUE
OF PHILADELPHIA

1862 to 1902

ILLUSTRATED



Amor patriae ducit

PHILADELPHIA

1902

PRINTED FOR THE UNION LEAGUE BY
WM. F. FELL & CO., PHILADELPHIA

THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

Founded, November 22, 1862

Organized December 27, 1862

Incorporated March 30, 1864

First House, 1118 Chestnut Street,
Opened January 22, 1863

Second House, 1216 Chestnut Street,
Opened August 18, 1864

Present Union League House Opened May 11, 1865

THE UNION LEAGUE

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Elected December 9, 1901

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THE UNION LEAGUE

COMMITTEE ON HISTORY

The committee having in charge the publication of this volume is composed of the following members of the Union League :

J. LEVERING JONES, <i>Chairman</i>	
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The above is the Committee on History as now constituted. It has also embraced for brief periods C. Stuart Patterson, P. F. Rothermel, Jr., and Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

The committee was appointed under a resolution passed by the Board of Directors on April 11, 1899, which was as follows :

“WHEREAS, It has been thirty-seven years since the Union League was organized, and its history has been filled with events that have often borne an intimate relation to the progress of our country, therefore be it

“*Resolved*, That, for the purpose of making a permanent record of the part which the Union League has performed as a

social and civic body in the life of Philadelphia and the nation, a committee of ten be appointed by the President, to consist of four members of the Board of Directors and six from the general membership of the Union League, to take such action directed to the preparation and publication of a history of the Union League as they may deem expedient, at a cost not exceeding two thousand dollars."

The allowance provided for in the resolution was subsequently increased, owing to the number of illustrations it was deemed judicious to introduce into the work, and because it was found advisable to enlarge the volume considerably beyond the size originally contemplated.

INTRODUCTION

The Chronicle of the Union League describes in its opening chapter a tragedy—a civil war which was desolating a continent. Its nearly concluding lines detail a tragedy—the death of the noble McKinley, one of the saddest, most inconceivable incidents in the annals of the human race. It is in the period extending between these two terrible historical landmarks that we compass the existence of an organization that may be appropriately designated one of the famous institutions of Philadelphia.

Patriotism has been under all circumstances the keynote of action and of civic expression in the Union League. Patriotism was the spirit that pervaded its last great solemn meeting—a mournful memorial gathering by men of every pursuit, who met to do honor to an assassinated President of the Republic. Patriotism it is that speaks in the pages of this volume, which tell the literal and unaffected story of its objects and achievements.

It is the story of citizens who loved the Union, and endeavored to perform their duty to it. It seeks to preserve the memories of men who have been an honor to our city and an example to posterity.

The pioneer of the Union Leagues in the country,

this organization had an unusual responsibility imposed upon it. It originated in an hour of grave national peril. It has never faltered in its devotion to the general public purposes that led to its creation, and to-day is as loyal to the progressive policies of the Republic as when its determined founders met to aid and succor the cause of liberty, in a divided and distracted country.

In this narration there has been considered not alone the influential part which the Union League has taken in public affairs, but there has been an endeavor to make adequate allusion to its social features. Its material growth has been portrayed from the time when its projectors first met in a private residence, until the present, when its home is recognized as one of the most notable buildings erected in our city during the latter half of the nineteenth century; its financial growth is reviewed; its rooms, statues, paintings, and library are described; and a glimpse is furnished of the life within its walls, where its members meet in the agreeable atmosphere of cosmopolitan contact.

The committee having the direction of the publication of the Chronicle of the Union League ask the indulgence of the members wherever they have omitted mention of men identified with its career, and entitled to consideration. Such omissions have undoubtedly occurred. It must be remembered, however, that the facts given have been drawn from heretofore largely undigested materials, with the consequence that interesting incidents entitled to mention,

and distinguished men deserving of compliment, have inevitably and unconsciously been unnoted in this recital.

About one-half of the book was prepared originally by Mr. Oliver H. G. Leigh; the balance principally by members of the committee.

Especial recognition must be given Mr. Joel Cook for his services in the general preparation of the work. Acknowledgment must also be given to Mr. William Perrine; to Alfred Lee, Esq., the Librarian of the Union League; to William MacLean, Jr., Esq., J. Ashton Devereux, Esq., John Kent Kane, Esq., Mr. N. F. Heckler, Superintendent of the Union League, Mr. H. T. Detwiler, Mr. Archibald Millar, and Mr. Henry Rainey for valuable assistance in the collating and arranging of material.

ERRATA

PAGE

80. G. A. Crosman should be G. H. Crosman.
89, 331, 544. Maccuen and McEwen should be MacEuen.
99, 127, 305. No. 1210 Chestnut Street should be No. 1216 Chestnut Street.
110. Dr. Alonzo Potter should be described as the Bishop of Pennsylvania.
332. Macari should be Maccari.
332. Barbarini should be Barbaro.
333. Cammerance should be Cammerano.

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The Union League of Philadelphia

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ORIGIN OF THE
UNION LEAGUE

PART I

1862-1865

ORIGIN OF THE UNION LEAGUE

CHAPTER I

THE DAYS OF STRESS AND GLOOM

In preparing the Chronicle of an organization of the character of The Union League of Philadelphia, the first attention naturally is drawn to the impressive causes—national and local—in which it had its origin. It grew out of the necessities of the dark days of stress and gloom which opened the War of the Rebellion. The passing of a generation inevitably dims the perception of the next to much that is most precious in its achievements. It bequeathes the visible outcome of its constructive work, but who gives serious thought to the thankless task of the men who had first to clear away obstructions and dig deep below the surface that its foundation-stones should stand sure? The stately edifice is utilized and praised; the perilous toil of the fighting builders who reared it with sword and trowel is easily forgotten.

Unbuilding
before
building

Forgotten
factors

We pay but sorry respect to our qualities of penetration and justice when we lavish on the outer ornamental carvings the admiration which should be fairly shared by the buried bricks that give stability, unglorified because unseen. Inheritors of a noble estate are in truth only doing bare justice to themselves rather than to their benefactors by keeping ever in clear view the acts, causes, and motives by which the fathers established the house, and endowed it with its nobility.

A history of a social organization, however strong and glittering, offers little promise of interest that shall be genuine, wide-spread, or readable for its own sake. Institutions that outclass clubs in the elements passing for greatness have before now found their spirited efforts to stir public enthusiasm fall tame. No mere inventory of the proudest belongings nor roll of honored names can thrill the national heart if it does not also reveal the secret of the Union League's strength and renown. Should some student of the great social forces of our time and country ask what that secret was and is, he will find it in every page of these records of its origin and progress. It inspired the thought that gave substance and life to a vague desire; it brought order out of chaos, power out of weakness, unity out of confusion, and a disheartened body of bewildered stragglers it welded into a conquering host. Strong love of country has been the secret of the Union League's success. Profound devotion to the national idea, in things great and small, has ever been the bugle-note of its triumphal march

The Union
League's
inspiration

through struggle and gloom to the pedestal of honor.

This same old open secret gave Philadelphia its fitness to be the birthplace of a noble cause,—Philadelphia, the pioneer city, mother of immortal movements,—directed by the men of the Proprietary and the Revolution and the simple-hearted heroes of the Civil War. In the days of the early sixties there was a compact national and civic loyalty. The younger generation of the Union League will be quickened with new and proud enthusiasms as they catch the throb of fervid patriotic emotion that inspired the original members to brave perils in their founding of this first of nation-welding local institutions. Our latter-day buildings tower to the clouds, as the businesses they house dwarf the commercial undertakings of our fathers; yet in the deeds and aims that make a nation's greatness it may be that ours, by comparison, is the day of small things. Take a quick survey of Philadelphia's past as a maker of history, and count back from the foundation-stone of this Union League the proud line of its monumental landmarks of progress. To gauge the full measure of the Union League as at first a national utility and a patriot's stronghold, still it must be viewed in its orderly relation to these local movements of which it has been the worthy successor and, in a high sense, the destined product. If the greatest good of the greatest number is the true ideal of happy government, that ideal is strictly comprehended in Pennsylvania's claim to be a Commonwealth, and not less fitly is Philadelphia's Arcadian name jus-

The pioneer city

Its long bead-roll of honor

tified in a survey of the works begun and continued in the true fraternal spirit for the welfare of the family at large—the prosperous, the prodigal, the afflicted, and the wayward.

From the beginning Philadelphia was a sign and pledge of progressive life in fraternity and freedom. From the planning of the city by Penn down to the present renaissance of the arts and sciences, practical and other, it is a panorama of ever-broadening aims and deeds that expand a nation's power and also its heart. In the light of national history its citizens have been all along a sturdy Union League for the common purpose of leaving their city and country better than they found them. A city with such a past can smile at the kindly-envious taunt of leisureliness. Like its Fairmount oaks and elms, its slow growth in trunk and branch has been so sure, so wide-reaching, so full of stately glory. And its above-ground magnitude is not all; each bough and offshoot that meets the eye is matched by others, older but out of sight. The grand old tree, with timber and leafage, owes its majestic proportions to the far-spreading roots drawing patriotic virtue from the soil enriched by the blood of its soldier devotees.

Its bead-roll may be familiar, but this is the place to retell it. First Penn, championing religious liberty and social fraternity; then Washington, advocate of civil liberty and national life; then Congress, with its writers and speakers, making secure the independence gained; then Franklin, pioneering philosophy and practical science; then Morris, Hamilton, and others establish-

Its noble
movements



ORIGINAL SITE OF UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD AND SANSON STREETS, 1863

ing national finance ; then Girard, in the vanguard of commerce and wise philanthropy. Though the first anti-slavery societies of Philadelphia and New York only date from 1833, the Friends of Penn's city made it a "disownable" offence to buy slaves in 1755, and excommunicated those who refused to free their slaves in 1776. They succeeded in getting the Assembly to pass a gradual abolition measure in 1780. Philadelphia was the national capital from 1790 to 1800. It established the first university, so entitled, in 1779, which was the development of the chartered school of 1755 ; the first daily newspaper in 1784 ; the first and oldest club in the world, with an unbroken existence since 1732, the State in Schuylkill ; the first brick church, Gloria Dei, the "Old Swedes," in 1700 ; the first volunteer fire association in 1736. Its Penn Charter School dates from 1701 ; the Germantown Academy, 1759 ; the Protestant Episcopal Academy, 1785 ; the Aimwell Free (Friends') School for Girls, 1796 ; and the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1751. Citizens of Philadelphia have pioneered or led the van in our early literature, in magazines, as *Graham's*, *Sartain's*, *Godey's*, and others ; also in founding learned philosophical and philanthropic societies and libraries. They were foremost in ship-building, for peace and war ; in railway and locomotive construction, laying the first car-track in 1827 ; in establishing and improving the public school system ; Philadelphia was the first great manufacturing centre and commercial port. It showed how to carry a vast International Centennial Exhibition to complete success. It was the pioneer, and is still a

Its early
foundations

leader, in promoting the arts and sciences, notably those of medicine ; in holding high the profession of law ; it is world-renowned for its industries, trade, and commerce.

First a
shelter, now
a tower

When the evil days came, with social cleavage because of radical variance over the root evil of slavery, Philadelphia was only sustaining her reputation as pioneer in the rough path that led to national honor and safety. It all looks so simple and smooth now ! We view it from the vantage-point of our heritage, improved and beautified by those who redeemed it from the wilderness. It is easy to pay conventional tribute to the men who foresaw the permanent need of some sheltering place and armory before the then peril became overwhelming disaster. In his first report as secretary, in 1863, Mr. Boker crowds a volume of pregnant significance into the few words in which he speaks of the newly formed Union Club as "a refuge rather than a resort for loyalty." We who only know it in its maturity as a palace of unmenaced strength and luxury are too apt to forget in our ease that to those who built it in the anxious days it was little else than a hastily raised breastwork, serving more as a sanctuary than a camp for fighters. The younger men of the Union League, and of the patriotic band whose banner-bearer it so long has been, will find their pulses beat faster as they make the fascinating trip back across the gulf of nearly forty years, and see themselves in the surroundings of their fathers, the Union League pioneers. The wanderer over the peaceful English landscape lights on antique towers with quaint little

churches nestling at their bases. The storms of centuries have mellowed their stones into soothing tints, and robes of ivy give the gentle grace that betokens prosperity with permanence. He may well rest content with the sense of venerable dignity in repose, and see no trace of less happy times in their history. Yet the old gray-stone poem before him may be one of the primitive towers of refuge and defence reared when wars ravaged the country. From the flat top of this ungainly pile our forefathers kept keen lookout for the foreign marauders that shattered the peace of the local folk. From that tower blazed many a beacon-light to guide and cheer the stalwart fighting-men who went out to protect their homes. This is the glory of *our* first fabric, the modest stronghold of a jeopardized unity.

The originating cause of the Union League was dire national peril; its inspiration was pure and disinterested patriotism; its foundation-stone was devotion to the Union; its founders and fortifiers were the true sons of the founders and upbuilders of the nation. The glitter of war draws the common eye away from the plain drab hue of civic home life to the crimsoned stage trod by the captains. Trite though the saying be, it needs reiterating that there is an equal heroism of quiet life. Not the heroic side of duty alone. The glory of pioneering implies a stouter courage, a tougher moral fibre to endure a long strain. These men of foresight braved perils that threatened social wounds and the destruction of lifelong ties. The drift of influential opinion was going against them.

Cause of
the Union
League

The phalanx
of patriots

In these trying conditions they banded together as a phalanx of patriots determined to mark in the clearest way the dividing-line between insidious disloyalty and open allegiance to the Union.

CHAPTER II

THE SLAVERY PROBLEM AND SOCIAL DISRUPTION

The first great impressive cause leading up to the national conditions in which the Union League of Philadelphia had its origin was the slavery problem. For the purpose of this narrative it is not necessary to trace the detailed history of the institution none now wish to restore and few care to defend, even academically. There had been from the first years of the republic a moral wave of growing force against slavery. Only three of the thirteen Southern States had stood out for the continuance of the right to import slaves, under the new-formed Constitution, until the year 1808. The system had slowly established itself as on the whole a self-justified social institution. Moralists developed a tolerant spirit as its outwardly smooth working widened its general acceptance by the people at large. It nurtured an aristocratic idea not unwelcome to republican descendants of monarchical colonists, luxuriating under Southern skies. These easily acquired a notion of their innate superiority to the middle-class rank and file of the Eastern trading-folk. By and by the natural operation of the laws of progress set a limit to the dreams of the feudal perfectionists. The patriarchal régime began to crumble under the stress

Foreshadow-
ings of
emancipation

of competition with the wiser because juster system of free conditions, as free, at least, as human society in modern environments can make them. Slave breeding outran the possibilities of profitable utilization of their labor. Population in the free States not only grew faster than in the slave States, but brains and muscles expanded where in the South they were stationary and comparatively degenerating. Commercial rivalry brought the vital tariff question into the arena. In its meshes struggled the doctrine of State sovereignty. South Carolina scored a point that left its impress on the wrangle of the next thirty years. With slavery, tariff, and the claim of State independence beating at the door of Government in discordant concert, the loyal citizen was put to it how best to reconcile his civic pride with his desire for a life at peace with his compatriots. So fundamental a split in the conceptions of what good and strong government should be was felt as a discredit to patriotism and a menace to national existence. When Congress committed the people to the Missouri Compromise it, perhaps unwittingly, dug the grave of the slavery it permitted to flourish under geographical, not ethical, limitations. It was a despairing confession by a great nation's assembly that a wiser and smoother-working device had not come within their ken. This permissive act of what some thought strength and others weakness, gave an immense impetus to the moralists who advocated right before expediency. In their dismay at the prospect of the belittlement coming upon them the Southerners cast about for a moral war-

Complex
Southern
troubles

Compromise
as an aid to
the right

cry of their own. They held a power it was hard to break down. State sovereignty had strong sway over Congress, commerce, and cultured society. In the faith that the throne of this sovereignty rested on slavery, the Abolitionists set to work to pull that foundation-stone away and so bring down the seat of power. Fugitive slaves were being forcibly captured on Free State territory, to the shame and indignation of Northerners. This led to Liberty Bills being passed in some States, giving the fugitives greater securities and compensations than the common law afforded, which acts provoked the South into charging them with being unconstitutional and tending to separation.

Then came the struggle over the Kansas-Nebraska territory, whether it was to be a free or a slave-holding settlement. The Free Soil force won, though the fierce passions kindled burst out afresh in the deplorable assault on Charles Sumner by Brooks in the Senate Chamber. The next clash was at Harper's Ferry, leading up to the shot at Fort Sumter that sounded the knell of slavery. Secession was not only in the air, it was trumpeted to all the people from the mouth of cannon. As in their extremity the best men may say and do things they would repudiate in calmer times, so there were many secessionists and Northern sympathizers who boldly defended the issue at its root by elaborate arguings for the divinely sanctioned institution of slavery. This proven, the justice of secession, armed resistance, and separate nationality followed by right. Nothing short of a full perusal of the pamphlet literature, pulpit fulminations, platform

Preludes of
war

pleadings, and newspaper matter put forth on behalf of the South in the five years preceding the rise of the Union League, can adequately impress those born since the sixties with the tremendous convulsion then being experienced by the national mind and conscience. There was no peace possible for the hearts of those who loved their country and longed for its peace and prosperity. The subject-matter of the problem was complex, and each of its points pricked home to all the thoughtful. The pain was acutest when political hostilities kept cropping up in places of common assembly. Topics hitherto flavored at most by kindly banter, now took on the acidulous taint. Friends found it needed diplomacy to round off sharp corners in exchanging ideas on the news of the day. Even the fireside paradise was invaded by the evil spirit. Two voices seemed to outvie each other in harsh discord where harmony had been the common pleasure. These milder animosities were bound to spread and deepen. Human nature gains little of the angelic from political or social war.

A time that
tried men's
souls

Political parties were mixed in Pennsylvania when the Presidential election of 1860 placed Abraham Lincoln at the helm. Contradictory motives animated those who, under the new name of the People's Party, helped to hand the hitherto Democratic State to the Republican President. Under the popular labels, always unsatisfactory and sometimes meaningless, public feeling gave polyphonic expression to sentiments that neutralized each other in the confusion of politics. Even Philadelphia uttered an uncertain sound,

if we may judge by reports of gatherings addressed by leading men. At one of these meetings, held in Independence Square, December 13, 1860, one so eminent as Justice Woodward, of the Supreme Court of the State, in pleading for toleration of the South, did not shrink from avowing his conviction that slavery had been "an incalculable blessing." The new President, with all his large endowment of the humanities, had gone no farther in the direction of abolition than the expression of his hope that slavery would in due time be "put where the people would be satisfied that it was in course of ultimate extinction." The plain man, ill at ease in his political conscience, found small comfort when he appealed from the logical mandate of a Declaration of Independence that told him every fellow-countryman of his had a right to be free, to the counsels of the leaders at that time. It is interesting to recall that Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens, of the Southern Confederacy, said that

Patriotism in
solution

Two voices

"The negro, by nature and by the curse against Canaan, is fitted for the condition he occupies in our system. An architect, in the construction of buildings, lays the foundation with the proper material, the granite; then comes the brick or marble. The substratum of our society is made of the material fitted by nature for it, and by experience we know that it is the best not only for the superior, but for the inferior race that it should be so. It is, indeed, in conformity with the creation. It is not for us to inquire into the wisdom of its ordinances, or to question them. For His own purposes He has made 'one star to differ from another star in glory.' The great objects of humanity are best attained when conformed to His laws, in the constitution of governments as well as in all

things else. Our confederacy is founded upon a strict conformity with these laws.”

In a memorable passage President Lincoln forecast, with his statesmanlike sagacity, the inevitable solution, while restraining the mere politician’s impulse to make cheap capital by a personal declaration of purpose :

“A house divided against itself can not stand. I believe this Government can not endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved, I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South.”

Philadelphia
echoes

The conflicting state of opinion in Philadelphia just before the war is shown in the outcome of a meeting, on January 3, 1861, of one hundred and fifty “of our most prominent citizens [says the *Press* report], representing the influences which control Philadelphia in the present public emergency.” The requisition for the meeting stated it to be “to remove all just ground of complaint against the Northern States and to secure the perpetuity of the Union.” Here was the spirit of concession ready to placate the South. Among the conveners were Henry C. Carey, Morton McMichael, Charles Gilpin, Daniel Dougherty, and William D. Lewis. Mr. C. G. Childs presided. His address, and

the tone of the resolutions, led Mr. Lewis to withdraw, and the meeting broke up in hopeless confusion.

Another meeting followed a few days later, in National Hall, to protest against "coercion." The speakers were Vincent L. Bradford, Robert P. Kane, George M. Wharton, Charles Ingersoll, and Benjamin Harris Brewster, who subsequently served as Attorney-General of the United States under President Arthur. At that time he was unwilling to commit himself to a prediction whether Pennsylvania would "go with the North, or with the South, or stand by herself." Justice Woodward, of the Supreme Court, was less uncertain, when about the same time, but elsewhere, he said, "If the Union is to be divided, I want the line of separation to run north of Pennsylvania." One resolution passed at this National Hall meeting committed it to unmistakable sympathy with the South in the phrase, "whether [Pennsylvania should cast her lot] with the North and East, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethren of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own." Shortly afterward a newspaper in the same interest was published, bearing the defiant name, *The Palmetto Flag*. This was in April, 1861, within a few days of Lincoln's inauguration, whom it audaciously greeted as "the head and front of the trouble that now agitates this country."

A daring
manifesto

Fort Sumter was bombarded April 12, 1861, and on the following day it was abandoned by Major Anderson and the garrison and captured by the South Carolina troops. This overt act of war instantly ended the amiable inactivity of Philadelphia's

loyalists. On the second day after the Sumter thunderbolt sixty-seven citizens of eminence forwarded a signed reply to the President's proclamation calling for support, in which they declared their "unalterable determination to sustain the Government in its efforts to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union." One of the signers was Judge J. I. Clark Hare, who, with his relative, Horace Binney, Jr., also a signer, will be heard of again as founders of the Union League. Loyal citizens began to make their voices heard above all the malcontents. The seventy-fourth anniversary of the signing of the Federal Constitution was made a public holiday, with celebrations, the key-note being enthusiastic support of the Government. Demonstrations of loyalty followed in quick and effective succession. The State had sent a hundred thousand men to the war by May, 1862, more going than from any other State, and Philadelphia had a proud proportion. Her people gladly succored the regiments passing through, and when the President called for three hundred thousand new recruits, Philadelphia gathered seven hundred thousand dollars for bounties to volunteers. The great heart of the people beat true to the instinctive promptings of patriotism, but society continued to draw fine lines between devotion to a moribund past and the dawn of a future whose glory they did not foresee. The gilded salon had to be placed, and made to feel its place, in the field of battle for union or disunion. The thoroughly aroused loyalists of Philadelphia had to establish and maintain their social

Philadelphia
finds its own
voice

position. This was the paramount local cause producing the Union League. How shrewdly they managed and how they succeeded is to be told, and makes the story of the Union League's genesis.

The Union
League's
genesis

CHAPTER III

THE UNION CLUB

The succession of reverses that fell on the Union armies in 1862 emboldened the sympathizers with the Confederacy. Their sentiments were spoken in louder tones. Commercial considerations had silenced the pleadings of conscience in many who felt the shame of subservience to the slave power. A power it was still, that dominated by various spells the merchant, the social magnate, the politician, even the ecclesiastic and churchman of the North. When the war was pushed northward over the Pennsylvania border, disloyalty and discontent grew stronger. In New York it elected Horatio Seymour Democratic Governor. Pennsylvania threatened to follow. For the men who made the stand at this point against further wavering, concession had gone to its limit. It was time to concentrate moral forces and carry the war into the ranks of the sympathizers with a feudal system then making its last stroke for separate existence. Lincoln's earlier policy, as a minority President, had biased him toward compromise. "Not to save slavery, or any minor matter," would he permit "the wreck of Government, country, and Constitution." His shrewd statecraft had, however, kept pace with the weightier public opinion, and now that its drift had led to the

Lincoln's
advance

formal abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he discerned the logical and still more the moral obligation to declare that slavery should cease throughout the land. How cautiously his master-mind moved amid the whirl of conflicting forces is shown in his pledge, that if the enemy were flung out of Maryland, he would free its slaves. Then came his promise of universal emancipation, and in due course the Emancipation Proclamation itself. While Lincoln was thus feeling his way toward the supreme stroke that should make the final issue clear and plain to the nation and the world, the Philadelphia stalwarts were treading the same path in their own sphere, with the same purpose and momentous results. They were, and had increasingly been, in trouble about their duty in the conditions around them. To quarrel openly with friends and neighbors upon questions such as the States' Rights Doctrine, or the long-established system hitherto discussed in academic complacency, was a painful alternative. By a happy inspiration Judge J. I. Clark Hare indicated a better way. The problem was how to weed out the disloyal element in society with the least friction. Instead of any arbitrary plan of labeling, Judge Hare proposed to form a voluntary band of Unionists with a distinct declaration of principles and objects. By simply declining to join or countenance this movement the stay-aways would be showing their true colors. This quiet policy of inviting self-exclusion insured the sturdiest unanimity of the Unionists, who thus became the nucleus of the coming Union League.

The original
Union
League

As the years and generations roll past, filial interest will deepen in the story of the founders and founding of the Union Club and the later Union League. Time lends the touch of romance to stories about pioneers, and wraps the glamour of poetry around deeds that may pass for ordinary at nearer view. Historic records are fortunate that can include the first-hand accounts penned by the men whose work their followers celebrate. Two of the first little group who formed the Club have left printed narratives of the circumstances in which they so acted. Both are dead. The Hon. George H. Boker published "A Memorial of the Union Club," the first part of which was read by him as Secretary at a stated meeting on December 27, 1870. The Hon. John Russell Young wrote an elaborate memorial on the then recently deceased Daniel Dougherty, in the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, September 17, 1892, in which he gives his account of the formation of the Union Club.

A MEMORIAL OF THE UNION CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

(Published in 1871)

"Notwithstanding the successful issue of the war waged by the loyal men of the United States against the great Rebellion of the South, one can not even now recall the history of the month of November, 1862, without again falling under the shadow of that dreary time. At no period of the struggle was the patriotic spirit so low, or the spirit of the traitors so insultingly hopeful. From the date of the fruitless battle of Antietam, in September, misfortune had followed misfortune, gloom had gathered upon gloom. The armies of the United States were everywhere inactive; and ineffective raids and resultless skirmishes had followed those general move-

George H.
Boker's
narration

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**Pennsylvania, a War State for the North,
or for the South.**

The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, has, in a solemn message, asked the aid of the Legislature to assist him in putting the militia of the State upon a war footing. What is it that frightens our worthy Governor? Is it the "seven ships off Charleston bar," or is it to enforce the Public Building law, and the postponement election law upon the doomed city of Philadelphia that he wants an army? Why cannot Gov. CURTIN wait awhile, and watch which way the current of events will turn? Perhaps that circling tide, sweeping around the frontiers of Maryland, will wet the border line of this the renowned Keystone State of the old and happy arch of the Confederacy. Should that tide touch some of the great factories of this State, may it not set the wheels in motion and force them, by a law of necessity, to become workers for Southern markets? Can Philadelphia, with the South cut off, compete with New York in ships, in trade, and other branches of enterprise? We opine not. Then what course will she not be inclined to take?

There is a very large proportion of Constitution lovers in this State; of law abiding people, of justice loving men. and they are not prepared to see the sturdy arms of the militia turned against their long and patiently suffering brethren of Maryland, Virginia, and the extreme Southern States; and when they discover, as discover they will, that they can become the manufacturing hand of the Southern Confederacy, it is very likely, that they will throw aside their alliance, forced upon them by circumstances, with the Abolitionists and their allies the Republicans, and lift the flag, aye, the old flag of the Revolution, and sound the old bell in the belfry of Independence Hall and say to the Empire State of New York, "Come thee along with us."

Great and untoward, and unexpected events are on the eve of revelation, and interest beating its pulse in unison with equal justice, is yet to be the ruling influence of this country.

ments of our soldiers from which we had hoped so much, and amid the excitements of which we had kept alive our spirits. The rebels only were active and successful. General Stuart had proved to us that even our own State was vulnerable, by invading our border, possessing himself of one of our large towns, placing it under military rule, levying contributions upon its inhabitants and the people of the neighborhood, and by manœuvring at his ease for three days upon our soil, under the very eyes of a superior force of our men. The news of the depredations of the 'Alabama' upon our Atlantic commerce was reaching us daily; and that rebel cruiser flaunted her flag before our very ports, unmolested by our navy. Horatio Seymour had been elected Governor of New York, and no one could predict what domestic strife might not be the issue of his election. General McClellan had been removed from the command of the army, to the dismay of many even among the best of friends of the Union; and as the displaced general slowly made his way northward, he was everywhere received with ovations by those in sympathy with the Rebellion, until his course assumed the appearance of a public triumph rather than a retreat into private life. His successor had assumed the command of the army with so much hesitance and distrust of his own abilities that the people began to share his feelings, and ceased to believe in a soldier who seemed to have so little confidence in himself. To crown all, gold was advancing in price with fearful rapidity, and the public credit was receding at an equal pace. Military torpor and financial paralysis were weighing upon the whole land, and amidst the stagnation no man had a scheme for resuscitating anything. It was a sad thing to be with the army, but it was as sad a thing to be at home. The social condition had changed vastly since the traitors among us had slunk away before the spirit which blazed out at the news of the firing upon Sumter. Gradually our secret foes had emerged from their seclusion, taking their wonted social places, and boasting to their foreign visitors that, in what was called 'unmixed society,' they ordered matters, and that all gentlemen would soon be of their way of thinking. The President was vulgar, the administration was vulgar, the war was vulgar, and the people who waged

Social
severance

it were of the common sort, who would shortly receive a merited castigation from the gentlemen of the South, whom the herd was vainly endeavoring to deprive of their biblical, heaven-decreed, constitutional, natural carnal property. This view was also taken by a distinguished literary Englishman, who paid a flying visit to our country, gaining great knowledge through little observation. On his return to England he spread the glad tidings before his aristocratic idols in a public letter, which was widely circulated and greatly commented upon. This opened the eyes of thinking men to the really disastrous course into which what is technically called 'society' was drifting. There was some truth in the Englishman's letter. There were frequent assemblages of the 'unmixed society,' who hobnobbed to the health of President Davis, prospectively divided the goods of the to-be-conquered Yankees, appointed hanging-places for the more obnoxious leaders of wholesome opinion, and whose conversation was, indeed, as 'unmixed' as their society with one far-sighted or patriotic idea. The alarming fact, however, was that this class of people was obtaining social supremacy. Their defiant and outspoken treason converted all convivial meetings into disagreeable wranglings, or drove into seclusion the more modest and peaceful patriots. Under the influence of this state of affairs, the time-honored Wistar Club had been obliged to disband; thus depriving Philadelphia of one of her most delightful social institutions, and leaving behind nothing to supply its place. The loss to society of the Wistar Club had been often deplored by the knot of gentlemen who daily met in the editorial office of the *North American* newspaper, to hear and to discuss the military and the political tidings; and many schemes, that as yet had taken no form, were suggested whereby some substitute for the old Club might be established for the common benefit. So far, these conversations had resulted in nothing. The disloyal talkers still lorded it in society, and one after another patriotic men shrank from the association.

The Wistar
Club

“In this miserable condition of public and private affairs, on one of the darkest days of that gloomy month of November, 1862, Judge J. I. Clark Hare and the writer of this article met in

Seventh Street between Chestnut and Sansom Streets. We fell into a conversation which was little better than a comparison of sorrows. The thought that seemed to move Judge Hare most deeply was that while we, the inhabitants of a loyal city, were thus cast down before the ill fortunes of our country, men who were almost leagued with the Southern traitors were walking with high heads among our people, openly exulting in our discomfiture, and eagerly waiting for the day of our utter overthrow. 'Is there no remedy for this state of things?' said Judge Hare. 'Can we not, at least, withdraw from all social relations with disloyal men, and set up a society of our own?' He continued the subject by sketching the plan for an association, which, substantially, was that which was soon after adopted by the Union Club. The point on which Judge Hare most strongly insisted was that disloyal men should be positively excluded from the meetings of the proposed club by the strongest enactments of the articles of association. I knew that many gentlemen of influence were well prepared to entertain the propositions to which I had listened with admiration, and for the successful issue of which I meant to labor. Warmed with the zeal of a fresh conviction, I told Judge Hare that I would go directly to the office of the *North American*, and try if, with the aid of Mr. McMichael, something toward the organization of our projected club might not be accomplished among our friends. I found Mr. McMichael alone. The scheme of Judge Hare was viewed in every aspect, and heartily approved by Mr. McMichael and myself; and we at once began a list of those who were to be invited to join in our undertaking. While we were thus engaged, the late Mr. Benjamin Gerhard entered, and we took him into our confidence, and asked his cooperation in our work. As we developed our plan, Mr. Gerhard's enthusiasm became boundless. He proposed that a meeting, on the earliest convenient night, should be held at his house, with such preparation as the brief time might enable him to make. He took a copy of the imperfect list of loyal men which Mr. McMichael and I had prepared, added to it a few names of his own suggestion, and started forth to accomplish that part of the work to which he had pledged himself.

Germ of the
Union
League

Timid
counsels

So timid and hesitating was the beginning of the Union Club that the notice to certain gentlemen to meet in Mr. Gerhard's house seemed to contain no authority of his own for the assemblage. The receivers of the notes of invitation were informed merely that there would be a meeting of loyal men, for a patriotic purpose, at the house of Mr. Gerhard; but what that purpose might be was left to each one's conjecture. There was no signature to these notes, and from the context one might have inferred that Mr. Gerhard, for the nonce, had abandoned his house to the use of his friends. I mention this fact only to show how dominant the disloyal element had become in the society of Philadelphia, and how prostrate the patriotic; since here was a set of influential men, bent upon a purpose which they knew to be right, who scarcely ventured—through dread of opposition, or of failure, or of social odium—to let the day shine upon their immature bantling, uncertain of the sympathy which might be accorded to it even by men of their own party. It seems almost absurd to look back upon this condition of things, but it was terrible to live through it.

The Union
Club
meetings

“At the first meeting, in Mr. Gerhard's house, held on or about the 15th of November, 1862, only fifteen or sixteen gentlemen were present. There was but little enthusiasm shown for the plan which was then submitted. However, it was resolved by those who had taken control of the matter that another meeting should be held, a week from that day, at the house of the writer. Between the time of the meeting at Mr. Gerhard's house and that at my own a standing committee had been formed, which was afterward formally elected by the Club at my house, consisting of the following gentlemen: Morton McMichael, Chairman; J. I. C. Hare; Charles Gibbons; Benjamin Gerhard; George H. Boker, Secretary.

“Articles of association had also been drawn up by the Standing Committee.

“The meeting at my house, on the 22d of November, 1862, was also a small one. There were but twenty-four gentlemen present; but in the interval which had elapsed since Mr. Gerhard's party, an interchange of ideas among our guests had warmed the

patriotic sentiment, and we were prepared to do more, to go farther, and to be more outspoken than on the previous occasion. The Articles of Association—purposely made short and simple, that no one might be deterred by them—were read to the company, and adopted without discussion. I doubt whether a person present foresaw the social revolution which was about to be produced by that brief and seemingly inoffensive code, or the storm of vituperation which was about to fall upon the heads of those who subscribed to our roll from the mouths of the disloyal men who hitherto had proclaimed themselves to be the leaders of the society of Philadelphia.

“The third meeting of the Union Club was held November 29, 1862, at the house of Mr. James W. Paul. The company was far more numerous than at the two previous meetings, and the spirit which manifested itself on all sides was higher, bolder, and more hopeful. It was evident that we had done a good thing—a good thing for ourselves and a good thing for the public. The social arrogance of disloyal men was checked. Our association was regarded by them with hatred and alarm. Our policy of exclusion was vehemently denounced, both in private and in public, by the most able of the sympathizers with the South. We had made bitter enemies, and we had made warm friends. The Union Club was a success !

Growth of
the Union
Club

“The fourth meeting of the Club was held December 5, 1862, at the house of Mr. John Ashhurst ; the fifth, December 13, 1862, at that of Mr. Bloomfield H. Moore ; and the sixth, December 20, 1862, at that of Dr. Wilson C. Swann. Each successive meeting increased the numbers of our guests, and added new names to the roll of the Club ; while the enthusiasm for the cause which we had espoused, and the general approbation at our manner of conducting the social campaign, inspired us to greater exertions, and induced us to look beyond the circle of our parties toward a wider field of usefulness, a more numerous body of zealous workers. The members of the Club and their loyal associates were already discussing a plan whereby the principles upon which our institution was founded might be popularized ; and, in some other form, our faith and practices might be so extended as to include in one great asso-

The Club-
room scheme

ciation all the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia who might choose to participate in our movement. These discussions contained within them the germ of the idea from which, at a subsequent date, sprang the Union League. At this time the aims of the projectors of the League were moderate. They proposed to open a reading and assembly room for the public, where the newspapers of the day might be read, and where, on interesting occasions, speakers might address the people. No thought of occupying a great building, or of giving the League a decided political character, or of venturing upon those vast works in which that powerful organization achieved so signal a success, had yet occurred to our most sanguine thinkers. At a later date Mr. Wm. H. Ashhurst and Mr. James L. Claghorn cut discussions short by boldly taking the large house, at 1118 Chestnut Street, at a rent and with a prospect of future expense which many persons then considered to be rashly extravagant, and totally unwarranted by the ends which we had in view. The wisdom and far-sightedness of the gentlemen just named were thoroughly vindicated by the course of events, and entitle them to the gratitude of every man who understands the beneficent work which was accomplished for him and for his country by the Union League of Philadelphia. That important thing, the title of the League, was the happy suggestion of Mr. Charles Gibbons; to whose capable pen we also owe the draught of the first Articles of Association, and of the Charter and the By-Laws under which that institution at present exists.

“The seventh meeting of the Union Club was a memorable one. It was held at the house of Dr. John F. Meigs, on the twenty-seventh day of December, 1862. At this meeting the scheme for the establishment of the League was matured, and the Articles of Association for that purpose were first read, and they were afterward generally signed by the large company present. During the first year of the existence of the Club, Dr. Meigs' professional engagements compelled him, to the regret of all, to resign his membership, and therefore his name appears nowhere upon the roll of the Union Club, which was subsequently printed. He was not the less one of our earliest and most active members.

“The eighth meeting, and the last of the early meetings of which I have a distinct recollection, was held at the house of the late Mr. John B. Myers, on the 3d of January, 1863. At this party the Articles of Association of the Union League were again passed round; and they received many signatures, which, together with the names that had been obtained by private solicitation, made the roll of the League a formidable one. Its members were already looking for a house, and forming plans for the future conduct of their institution. As the history of the League here diverged from that of the Union Club, of which it was but a popular development, I shall not again refer to that notable association.

“During the winter of 1862 and 1863 the members of the Union Club gave their weekly parties without settled order, on the solicitation of the Standing Committee, and in accordance with their own convenience. On these conditions parties were given by Mr. Samuel J. Reeves, January 10, 1863; by Mr. Wm. Henry Rawle, January 17, 1863; by Mr. Charles Gibbons, January 24, 1863; by Mr. James L. Claghorn, January 31, 1863; by Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer, February 7, 1863; by Mr. Alexander Brown, February 13, 1863; by Mr. J. Gillingham Fell, February 21, 1863; by Mr. Fairman Rogers, February 28, 1863; by Mr. A. J. Antelo, March 6, 1863; by Mr. Frederick Fraley, March 14, 1863; by Mr. Theodore Frothingham, March 21, 1863; by Mr. Wm. M. Tilghman, March 28, 1863; by Mr. Charles J. Peterson, April 4, 1863; by Mr. Horace Binney, Jr., April 10, 1863; by Mr. C. H. Clark, April 18, 1863; and by Mr. C. L. Borie, April 25, 1863. Mr. Borie’s party ended the first series of entertainments, to the complete satisfaction of our members, and with the resolution to continue our gatherings during the coming winter should the political condition of the country demand it.

The
entertaining
members

“On the approach of the second year of the existence of the Club,—the winter of 1863 and 1864,—a regular roster of the members was printed by the Standing Committee, and thenceforth the parties were given with more regard to order.

“Parties were given at the houses of almost all the gentlemen whose names appear upon these rosters. Those who participated

Influence of
the Club

in our patriotic festivities bore testimony to the general brilliancy and the universal harmony which characterized our meetings. Hither came all the military and the naval heroes, the political writers, the statesmen, the orators, the poets of our party, who were resident among us, or those whose business made Philadelphia their temporary abode. At one time or another we gathered under our roofs, from near and far, the best intellectual elements of which the patriots could boast; and here, night after night, were displays of wit and of humor, of noble passion, and of practical intelligence such as have seldom enlivened the quiet homes of our city. The moral power which our association exerted upon our members and our guests soon touched the popular heart, and strengthened, consolidated, and organized the patriotic sentiment of our people, until the Union Club appeared as a beacon lighted in a dark night—a sign of comfort, of guidance, and of hope to the broken-spirited, the erring, and the despondent. The effects of our meetings, and of the laws under which these meetings were held, had a powerful influence on the social position of disloyal men. They were excluded from our fellowship; they were shut up within their own small coteries; they were forbidden to vent their treasonable utterances within the hearing of patriotic men. In vain they complained of social ostracism, or threatened us with reprisal. The public sanctioned the verdict which had been pronounced against treason in society, and viewed it as little better in kind than treason upon the hustings or in the battle-field. Thus the whole object of the institution of the Union Club was triumphantly accomplished, and the learned and intelligent jurist who gave it the first impulse had reason for an unending pride in his work.

“ At a special meeting of the Union Club, held November 4, 1865, after the close of the War of the Rebellion, it was generally agreed that our association had finished its mission; and that henceforth to keep alive social differences by our meetings would be an impolitic and a useless proceeding. In consequence of this sentiment, reluctantly acquiesced in by those of our members who regretted any change in our former course, the weekly meetings of



ORIGINAL UNION LEAGUE BADGE

the Club were superseded by an annual dinner, which was to be held on the 27th of December in each year—the anniversary of the foundation of the Union League.

“We are now present at the sixth annual dinner, given in accordance with the resolution just mentioned. It is the wish of the Standing Committee that these annual dinners should be continued until the last two remaining members of the Union Club shall sit down in solemn state and dine together in this house; not, we trust, without a regretful remembrance of their departed associates. Henceforth no resignation of membership from our body should be considered by the Committee. As you lived together through the dark days, so must you die together amid the bright days which have followed the success of your organic idea. Every member of the Union Club has just cause to be proud of his membership, and to transmit that piece of private history unbroken to his posterity. The day will come, as our national history slowly gathers together the facts of the past, when to have been a member of this Club will be the most glorious line in each one’s epitaph, and the brightest luster which can be cast upon the name of a descendant. As for the Club itself, it needs not this imperfect memorial to keep alive its remembrance. That will go down to posterity in the most sacred of all history—the traditions of a people, and

The Club’s
annual
dinners

“‘Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.’

“GEORGE H. BOKER, *Secretary.*”

Hon. John Russell Young, in his reminiscient article upon the death of Daniel Dougherty, in the *Evening Star*, September 17, 1892, thus describes the formation of the Union Club:

“I remember the first meeting well, and the circumstances under which it was my fortune to be present. The late Benjamin Gerhard, who, with Judge Hare, Mr. Binney, and others, used to visit *The Press* office,—then on Fourth Street, near the site of the

J. Russell
Young’s
narration

present Bullitt Building,—on critical nights to hear our bulletins from the wars, came in one afternoon in November, 1862, and said that some friends were to meet at his house that evening, and would I be of the company. Things were going badly for the Union. The war news was gloomy. New York had been carried by Seymour, Pennsylvania had gone Democratic, and the time had come when public opinion should centralize, when even social lines should be drawn between those who loved and did not love the Union.

The first
gathering

“When Mr. Gerhard told me the names of his proposed guests, I begged off, under the assurance that I would not be missed. But no; in the first place, there would be oysters and chicken salad, and in the second place, it was important that *The Press* should know what was afoot, and that there should be a strong editorial to boom the cause. So in the cold November night I went to Mr. Gerhard’s house to a meeting which was to organize one of the grandest and most potent influences in the war. Mr. Meredith had sent word that indisposition prevented his coming. Mr. Gerhard presided over the salad and oysters, and around the table were Horace Binney, Morton McMichael, Charles Gibbons, Charles Gilpin, Judge Hare, George H. Boker, and myself. It was an earnest company, the conversation largely led by Judge Hare, who explained the purposes of the organization. It was to be a center of sentiment for Union men. Mr. McMichael, with his fine practical sense, thought that weekly meetings at each other’s houses, on the plan of the Wistar parties, with sumptuary laws to prevent extravagances and rivalries in the way of meat and drink, would be a good beginning. This advice was accepted, and it was agreed that there was to be no champagne, and but two dishes in the way of entertainment. The early meetings would be at the houses of Mr. Paul, Mr. Boker, and Mr. Borie.

Using the
Press

“The meeting over, I went with Boker to *The Press*, and we worked out the article which had been promised to Mr. Gerhard. It was a leader, and as I read it again some months since, it seemed a harsh, vindictive, insensate bit of invective. I am afraid I read it with pain. But we were angry in those days, for the heavens

were red as with blood, and our hearts were laden with resentment and revenge. The meeting at the house of Benjamin Gerhard, on South Fourth Street near Walnut, on that cold November night in 1862, was the inception of the movement which germinated in the Union League. Of that company, Gerhard and McMichael, Gibbons and Binney, Boker and Gilpin, have gone. Judge Hare and myself alone survive. No nobler work was done in its time toward the perpetuation of the Union. We who live should ever remember what those friends did with gratitude and pride.

“Two months later we had the meeting at the house of Dr. Meigs, when the Union League was formally organized. I remember the occasion well, and the part taken by Dougherty. That brave, true, strenuous company—how few remain to recall the trials, which were to become the triumphs, of the Union League! We had assembled to formulate the articles of association. The report had been assigned to Charles Gibbons. Gibbons represented the intensity of Republicanism. His earnest, close-knit, imperative face; his hatred of slavery, and especially of Democracy as the outcome of slavery; his intolerance of whatever might seem a recognition of the crime, had brought him into the League movement with a kind of ferocious joy. He read to the assembled company the proposed articles of association. There was to be no wine, no games other than billiards, and no one should join who did not give an unhesitating support to Mr. Lincoln and all his measures. It was the spirit of Loyalty! There were no half-way beliefs; no compromises; no reservations in the mind of this determined man. And having read the articles of agreement, he paused for the assured and anticipated assent of every one in the room.

“I was sitting next to Dougherty in a corner, the group around us, Boker, Milliken, and others I do not recall. As Gibbons read the stern averments which were to bind us to the Republican administration and its work, Dougherty muttered his dissent: ‘Not for me! Not for me! I am for the Union—not for any Republican President.’ Boker made some earnest, whispered deprecation, but it was of no avail. And when Gibbons paused, Dougherty arose.

“With his habitual courtesy, but at the same time habitual

The speakers

firmness, Dougherty explained his position. He was a Democrat. As a Democrat, every fiber of his being thrilled for the Union. He could not, he would not, believe but that every Democrat in the North would unite with him to support it. As a Democrat, he came into the Union League, because he saw a powerful agency toward the success of the war. He would support Mr. Lincoln in whatever was necessary to save the Union, but no more. He could not throw off his Democracy, like a garment in the night, and recant what he had just been saying on many a hustings in favor of Douglas. With a mere political club having no other aim than the integrity of the Republican organization, he could have no part, and therefore the pledge proposed by Mr. Gibbons was one that he could not bind upon his conscience.

Parting of
the ways

“The firm, courteous, but unmistakable little speech came like a bolt from the blue. Gibbons, his eyes flashing haughty anger, and to whom the denial of even the elementary truths of Republicanism was even as a sin against the Holy Ghost—Gibbons flashed back a scornful taunt. This was no time for paltering, for seeking a half-way house between loyalty and treason; no time for people facing both ways, for faint-hearted patriots, who came into the fold but still held on to the gate. And if, the resolute Gibbons growing angrier, Mr. Dougherty or any one else could not come into their association without reserve, without faltering—why, there was the door; the work would go on without them.

“Dougherty sat in silence, his face pale, his lips compressed, his head thrown back, with that look of unbending defiance which his friends knew so well. He had thrown the glove, and would never take it back. For a few minutes it seemed as if our modest argosy of the Union League was to be wrecked in the launching. The sentiment of the company was with Gibbons. With few exceptions, we were Republicans and had supported Lincoln. We were glad to have Dougherty, we were glad to see Benjamin H. Brewster, Forney, and other brilliant Democrats in our company. But, after all, when the truth was told, were they not prodigal sons? And here they were coming back, not content with fresh raiment and the fatted calf, but claiming to run the household.

“In time Judge Hare arose, and I have always regarded the speech then made by that amiable and accomplished jurist as the foundation of the Union League. With exquisite tact, with a moderation of tone and calmness of statement in contrast with the pale, defiant Dougherty and the scornful, angry Gibbons, he presented the whole case. He was in sympathy with Gibbons. And if this were a social club, or even a political association, he would vote with him. But what had we come to do? Assuredly to form a league that would aid the cause and unite the friends of the Union against its foes. Was it not, therefore, our duty to take whoever would contribute to that high purpose? And if we could persuade eminent Democrats like Dougherty to join heartily, was it not a marked advance toward a sacred consummation? He could well understand how gentlemen could support Mr. Lincoln in war policies, and at the same time dissent upon other measures. He could comprehend differences on popular sovereignty, or the homestead law, or the tariff. But why concern ourselves with these academic variances of opinion if our friends would contribute with zeal to the immediate work of saving the Union? He understood Mr. Dougherty and those of his faith with that intent. Therefore, while agreeing with Mr. Gibbons, his best judgment was with Mr. Dougherty, and he proposed that the only test of admission to the League should be a support of the Union.

A potent
plea

“Horace Binney the younger, Mr. Gerhard, and Mr. McMichael supported the amendment of Judge Hare. Those gentlemen were the fathers of the League in the early days. Their will was law, and against our judgment the amendment of Judge Hare was accepted. Gibbons was incensed, and in a few vehement words of repudiation of half-hearted policy left the room. I do not know that he came back that evening, but his anger was simply an expression of the intensity of his patriotism, and he soon returned, to be one of the most earnest and intrepid of the membership.

Clash of
Republican
and Demo-
cratic opinion

“The storm blown over and peace assured, we signed in a group—the signature of Dougherty being, as I saw it some weeks since, some twenty or thirty from the top, where rested the honored name of Stephen Colwell. Experience showed the wisdom of

Dougherty's objection, and that in pressing what may have seemed a personal preference or pique he was broadening the lines which made possible the splendor and power of the Union League and its mighty work in the prosecution of the war.

“Dougherty, as I have shown, dictated his way into the Union League—came almost under protest. But although he would not support Lincoln when required to do so by Gibbons, in time, and very soon, the President was to have no more zealous friend. Lincoln was not a popular President in the early days, not even in active circles of the Union League. This may seem a profanation now, but let it be remembered that with Lincoln the transfiguration did not come until after the assassination. The stern, earnest Republicans resented his slowness on slavery; his withdrawal of the anti-slavery pronouncements of Fremont and Cameron; his coddling the border States. It was the impatience of a fervent, sensitive patriotism. Dougherty did not share it. He had no interest in the negro, and would not have fired a gun for all the negroes that ever came from the Congo lands. He opposed the precipitate actions of Fremont, and above any other public man he disliked Simon Cameron. So he was with Lincoln hand in hand, and I know that no public act ever gave him more pleasure than when, at the time of the Sanitary Fair, in 1864, he was unexpectedly called upon to deliver the welcoming address to Lincoln at the Chestnut Street quarters of the Union League.

“Coming, as Dougherty did, a Democrat, the rising hope of the young Democracy of Pennsylvania, his accession to the Union League was not that of a person, but a force. It was a force eagerly welcomed by the fathers of the League, because they saw behind it that Democratic sentiment which was so desirable toward a successful prosecution of the war. Then we had the club reunions—those weekly meetings of consolation over the salads, the oysters, and wine—meetings that seem homely enough in these sumptuous latter days. Saturday evenings at the houses of Mr. Borie or Mr. Antelo, Mr. Drexel or Mr. Claghorn, Mr. Dreer or Mr. McMichael, and others of the primitive faithful, a few of whom still remain with us, the majority having gone to the majority.”

CHAPTER IV

FROM UNION CLUB TO UNION LEAGUE

Precedence has been given as of right to the foregoing narratives by the two men who wrote their recollections as original members of the Union Club. In making this story as complete and chronologically accurate as possible a few repetitions may be necessary. The Union Club modeled itself in the happiest way after the famous "Wistar Party," or parties, and may fairly be said to have become, as Club and League, its natural successor. Dr. Caspar Wistar originated in 1798 a series of Saturday evening gatherings at his house, of gentlemen of culture. The influential character of these entertainments was such that their regular frequenters decided to continue them, after the founder's death in 1818, under the name of "The Wistar Party." It was an aristocracy of intellect first and, next, of social authority. In its circle were most acutely felt the sundering tendencies of discussion upon war and slavery topics. The outbreak of war broke up the "Party." Nearly eighteen months elapsed before Judge Hare's suggestion to Mr. Boker brought about the first informal meeting of what quickly developed into the Union Club. That suggestion was immediately laid before Morton McMichael in the office of his newspaper, the *North American*, where

The
Wistar
Party

The first
meeting

Mr. Gerhard chanced to be. These gentlemen at once began to form a list of influential men known to be loyal. Mr. Gerhard offered his house, No. 226 South Fourth Street, for the preliminary meeting, which followed on or about the 15th of November, 1862. The calls for this gathering were issued unsigned, so doubtful was the state of public feeling. The invitation was simply to the effect that a number of loyal men desired to meet for a patriotic purpose. Only a handful accepted, twelve or fifteen at most. The second meeting was in Mr. Boker's house, No. 1720 Walnut Street, on the 22d of November. At the former meeting a standing committee had been formed, whose members were: Morton McMichael, Chairman; J. I. Clark Hare; Charles Gibbons; Benjamin Gerhard; George H. Boker, Secretary. This committee drew up the following

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION CLUB

The Union
Club formed

“I. The name of this Association shall be ‘The Union Club of Philadelphia.’

“II. The number of members shall be limited for the present to fifty, and the condition of membership shall be unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States, and unwavering support of its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion.

“III. The Club shall meet every Saturday evening at eight o'clock, during the months appointed by the Standing Committee, at the house of a member, who shall provide a moderate entertainment for his guests at an hour not later than ten o'clock. No more than three dishes of various kinds shall be served, and the wines shall be limited to Sherry and Madeira, and to one other. The entertaining member shall be privileged to substitute Friday evening for that of Saturday.

“IV. The entertaining member may invite any persons, not members, to meet the Club whose opinions are in harmony with the second of these Articles of Association.”

Twenty-four attended this second meeting. The full list of members comprises fifty-seven names. The speedy formation of the Union League and a few withdrawals reduced the total to the specified limit of fifty members.

The Union Club discontinued its meetings as an organization independent of the League on November 11, 1865, since which date its members have dined together on each 27th of December, in celebration of the grand movement inaugurated in 1862. At the dinner held on December 27, 1899, only six were present: Frederick Fraley, who presided, having passed his ninety-fifth birthday with unimpaired mental health; Ferdinand J. Dreer; A. J. Antelo; Clarence H. Clark; Abraham Barker; and William Sellers, whose ages then averaged eighty-two years. With the exception of Mr. Fraley, the others attended the latest dinner, on December 27, 1900.

The
dwindling
roll-call

The Union
Club
survivors

These are not the only survivors of the Union Club. Judge Hare withdrew from the Union League as a political organization after the war, as befitting one holding judicial office. His long and distinguished career of forty-five years on the bench, and his works on Constitutional History and Law, give weighty interest to his close connection with the origin of the Union League. James Milliken, whose reminiscence is given, still lives in New York.

MEMBERS OF THE UNION CLUB

as they signed the roll

Morton McMichael	Frederick Fraley
J. I. C. Hare	J. G. Fell
Charles Gibbons	Alexander Brown
Benjamin Gerhard	William H. Ashhurst
George H. Boker	Dr. W. C. Swann
A. E. Borie	Daniel Dougherty
John M. Read	George H. Trott
Singleton A. Mercer	Fairman Rogers
E. Spencer Miller	Robert B. Cabeen
Horace Binney, Jr.	John B. Myers
Stephen Colwell	William M. Tilghman
James W. Paul	A. J. Antelo
John Ashhurst	C. H. Clark
Henry C. Carey	Ferdinand J. Dreer
William Henry Rawle	James L. Claghorn
Samuel J. Reeves	Edwin M. Lewis
Alfred D. Jessup	Henry M. Watts
Abraham J. Lewis	Thomas A. Biddle
Charles L. Borie	Daniel Smith, Jr.
Theodore Frothingham	S. V. Merrick
Charles J. Peterson	Gen. George Cadwalader
George Whitney	William Sellers
Joseph Harrison, Jr.	Joseph B. Townsend
William D. Lewis	B. H. Moore
Joshua B. Lippincott	James Milliken
John H. Towne	Abraham Barker
Ward B. Hazeltine	John P. Verree
S. M. Felton	Dr. John F. Meigs
	John Russell Young



MORTON McMICAL

The following are the dates of birth of the surviving founders of the Union Club :

Frederick Fraley, May 28, 1804.
Ferdinand J. Dreer, March 2, 1812.
A. J. Antelo, June 22, 1815.
J. I. Clark Hare, October 17, 1816.
Abraham Barker, June 3, 1821.
James Milliken, July 23, 1824.
William Sellers, September 19, 1824.
Clarence H. Clark, April 19, 1833.

Writing in 1883, with the advantage of comment and criticism from the then more numerous living participants in the shaping of Club and League, George P. Lathrop has the following passage in his "History," which is here quoted as obviously a more valuable summary than one attempted at this later date. It depicts with admirable graphic force the effect of local Southern sentiment on the formers of the Club, and of the Club upon society. The Club as stimulus

"The Club had been formed quietly, and, as we have seen, with a certain amount of hesitation. Its numbers were small, and its function was to be limited to moral support of the government, without taking public political action as a body. But its power was soon felt. It produced a social revolution.

"The indignation and opposition of those whom it shut out were prompt and intense. Hitherto Philadelphia society had been ruled by rigorous distinctions, often arbitrary, but entirely irreversible; and those who had made the distinctions were in general Southern in their leanings. For example, in 'mixed society' to band together with an express proviso that reflected on the desirability of intercourse with these reigning powers seemed a daring

offense against the canons of the old coteries. Worse than that, sundry of the members of those very coteries were among the new covenanters on behalf of the Union.

The Union
Club card

“Again, the fact that they stepped into the place left vacant by the disbanded Wistar Party was exasperating, and it may have added to the irritation that the new circle adopted a card of invitation closely modeled on that which had been used by the older association. In place of the portrait of Dr. Wistar there appeared on the Union Club card an engraving of the United States flag upon a slanting staff, surrounded by a circle of thirty-two stars against a shaded ground, with the name of the Club above. Otherwise, in size and the form of wording it was almost precisely the same. Shortly after the Union Club went into operation there appeared in a virulent Copperhead evening paper a paragraph giving the names of all the members, and announcing that within the next few weeks the houses of those gentlemen would be sacked. The threat was never carried out, and emanated from no very responsible source ; but, in its blatant way, it doubtless reflected the animosity existing among more cultivated opponents of the war. But their ridicule and anger were alike unavailing. Their influence from that hour began to wane and was never recovered. The struggle continued for several years, both in the social field and that of journalism and politics ; but, with the end of the war, the old standards passed away, and society in Philadelphia was no doubt materially changed and liberalized as a result of the stand taken by the Union Club.”

The high social position of the new organization needed no voucher but its membership roll. After thirty-seven years its names rekindle fadeless recollections of master-figures in the walks of science, literature, law, commerce, industry, finance, journalism, oratory ; the stamp of men who have given their city its leadership in so many callings.

The entertainment of any club of fifty members in rotation by each in his home is, on the face of it, an unwieldy undertaking. There were, however, weightier reasons than this for a remodeling of the original plan. The limit of fifty proved inadequate. The enthusiasm of patriotism far exceeded the first hopes of those who had kindled it. Once the call had sounded, there was no half-heartedness in the response. The now liberated impulse of outspoken loyalty disdained the notion of confining its voice to a whisper. It was strongly realized that the sense of public duty requires, and develops, public spirit, which may do its thinking in privacy, but must plant its standard to be seen by all men. Seven weeks had not passed before the social party felt the utter insufficiency of the Club to contain the numbers, still less to focus and direct the patriotic passion, of its would-be recruits. The Union Club had not simply started a noble social movement; it had triumphantly completed as pregnant a stroke of pioneer work as ever brought cheer to loyal hearts or strength to a cause. Its purpose was fulfilled, if its work was not ended. That work could only be worthily continued by a reinforced body with expanded powers and scope. Hence the well-planned proposal introduced at the Union Club's seventh weekly meeting, on December 27, 1862, which took place in the residence of Dr. John F. Meigs, No. 1208 Walnut Street. The call was indorsed "business meeting," on the usual invitation card. Stephen Colwell was president of the business meeting, and Charles Gibbons acted as secretary. The broad proposition was

Union Club
becomes
Union
League

that the Union Club should merge into a larger organization, having a home of its own. There was no hesitation about this, but opinion was divided over the name; some wished the old one kept up, others preferred a new one. Mr. Gibbons had drawn up a set of Articles for the new association, which he, probably backed by his coadjutors, had entitled "The Union League," perhaps inspired by the victorious careers of historic old-world Leagues. In the end this name was adopted, and thereafter, as has already been mentioned, the core of the Union Club maintained an independent vitality until 1865, since which year its survivors have met at the annual commemorative dinner on the anniversary of its formal absorption by the larger Union League.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

adopted December 27, 1862

The Union
League
formed

"The undersigned agree to associate under the name of THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA and to adopt the following fundamental Articles of Association, to wit:

"I. The condition of membership shall be unqualified loyalty to the government of the United States, and unwavering support of its efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion.

"II. The primary object of the Association shall be to discountenance and rebuke by moral and social influences all disloyalty to the Federal Government, and to that end the Associators will use every proper means in public and private.

"III. To meet the necessary expenditures for house-rent, furniture, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and such things as may be found necessary for the use of the League, each associator shall pay an entrance fee of twenty-five dollars and an annual tax of the same amount.

“ IV. No cards, billiards, or other games, except chess, shall be allowed in the League house, and no spirituous liquors shall be kept or sold therein.

“ V. There shall be a Standing Committee consisting of nine associators, who shall have a general supervision of the concerns of the League, and who shall be appointed annually at a meeting of the League, in such manner as the meeting may decide.

“ VI. The Standing Committee shall prepare such by-laws as may be necessary to secure a proper and orderly administration of the affairs of the League, which shall be subject to such amendments, from time to time, as a majority of the associators may direct.”

Article II may yet serve the purpose of some antiquarian claimant for Philadelphia of the honor of having invented the Irish “boycott.” The first intention of the framers was to commit members to a rigid rule of non-intercourse with the disloyal, in business as well as in society. This was strenuously opposed by two of those present, and after discussion the clause was modified as above to secure unanimity. As a fact, the majority of the signers did break off business relations with secession sympathizers, and many old-standing social connections were ended. The new Union League was to be more a reading and conversation center than a club in the ordinary sense.

Mr. Ashhurst and Mr. Claghorn urged a bolder departure. Others assenting, they engaged the fine old mansion, then known as the Hartman Kuhn house, No. 1118 Chestnut Street, subsequently occupied by M. W. Baldwin, and removed in 1901. The rent was alarmingly high, in the opinion of a con-

The Union
League
at home

servative minority, but the house was taken and the Union League found its first home. Mr. Claghorn, as treasurer, issued a circular on January 6, 1863, announcing the organization of the Union League and requesting payment of dues. A month later, February 6th, the members were notified by advertisement in the *Press* that the new club-house would be open on Monday night, February 9th, though the formal opening was not until the 23d. The first general meeting of the Union League was held in Concert Hall on the 22d of January. At the foundation meeting of December 27, 1862, the following gentlemen were elected as a Standing Committee: Benjamin Gerhard; Charles Gibbons; William H. Ashhurst; George H. Boker; James L. Claghorn; Horace Binney, Jr.; Morton McMichael; J. I. Clark Hare; and Joseph B. Townsend. Mr. Boker acted as secretary, and was kept busy enrolling new members.

Its first
hundred
members

Here are the first hundred names on the original membership list :

Stephen Colwell	Edwin N. Lewis
John Ashhurst	James W. Paul
J. Forsyth Meigs	W. M. Tilghman
F. Fraley	Henry C. Carey
Fairman Rogers	A. J. Lewis
Charles Gilpin	A. J. Antelo
Charles Gibbons	Samuel W. Reeves
B. Gerhard	James L. Claghorn
Henry D. Moore	William H. Ashhurst
William Henry Rawle	John B. Myers

From Union Club to Union League

John B. Kenney	Daniel Dougherty
Daniel Smith, Jr.	John R. Young
S. J. Christian	George Whitney
Jacob W. Goff	C. L. Borie
William B. Hart	George H. Boker
William S. Grant	Alexander Brown
R. Rundle Smith	E. Spencer Miller
E. Carpenter	B. H. Moore
Alexander J. Derbyshire	A. D. Jessup
E. C. Knight	Joseph B. Townsend
George A. Coffey	Horace Binney, Jr.
Joseph Allison	John Haseltine
Oswald Thompson	Samuel E. Stokes
Aubrey H. Smith	James Somers Smith
William D. Lewis	John Thompson
James S. Young	Joseph B. Myers
William Welsh	A. E. Borie
Ward B. Haseltine	Ellis Yarnall
Thomas Smith	John W. Claghorn
John Rice	George M. Conarroe
Thomas Kimber, Jr.	Edwin Greble
J. W. Forney	J. E. Caldwell
George J. Gross	E. W. Clark
Jay Cooke	A. Heaton
Joseph S. Lovering, Jr.	Lewis R. Ashhurst
George W. Thorn	Alfred Stille
A. C. Barclay	George Erety
Charles J. Peterson	Lawrence S. Pepper, M.D.
D. B. Cummins	Daniel Haddock, Jr.
George M. Stroud	James H. Orne
George Trott	P. F. Rothermel
Morton McMichael	F. A. Comly
J. G. Fell	William S. Stewart
C. H. Clark	A. J. Drexel
Ferdinand J. Dreer	Evans Rogers
James Milliken	George Gilpin

Its first
hundred
members

The Union League of Philadelphia

George Cadwalader	Clement Biddle
Lemuel Coffin	Lindley Smyth
William T. Cresson	Wayne MacVeagh
Cadwalader Biddle	William Sellers

Its first
officers

The first President of the Union League was William Morris Meredith, elected at the first general meeting, January 22, 1863. As Secretary of the Treasury under President Taylor and appointed by Governor Curtin Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania, his official position added public weight to the highest standard of character and qualifications. His acceptance of the presidency was peculiarly valuable to the organization by reason of his position as a member of the Peace Congress. It betokened a rule of judicious tolerance that might draw conservatives and waverers into the association.

The first Vice-Presidents were William H. Ashurst, Horace Binney, Jr., John B. Myers, and Adolph E. Borie ; and the first Directors were Morton McMichael, J. I. Clark Hare, Charles Gibbons, James L. Claghorn, Benjamin Gerhard, Joseph B. Townsend, George H. Boker, George Whitney, and John B. Kenney.

The house-
warming

The "League house," as it is styled in Ferdinand J. Dreer's interesting memorandum of its beginnings, was practically opened at this meeting, addresses being delivered by Charles Gibbons and M. Russell Thayer. On the 29th of January Mr. Dreer obtained the consent of Sully, the eminent painter, for the loan of his equestrian picture of Washington, which was ultimately purchased for the Union League, as will be seen



WILLIAM M. MEREDITH

hereafter. On Saturday, February 21st, the House was open for the reception of ladies. The anniversary of Washington's birthday falling on Sunday, the celebration was held Monday the 23d. President Meredith being unable to attend, his place was filled by Horace Binney, Jr., introduced by Morton McMichael. Governor Curtin, "who had been the first executive to reinforce the national army after Bull Run, and the first Governor who had his State officially represented at Washington in caring for the interests of soldiers in the field," attended the reception and responded to the welcome given him. Postmaster-General Blair was one of the guests, the old Post-office building, next to the Custom-house, having been opened on that day. Addresses were delivered by James Milliken, Frederick Fraley, William D. Lewis, Daniel Dougherty, M. Russell Thayer, and Rev. J. W. Jackson.

The opening
celebration

The newspapers had for some time contained letters and reports of speeches threatening disturbance, and even violence, if the new Union League persisted in its intention to open the club with a loyal demonstration. The menace heightened the enthusiasm. Decorations, lights, and plentiful bunting were the defiant response, backed up behind the scenes with an armory of ax-handles and other aids to defense, ready at hand if the hidden squad of police should need them. The occasion was an ideal success—there was no trouble outside, no hitch within.

Two speakers, besides those already named, are now referred to for a special reason. They were Charles King, President of the then newly formed

The Union League of Philadelphia

New York
comes to
learn

Union League Club of New York, and the Rev. Dr. H. B. Bellows, one of its active founders and its historian. These gentlemen came as representatives of the sister Union League. In his interesting "Historical Sketch" of the New York organization Dr. Bellows devotes much space to creating the impression that New York anticipated Philadelphia in forming a Union League. He conducts this elusive contention with such ingenuity and persistency that—though not actually asserting it as fact—he comes near convincing himself, and possibly a hasty reader, that the Union League of Philadelphia somehow escaped the honor of having shown New York how to form a League of its own on the Philadelphia model. The matter is a simple question of fact, and settles itself on an appeal to dates and records.

Idealistic
paternity

Dr. Bellows bases his claim on the delicate ground of pedigree. "The Union League Club of New York is the child of the United States Sanitary Commission," of which, says honorable repute, Dr. Bellows was himself the father. This is the opening sentence of his "Historical Sketch." It occurred to Professor Wolcott Gibbs, a member of that admirable organization, that it would be good to establish a club, devoted to strengthening the spirit of loyalty in so troublous a time. He did not communicate his idea to any one "until Seymour's election as Governor of New York" made it seem urgent. His first letter to Mr. Olmsted, given by Dr. Bellows, bears date November 5, 1862. The first meeting of the Philadelphia Union Club was held on the 15th of that month, and it

was in working order by the 22d. About this date a quarterly session of the Sanitary Commission was held in Washington. Delegates from the New York and the Philadelphia committees shared the same car on the return journey. Conversation turned on this club idea, "for several hours exclusively," says Dr. Bellows, and, he continues, "the Philadelphia members, Judge Hare, Horace Binney, Jr., and some others, recited to us the fresh history of the Union Club, just started, and its striking effect on the loyalty of the community." He proceeds to clinch this, his own testimony to the priority of Philadelphia's foundation, with this ingenuous admission: "To say the least, they had realized in part what we had conceived and brooded over for several months without bringing to birth."

Still, the paternity idea was too fondly cherished to be wholly flung away in a passing spasm of generous equity, so Dr. Bellows once more sets the fire aglow.

Dr. Bellows' relation ;

"The original idea of the proposed club of loyalists was native to New York, and not borrowed from Philadelphia. The conception of our club was earlier than that of the Union League Club there, which, however, was sooner organized and named. They were both original and independent movements. The resemblance in their titles and purposes might lead to the mistaken impression that both grew out of one impulse, either simultaneously or in succession, our Club following the Philadelphia League. But this is not historically true, even though it may appear that the Union League Club in Philadelphia finally decided the title and in some degree influenced the form of ours."

Apart from the quasi-casuistical humor in the denial of a possible simultaneous organization of so common

The claim to
genesis an-
swered by
revelations

an "impulse" as loyalty in two adjoining geographical areas, there is nothing of special interest in this reiteration. More to the point is the historical fact that the Philadelphia League deputed a committee to visit the New York gentlemen in travail with the club "conception." The Committee were Judge Hare, Horace Binney, Jr., William Welsh, Alexander Brown, Ellis Yarnall, and George Trott. Two of these pioneers sent by Philadelphia to New York survive—Judge Hare and Mr. Yarnall, each of whom vouches for the accuracy of the statement that, first in the train from Washington, and next in their visit to New York, the accomplished work in Philadelphia was eagerly discussed, with the express view of modeling the forthcoming New York Union League after it. The visit was in January, 1863. The meeting was in the house of George Strong. When the delegation had finished their statements, Dr. Bellows moved that the New Yorkers should retire into the next room for conference. On their quick return, President King, of Columbia College, said: "Gentlemen of Philadelphia, we hope to organize here a club which shall exceed yours in numbers and equal it in efficiency." A week or two later another informal committee of the Philadelphia Union League, headed by Judge Hare, went to New York on the same errand. As the New York League had not been perfected, the Philadelphia delegates gave their New York friends a return dinner at the Astor House. The New York League did not complete its organization until February 21, 1863, and its house was not opened until May 12th. The Union

League of Philadelphia was established on December 27, 1862. President King and Dr. Bellows, as already stated, were present at the formal opening of the Union League House, February 23d. The former gentleman paid gallant tribute to the priority of Philadelphia in this matter, and with the following extract from his speech the discussion may properly close.

President
King's
relation

President King said :

“In New York we will gladly imitate the example set us and cooperate with you. . . . We are in New York very powerless of good. . . . It is fit that in the city of the Hall of Independence we should come here and learn that our government must last forever. We carry out your precepts.”

CHAPTER V

THE UNION LEAGUE AT WORK

Growth
quick and
impressive

Now begins an astonishing account of what a handful of men in earnest accomplished in a single year, and that the first year of their enterprise. It began with a membership of between sixty and seventy, but before its year ran out there were nine hundred and sixty-eight names on the members' roll. On its Strangers' Register there were fifteen hundred names, among them those men of high public and social standing who formed the Protestant Episcopal Convention and the Presbyterian Assembly, whose formal visits to the Union League were honors of peculiar significance in that stormy time. Not that the Union League was in actual need of such kindly countenance. Itself had proved to be its own sufficient sanction. Never was a private social movement so triumphantly wafted into inspiring publicity in so short a time. It spoke the magic word in the plain, clear tone that thrills the ear and fires the heart, and did this at the critical moment. There was no mistaking the ring of the new Union League's war-cry, "Unqualified loyalty"; "unwavering support" of the Government's efforts to "suppress the Rebellion." Only the strong could afford to echo that cry in that uncertain day. Later on, recruits came in by battalions and armies, but the

peril had ended with the early fights. When the Union League came boldly into the open, its very fearlessness stung the half-concealed enemy into a vexed avowal of radical hostility. The course was quickly cleared for a test of endurance. The opening of the lists after the Union League's proclamation had been sounded was more than a vindication of its courageous step. The best men eagerly proffered their names and substantial support. A change had come since the time of which Mr. Boker afterward vividly wrote: "In those dark and dispiriting days the League House was regarded by some as a refuge rather than as a resort for loyalty; a place where patriotism might harbor from social antagonisms, rather than as a public forum whence it might speak to the nation."

Loyalty
finds its
voice

Here it is right that the new-born Union League should speak for itself. There is a half-romantic, half-pathetic interest in the "First Annual Report," as indeed there must be in any voice speaking to us from the shadowy distance where a great movement had its making. Mr. Boker, as will be seen elsewhere, was, if not the soul, in a large degree the brain and hand of the Club and League. His account of the former has been perpetuated in this chronicle, and now we draw upon his report of this first year of the Union League. Let it be read in the light of the time in which it was penned:

The first
annual
report

"At first our aims were moderate. We proposed to establish a social institution; to open a home for loyalty, where true men might breathe without having their atmosphere contaminated by

Their first
intent

treason. We thought proper to add to our rooms such literary and domestic attractions as would insure the attendance of members. . . . The activity which the League has since developed arose naturally from its constitution, and we believe there is not a single member of our body who would now wish to change the course of our public policy.

“The first effect of our organization was to awaken a spirit of imitation. Our example was approved on all sides, and many letters were addressed to the Directors asking for information and aid to institute similar associations elsewhere. To meet these inquiries a printed circular letter was prepared, which was sent into every city, town, and village throughout the land. This letter contained plans for organizing Leagues adapted to the wants and means of each different state of society. Immediately a host of Leagues arose in our own and neighboring States. Wherever a few loyal men could gather together, some habitation was marked with the fluttering symbol of our country, and designated as ‘The League.’ Now there is scarcely a hamlet in the loyal States that can not point to such an institution, and the example is being rapidly followed in all those States which our arms have redeemed from Rebel thralldom. If the parent League had produced no more than this brood of faithful offspring, it would have accomplished a great work. Everywhere loyalty was consolidated and made effective. It became something more than a mere sentiment ; it became a resolute spirit that moved into combined action a multitude of influential men. From these focal centers went forth opinions that enlightened their various neighborhoods. Men no longer feared to speak aloud in their country’s cause. The mere act of association had inspired that courage. Instead of shrinking from the disastrous prophecies and threats of the traitors, we predicted and cautioned in turn. The very fact of our existence was a standing rebuke to disloyal men, and the sight of our flags filled their hearts with intolerable memories of their own falsehood.”

The League
idea spreads

Sentiment
compacted
into force

The formation of the Union League of New York has been noted, two months after Philadelphia had set

the example. Boston started its movement in the house of Dr. Samuel G. Ward, on February 4, 1863, with Edward Everett as chairman, "for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a club in this city on principles resembling those of the Union League of Philadelphia," except that it pledged itself not to take any associate action "on any political question or subject." What, then, was its mission? The reply made by the late Edwin P. Whipple throws light on the social conditions in Boston, so like those in Philadelphia. He states that "its effect was to make patriotism fashionable. Its political power consisted, I think, in informing the rich and fashionable people that they would lose caste if they became Copperheads." Yet the Boston Union League hesitated to adopt the second Article of Association as worded by their Philadelphia leaders. In place of the pledge to "discountenance and rebuke by moral and social influences all disloyalty to the Federal Government, . . . [by using] every proper means in public and private," they limited their action to "the encouragement and dissemination of patriotic sentiment and opinion."

Boston
follows
Philadel-
phia

Among the earliest Union Leagues were those of Washington, Baltimore, and San Francisco; then cities and towns in Delaware and Pennsylvania applied for instructions toward forming local organizations. As early as the middle of February a committee of three was formed—Messrs. Gibbons, McMichael, and Boker—to draw up and send out the desired information. The circular bears Mr. Boker's style and signature. It carried inspiration as well as suggestion.

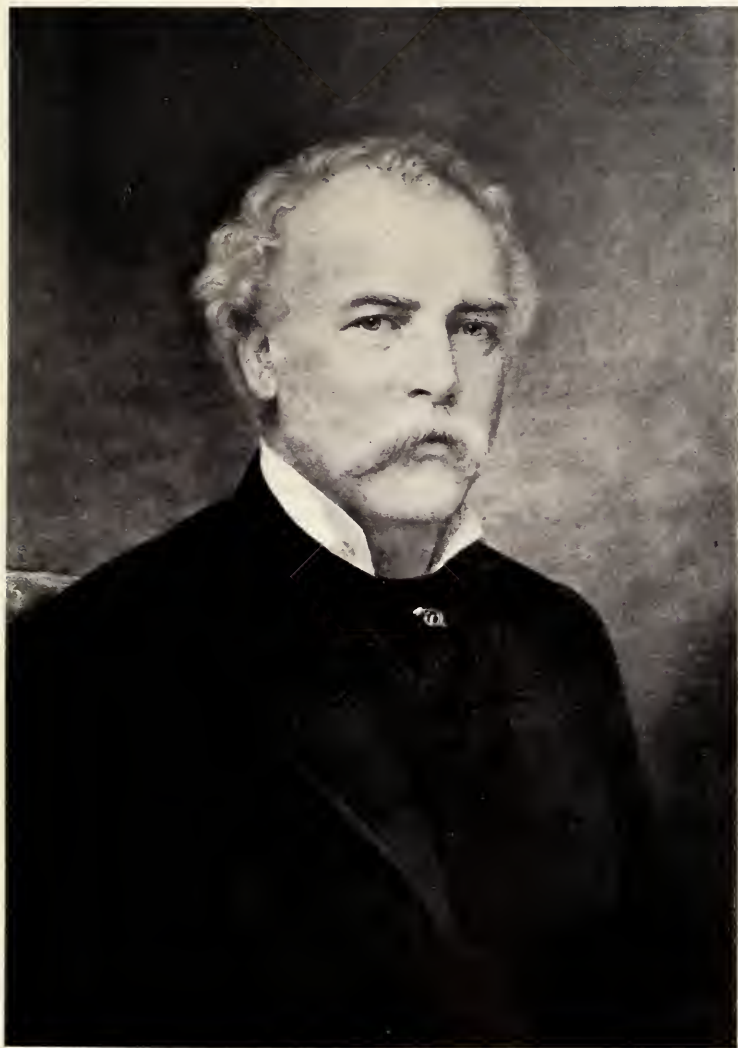
Pointing to its title and emblem, the circular glories in the name "Union League" and the flag floating over it, proud that these and "its very existence are a standing rebuke to the traitors, who are forced to recognize in these symbols and in that existence the presence of a formidable power which they can neither deride nor weaken." It pleads for organization as a means of power, but disclaims any intention of dictating political action :

Broad lines
for the new
Union
Leagues

"The Union League does not impose bonds on the political conscience of its members. It does not seek to influence elections farther than to prevent offices falling into the hands of disloyal or notoriously incapable men. While it leaves every man free to judge for himself, it marks the broadest line between the true man and the traitor and indicates the side on which its members must be found."

Then follow counsels for loyalists in small communities. A club may be beyond their resources, but a reading and assembly room is advised, with frequent gatherings for speeches or entertainment, to which working-men should be invited. Or if this is impracticable, let there be periodical meetings in the courthouse or school.

"If even this can not be accomplished, hold a few meetings, or even one, of your people, and let them look one another in the eyes, and subscribe their names to a roll of men who pledge themselves to sustain their Government through its trials." Somehow, anyhow, "band together, organize, show front against the common enemy, the traitors in the field, and the more dangerous traitors who are lurking around us, watching their opportunity to betray



GEORGE H. BOKER

their country and their fellow-citizens by one act. Too much vigilance can not be exercised toward this latter class. Our armies can cope with the armed rebels, but it is for us, and it is our imperative duty, to keep watch and ward over our domestic foes. . . . This thing should not be done here and there ; it should be done everywhere, and all men should feel it to be a duty second only to their religious obligations.”

This vigorous output was in itself a sufficient answer to critics who feared the Union League would degenerate into a mere social club if it set up a cosy home, “with lace curtains in the windows.” A National Union Club grew out of the Union League in Philadelphia, with a membership at nominal fees, and each cooperated with the other. Yet these offshoots were only the beginnings of the splendid influence and priceless practical service of the Union League to the nation in its first year. The sword of Government was rivaled in potency by the pen of the Union League ; the voice of Presidential authority was swelled into a mighty chorus by the vocal pleadings on the Union League platforms. The messages, entreaties, and proclamations from the seat of power were grandly strengthened and borne right home by the Union League’s remarkable cannonade of pamphlets, kept up with spirited determination. What honors belong to the Union League’s “Board of Publication” will be made clear in the proper place, but passing mention is needed here. The stimulus of adversity was bravely utilized by the undismayed helmsmen of the Union League. On the broadening battle-field the North was having rather the worst of it.

The Union League’s thunderbolts from press and platform

Adversity as a stimulus

“Public spirit [says the report] sank into an almost hopeless lethargy, and doubt and distrust had crept into the minds of the most sanguine. The rebel pirates were sweeping from the seas the floating fortunes of our merchants. Domestic traitors were sneering at our efforts to break the power of their Southern brethren, and were predicting a speedy close to the war, through the exhaustion of our courage and resources. Upon this state of things fell the disastrous news which came to us from Fredericksburg and from Vicksburg. Burnside had been repulsed, Sherman had been repulsed,”

and the campaign in Tennessee was not as yet an assured success. In the field of politics the outlook was hardly more encouraging. The Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire fell short of a plurality. Rhode Island was won, but by a reduced majority, and that in Connecticut was smaller than at the previous election. In Philadelphia vigorous efforts were made by the anti-war party to checkmate the Union League. The Peace Democrats held an indignation meeting in Independence Square to censure the Government for the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.

Opposition
efforts

A daily newspaper was founded in March, 1863, the organ of the opposition, called *The Age*. A Democratic club was established, but upon lines too feeble to maintain vitality. The Enrolment Act of March was declared unconstitutional by a majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. These and kindred troubles tested the mettle of the Union Leaguers, and it stood the sharpest test.

“*The Age*,” says Lathrop’s narrative, “while printing in one column the movements of ‘our forces’ in the field, in another column brought to bear upon those who were supporting the power

that directed such forces all the ingenuities of satire, abuse, and political controversy that seemed likely to weaken the Union cause. It accused the Leaguers of being 'wolves in sheep's clothing,' not satisfied with destroying the Constitution, but also branding as traitors those who 'clung to the provisions of that sacred instrument.' Their purpose, it averred, was to establish a consolidated government in the North, 'operating directly upon individuals without regard to State relations and duties.' At another time it offered a series of sarcastic resolutions for the Leaguers, the purport of which was that so long as any money could be made out of the war it should be continued. It called upon them tauntingly to prove their patriotism by volunteering for military service."

The members' blood was tingling. Things they had only looked at, they now began to see into, and the microscopic vision that had mainly fixed its powers on local objects became telescopic. They discerned the end from the beginning, the glory of the sure victory through the smoke of the shattering guns. They felt their field of action widen under their feet.

"The Union League of Philadelphia [again the report] moved slowly, and we may even say reluctantly, into active public life, but we were impelled toward this career by the very law of our being. No large association of intelligent men could long remain idle in times like these. We had no specific aim, but the resistless course of events provided aims for us."

Our "slow"
way

How the Union League compassed the undertakings which entitled it to rank as an auxiliary force to the army and navy in the work of national unification is detailed in succeeding chapters. But besides these,

Other good
works

there were outside organizations started and manned by members of the Union League: namely, the Soldiers' Claim and Pension Agency, giving gratuitous legal and other service to protect the pensioners against sharks; and the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops. The Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission were substantially helped by the Union League. The clergy holding loyal principles were freely granted the privileges of the Union League. A large committee of the Union League was charged with the duty of "providing employment for disabled soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the United States service."

The Union
League's
first Fourth
of July

The golden opportunity for attaining its twofold object, infusing enthusiasm into the popular mind for country and local patriotism, was now at hand. Independence Day, in Philadelphia at least, should be used as a Pentecostal means of grace. Its memories and inspirations were to be heartily pressed into the service of the Union League's lofty mission, to put new life and faith into the flagging spirits and send solid cheer to the brave boys on the shot-plowed July fields. This time the nation's birth anniversary (1863) was to be celebrated both as a holy day and a holiday, to which lesser significance most of the olden solemn feasts have in these days come. The Union League gathered a handsome fund to provide a worthy celebration. The populace were to be prepared for the occasion by simultaneous sermons from pulpits of each denomination on the text of the Liberty Bell, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants

thereof." Every house and public building was to be decorated, a grand procession was planned, President Lincoln was to come, and a memorable utterance was counted on as the crowning feature of a spirit-stirring display of loyalty.

The demonstration was made, but on still grander lines. What was planned as a pleasing show transformed itself into a grim but glorious reality of patriotism. The intended symbol became the thing symbolized, the vow of sacrifice was consummated in the sacrifice itself. For meanwhile the distant danger had rolled up within earshot of the very guardians of the ark of liberty. By mid-June the defeat at Chancellorsville had opened Pennsylvania to General Lee and his Confederate army. It was in the air that the disaffected might now pluck courage enough to mass together into a free-lance guerilla band, to add new dismay to Northern fears.

A fateful
change

Once again Philadelphia's patriot zeal flashed timely counsels of defense and defiance as it had done ninety years before. And not only counsels. The State got ready for the invader. Governor Curtin issued two Proclamations in four days, calling for the raising of a corps for State defense, and for volunteers to respond to the President's demand for fifty thousand short-term Pennsylvania soldiers. The Union League rose to its splendid chance. Here was a duty, prosaic, indeed, in one aspect, but in the Union Leaguers' kindling eye a duty doubly ennobled by its demand of self-sacrifice and its opportunity for making their enthusiasm contagious.

The Union
League
militant

For a while the popular response was seemingly laggard, but lenient judgment is due to wage-earners who have to balance the claims of country against the ties of affection and the risks of war to others than themselves. The Union League had a kindly thought left for the homes to be made unhappy. With one hand on the treasury to be kept for philanthropic after-purposes, it busied the other in giving substantial inducements to volunteers. A Committee on Enlistment was appointed from among the subscribers to the Fourth of July fund, with power to equip recruits. Instead of wasting money on fireworks, they gathered up eighty thousand dollars in a few days, which resulted in the sending of three regiments to the front, not slowly, for they got there before they could be used, all expenses being borne by the Union League. On July 1st the members assembled, at the call of William D. Lewis, and two hundred of those present formed themselves into a military company, the "Dana Troop," named after the General in command.

The red-letter days between this and the Fourth of July are not forgotten yet. On the 2d the news was that Meade was beating Lee at Gettysburg. On the 3d his victory was complete, and on that same day came the report that Grant had conquered at Vicksburg and had taken thirty-seven thousand prisoners. A few days before this the State House bell had rung a public alarm, the first time in fourteen years. Now, on the thrice glorious Fourth, for having emerged from gloom to joy, the bell rang an unanticipated *Fubilate*, joined in by all the belfries of the thankful city. Im-

In the trail
of glory

The Union
League
and
regiments

Gettysburg
and
Vicksburg

A victorious
Fourth

promptu services were led by Revs. Dr. Brainerd and Phillips Brooks, to give vent to the tumultuous feelings of the throng around the State House. The Union League could contemplate its share in that memorable celebration with a happy conscience and a throbbing heart.

These literary and military labors of the Union League are detailed in the pages that follow. A brief note will suffice here upon its first political crusade. Its rule of non-partizanship is remembered. It only came into action if public office was in danger of being conferred on "traitors." The election for Governor was to take place in October. Governor Andrew G. Curtin was the choice of the Republicans for re-election, in recognition of his powerful efforts to assist the Government in every possible way. The candidate of the Democrats and peace advocates was Justice Woodward, of the Supreme Court, who had wished "the line of separation to run north of Pennsylvania," and one of the majority judges who had decided against the Enrolment Act.

The Union League in politics

The Union League avowed its support of Curtin, as the advocate of union by suppression of rebellion. James L. Claghorn was treasurer of the Union League, and of several of its committees. In his private capacity Mr. Claghorn collected one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the campaign fund. This was in excess of the sum required in the canvass, and a handsome balance was handed over to the Union League Board of Publication by Wayne MacVeagh, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the

The first campaign fund

Republican Party, and himself an active member of the Union League. Governor Curtin was re-elected by a majority of fifteen thousand votes, and the Republican Party was in control of every State department. The direct and indirect assistance of the Union League of Philadelphia was acknowledged, as Maine and California at the autumn elections came back into the loyalist ranks.

The Union
League
medal of
honor

An admirable feature of the first year's work was the striking of a medal of honor to be conferred on men who were regarded as deserving well of their country. The Union League shared the honor it conferred on President Lincoln when it voted him its first gold medal. Silver medals, accompanied by a letter and the freedom of the Union League, were presented to his Cabinet. The war captains were also cheered by this graceful recognition by the Union League. Major-Generals Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, Halleck, Banks, Burnside, Q. A. Gillmore, McDowell, Butler, Hooker, Sigel, Couch, Dana, and Cadwalader, and Brigadier-Generals Lorenzo Thomas and W. D. Whipple, each received a medal. Admirals Farragut and Porter, Captain Worden, and the widow of Admiral Foote received the same token of honor. The Union League medal was also awarded to Governor Curtin and Colonel G. A. Crosman for general patriotic service, and it was a graceful act to confer the medal on Josiah Quincy, and the eminent English and French publicists who had befriended the Union cause in their respective countries, greatly to our benefit: namely, John Bright, Richard



UNION LEAGUE MEDAL

PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED
MEN DURING THE WAR

Cobden, Laboulaye, and Gasparin. Thus ends this outline sketch of the Union League's first year, the details of its wide-spread activities and some portraiture of its leading spirits coming in proper order hereafter. The year officially closed on December 14, 1863, when the annual meeting ratified the Articles of Association and re-elected the officers. The Board was authorized to apply for an Act of Incorporation, and thanks were given to the workers who had so nobly earned them. The report also thanks Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer and his fellow-contributors for the gift of Sully's equestrian portrait of Washington.*

Other donors enriched the Union League with valuable books, maps, charts, etc., which formed the nucleus of the splendid library and art collection subsequently built up. The report concludes with a strong appeal for harmony, the suppression of partizan and personal prejudices, that as a body the men of the League may

Its plea for
the higher
patriotism

“always throw themselves unhesitatingly and with all their accumulated weight upon the side of the Government. . . . We are bound together by no stronger tie than that of common sentiment. In the present perilous condition of our country, that

* “TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

“*Gentlemen*: Some time since, as you are aware, the noble picture of Washington which now adorns the walls of our League, painted by that able and honored artist, Thomas Sully, Esq., was placed there with a view to its subsequent purchase. This picture was painted by the artist in the full vigor of his manhood and his genius, and was intended to adorn the Hall of the Capitol, but the appropriation having to be made at the close of Polk's administration, it fell through and the picture was not placed there. The venerable artist, whose whole soul is with the Union cause, has nothing to offer for its furtherance than the fruits of his pencil, for future years. This picture therefore he offers to the

sentiment may appear to be a bond of immense strength and of endless duration. It is the noblest passion that can inspire a free man. It has already taken a million uncompelled men into the fields of death ; it has joined us who linger at home into a devoted brotherhood ; expand it as we will, it is all summed up in the word Patriotism. Let us do nothing to impair the brightness or weaken the links of this sacred bond. Let us move together in perfect harmony, with a union as unbroken as that Union which we hope soon to see reestablished over our beloved Country ! ”

The sole
survivor

After thirty-seven years, but one of the Directors who issued this first report survives. If his then associates could to-day sit with Judge Hare in review of their fulfilment of this pious counsel, who can doubt their verdict? In non-essentials variance of opinion is inevitable and of small account, but from the elevated standpoint of the larger patriotism the voice from the shades would be, “ Well done, good and faithful servants of your noble trust ! ”

League at the small sum of \$750, although, valuing it at a low figure, it should bring \$1500. It was to have been sold to Congress for \$2200.

“ The undersigned, with the valuable assistance of James L. Claghorn, Esq., has, with the object of purchasing this picture for the League, been enabled to collect, in subscriptions of \$10 each, the sum of \$600, and I would respectfully ask of the Union League that they make an appropriation of \$150 out of the funds of the League to complete the purchase.

“ Respectfully yours,

“ *Philadelphia, October 14, 1863.*

FERDINAND J. DREER.”

Among the miscellanea of the League is the following autograph note :

“ *PHILADELPHIA, 10th February, 1863.*

“ GEORGE H. BOKER, ESQ.

“ *Dear Sir :* I gratefully accept the favor conferred upon me by the association making me a member of the Union League Club.

“ Their, and your, obedient servant,

“ THOS. SULLY.”

CHAPTER VI

THE UNION LEAGUE MILITARY WORK

The
volunteer
movement

To realize the difficult and at times disheartening task of the Government in massing trained forces for the war, it is well to glance backward at the conditions in the first year of the struggle. The Rebellion kindled a flame of passionate patriotic enthusiasm throughout the Northern States. There was no trouble in raising regiments. Men of every social grade volunteered for service in the cause of national unity and felt the sacrifice to be an honor exceeding all rewards. The sudden transition from peaceful pursuits to the hardships of camp life, varied only by the racking din of cannon and the agonizing scenes of carnage, was a terrible test of faith. All are not endowed with nerves of steel, or, still better for such an ordeal, with the power to become nerveless. It was inevitable that voluntary enlistments should fall off, and from no diminution of either loyalty or purpose. The soldier is not the only fighting patriot. The South was pushing conscription to the furthest limit. Offsetting this, the friends of the Government courted heavy war taxation, and then put their hands deep into their private purses to carry on the struggle. So far from feeling discouraged by the first reverses, the Northern men seemed electrified into intenser determination. Their thoughts wheeled around to a new

direction ; the arts of peace were now to be secondary to those of war. Instead of volunteering for the routine career of soldiering, many a stalwart Union man betook himself and his special gifts to the work of gathering and shaping the thousand necessities without which an army in the field would be helpless. Gradually the organization progressed, each man finding his fit place in the grand rally for national life. The President's call for troops was splendidly responded to. State after State sent regiment after regiment to the front. Money was voted by Congress, was appropriated by States, and was lavishly supplied by private generosity. All that enthusiasm can inspire was manifested on every hand, but zeal undirected is apt to defeat its best ambition. The bounty system was found to have drawbacks. Bounty-jumping was the first but not the gravest evil. Competition in bounty-giving had certain undesirable effects, which can best be indicated by quoting from a speech by the Hon. Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. On the 24th of July, 1862, a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia was convened in the Board of Trade Rooms, presided over by Mayor Alexander Henry. Its object was to aid Governor Curtin in providing the quota of forces from the State, under the requisition of the Government. The leading men of the city were present, and at its close about \$30,000 were subscribed by thirty individuals and firms, besides individual sums of \$3000 and \$2000, and a donation of \$50,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The bounty
system

Sinews of
war

Mr. Moore's speech thoroughly explained the situation and was a typical example of the sentiments then ringing throughout the loyal States. He said:

"I feel it incumbent upon myself to state that there is no citizen of this Commonwealth who feels more interest in the object of the meeting than does Governor Curtin ; I am confident of this, and I know that it has been a question with him for the past ten or twelve days whether he should call the Legislature together, so that they might make some provision for a State bounty. On Monday he took the opportunity to consult with a number of prominent gentlemen in Harrisburg, and it being their unanimous opinion, after mature deliberation, that it would be far better to look to the patriotism and magnanimity of the people of this Commonwealth for the means to supply the bounty than to the Legislature, he therefore decided not to call that body together. There are many things operating against the enlistment of men at the present time. The first is that nearly the whole of our working population is engaged in pursuits which yield them better wages than those paid the soldier. The second is that the floating population has already been absorbed ; and the third is that in the adjoining States the various cities and towns have adopted a wrong policy in offering sums of money to enlist. This has retarded the progress of volunteering in our State ; at the same time it has taken away many of our best men. This being the case, it will be impossible for us to have enlistments in this State, unless we offer an equal or superior bounty. It will be much better for the citizens to give that bounty than for the State to do it. This is not my opinion alone, but that of the Governor and many others. It is only recently that I have felt the responsibility resting upon me as a citizen of the United States, and as yet I am afraid that too few of us realize that responsibility. It should be recognized by us, who for the past twelve months have reposed securely in our homes, with our families gathered round a happy fireside, little realizing our terrible and fearful position as a nation. Do we recognize that there is a war the most sanguinary for centuries past being carried on, and

Henry D.
Moore's
narration

Competition
in bounties

that many brave and patriotic men are almost daily yielding up their lives in defense of this Union? Soon it is to be determined whether we are a government or not—a people among the nations of the earth. Or are we to be defeated, humiliated, and governed by a despotism worse than any in the old world? These things are realities—no fancy sketches. Go to the hospitals and see the mangled, bleeding forms—ask these poor suffering fellows what it all means. Ask the widow and fatherless, in their desolate homes, why is all this? Go to the battle-fields of Manassas, of Shiloh. Go to the battle-fields before Richmond, where the brave Pennsylvania Reserves were hewn down. There witness that scene of death and carnage. Then answer whether this is not a struggle of life and death for this nation. If a foreign foe were about to invade our land, how lavishly would we bestow our money to support the Government. But the men who are now in arms against us are worse than a foreign foe. They are an enemy who is endeavoring to pull down the pillars of our fair Government, and are seeking to establish a despotism. What use is all our wealth if we can not have a government to protect us? Better leave our children penniless, with a glorious government, than with millions and the wreck of a noble republic, with a despotism ruling them. As you value the glorious memories of the past and the hopes of the future, so give of your means to your country in its extremity.”

Pennsylvania gave nobly of her blood and treasure in the months between this meeting and the Confederate victory at Chancellorsville in the May following. This stroke, and the entry of Lee with his seventy-five thousand seasoned veterans into Pennsylvania for further conquests, shocked the people into stern resolution. Here the Union League assumed characteristic leadership. Instant action was imperative. A meeting was called at the Union League June 27, 1863, and the following members were appointed a Military

The Union
League as a
recruiting
agency

Committee to organize a Union League regiment: J. Reese Fry, Chairman; Samuel M. Felton, J. Edgar Thomson, Eilerslie Wallace, James L. Claghorn, Horace Binney, Jr., Morton McMichael, George H. Crosman, J. I. Clarke Hare, William D. Lewis, George Whitney, Andrew Wheeler.*

The League offered a tempting bounty, \$300, and added: "Such necessary expenses as are not properly borne by the Government will be defrayed from a fund raised by members of the League." Within a week the responses were so numerous that the Committee signalized the Fourth of July by calling for recruits for a second regiment. The first Union League regiment was commanded by Colonel William D. Whipple. The Second was under Colonel William A. Gray; and the Third, under Colonel George P. McLean. These enlisted as three months' regiments. Assistance was also given in forming Lieutenant-Colonel T. Ellwood Zell's battalion of Pennsylvania Chasseurs,

The Union
League
regiments

The Fourth Union League full quota regiment was enlisted for three years, and was mustered in as the One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Aid was also furnished in the equipment of five companies of cavalry, including the "Dana Troop," between June, 1863, and March, 1864. In July of the latter year another call was issued for volunteers for a term of one hundred days. This formed the Fifth Union League, or One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by

* Judge Hare and Andrew Wheeler are the sole survivors.

Colonel Neff. Soon after this the Sixth Union League was formed, which became the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, under Colonel Horatio G. Sickel, enlisted for a year. It mustered some fourteen hundred men in three battalions. Before the year was out three more regiments were raised, the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Union League Regiments, otherwise known as the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel John A. Gorgas; the Two Hundred and Fourteenth, under Colonel D. B. McKibben; and the Two Hundred and Fifteenth, under Colonel Francis Wister. The Union League furnished the Government during the last two years of the war with ten thousand organized troops, the outcome of a wise expenditure of \$108,000, collected and disbursed by its own Committee.

The Union
League's
10,000 troops

Their worthy
record

Nor were the Union League's recruits ornamental forces only. Under Colonel George P. McLean the One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment (Fourth Union League) distinguished itself in the battles of the Wilderness, fighting in General Grant's army. It did great work at the siege of Petersburg. After a few months, says the record, this gallant regiment became reduced to one hundred and fifty men, so great was the depletion by death and disease, but "with ranks partly refilled by disbanding veterans and fresh recruits, it kept its place in the field, constantly active, until the surrender of Lee." The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth (Sixth Union League), under Colonel Sickel, made a victorious charge against the enemy's position before Petersburg, a notable distinction for a

THE DAY IS OURS!

215TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS!



NINTH UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT

The Military Committee of the Union League regiment has received authority to raise

ANOTHER REGIMENT OF INFANTRY FOR

TWELVE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Under the call of December 19, 1864.

Orders have been given to the Provost Marshals and other Mustering Officers to muster in Recruits for the Regiment

The Officers are all Veteran Soldiers and will take care of the men, and be with them in the field.

HEADQUARTERS,

NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL,

RACE STREET, BELOW SIXTH, PHILADA.

CITY AND U. S. BOUNTIES.

ONE YEAR..... \$300

TWO YEARS..... 650

THREE YEARS..... 800

Besides the **HIGHEST WARD BOUNTIES, AND PAY, RATIONS AND CLOTHING.**

Recruiting Stations have been established in various parts of the city.

By order of the **MILITARY COMMITTEE OF THE UNION LEAGUE.**

Ap 12-4t

**ADVERTISEMENT FOR RECRUITS BY THE
UNION LEAGUE, 1864**

first experience of battle. At the fight of Lewis Farm this regiment, and another from New York, with artillery, defeated and chased three of the strongest Southern brigades, a feat of gallantry acknowledged by General Ewell and other Confederate officers. This was one of the critical battles in Virginia, and one of the last, being fought in March, 1865. The Union League regiment admittedly put the finishing touch to a fight which effectually prevented possible grave disaster, except to itself; for its commander, Sickel, was wounded, and its two Majors, Glenn and Maccuen, fell on the field. It bore its part worthily in the Battle of Five Forks, and co-operated with Sheridan in the final manœuvres which terminated at Appomattox Court House. The other regiments were employed in guarding prisoners, doing garrison duty, and variously contributing to the solidity of the triumph won by the Union forces, some less conspicuously, but not less meritoriously, than those with victories inscribed on their flags. The Eighth Union League regiment was not mustered out until March, 1866.

Among the papers in the Union League's possession are the following telegrams, which throw an interesting side-light on the activity of the Union League in this work. Mr. J. Reese Fry died early in 1864, and was succeeded by Mr. James H. Orne, whose enthusiastic efforts had caused the Committee to add his name soon after its formation. It was largely owing to his energy that the Sixth Union League regiment was completed in five weeks.

The Union
League
and the War
Department

The first telegram is from Colonel Neff (Fifth Union League), dated Chicago, September 10, 1864.

(1.)

“TO JAS. H. ORNE, Chestnut below 7th, Phila.

Energy in
enlistments

“Can get from one hundred (100) to three hundred (300) men if some one will come out with full information and necessary authority to have men mustered.

“H. NEFF, Col.”

(2. Pencil draft of telegram.)

“*Union League, Sept. 11, 1864.* [Obvious error for September 10th.]

“HON. ED. M. STANTON, *Sec. War*, Washington.

“I have an offer from Col. Neff, 196th Penna. Vol. One hundred days, to re-enlist two or three hundred men for one year regiment. Can it be done? Can the men be mustered in at Chicago and sent to Phila. mustered to go with Col. Sickel's? I will send a man out at once if you say yes and give me the necessary directions. I think I can get four hundred well-drilled men. Please answer me this morning if possible; the men will be credited on the Phila. quota.

Your obt.

“JAMES H. ORNE, *Ch.*”

(3.)

“*Washington, Sept. 10, 1864, 4 o'clock P. M.*

“JAMES H. ORNE, ESQ., *Pres. Union League.*

“The Provost Marshal Genl. reports that your application of this date can not be granted without prejudice to the service, because, 1st, Col. Sickel's regiment is already full by assignment of recruits yesterday; 2nd, soldiers now in service can not be taken from their regiments to enter new organizations, but if they have less than sixty days to serve they may enlist old regts. not full in accordance with provisions of circular No. fifty-eight, or having more than sixty days to serve they may re-enlist now and remain

in their present regt. until its term expires and then be consolidated into a battalion or transferred into some other regt. In either case of enlistment they will be credited to the localities to which they belonged when they serve.

“E. M. STANTON, *Sec. War*”

The importance of the last sentence is obscured by the final word, which seems to have been “service” originally, and then changed to “serve.” Possibly Mr. Stanton had dictated the words “when they entered the service.”

The Union League Committee was in perpetual session, putting no limits to its activities. George Trott, whose decease preceded that of Mr. Lewis by only a few months, took a course of military instruction to qualify himself for drilling recruits for the First Union League regiment. Each member constituted himself a vigilant subcommittee for the benefit of the Union League, the recruits, and the national cause. They were in constant correspondence with officers in the field, with the War Department, and with the press, upon every matter touching however remotely upon the efficiency of the military. They sent a memorial to Congress pointing out certain weak features in the system of local bounties, which led to important modifications of the Enrolment Act. The sum total of the services rendered to patriotism by the Union League Committee can not be adequately expressed in figures. So many thousands of armed men and so many thousands of dollars give the merest surface view of values that must be measured by terms that express all that is comprised in the

Ceaseless
activity

self-sacrifice of patriots who devote their brains, their time, energy, and earnings to the salvation of their country.

Raising
colored
regiments

Apart from the raising of the regiments here mentioned, and apart from the Union League as such, a highly important step was that of raising negro troops. The question was full of difficulties. As this chronicle has already shown, public opinion was sharply divided about the negro. There was distrust of his capacity, good faith, and endurance. The problem of whether and how to utilize him was ultimately solved by necessity. Laborers were growing scarce. The negro was as good numerically as his white comrade. So in the early summer of 1863 the enlistment of colored troops began, Massachusetts in the lead, with the grand march of its Fifty-fourth Colored Troops through Boston, headed by the brave Colonel Shaw. There had been several efforts in Congress to favor this movement. In 1862 an amendment was carried extending the powers of the old Militia Act of 1795 to authorize the employment of colored men in making intrenchments or other such work for the army. Representative John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, introduced, and then withdrew, a bill authorizing the enlistment of negroes into the army. The subject bristled with difficulties. Not until February 10, 1863, was Congress moved, by sundry cogent persuasions of hard experience, to accept and act upon the amendment of Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, which sanctioned the enlistment of negroes as volunteers into the United States Army. So fierce was the prejudice against the

colored soldier that the troops who marched amid cheers through the streets of Boston had to avoid New York for fear of a popular riot.

There were strong spirits in the Philadelphia Union League who were bent on demonstrating their wisdom and right to form negro regiments, in the stress of the situation. These "radicals," as they were called, had long determined to do this, but hostile sentiment was strong enough to delay final action until the 8th of June, 1863, when they held their first formal meeting in the Union League house. This antedated Mr. J. Reese Fry's recruiting committee by three weeks. The chairman was William D. Lewis, and the military speakers were Colonel Lafayette Bingham and Major George L. Stearns, of Boston. The prevailing opinion was that as more than eleven hundred Pennsylvania negroes had already been enrolled in regiments of other States, the home State was losing credit for this particular manifestation of loyalty and courage. Two days after this meeting a memorial was sent to the Secretary of War from citizens of Philadelphia. The memorial set forth that the signers were of opinion that if the Secretary would, at their request, authorize the raising of three colored regiments, it would gratify the citizens at large and meet with an immediate response. They further suggested "that none but colored non-commissioned officers be allowed to canvass for recruits; and that no individual, no clique, nor distinct set of politicians be exclusively trusted with this matter. It is the whole people who urge this action, and all classes should be charged with

"Radical"
stalwarts

its support." The memorialists finally assured the War Secretary of their readiness to provide "whatsoever funds may be necessary to defray extraordinary expenses for recruiting not allowed by the Government," and to help the work in every honorable and disinterested way. The memorial was signed by Thomas Webster, Daniel Smith, Jr., William D. Lewis, William D. Kelley, George H. Boker, Horace Binney, Jr., Charles Gibbons, Morton McMichael, and others; in all, two hundred and seventy-six signatures. Secretary Stanton replied on June 17th, granting the request, and stating that the proper orders had at once been issued, adding that Major Stearns would explain the Department's views in detail. Next day, the 18th, the correspondence appeared in the newspapers, and without delay the memorialists formed a committee of sixty, entitled the Supervisory Committee for the Enlistment of Colored Troops, with headquarters upon Chestnut Street, adjoining the Union League. Major Stearns superintended the operations on behalf of the Government and Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Ruff, of the Third United States Cavalry, was instructed to receive and muster into service one regiment of ten companies, eight hundred in all. The movement was welcomed by the colored people, who held meetings in its favor. The first company of eighty recruits was taken to a piece of ground in Cheltenham township, Montgomery County, eight miles out on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Camp William Penn was at once established, under the charge of then Lieutenant-Colonel, now General, Louis

Head-
quarters
opened for
colored
troops

Wagner, of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In the eighteenth issue of the new weekly loyalist organ, *The National Guard* (July 18, 1863), is a large woodcut of Camp Penn. The site is described as charming, "and the inhabitants are of the most respectable class of wealthy farmers and retired or partially retired business men of the city. The elegant mansion of Mr. John Butler overlooks in near and full view the camp, and Mrs. Butler herself, although a Southern woman and a slaveholder, is said to express lively satisfaction at the accession of so picturesque an addition to the varieties of her view. She bears her testimony to the quiet and decorous behavior of the black recruits."

Camp
William
Penn

The National Guard itself echoes the prevalent feeling of timid surprise at the phenomenon of black soldiers:

Public
interest
kindled

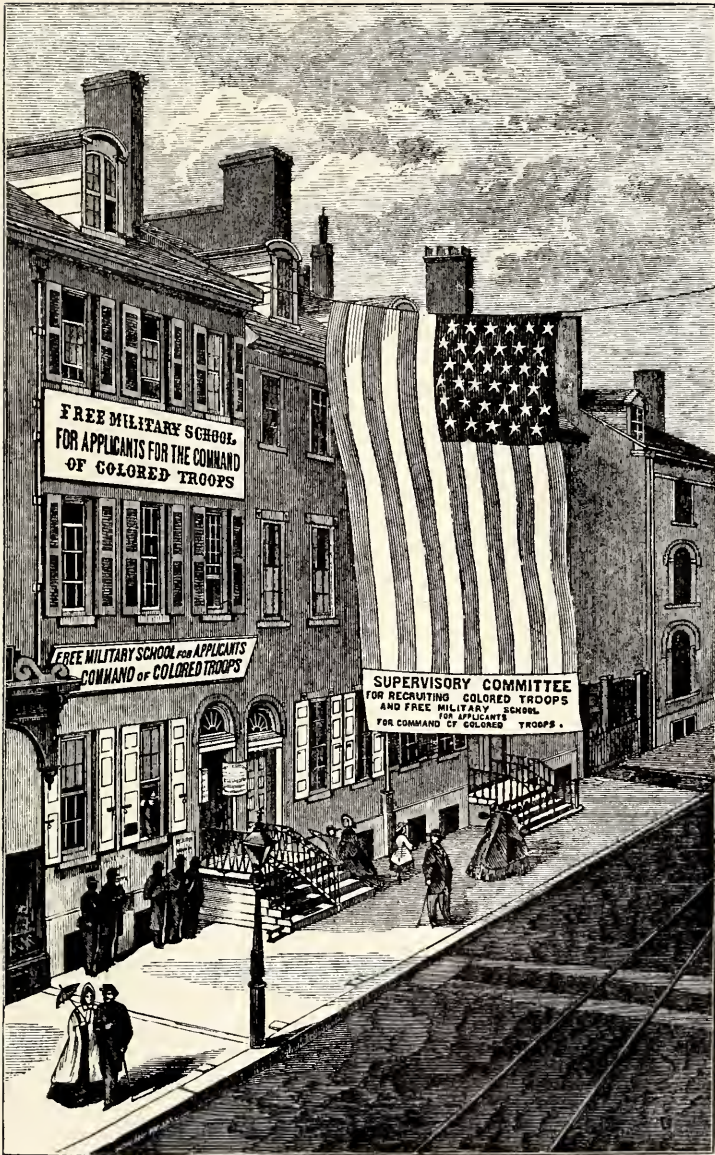
"The history of this colored recruiting movement constitutes one of the most remarkable chapters in our annals. A little more than one year ago the idea of making black men soldiers, and investing them with the uniform and rights of United States troops, was entertained by comparatively few outside of the ranks of what were called 'the radicals'! Now, Presto! the whole thing is changed. In this thinking, newspaper-reading, discussing country, public opinion undergoes changes as rapid as they are radical. At this moment no measure of the Administration is more popular among loyal men of all classes than that of enlisting black men as soldiers. In this city it is absolutely the fashion."

The Supervisory Committee had at that early date raised over twenty-five thousand dollars, with more flowing in daily. Abraham Barker was chairman

Partizan
prejudice
strong

of the Finance Committee, and N. B. Browne, chairman of the Executive Committee. By July 24th the ten companies, of eighty each, completed the first regiment, which became part of the regular army as the Third United States Regiment, Colored Troops. On August 1st its first public parade was to be made through the city, but here, as in New York, the hostile element was so strong that a riotous demonstration against the negro soldiers was feared. Acting on representations by the Mayor, the War Department ordered Colonel Wagner to embark the troops without parading.

A second regiment (Sixth United States) was ready for service before the end of September, and a third (afterward the Eighth United States) was well on to completion. When a battalion of the latter was in good trim, it was decided to hold a review of the former regiment and this battalion at Camp Penn, on September 24th, to which the public were invited by advertisement. The Supervisory Committee and the advocates of negro troops had been disappointed in their intention of having a city parade. This review would serve as a demonstration and be free from the possible risks of a street parade. The root prejudice against the colored race was wide-spread and apparently invincible. It was in vain that friends of the negro pointed in pamphlet and speech to the employment of free blacks by Washington in the Revolution, by Jackson at New Orleans, and to conspicuous examples, in the existing War of the Rebellion, of ex-slaves fighting for the Union cause. To give them



HEADQUARTERS FOR RECRUITING COLORED TROOPS
CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, 1864

military status on a level with white soldiers was not a light and simple alternative for the acceptance of every worthy patriot, even in such an emergency. Many stalwart Unionists hesitated at a policy which, while harmless enough taken by itself, gave promise of serious troubles in the future. From the narrower view of party the Republicans foresaw, or believed they saw, grave perils looming over the impending Presidential contest of November, 1864, on which their every hope and energy were concentrated. Those good men of all parties who were looking beyond the conflict to an era of peace and reconciliation perceived the immediate consequences of so daring a challenge to the alienated South, and dreaded the probable evils in its train. As a fact, the appearance of negroes militant, in the Nation's uniform and armed with the Nation's weapons, inflamed the slave-owning Confederates beyond control. How wildly, is shown in the accounts of the massacre at Fort Pillow. The negroes "were shot down after surrender, some were nailed to logs and burned, some were buried alive, and even whites taken with the negroes shared the same fate."* On the other hand, it is fair to acknowledge that the as yet unemancipated negroes of the South as a whole remained faithful to their masters till the end. Public opinion was not so much divided as it was inadequately informed upon the facts and probabilities of this problem, and each

Troubles
feared

* "The United States: an Outline of Political History." By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., 1893.

The negro
soldier
welcomed

party had sufficient reason on its side to justify its view. But the die had been cast, and the negro soldier was abroad in the land. The public took an unique interest in Camp Penn. Society drove to the Cheltenham Hills as to some grand spectacle, and no section of the city but sent its daily group of curious inspectors, in humble vehicles and afoot, to report on the surprising transformation scene. It was thought good policy to risk whatever manifestation might be made of the by this time better-informed popular opinion among city folks. The announcement was made that the troops from Camp Penn, the full Sixth and a portion of the Eighth United States Regiment, would parade through Philadelphia on October 3d, under Colonel John W. Ames. An outbreak was feared by many; others were assured that the excellent conduct and soldierly bearing of the troops would favorably impress the spectators. The situation demanded the exercise of fine discretion by all concerned, and it was not wanting. The officers carried loaded revolvers, undisplayed, for use only if absolutely needed, but the soldiers had no ammunition. The odd battalion, the Eighth, had neither muskets nor swords. There was no police escort. Colonel Wagner rode at the head of the column.* The streets were lined with people, expectant of trouble that did not come. The march was a triumphant demonstration of confidence in the loyal instinct of the vast majority. The troops were cheered as they passed

A successful
test

* See General Wagner's communication on this subject, printed hereafter.

the Union League in review by General George Cadwalader, who stood on its steps. Two months before a similar parade had been countermanded in fear of popular violence; at last the loyal leaven had worked, and the Union League took pride in so complete a vindication of its courageous policy. It is recorded that "a sturdy Quaker abolitionist, standing beside another member as they watched the files go by, exclaimed, 'I have been an abolitionist all my life, but you gentlemen of the Supervisory Committee, in bringing about this parade, have gone further than ever I would have done.'"

Among the papers in the Union League's possession is a pamphlet with an illustrated cover giving an interesting view of the headquarters of the Supervisory Committee, at No. 1210 Chestnut Street. The upper stories have notice boards inviting recruits for the colored troops, and offering free military instruction for applicants for the command of those troops. A huge flag is suspended from a rope crossing the street. The pamphlet states that up to December 26th one thousand and fifty-one applicants had been examined, of whom five hundred and sixty were passed. The Chief Preceptor was Colonel John H. Taggart, late of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves. The school had an attendance of one hundred and ninety-four students. About one hundred and fifty were recommended for command, and the value of this agency in contributing to the efficiency of the one hundred thousand negro volunteers who soon swelled the Union forces is obvious.

Training
officers for
colored
troops

No less than thirty-three thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars had been raised by the Committee for the forming of the three regiments on which they had set their mind. Their wise management of this fund enabled them to add two more regiments without asking further subscriptions, the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth United States, which were ready for service on January 6, and February 3, 1864. Philadelphia had the distinction of enlisting and equipping nearly five thousand colored troops in shorter time and more economically than could be claimed elsewhere.

New York
follows
Philadelphia

The first Union League regiment of colored troops of Pennsylvania (Third United States) was completed by July 24th. On November 22d the Union League Club of New York addressed a letter to Governor Seymour asking him to authorize the raising of a colored regiment by its members. In reply the Governor stated he had not the power, and referred them to the War Department, which had expressed its reluctance to authorize such a proceeding unless Governors should give their sanction. By December 4th the Club notified Governor Seymour that the War Department had given its authorization. No notice was taken of this by the Governor. The Club acted without further correspondence; a fund of eighteen thousand dollars was collected, and by the end of the year the first New York Union League regiment was ready for duty.

There needs no more than this simple record of the military labors of the Union League, in formal and in independent action, to establish its claim to public

gratitude as an auxiliary force in aid of national defense and establishing the Union. Theirs was emphatically a labor of love by heart and hand, bringing the quick reward of public recognition. The Second Annual Report was able to say that "nothing has done more to spread the fame and influence of the League than this most honorable employment of its resources." The Military Committee stated in their first report that their success had secured the confidence of the public and the special approbation of the War Department. The final report sums up the work accomplished between the organization, in June, 1863, and the end of 1864, and expresses the Committee's acknowledgment of "the cordial cooperation which they have at all times received from the Authorities, both State and National, and the inexhaustible liberality of their fellow-citizens, which kept them constantly supplied with the means necessary to the successful discharge of the duties intrusted to them."

Second
annual
report

Some minor matters relating to the military work will be found in the chapter following.

CHAPTER VII

THE UNION LEAGUE LITERARY, PHILANTHROPIC, AND POLITICAL WORK.

Silent forces

While the roar of a great national convulsion may dull the senses to the finer play of forces not less potent than those that tell in noise, there comes a time for dispassionate judgment when the tumult is over. To the popular mind the man behind the gun is always the true hero. His strokes are seen, his bravery proclaims itself, he plays a spectacular part, and plays it like the daring fighter he is. In the heat of the struggle and in the glowing hour of victory he looms large through the smoke of the foreground, and is rightly crowned with glittering wreaths. Then time touches the proud trophy with its gentle and not unkindly reminder that the fairest laurels mellow and fade. Not from sight or mind, for the man of war is never forgotten, but a grateful people are moved by generous instinct to search out the less conspicuous contributors to that success. The men and women behind the man who fires the gun count for something in the grand achievement. Without the makers of its powder and shot, the gun would be a toy, and its man would lack the thrill of patriotic courage if there had been no brave souls in the rear-guard, whose steadfast toil in the days and nights of the anxious waiting-time was to inspire him with fiery

loyalty and the confidence that comes with the assurance of trusty friends who will be his human Providence in the day of need. Nor was this the only end in view. Those devoted loyalists realized to the full the imperative necessity for stimulating a healthy national sentiment among the class from which recruits were chiefly to come. Mere bounty-giving would have been a poor makeshift for genuine enthusiasm in the cause of the Union. They desired to help the Government to a higher quality of soldier than a mercenary. And there was the "average man" to be looked after; toned up in his conception of duty; kept sound upon the root principles, liable to be obscured by passing issues; and his drooping spirits in those first days of trial to be stimulated into loyal enthusiasm. There were a hundred crafty missiles of the enemy to be hurled back before they wrought lasting mischief—pamphlets, speeches, and cunningly contrived arguments. Bearing always in mind the then hotly divided state of public opinion, it is possible to realize how distracting and often delicate a task was that so nobly taken upon themselves by the pioneers who formed the Union League.

The striking degree of intelligence with which the causes of the war were discussed by the industrial people as it progressed, in their public meetings, in village groups, and in their local newspapers in remote regions, was very considerably the result of this wise and lavish propagandism, at the right moment and in the right way. Measured alongside the victories of battle-fields, this quiet conquest of wavering or hostile

Intellectual
campaigning

sentiment at the critical time is now seen to be one of the crowning feats of a great campaign on its intellectual side. The creation of sound public opinion and the neutralizing of vicious or latent sedition at such a crisis is a triumph of statesmanship. The Union League men were makers of loyalty. They lived in touch with the people. No barometer is more sensitive to atmospheric changes than they were to fluctuations of allegiance, or in the tone of conversation. They had a laboratory of diverse remedies and preventives adapted to each phase of the malady it was their mission to exterminate. The service thus rendered the nation may not have seemed a heroic one at the time, and perhaps the completeness of its success has somewhat dwarfed its magnitude in the eyes of a later generation. All the more is it the duty of posterity to review in appreciative retrospect the manœuvres and hard-won victories of the early Union League militant in the literary field.

The Board of
Publication

It keenly realized from the first that, while the main battle must be waged with the sword, the grander victory would be shared by the pen. At least its vigorous use would tend to narrow the field of conflict. It could allay much ignoble passion, and clear the issues before the excited masses. The people were still open to be reasoned with upon the claims of national duty. Responsibility would lie with those who scorned loyal counsel and the appeals of sagacious leaders who foresaw the end from the beginning. As early as February 17, 1863, when the Union League was but a few weeks old, its Directors appointed a com-



J. GILLINGHAM FELL

mittee of three, provisionally, to print and distribute useful information. The fund for this missionary work was to be gathered from members of the Union League in their private capacity. The three first chosen were Benjamin Gerhard, William H. Ashhurst, and Joseph B. Townsend. Other names were soon added, until the full complement of the "Board of Publication" consisted of the following twenty-seven members: Chairman, Benjamin Gerhard; Treasurer, James L. Claghorn; Secretary, M. H. Messchert; Messrs. William H. Ashhurst, Alex. Brown, Stephen Colwell, Geo. M. Conarroe, J. Gillingham Fell, John W. Field, John W. Forney, J. Walker Jackson, Daniel Dougherty, Stephen Morris, Benj. P. Hunt, Bloomfield H. Moore, James W. Paul, Geo. D. Parrish, Samuel C. Perkins, Evan Randolph, W. Henry Rawle, Lindley Smyth, Jos. B. Townsend, George Trott, Wm. M. Tilghman, Thomas Webster, Andrew Wheeler, Ellis Yarnall. There were subsequently added to the number Henry Lewis, N. B. Browne, Henry C. Lea, and C. Izard Maceuen, the latter becoming Assistant Secretary. These gentlemen headed the subscription by each giving two hundred and fifty dollars, the minimum they had fixed, and with other voluntary contributions a fund was soon raised of thirty-five thousand dollars, the income of which was at first intended to be spent on publications. So vigorously was the work pushed that it was soon decided to use the entire amount and gather more to extend the movement. Three committees were appointed, one on Finance, under Lindley Smyth, one on Publication, under Stephen Colwell, and one on Distribu-

Members of
the Board

Starting the
fund

tion, under William H. Ashhurst. The first meeting of the gentlemen composing the Board was held February 26, 1863, and at the meeting of April 2, 1863, the title of "Board of Publication" was formally adopted. Mr. Maceuen was appointed Assistant Secretary June 26, 1863. On June 18, 1864, Mr. Gerhard, the Chairman, died. On December 6, 1864, the original Board resigned, and on February 15, 1865, a new "Board of Publication" was organized, with the following thirteen members: Lindley Smyth, Chairman; Stephen Colwell, James L. Claghorn, Benjamin P. Hunt, Bloomfield H. Moore, N. B. Browne, Henry C. Lea, Samuel C. Perkins, John W. Field, William M. Tilghman, George M. Conarroe, Saunders Lewis, and Samuel S. White. To these were subsequently added, to fill vacancies, Henry C. Townsend, Cadwalader Biddle, and John P. Verree. The final meeting of the Board was held December 30, 1868, when its work as a "War Publication Board" ended, and its affairs were wound up.

The distribution of the literary matter of the Board was made from a room in the Union League house by a force of twelve employees, who were kept busy during the first two years of the work. The output was remarkable in many respects. First, as to bulk: In the ten months from the formation of the Board until the end of 1863 there were issued over a million pamphlets, in English and some in German. In 1864 the total of publications rose to 1,044,900. In 1865 and 1866, though the war had ended, the respective totals were 56,380 and 867,000. In 1867 the issue was

Pamphlets
by the
million

31,906. The momentous year 1868 was signalized by the distribution of 1,416,906 publications. Nearly four and a half millions were issued in less than eight years ! Second, as to variety of subject ; third, as to literary quality and diversity of style, justice can not be done to these pamphlets in this cursory chapter. The reader is referred to the pages wherein an effort is made to convey an adequate idea of the brilliant pen-work in the five goodly volumes into which the pamphlets are bound. The noble library of the Union League has many priceless books on its shelves ; it is doubtful if among its rarest treasures it possesses one more precious to the lover of his country and its most historic city than this kaleidoscopic exhibit of the founders' vigorous and versatile fighting literature as they sent it thundering through the land in those doubtful days. Besides its own publications, the Union League Board sent broadcast at its own expense many of the issues of other agencies, such as the Loyal Publication Society, formed in New York at the same time. No account has been preserved of the total amount expended in this work, which was obviously enormous. Loyal newspapers were subscribed for to be sent to doubtful voters, and in similar ways the Board did extensive but unrecorded work. The results to the Union cause of these Herculean labors are beyond our ken, but we catch an echo of the trumpet-blast that thrilled the spirit of those patriot missionaries in this, from a pamphlet of war-songs distributed by the Union League. It is by William Cullen Bryant :

Enormous
literary
labors

A song of
victory

“ O Country, marvel of the earth !
O realm to sudden greatness grown !
The age that gloried in thy birth,
Shall it behold thee overthrown ?
Shall traitors lay that greatness low ?
No, land of Hope and Blessing, No !

“ And we who wear thy glorious name,
Shall we, like cravens, stand apart,
When those whom thou hast trusted aim
The death-blow at thy generous heart ?
Forth goes the battle-cry, and lo !
Hosts rise in harness, shouting, No !

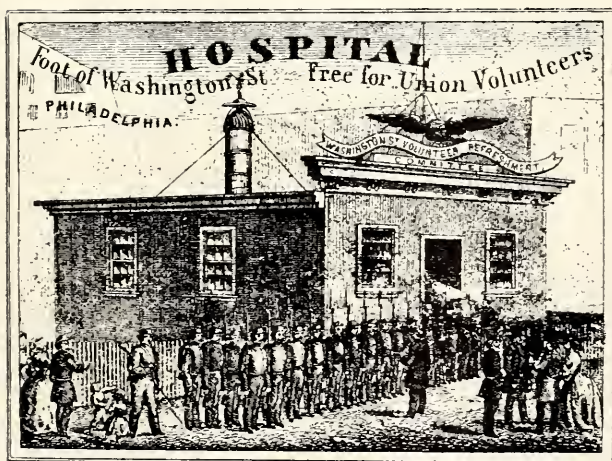
“ And they who founded, in our land,
The power that rules from sea to sea,
Bled they in vain, or vainly planned,
To leave their country great and free ?
Their sleeping ashes, from below
Send up the thrilling murmur, No !

* * * * *

“ For now, below the arm that gave
The victory in our Fathers' day,
Strong, as of old, to guard and save—
That mighty arm which none can stay—
On clouds above and fields below
Writes, in men's sight, the answer, No ! ”

Philan-
thropic work

Judging the Union League by its own account of itself in its official records and public manifestoes, it might be mistaken for a combative host, with no other purpose than to organize and conquer. This it was and is, and is likely long to be, but it has from the first been far



OLD ENGRAVINGS OF VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON
AND HOSPITAL, 1864

more. A fine vein of golden sympathy has underlain its aggressive activities. Without any parade of its kindly interest in the humbler offices of undistinguished servitors who did their best duty in the cause of the Union or of the Union League, it has all along displayed the spirit of comprehensive charity. There is a constant recurrence of almost parenthetical allusions in its records to gracious acts done by the way-side, not always in the Union League's name, but always with its cordial sympathy and frequently at its prompting. It has been seen how much was done in various directions by members in furtherance of the Union League's objects, but on independent lines. There were some objects upon which opinion was not unanimous, at least as to immediate action. The negro question was one of these. Each step taken toward the larger emancipation of the colored man had to be fought against opposition that had to be respected. He was reluctantly permitted the privilege of fighting in his country's service. When that honor, if not a right, was conceded, it was considered a risky act to allow the nation's uniformed defenders to exhibit themselves to the populace, who were relying on these troops for protection. The friends of the negro had to navigate their philanthropic craft through troubled waters. Many excellent Unionists drew none but the color line in their program of good works. The "radicals" accepted the conditions in true fraternal spirit, and for the sake of the greater they cheerfully subordinated the lesser gratification of unanimity on all points. On the vital ones they were in hearty accord.

The color
line

An example appears in the outside efforts made by Union League members to raise the social status of the negro. Camp William Penn was eight miles from the city. The colored troops there in training were largely deprived of the pleasure of being visited by their friends by reason of the exclusion of colored persons from the cars. The ban was illogical in the circumstances and peculiarly harsh in its operation. The advanced reformers lost no time in utilizing the grievance for a larger end. Mr. Abraham Barker decided to signalize New Year's day of 1865 by starting a crusade in the interest of the colored people, who were excluded from the passenger cars. He set about it with marked diplomatic sagacity, drawing up a requisition for a public meeting, to which he procured, first, the signatures of all the leading Friends and others, including Horace Binney, Charles Gibbons, John Ashhurst, George H. Boker, Henry C. Carey, B. B. Comegys, B. Harris Brewster, Charles Gilpin, William Welsh, Jay Cooke, and several other prominent citizens. He next went to the Protestant Episcopal and other clergy and obtained the names of Bishop William B. Stevens; Dr. Alonzo Potter, afterward Bishop of New York; Phillips Brooks, afterward Bishop of Massachusetts; T. De Witt Talmage, and others. The meeting was held, with M. W. Baldwin as chairman, and Cadwalader Biddle, J. M. McKim, and others were secretaries.

The car
crusade

A more influential manifesto was never issued upon a question so delicate at so stormy a time. Its success was complete. The public conveyances were thrown

open to the negro, and a great stride was effected toward their actual emancipation. The moral influence of this humanizing act of fraternal sympathy can hardly be overestimated in contributing to the spread of a better understanding between the races. Abraham Barker and Ellis Yarnall, at that time Recording Secretary of the Freedmen's Relief Association, are among the little band of survivors who have the felicity of looking back on their work in this direction with unalloyed satisfaction. Mr. Barker tells a story which throws a humorous side-light on the working of the essentially philanthropic movement for recruiting and caring for negro soldiers. The Supervising Committee, of which Mr. Barker was a member, was credited by the Hon. Henry Winter Davis with being the cause of emancipation in Maryland. The Committee asked Secretary Stanton's permission to recruit in that State with a brass band, which he granted. Before this the Maryland Legislature had offered \$300 compensation for each liberated slave, which the owners refused. When the Union League's musical missionaries went on their recruiting expedition, the plantations began to empty so rapidly that the slave-owners started as quick a rush to get their \$300 grant per head from the Legislature before it was too late. If charity begins at home, it sometimes overflows into unforeseen pockets. From the number of curious receipts filed among the Union League papers it is clear that its military enthusiasm shed showers of dollared blessings upon the wandering minstrels of the day.

Bounty-
giving

The prejudice against association with negroes

showed itself in many ways and with growing intensity. The anonymous letter was a favorite weapon. One of these has been preserved. It was sent to Mr. Boker, as secretary, protesting against colored women and men being admitted to the Union League meetings held in Concert Hall. The writer, who disguised his hand and style, assures the secretary that if the custom is not stopped it will injure the Union League. The letter is signed "A Good Union and Lincoln Man." It bears Mr. Boker's indorsement—"A sneak afraid to sign his name." In the teeth of this manifold opposition Mr. Barker and his associates persevered in holding meetings in favor of generous treatment of the colored people in public gatherings.

Employment
for veterans

Another practical act of beneficence is indicated in the following report:

PHILADELPHIA, *May 14, 1863.*

"DIRECTORS OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

"*Gentlemen:* At a meeting of the Committee appointed to procure employment for disabled soldiers and seamen honorably retired from service by reason of disabilities incurred in the discharge of their duty,

"*Resolved,* That the Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia be respectfully requested to advertise or communicate with other Union Leagues or similar associations throughout the country, recommending the establishment of organizations such as the present, in order that manufacturers, farmers, and others may be able to report opportunities for the employment of deserving men, and that such disabled soldiers and seamen honorably discharged from service may be offered facilities to obtain employment suited to their capacities.

[*Signed*] "WILLIAM WELSH, *Chairman,*
"CHARLES WHEELER, *Secretary.*"

NATIONAL GUARD

LEADER AND LEARNER.

PHILADELPHIA, 117 N. 3RD ST.

PHILADELPHIA

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

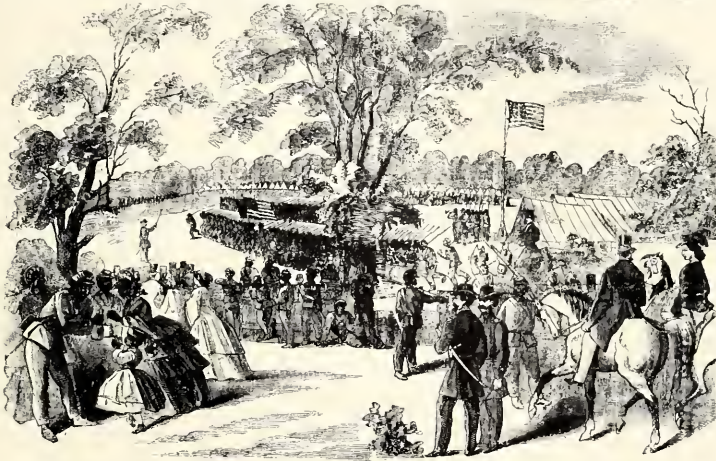
SIX CENTS PER COPY.

The Publishers of American Ethnic Reports, have the honor to inform the Editor and proprietors of the Constitution

VOL. I

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

NO. 18.



CAMP WILLIAM PENN, ENCAMPMENT OF THE COLORED REGIMENTS,
CHELTEN HILLS, NEAR PHILADELPHIA

REPRODUCED FROM THE "NATIONAL GUARD," JULY 18, '63

The far-reaching good done by such an undertaking as this needs no elaboration, and its effect on the wage-earning class as a stimulus to enlistment is easy to appreciate.

Here is a letter of a later date, on the same lines, which tells its own story :

and for
widows and
orphans

“ ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.

“ PHILADELPHIA, *November 30, 1863.*

“ GEORGE H. BOKER, ESQ.

“*My Dear Sir* : I have received your letter of to-day, inclosing one addressed to you by Mrs. M. R. Smith, which is returned herewith. I freely admit the claims of colored women, equally with others, for employment at the Schuylkill Arsenal, under the same or similar circumstances of having lost their husbands, fathers, or brothers by wounds or sickness in the Army or Navy.

“The applications for work at the Arsenal are so numerous that it long since became necessary to discriminate and classify the applicants, and the widows and orphans—made so by the casualties of war, and which, of course, compose the first and second of these classes—now absorb all the work to be performed by females there. The number at present employed, of these two classes, amounts to between 3000 and 4000, and still many who have equal claims for such public work can not be employed because there is a maximum limit to the means of manufacturing army clothing and equipage at the Arsenal. If any of the colored women referred to by Mrs. Smith have lost their near relatives in the public service I will examine their testimonials and have their names recorded for employment whenever a vacancy occurs. Mrs. Smith is in error in supposing that the Irish women, or those of any other nation, have a preference of employment. On the contrary, it is the indigent widows and orphans who alone receive the preference, as having higher claims upon the gratitude of the country than any others,

without regard to color or nationality, or any other consideration whatever. I am, respectfully,

“Your Obt. Servant,

“G. H. CROSMAN, *Assistant Q. M. General.*”

In 1863 the Union League formed a committee to act as a Soldiers' Claim and Pension Agency, for the protection of applicants from imposition. There is a list of fifty-one subscribers of twenty-five dollars each, members of the Union League, to a fund to enable a committee of Philadelphia ladies to establish a refreshment saloon for soldiers at Harrisburg. In 1864 the Board recommended that a Soldiers' and Sailors' Saving Fund be instituted by charter; by careful management it was believed that interest of at least five per cent. might be paid to depositors.

The Great
Sanitary
Fair

Philadelphia is famed for its epoch-making gatherings. From the Assemblies and Congresses of the eighteenth century down to its Centennial Exhibition of 1876 and the G. A. R. Convention and Export Exposition of 1899, the favored old city has had a rich share of memorable red-letter days. Among them all, perhaps none has so deeply stirred the public heart as the great Sanitary Fair of 1864. Its detail story does not claim a place here, yet it cannot be passed by without injustice to the Union League. Reference has already been made to the United States Sanitary Commission, and its noble work is well known. On March 1, 1864, its Philadelphia Committee issued a circular inviting the cooperation of their fellow-citizens, and especially those resident in Pennsylvania, Dela-

ware, and New Jersey, in the effort to make the Fair successful. The appeal was made to all, regardless of creed, color, or party, and every one was asked to give "something that can, at the very least, be converted into a blanket that will warm, and may save from death, some one soldier whom Government supplies have failed to reach." They were asked to devote to this patriotic object "one day's wages, one day's income, one day's salary." The appeal bears the signatures of active and influential men in the Union League—John Welsh, chairman, C. J. Stillé, H. H. Furness, W. H. Ashhurst, and others. The same holds good in most, if not all, of the nearly one hundred committees conducting the Fair, the list being a patriotic roll of honor and an unique memorial of a great national tribute of sympathy with the country's defenders. The distinction of having moved the first resolution in the Union League in promotion of the Sanitary Fair belongs to William D. Lewis, and his seconder was John B. Myers. The Union League took corporate action by loaning its war trophies to the Fair, and it gave a memorable reception to President Lincoln after he had declared the Fair open.

President
Lincoln at
the Union
League

The social side of the Union League's work possibly should not be classed with its more direct philanthropic efforts, yet there was a strong element akin to the generous virtue, in the ceaseless round of genial gatherings and public-spirited meetings that were kept up by the Union League as a source of good cheer and a stimulus to unity of purpose and action. Who can doubt the telling influence of association under

these favorable conditions upon ardent patriots, whose days of stress and toil so sorely needed the compensating balance of evenings with masters in all the arts of intellectual and social inspiration?

Political
work

“Unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States” was the first condition of membership in the Union League. The main line of duty undoubtedly was political, but every conception of that duty was the grand politics of patriotism. Petty issues were brushed aside; sordid partizanship was relegated to the rear. The Union League’s first formal meeting demonstrated its sincerity in this profession. The inaugural meeting of February 23, 1863, was addressed, among others, by William D. Lewis and Daniel Dougherty, representing two political schools under its tolerant roof. The political note was struck in Mr. Lewis’ speech, when he said:

Patriots vs.
politicians

“It was, indeed, high time to take the matter in hand when we heard our Government denounced by prominent politicians because of its partial adoption of measures deemed necessary for its self-preservation. . . . These unworthy sons of their country, lost to all sense of shame, and willing to rise to temporary power on the ruins of the fairest fabric of liberty ever reared by human hands, are at this moment exerting all their faculties in striving to sap its foundations.”

Mr. Dougherty, though a Democrat, had free play given to his conception of minor political policies, because the Union League was proud of him, and knew his heart then beat true to its own in patriotic fervor.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET

The Union forever. Hurrah boys, Hurrah!
Down with the Traitors, up with the Stars



And we'll rally round the Flag boys,
rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON

BE CAREFUL AND EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS.

ELECTORS

MORTON McMICHAEL,
THOMAS CUNNINGHAM,
ROBERT P. KING,
G. MORRISON COATES,
HENRY BUMM,
WILLIAM H. KERN,
BARTON H. JENKS,
CHARLES M. RUNK,
ROBERT PARKE,

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JOHN A. HIESTAND,
RICHARD H. CORYELL,
EDWARD HALIDAY,
CHARLES F. READ,
ELIAS W. HALE,
CHARLES H. SHRINER,
JOHN WISTER,

DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
DAVID W. WOODS,
ISAAC BENSON,
JOHN PATTON,
SAMUEL B. DICK,
EVERARD BIERER,
JOHN P. PENNEY,
EBENEZER M'JUNKIN,
JOHN W. BLANCHARD

King & Baird, Printers, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

“I am no adherent of Lincoln,” said he; “I opposed his election to the last. I would scorn to ask a favor of him, and would not accept one if offered. I feel no partizan interest in the success of his Administration. It has done many acts of which I do not approve, more, however, of omission than of commission, but I deem it a duty, a holy duty, to take part in no organized opposition, but to do all I can to counsel, assist, and sustain the constituted authorities of my country in this war on this hideous and hell-born rebellion.”

Dougherty
on partizan
action

The Union League's first grand venture into the political field was the nomination of President Lincoln for a second term. A special meeting was held on January 11, 1864. Vice-President Borie presided, and a series of resolutions was moved by Morton McMichael, seconded by William D. Lewis, and unanimously carried. The preamble, after paying high tribute to President Lincoln's "skill, courage, fidelity, and integrity in a period of unparalleled trial," proceeds to a declaration of the Union League's non-partizan stand, in these terms:

Nomination
of Lincoln
for re-election

“AND WHEREAS, The Union League of Philadelphia, composed as it is of those who, having formerly belonged to various parties, in this juncture recognize no party but their country; and, representing as it does, all the industrial, mechanical, manufacturing, commercial, financial, and professional interests of the city, is especially qualified to give in this behalf an unbiased and authentic utterance to the public sentiment, therefore,” etc.

Having placed itself on this conspicuous pedestal of principle, challenging and defying hostile party criticism, the Union League by its resolutions then adopted declared its faith in President Lincoln and his

policy, and recognizing "with pleasure the unmistakable indications of the popular will in all the loyal States, we heartily join with our fellow-citizens, without any distinction of party, here and elsewhere, in presenting him as the people's candidate for the Presidency at the approaching election."

A committee of seventy-six was appointed to carry out the purpose of the resolutions. They were sent to the President without delay, and their publication in the newspapers had a direct influence in shaping the campaign. General McClellan was the Democratic candidate—a strong one at the time. The war of argument and appeal was waged fiercely enough. We have seen the enormous share borne by the Union League's Board of Publication. Besides the pamphlets it issued, as already indicated and hereafter to be described, it also started a campaign newspaper, *The Union League Gazette*, of which five hundred and sixty thousand copies were distributed in six weeks during the heat of the fight. There were subcommittees on public meetings, on other methods of influencing opinion, and the Union League's platforms were graced with the leading orators from all the States. It published a stirring "Address to the Citizens of Pennsylvania in Favor of the Reelection of Abraham Lincoln." This bears the signatures of the Committee of Seventy-six, and was evidently written by him whose name heads the list, Morton McMichael. In twenty-eight pages of masterly statement this manifesto sets clearly forth the humane and lofty purpose animating the Union League in battling against sedition :

Holding
Union
meetings

The Union
League's
address on
Lincoln

“We must subdue the rebellion, conquer and disperse its armies, and force it to lay down its arms, not in submission to us, but to the majesty of the law, to the just authority of our Government. We must also convert the Southern people into friends and contented fellow-citizens. We do not desire them as subjects, as disaffected and conquered enemies, as a Venetia or Poland, dangerous alike in peace or war, and a contradiction to every principle of republican government. We desire to bring them back to us to share our rights, to participate in the blessings of a restored Union, and to help us to build up again, higher and more glorious than ever, the edifice of our country’s greatness.”

Subdue the
Rebellion: re-
store the
Union

Lincoln’s career is traced with graphic and skilful art, culminating in a striking summary of his strong characteristics as a man and a statesman, which for its eloquence and analytic force must be preserved here as a fitting type of the Union League’s proud record of patriotic service in the field of high politics.

“As we have already said, Executive power is necessarily prominent and active in periods of civil strife and public danger; and what else but the thoughtful mind and strong will which have wielded that power for the last three years has developed the resources of the nation and directed the energies of the people? Less conspicuous, but as important, has been the direct influence of Mr. Lincoln’s peculiar character on the course of events. The prudence that sought attainable objects only and by adequate means; the tact that felt the pulse of popular sentiment and saw the tendencies of opinion, so as to move neither too fast nor too slow, and apparently to follow, yet really to lead; the firmness that could resist pressure, whether from friends or foes; the moderation that could yield to either when expedient, if concession compromised no principle; the steadfast adherence to conviction when once attained; the patience that could wait for slow but sure results; the large, sound common sense that sees things as they

Lincoln’s
character

really are and the laws that rule them ; the catholic nationality, that knows neither fear, favor, nor affection for any party or any man ; the profound sense of duty and responsibility to the present and to the future, to the South as well as to the North ; integrity that inspires confidence ; good temper that disarms animosity ; a loving nature and genuine heart-goodness that win affection ; these are the qualities that have achieved the greatest victories of this war. They have been spiritual and moral victories over the wild excesses of fanaticism, the rooted hatred of caste, the venomous resentment of party spirit, and the reckless violence of popular passion. The virtues and talents we have described conquer wherever they appear, because men pay them willing and spontaneous homage. They have gained for Mr. Lincoln the confidence of the people as no man in America, save Washington, ever gained it before.

Lincoln's
leadership

“ Who, then, is so fit to lead us into the uncertain future, to cope with its difficulties, to solve its problems, to front its dangers, as the man who has thus been tried and not found wanting ? Who has such experience of the past, who knows the currents of opinion, the characters of leading men, the strength or the weakness of our cause, so well as he who has studied them from the first, and with larger means of knowledge than any one else can command ? What new man can enter his place with the information he possesses ? What inexperienced hand can finish the work he has so successfully begun ? And who else is so trusted by the people ? Bold and rash and ignorant indeed would he be who should venture on such a task. Weak and foolish and unfit to use the ballot-box would a people be who should prefer the untried to the proven ; who, before the storm is over, should discharge the pilot that knows the ship and had carried her safely through the worst of it.”

CHAPTER VIII

THE UNION LEAGUE'S THIRD YEAR

END OF THE WAR ; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

A fateful year was 1865 for a people torn by passion and weary of indecisive war ! At its threshold the shadow of coming collapse was fast deepening over the Southern heart. The year opened with promise of returning peace ; how soon was not foreseen by either the soldiers or the statesmen of the resolute North. The last word of the Union League at the close of 1864 had been a word of good hope, clouded though the vista was. Its report reflects the troubled emotions of the time, steadied by manly fortitude to face the worst with the best heart.

“ [The enemy's] overthrow is merely a question of time, and as that time is measured only by God's will and wisdom, let us abide it in prayerful patience and serene confidence. . . . The ultimate logic of our bayonets will be irresistible and conclusive. . . . At some time, and on terms of universal freedom, a restoration of the union of our country is certain.”

Prediction of
victory

The new year, 1865, brought the first-fruits of this augury's fulfilment. The rebel surrender suddenly came. Hope flashed into grateful jubilation at the ending of fratricidal strife, but the dread echoes of the battle-field had hardly died away before the pistol-shot

that laid Lincoln low turned the spirit of good-will into an outburst of natural rage. From gladdening confidence to magnanimous friendliness, and then to bitter distrust, the transitions were swift. The traces of the shock the Union League endured with the nation are palpable in its report for this momentous year, 1865.

Its fulfilment “The Rebellion is no more. It died hard ; it died justly ; it died, as all good men desired that it should, by the edge of the sword. It is now a profound satisfaction to this nation that peace was secured by no terms or compromise with traitors, by no yielding of a single principle of policy or of conscience involved in the contest.” The report proceeds to urge the utmost vigilance in watching any “subtle encroachments of our political opponents, so that no retrograde measures may imperil a future over which we have won supreme influence at great cost. . . . [The Union League must not] resign itself to a fatal torpor and permit the fruits of all our exertions to slip from our grasp.”

The negro
crux

Let us recur to what has been shown of President Lincoln's and the Union League's policy in arming the negroes and paving the way for reconciliation after conquest. The address issued by the Union League, heretofore quoted, proves the substantial indorsement of the President's cautious progress toward the avowal of radical principles and measures. Not a few of the worthiest members of the Union League hesitated to join in its military movement. Some did not disguise their hostility to the idea. The bolder majority were not deterred by this opposition from acting as they did in furnishing colored troops, as frankly on the ground of good national policy as from military motives. Their course was justified by the event. The

negro proved an important factor in saving the Union. Now, when the great President was sacrificed to the blind and impotent fury of revenge, it was grateful to the Union League to review its corporate action, so perfectly in accord with Lincoln's far-sighted conception of the higher patriotism. This conception was never better elucidated than in the letter penned by Lincoln one year before his death, for the benefit of three Southern gentlemen, who had requested him to put into writing the substance of what he had addressed to them conversationally. The letter is, in truth, a remarkable exposition of true statecraft, which by right of inherent greatness may stand as the charter of the Union League's triumphant policy.

“EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, *April 4, 1864.*

“A. G. HODGES, ESQ., Frankfort, Kentucky.

“*My Dear Sir:* You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows :

““I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I can not remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that in ordinary civil administration this oath even forbade me to practically indulge in primary, abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no

Lincoln's
statecraft .

official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

“ ‘ I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that government, that nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation and yet preserve the Constitution?

“ ‘ By general law, life and limb must be protected ; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life ; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I felt that measures otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution, through the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution if, to save slavery, or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of government, country, and Constitution altogether. When, early in the war, General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When, a little later, General Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected ; because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, General Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it ; because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

“ ‘ When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation, and arming the blacks, would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition ; and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it I hoped for greater gain than loss ; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations ; none in our home popular sentiment ; none in our white military force—no loss by it anyhow or anywhere.

Lincoln's
gradual
movement
toward
emancipation

War Dept Washington D.C
To Major Genl Dix
New York

The
Department has just rec'd
Official report of the sur-
render this day of Genl Lee
and his Army to General
Grant on the terms proposed
by Genl Grant. Details
will be given as speedily
as possible

E. M. Stanton
Secy of War

Received at Philad. April 10 1865 at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
& brought to the League House by Mrs John W
Forney & Miss Lavinia Colquhoun being the
first despatches received at the League
House announcing the Surrender of Lee
his army - *E. M. Stanton*
Union Secy.

On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen, and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no caviling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

“ ‘ And now let any Union man who complains of the measure test himself, by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next that he is for taking these hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be but for the measure he condemns. If he can not face his cause so stated, it is only because he can not face the truth.’ ”

“ I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new causes to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God. Yours truly,

“ A. LINCOLN. ”

The spirits of the loyalists were greatly cheered by the recapture of Fort Sumter in February, 1865, in token of which the Union League house was illuminated and congratulations despatched to the President. The next great news was the capture of Richmond, the Confederate capital, and the capitulation of General Lee at Appomattox.

On the evening of April 10th Mrs. John W. Forney and Miss Louisa Claghorn, sister of James L. Claghorn, treasurer of the Union League, were return-

News of
Lee's sur-
render

ing from a visit. Rushing along the street came a telegraph-boy, aflame with excitement, unable to hold his tongue, duty or not, and shouting, "Lee surrenders!" "Where are you going with the telegram?" "To the '*Press*,'" he gasped. The ladies followed quickly, got the telegram after a copy was taken for the office, and bore it speedily to the Union League, with what result of enthusiasm can be imagined. The faded sheet bears the indorsement of J. Gillingham Fell, President of the Union League.

The Union
League on
Lincoln's
death

From this inspiring assurance of the good time having come at last, the nation's heart was stricken with despair by the assassin's foul crime. The Union League formally recorded its sense of the calamity, and the distinguished and venerable survivor of the founders (still in perfect mental health in his ninety-eighth year), Frederick Fraley, delivered the oration in the martyred President's honor. The special meeting was held on April 17th, the Rev. Phillips Brooks offering prayer, and addresses being made by Morton McMichael and Charles Gibbons. The new President, Andrew Johnson, was presented with the gold medal of the Union League, backed by the pledge "to sustain him by all our efforts in the same principles and purposes which his predecessor has now sealed, as a martyr, with his blood." A committee was deputed to attend the funeral of Abraham Lincoln.

The year thus ripened early in its yield of stirring events. With early summer came a new departure in the field of political strife, which forms the subject of chapters to follow. As an organization the Union

League was prosperous. On the first of December, 1865, there were 1760 members on the roll, of whom 681 had been elected within the year. Its one achievement in political work was the share it had in carrying the Pennsylvania election, for which it was officially thanked by the Republican State Central Committee. A splendid reception was given to General Grant, who said he accepted it as a high privilege and reward. General Meade was tendered a like honor, and Chief Justice Chase also.

The story of the Union League as a Club is told in subsequent pages, but it is proper to here anticipate so far as relates to the change of habitation. The lease of the building No. 1118 Chestnut Street terminating, a temporary move was made to No. 1210, in the next block westward, until the present building was completed. On May 11, 1865, the Union League took formal possession of its present House, and here the receptions just mentioned were held. Silver medals were presented to many distinguished men. James L. Claghorn, treasurer of the Union League from its foundation, resigned his office on October 1st, on leaving the country for a prolonged period, and special resolutions were passed in tribute to his zeal and liberality in everything conducing to the success of the Union League and the national cause it supported.

The new
Union
League
House

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union League was celebrated on December 27, 1887. In the course of the proceedings James Milliken, one of the founders, gave the following graphic reminiscence of the conditions at the outbreak of the war :

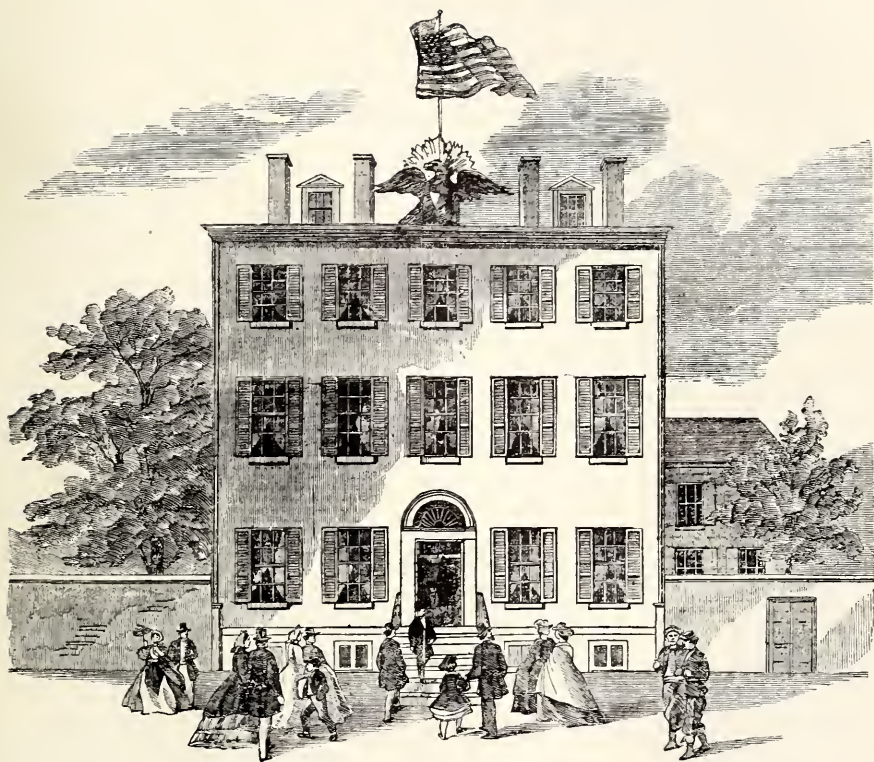
James Milliken's narration

“Your call upon me for a speech is quite a surprise, but I crave leave to thank you not only for this, but for the honor you have conferred upon me in having read to-night, by your Secretary, the speech I had the honor to make at the inauguration of this League a quarter of a century ago, and I am deeply sensible of your courtesy in the reception you have given that speech to-night.

“The conditions of national affairs, politically, at the date of the organization of this League—from whose inception sprang all the Leagues of and for the Union—were, indeed, those that tried the souls of men, and while a few who then took active part yet remain to listen thankfully to your plaudits, let us here and now yield full honor to those of noble deeds who are numbered with the dead. Your fitting recognition of what is due to their memory gives assurance of what you will bestow upon those who survive when they are gone. While the younger members of this League have no doubt, from history and story, made themselves familiar with the origin of this body whose organization we celebrate to-night, yet there is unwritten history that in greater degree gave rise to this institution.

“At the outbreak of the Rebellion this city, indeed this portion of our State, was, politically, borderland. Many of our citizens had married in the South, and many families from the South had settled here, and most of these had property, and all of them their affections, there. These classes, therefore, were openly defiant and threatening; neighbor startled neighbor with treasonable and revolutionary sentiments, society became discordant, at times belligerent; ere national hostilities began, the famous and greatly respected ‘Wistar Party’ abandoned their weekly meetings, and society stood estranged.

“A few loyal men held midnight conclaves to determine, if possible, who were loyal and who disloyal; whom we could trust with our confidences and our plans and whom we should avoid. The result of these meetings was a private request to meet at a neighbor’s house to form a social circle of those in whom we believed we could confide and confer with; that circle developed into the ‘Union Club’—some of the surviving members of which,



FIRST UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, No. 1118 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

on this night once a year, still dine together; for upon this night twenty-five years ago that club merged its political part into, enlarged its scope, and became this most worthy and much honored Union League. [Applause.] But permit me to go back in story.

“The news of the firing upon Fort Sumter reached Philadelphia on a Saturday night,—I believe April 13, 1861,—the news having been withheld from our Government for almost two days. The Sunday following was one of deep gloom; long and anxious were the consultations of neighbors loyal to the Government on that solemn Sabbath day. On the Monday following the public press—that potent voice of the people, that mighty and, when virtuous and loyal, persuasive reasoner—spoke in tones of lofty loyalty, and the dazed condition of our thoughts took form and hope. As the day advanced a small Spartan band marched through the streets of this great city with fife and drum, carrying high the flag of our country, followed by a crowd—a mob, indeed. These called at the doors of citizens suspected of entertaining treasonable sentiments, and demanded of them that they should show from their windows or doors the flag of our nationality.

“My residence at that time was on Walnut Street, opposite the State House. On one side of my home was the residence of one then high in party ranks, a personal and political friend of President Buchanan; on the other side was the residence of a gentleman whose family, in considerable line, had held conspicuous office, as Democrats, in the councils of our nation. At the first of these this band of men called and made demand that they exhibit the American flag; the master of the house ran from the back door of his residence, while his daughter, opening the window, informed the crowd that her father was not at home and that they had no flag. A noble-looking fellow, in sailor garb, hoisted his flag to her, saying, ‘Sissy, wave that flag or your house will be destroyed.’ [Laughter and applause.] She waved it, returned it, and the band marched to the house below, with like demand and result. Ere nightfall came out-of-door life was loyal, but treason still lurked within many mansions.

“The first public meeting called in this city to take action on

The National
Hall meeting

the then state of the country was held in National Hall, on Market Street. After the call for the meeting was issued rumors were industriously circulated that any attempt to hold that meeting would prove the occasion for riot; and when the night for the meeting came, the hall was not only packed, but the streets for many blocks presented a mass of human beings. Your distinguished fellow-citizen, that wonderful orator, Hon. Morton McMichael, subsequently one of the presidents of this League, took foremost part in the meeting. The resolutions prepared for adoption were of his thought and sanction. The presentation of these gave rise to warm debate. Prominent Democrats took part in the debate upon the resolutions, demanding of the meeting assurances as to the policy of the Government, and threatening consequences of dire import 'should the Government attempt to coerce a State.'

"Rumor spread to the street that those within the hall were in personal quarrel. The excitement became intense. It was deemed advisable that the resolutions which had been read within the hall should be read to the surging mass in the street, and the lot or privilege fell to me. I left the hall by the back stairs, and reached Market Street through an alleyway, where, hoisted upon some boxes, by the aid of a dim light, I read them, and, with such thoughts and voice as I could command, asked their adoption. The moment was critical. Fortunately for this great city, and fortunately for our country, patriots brave and true were in majority, and their shouts of applause, borne upon the midnight air, gave to Philadelphia assurance that her citizens must and would stand by the Government in its peril. The blatant demagogue, the rebel sympathizer, the latent traitor, slunk from the presence of loyalty and patriotism, and disappeared.

"From out this state of society, from out this condition of politics, from out the perils of the Government, grand and brave men came together and laid the foundation of this Union League, through which they pledged 'unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States and unwavering support of its efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion.' But we are perhaps dwelling to-night too much upon the past. There are young men here

whose thoughts and purposes are bound up with the future. Let me say to these that the objects of this League were then and are now the same ; and you, each of you, stand pledged to aims high above those of a mere social club, and you must prepare yourselves to be confronted with new perils when we older ones are gone. In addition to the question so ably presented by our President, Mr. Benson, and discussed by Mr. Boker, I present for your careful thought but two others: viz., the impending conflict between labor and capital, and the negro question. We have secured the negro freedom from slavery and have endowed him with political rights ; in both he must be protected, and so protected that we do no harm to the rights of our own race. To bring the situation vividly to your understanding, suppose a community where the black race are in the majority, determining local laws, assessing taxes, and in control of the public schools. What would then be your action? What should the statutes provide to insure peace and harmony and to render each race considerate of the other's welfare? I leave these subjects for your thoughtful consideration. [Applause.]”

High objects
of the Union
League

CHAPTER IX

ECHOES FROM THE FIELD

THE UNION LEAGUE PAMPHLETS: ON SLAVERY, SECESSION, THE FIGHT FOR THE UNION, THE COLORED SOLDIER, DOUBTFUL FRIENDS IN EUROPE, AND OTHER TOPICS.

Pithy
pamphlets

Pamphlet literature is generally undervalued, probably from the habit of judging by appearances. A book inspires superficial respect by its weight, though its quality may prove to be of the lightest, while an evanescent pamphlet promises small substance, or at best only a lunch instead of a meal. Yet the pamphlet often has more pith and marrow than many a pretentious volume; it is usually the condensed extract of its author's knowledge and wisdom, more serviceable than when in bulky form. This is true of most propagandist and controversial pamphlets, and especially true of the extensive output of the Union League during the years 1863-1866. There is always rich reading in any collection of fighting documents. They vivify past history. They take us back into the thick of the conflict; we hear the clash of swords and share the stirring emotions of the strong men battling for their principles. The warriors on the side of the Union League were many and well skilled. The right man was always on hand at the critical moment, and he bore the right weapon for the situation. Truly, the Union League had a lively time of it in those early

years. The air was thick with cogent appeals to reason, brilliant rhetorical pleadings, scholarly discussions, flashing shafts of invective, and feathered arrows of song. The catalogue of the pamphlets published by the Union League speaks for the versatility of talent at its command, and the one hundred and forty-five issues (the list follows, on pages 154 to 160) were supplemented by a number of pamphlets published by other organizations and distributed by the Union League. Every branch of every topic raised by the great questions of the time had suitable and effective treatment. The local newspapers were freely used by members of the Union League to serve the cause. Posters and handbills were numerous. The examples which are now given are selected to illustrate the wide range and varied styles of the writers, each of whom kept his particular class of reader steadily in view. Slavery is dead, but it is well that the present generation should realize the intensity of public feeling on the subject and the actual conditions in which was done such valiant service.

Here are passages from the first pamphlet issued by the Union League.

“ What can honest and true-hearted citizens now do but defend the national authority? Whatever of peace and prosperity and renown we have attained, were attained under this insulted Government. Our national wealth and influence have grown up to their present position under the stars and stripes. Can we hope for a better government if we abandon the one we have? Can we trust those to govern us who themselves refuse to obey? We have a constitutional President, a constitutional legislature, and a constitutional judiciary. They may not be all or altogether such as

“ Plain
Words to
Plain
People ”

we like, but who will guarantee something better in their place? Even if it were wise to organize our political system anew, who would rule while we are doing the work? Or who would select such a time as this for such a purpose?

“If a feud should occur in a family, and two out of six children should rebel against parental authority, while the other four are disposed to think their father and mother about as good care-takers as they could expect under any change, it would clearly be the part of wisdom in the dutiful children to adhere to the old folks, rather than break up the family and see what would come out of the ruin.

“Now the only true way for us to do in our present emergency is to make everything yield to the support of the Government as it is. Whatever mistakes, or neglects, or wrongs we see, or think we see, let them pass for the moment, considering that, at the worst, it is a better government than none. As soon as we are well out of this deadly struggle, we shall know with what elements we have to deal, and we can then punish, correct, and prevent as the case may demand. But now the watchword must be ‘Unity for the sake of the Union.’ . . . When the heroic struggle of the Revolution closed upon our impoverished country, burdened with an enormous debt, while the general stagnation of business and the great depreciation of the currency filled the people with gloom and discontent, it was not surprising that some open demonstrations of popular feeling should occur. And under such circumstances a plausible plea might be urged for leniency toward the offenders, which would be preposterous in the mouth of actors in the present insurrection. In two or three of the New England States such resistance was made to the public authorities as to require the employment of military force to suppress it, and fourteen of the leading spirits in the revolt were condemned to die.

“It was in relation to this event that Washington, in a letter to Colonel Henry Lee, used the following language: ‘You talk, my dear sir, of employing influence to appease the present tumults in Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found, or, if attainable, that it would be a proper remedy for the disorder.

Washington
on the duty
of govern-
ing

ABOUT THE WAR.



"So long as you remain **UNITED**," said the old man, (pointing the attention of his boys to the bundle of sticks,) "you are a match for all your enemies; but **SEPARATE**, and you are **UNDONE**."

PLAIN WORDS TO PLAIN PEOPLE

BY A

PLAIN MAN.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

1863.

TITLE PAGE OF WAR PAMPHLET ISSUED BY
BOARD OF PUBLICATION

Influence is not government. Let us have a government by which our lives, liberties, and properties will be secured, or let us know the worst at once. There is call for decision. Know precisely at what the insurgents aim. If they have real grievances redress them, if possible. . . . If they have not, employ the force of the government against them at once. Let the reins of government, then, be braced and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the Constitution be reprehended. If it be defective, let it be amended; but not suffered to be trampled upon whilst it has existence.' Such words smack of good sense, sound logic, and true patriotism. Let them have their proper weight in these times."

Decision demanded

Platform eloquence was powerful in the early war-time. There were great speakers and a few great speeches, but they are not to be quoted here. The extraordinary outburst of patriotic passion of which a specimen is now given is selected as an unique illustration of the overpowering rush of emotion which sometimes, though rarely, seems to find magnetic expression as by miracle. It is remarkable for a first effort at impromptu speaking, and was wisely reprinted as part of the fifth pamphlet, entitled "The Loyalist's Ammunition."

"The Loyalist's Ammunition"

The Springfield (Illinois) correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, under date of February 14, 1863, writes as follows:

"A great sensation was created by a speech by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers in the State, a man who pays over three thousand dollars per annum taxes toward the support of the Government. The lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. Funk rose to object to trifling resolutions, which had been intro-

A lusty
maiden-
speech

duced by the Democrats to kill time and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the State government. He said :

“ ‘ Mr. Speaker : I can sit in my seat no longer and see such by-play going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses’ ears to set off their heads, or they are traitors and secessionists at heart.

“ ‘ I say that there are traitors and secessionists at heart in this senate. Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up to denounce the war and the Administration, prove it.

“ ‘ I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them. And while telling them, I am responsible myself for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor in any manner, from a pin’s point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. [Tremendous applause from the galleries.] I am an old man—sixty-five. I came to Illinois a poor boy. I have made a little something for myself and family. I pay three thousand dollars a year in taxes. I am willing to pay six thousand, aye, twelve thousand [great cheering, the old gentleman striking the desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the inkstand to fly in the air]; aye, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous applause, which the Speaker could not control.]

“ ‘ Mr. Speaker, you must excuse me. I could not sit longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my poor country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. My heart, that bleeds for the widows and orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these traitors and villains in this senate [striking his clenched fist on the desk with a blow that made the senate ring again] are killing my neighbors’ boys now fighting in the field. I dare to say this to these traitors right here, and I am responsible for what I say to any one or all of them. [Cheers.] Let them

THE
LOYALIST'S AMMUNITION.



PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
1863.

TITLE PAGE OF WAR PAMPHLET ISSUED BY
BOARD OF PUBLICATION

come on now, right here. I am sixty-five years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [Mr. Funk's seat is near the lobby railing, and a crowd collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last announcement was received with great cheering, and I saw many an eye flash and many a countenance grow radiant with the light of defiance.]

Defiant oratory

“ ‘These men sneered at Colonel Mack a few days since. He is a small man. But I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them in place of Colonel Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now and at any time.’ [Cheers from the galleries.]

“ ‘The speaker proceeded to charge certain of those present, who were trying to ‘put their miserable little bills and claims through the legislature,’ with being hypocrites as well as traitors, because ‘they do not pay five dollars to the support of the Government.’ He concluded with a startling confession.

“ ‘ ‘Mr. Speaker, I have said my say. I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made, and I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. I could not sit still any longer and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their hellish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments; let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and, I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon.’ [Tremendous applause, during which the old gentleman sat down, after he had given the desk a parting whack which sounded loud above the din of cheers and clapping of hands.]”

The report adds that the speaker's stentorian tones quickly crowded the chamber with townspeople from outside.

A seventeenth century shot is also put into this trenchant compilation, “The Loyalist's Ammunition.”

It is happily in the Lincoln vein, a strong piece of common sense, stated with refreshing bluntness.

“CROMWELL ON DESTRUCTIVE CONSERVATISM.

Cromwell,
Lincoln, and
Rulership

“In a speech to Parliament, in 1656, the Great Protector, defending his administration, touched upon a doctrine which is popular just now with the friends of secession and the enemies of the national life, and exposed its fallacy, almost as if by anticipation :

“‘If nothing should ever be done,’ said he, ‘but what is according to law,’ the throat of the Nation may be cut while we send for some one to make a Law! Therefore, certainly it is a pitiful beastly notion to think, though it be for ordinary government to live by law and rule, yet if a government in extraordinary circumstances go beyond the law, even for self-preservation, it is to be clamored at and blattered at. When matters of necessity come, then, without guilt, extraordinary remedies may be applied.

“‘And I must say I do not know one action of this government, no not one, but it hath been in order to the peace and safety of this Nation.’”

The first pamphlet, issued in April, 1863, with this title, opens with a

“CAUTIONARY NOTE.

“A Savoury
Dish for
Loyal Men”

“When nurses prepare food for the sick, they often conceal some of the ingredients, lest the patient should have a distaste of them, and thus render the dish unpalatable. In dealing with those of a good constitution and sound health, we run no risk in letting them know what is set before them.

“A true patriot who prefers liberty to bondage, union to division, honorable war to infamous peace, his country to his party, will relish and grow strong from what is served up to him on this dish.

“To those who are suffering under the rabid influence of disloyalty, or from the venomous bite of the copperhead, such fare is

too rich. It would disagree with their stomachs. They should avoid everything stimulating, and expose themselves as little as possible to free air, until their appetite for what is patriotic and American is in a degree restored."

After letters from General Rosecrans and others, it concludes thus :

“Lessons of the past—shall we heed them. A word of warning to all loyal men, Whigs, Democrats, Republicans, or whatever your party name has been, to unite in solemn league to crush the disunionists. Crush the disunionists

“Three years ago there was as little prospect that our country would be in its present condition as there is now that three years hence we shall be taking our hats off to a military despot.

“One thing is clear: The only way of accomplishing the avowed purposes of disunionists is by revolution. The Jacobin doctrines that have been avowed with such effrontery of late contemplate nothing but this; and the only course that can prevent their culminating in deadly conflict in our streets is the force of public opinion. Let these revolutionary doctrines spread, and the North will become the theater of bloody strife, terminating in irretrievable ruin. If true Union men all over the country combine to support the Government, because it is the Government, rather than encounter the horrors of anarchy, or the equal horrors of an oligarchy with negro slavery for its corner-stone, disloyalty will disappear like the morning cloud and the early dew. There is more than loyalty enough in the country to save it, if it can but be concentrated. But in the absence of such concentration the spirit of disunion will grow and spread, and increase in audacity, till, like secession itself, it becomes too formidable for any moral power to cope with it. And then we shall witness scenes the mere description of which, in the annals of revolutionary France, chills the blood. We shall then wonder that, forewarned, we did not forearm ourselves, and by a timely rally everywhere of such as are

true to the national banner, put to shame and silence its enemies and traducers. Let the loyal sentiment of the country be fairly represented, as it is beginning to be, and the disciples of secession, of every stripe, would soon become as rare, north of Dixie, as frogs, toads, and snakes are in old Ireland."

"A Picture
of Slavery"

The slavery problem is discussed in every aspect. One of the simplest and most telling appeals to the voter to uphold Governor Curtin in the Pennsylvania election of 1863 against the candidacy of Justice Woodward is the short pamphlet, "A Picture of Slavery, Drawn from the Decisions of Southern Courts." It opens with the question, "What is it Judge Woodward thinks Providence has made an incalculable blessing for us?" The answer is supplied thus:

"LISTEN TO THE RECORDS OF THEIR COURTS.

"When pictures are drawn of the evils and cruel results of slavery, most persons consider them as fanciful. But we are about to disclose that which has no origin in fancy, but is sober matter-of-fact—the decisions of Courts of Justice upon actual cases presented for adjudication.

The slave is
nobody

"THE SLAVE IS NOBODY.—HE IS LIKE A HORSE OR AN OX.—HIS MASTER IS A DESPOT.

"The slave in the South is regarded as nobody; he has no legal existence; laws passed for the protection of others do not embrace him unless he is specially named; 'of the rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, he is deprived, and the slave is held *pro nullis*.' (George *vs.* The State, 37 Miss. Rep., 317.)

“The master is necessarily a despot. ‘The slave, to remain a slave, must be made sensible that there is no appeal from his master.’ (State *vs.* David, 4 Jones, N. Car., 353.) Be he ever so sick, the owner and overseer is the judge whether he is able or unable to work (10 Ala. Rep., 928), and a promise made to him by his master has no binding force or validity.

“This was exemplified in the case of Bland *vs.* negro Dowling (9 Gill and Johnson’s Maryland Reports), where the plaintiff (we blush to say she was a woman) agreed that if her slave would pay her \$200, she would give him his freedom. He faithfully and honestly paid the amount, working several years for it, and then, claiming her promise, was refused. The rigid law of slavery was in her favor, the Judge saying ‘there could be no valid contract between master and slave’; but as, fortunately for the poor fellow, she had suffered him to live in New York, a free State, for two years, she was held to have liberated him, and her nefarious attempt to hold him in bondage, when she had received his hard earnings, paid to her in good faith, was frustrated. And a similar case is to be found in 6 Randolph, 173, Sawney *vs.* Carter, where the slave alleged that he had paid his master the price of his freedom, but had his suit dismissed upon the ground that master and slave could enter into no contract with each other. No contract

“And reasoning upon this principle, a lawyer of the South, in arguing a slave case, says: ‘Looking at these acts, it is safe to say that the law regards a negro slave, so far as his civil status is concerned, purely and absolutely property, to be bought and sold and pass and descend as a tract of land, a horse, or an ox.’ (Bailey *vs.* Poindexter, 14 Grattan, 132; argument of John Howard, Esq., page 139.)

“This absolute power led to abuses of it, as in the case of Ulney *vs.* the State, 11 Humphreys, Tennessee Rep. 172, where, upon the pretext of the slave being lewd and vicious, and it being necessary for his moral reformation, his master, an old man, assisted by his two sons, mutilated him frightfully, *castratus est*.

“The case of Moran *vs.* Gardner Davis, 18 Georgia Rep., 722, decided that ‘it is lawful to hunt runaway slaves with dogs,

provided it be done with a due degree of caution and circumspection.' A slave had no right to prove acts of violence perpetrated against his wife by his legal owner, in mitigation of punishment for having killed the latter."

The Journal
of Fanny
Butler

The diary of Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble (Butler) was penned many years before the war. When the utterances of the venerable Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Justice Woodward, were printed and widely circulated by the Democratic State Central Committee, the Union League Board of Publication issued as a counterblast a number of extracts from the "Journal," prefaced by defenses of slavery by those eminent publicists. It forms pamphlet 48, issued in September, 1863.

Bishop
Hopkins on
slavery

"The third proof," wrote the Bishop in his "Letters," "that slavery was authorized by the Almighty occurs in the last of the Ten Commandments, . . . universally acknowledged by Jews and Christians as 'the Moral Law.' . . . Here it is evident that the principle of *property*, 'anything that is thy neighbor's,' runs through the whole. I am quite aware, indeed, of the prejudice which many good people entertain against the idea of property in a human being, and shall consider it in due time amongst the objections. I am equally aware that the wives of our day may take umbrage at the law, which places them in the same sentence with the slave, and even with the house and the cattle. But the truth is none the less certain."

The Bishop continues :

"The next objection to the slavery of the Southern States is its presumed cruelty, because the refractory slave is punished with

corporeal correction. But our Northern law allows the same in the case of children and apprentices. . . . The Saviour himself used a scourge of small cords when he drove the money-changers from the Temple. Are our modern philanthropists more merciful than Christ, and wiser than the Almighty?"

An authority
for the lash

Justice Woodward is quoted as asserting that "human bondage and property in man is divinely sanctioned, if not ordained. . . . In all the sayings of our Saviour we hear no injunction for the suppression of a slavery which existed under His eyes; while He delivered many maxims and precepts which, like the golden rule, enter right into and regulate the relation."

By way of practical commentary on these dicta a number of extracts are given from Mrs. Butler's personal experiences as the wife of a slave-owner, detailing peculiarly harrowing instances of moral and physical cruelty.

A well-printed poster was issued in September, 1863, entitled "The Voice of the Clergy." It refers to the "extraordinary incident" of the letter of Bishop Hopkins and its circulation by the Democrats, and then proceeds as follows :

A clerical
protest
poster

"The Voice
of the
Clergy"

"The sentiments of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, on this subject [slavery] are so atrocious, and their adoption and promulgation by men professing to be Christians so scandalous, that the Episcopal Clergy of Philadelphia have felt themselves constrained to define their position in the following manly and outspoken protest."

It runs thus :

“ The subscribers deeply regret the fact of the extensive circulation through this Diocese of a letter by John Henry Hopkins, Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, in defense of Southern Slavery, compels them to make this public protest. It is not their province to mix in any political canvass. But as Ministers of Christ, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, it becomes them to deny any complicity or sympathy with such a defense.”

The “ letter ” is characterized as, “ in their judgment, unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ. As an effort to sustain, on Bible principles, the States in rebellion against the Government, in the wicked attempt to establish by force of arms a tyranny under the name of a republic, whose corner-stone shall be the perpetual bondage of the African, it challenges their indignant reprobation.” Among the hundred or more signatures are those of Bishop Alonzo Potter, G. Emlen Hare, M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Wilber F. Paddock, Joseph D. Newlin, Phillips Brooks, Thos. C. Yarnall, R. Heber Newton, and other well-known divines.

Carl
Schurz's re-
port

The negro
after emanci-
pation

From the pamphlets containing extracts from the report of General Carl Schurz to the President upon the condition of the negroes after the close of the war, it was evident that the “ returning loyalty ” of the slave States needed careful watching. The report warns the Union against a rising reactionary movement. “ Treason does not, under existing circumstances, appear odious in the South. There is, as yet, an utter absence

of national feeling." The withdrawal of the military threatened to bring on a reign of terror. Evidence is plentifully adduced as showing that free negroes were subjected to coercion and torture to induce them to return to work. Town ordinances are quoted forbidding "negroes and freedmen" to rent or keep a house within town limits "under any circumstances," unless in the regular employ of white persons. Emancipation had begun a great social revolution, which time only could complete. Though the Southerner accepted the situation, he still held—and acted on the belief in these and other ways—that the black man at large belonged to the white man at large. Lists of attested facts were given, proving an extremely vindictive as well as tyrannical feeling against the freed people. Bodies of women were found by the roadside mutilated by scalping, by ears cut off, and by gunshot. Men had their throats cut, and were otherwise maimed, while engaged in ordinary work. A preacher in Bladen, Ala., stated in his pulpit that the roads in Choctaw County stunk with the dead bodies of servants that had fled from their masters. Some unfortunates had been hanged on trees and left to rot, and a few had been burned alive. General Schurz's conclusions, it was stated, justified the issuing of these facts broadcast by the Union League. He said :

Atrocities

The Union
League's
work not
yet done

“Practical attempts on the part of the Southern people to deprive the negro of his rights as a freeman may result in bloody collisions, and will certainly plunge Southern society into restless fluctuations and anarchical confusion. Such evils can be prevented only by continuing the control of the national government in the

States lately in rebellion until free labor is fully developed and firmly established and the advantages and blessings of the new order of things have disclosed themselves. This desirable result will be hastened by a firm declaration on the part of the Government that national control in the South will not cease until such results are secured.’

General
Gantt's ad-
dress

On the other hand, there were voices in the South that counseled not merely submission, but a hearty adoption of the principles as well as the rule of the North. Among these, the utterance of a prominent secession soldier has the distinction of wisdom and courage. The Union League circulated the “Address” published in October, 1863, by Brigadier-General E. W. Gantt, C. S. A., at Little Rock, Arkansas. He wrote it while a prisoner in the Federal lines. He had fought and lost, it was true, but he had lost none of his affection for his people, whose sufferings moved him to speak his honest thoughts without misgiving. Much of the “Address” is criticism of Jefferson Davis and other Confederate leaders, who are charged with “perfidy, baseness, and cruelty.” General Gantt exclaims:

A Confeder-
ate General
on the war

“Oh, my countrymen, your suffering has been indescribable—inconceivable! We thought we were fighting for constitutional liberty, when a tyrant was most mercilessly treading that Constitution under his feet by every act of outrage and oppression that a conquered people can feel. And after nearly two years of strife, we awaken from a fearful baptismal of blood to the terrible truth that the shadow of the despotism which we fled from under Mr. Lincoln dissolves into nothingness, compared to the awful reign of tyranny that we have groaned under at the hands of Jefferson Davis

and his minions. Will we profit by such awakening? It remains to be seen."

The North, he well knows, will never abandon the fight. "They could sink their armies to-day, and raise new levies to crush us and not feel it." The South had sent the last man, and nothing was in sight but ruin. Special interest attaches to General Gantt's attitude on the slavery question. How sagacious his judgment was at so heated a period can be better appreciated now than then. He said:

A Southern
view of
slavery, pro
and con

"I am of opinion that, whether it is a divine institution or not, negro slavery has accomplished its mission here. A great mission it had. A new and fertile country had been discovered and must be made useful. The necessities of mankind pressed for its speedy development. Negro slavery was the instrument to effect this. It alone could open up the fertile and miasmatic regions of the South, solving the problem of their utility, which no theorist could have reached. It was the magician which suddenly revolutionized the commerce of the world by the solution of this problem. It peopled and made opulent the barren hills of New England, and threw its powerful influence across the great Northwest. Standing as a wall between the two sections, it caught and rolled northward the wealth and population of the Old World, and held in their places the restless adventurers of New England, or turned them along the great prairies and valleys of the West. Thus, New England reached its climax, and the Northwest was overgrown of its age, while the South, with its negro laborers, was sparsely settled and comparatively poor. Thus, slavery had done its utmost for New England and the Northwest, and was a weight upon the South. If, at this point, its disappearance could have clearly commenced, what untold suffering and sorrow might have been avoided!"

Prediction of
the new
South

Then, in prophetic spirit, he foresees the dawning of a new and happier day for the bleeding South. With this picture to incite their loftier aims, he urges his people to quit strife that only brings disaster, and turn to the better work of rebuilding the old homes.

“Let us, fellow-citizens, endeavor to be calm. Let us look these new ideas and our novel position squarely in the face. We fought for negro slavery. We have lost. We may have to do without it. The inconvenience will be great for a while. The loss heavy. This, however, is already well-nigh accomplished. Yet, behind this dark cloud is a silver lining. If not for us, at least for our children. In the place of these bondsmen will come an immense influx of people from all parts of the world, bringing with them their wealth, arts, and improvements, and lending their talents and sinews to increase our aggregate wealth. Thrift and trade and a common destiny will bind us together. Machinery in the hills of Arkansas will reverberate to the music of machinery in New England, and the whirr of Georgia spindles will meet responsive echoes upon the slopes of the far-off Pacific. Protective tariffs, if needed, will stretch in their influence from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean, bearing alike, at last, equally upon Arkansan and Vermonter, and upon Georgian and Californian. Differences of section and sentiment will wear away and be forgotten, and the next generation will be more homogeneous and united than any since the days of the Revolution. And the descendants of these bloody times will read, with as much pride and as little jealousy, of these battles of their fathers, as the English and Scotch descendants of the heroes of Flodden Field read of their ancestral achievements in the glowing lines of Scott, or as the descendants of highland and lowland chiefs allusions to their fathers' conflicts in the simple strains of the rustic Burns.”

Reference has been made to the service the Union League rendered in its public meetings. The example of oratory already quoted, graphic though it is, stands alone as a personal deliverance in a legislative chamber. No better illustration of platform eloquence can be desired than the masterly speech delivered by the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on September 24, 1863. The speaker discusses the general issues of the war, and here follow his vigorous passages on two burning topics of the hour—the arming of negro troops and the breaches of the neutrality laws in England and France. He said :

Union
League
oratory

Henry Win-
ter Davis'
speech

“You cut up the roots of the rebellion by striking the shackles from the slave. [Prolonged applause.] How shall it be done? Congress passed two laws in 1862, authorizing the President to use as many persons of African descent as he might see fit, to aid him—organized in such manner as he might think best—to suppress the rebellion. The President now, late in the day,—in my judgment much later than it ought to have been,—has commenced in earnest the organization of the negro regiments from the slave element of the country. The ‘conservatives,’ North and South, cry aloud against it. No man who does not mean to aid the rebellion will lay a straw across the track of that march! [Applause.] We are informed ‘slaves can not be soldiers!’ There is mighty little of the slave left in the man who has a musket upon his shoulder. [Laughter and applause.] ‘Slaves can not be soldiers.’ They who have taken leave of absence are likely to keep it. ‘Slaves can not be soldiers.’ Then make them free by law of Congress, and let us stop the argument. [Applause.] ‘You can not take private property for public use without compensation.’ No; but every man in the United States owes military service to the United States paramount to all laws of the States; and if the negro owes

A plea for
the colored
soldier

the service, the master has no right to claim pay for it. [Applause.] The burden passes with the property. The master has been voting upon the negro's personality for eighty years. We will let the negro fight a little now, and upon his personality. [Laughter and applause.] But, it is said, white soldiers will not fight in the same ranks with the negroes. Where have the soldiers said they did not want their aid? Where have they turned their backs upon an enemy because a negro stood facing the same enemy? What officers have thrown up their commissions because they are humbled by being in the same ranks? Are they rather not rational enough to say that the musket upon the shoulder of the negro elevates him to the dignity of man? 'The Federalist,' in its wisdom, foresaw this day in something of its brightness when it said that commotions might make a race of unhappy beings emerge to the level of manhood." [Applause.]

Looking back from the present era of fraternal sentiment between this country and Great Britain, a peculiar interest attaches to the embittered feeling then at white heat over the hostile action, not of the English or French nation, but of individuals sheltered under their flags. This feeling found expression in Mr. Davis' speech, and the cheers show how intensely popular sympathy was with him. Happily, those animosities have passed away with the blunders that engendered them :

France and
England
warned

“Every despot in Europe curled his lips when the rebellion broke out, at the feeble, wretched, vacillating, dilapidated government that undertook to restore its authority over this immense and magnificent region. When the men of the North and of the loyal slave States commenced to develop their power, they paused in their determination to recognize, they paused in their more than half-informed resolution to intervene and throw the weight of their

arms on the other side. When our arms were at a low ebb a year and a half ago, Louis Napoleon thought it a convenient opportunity to march in and take possession of Mexico, to limit our expansion. He would not do it to-day; and, by the blessing of God, when this rebellion shall be suppressed, I take it there is a long account to settle with two great nations of the European world. [Long-continued applause.] I never said a word, my friends, to anybody in this house on that subject before, but I knew what I thought, and I guessed what every American thought. [Great applause.] The sailing of the 'Alabama' and the 'Florida'—the organization of companies to supply arms to shoot down our brethren—the organized attempt to break through the blockade with every material of war and every comfort of life for our enemies, under the disguise of a neutrality violated at every step—the moral power and force given to the rebellion by the countenance of the governments of France and England, whose fear of the consequences alone prevented formal intrusion into our domestic quarrel—the thorn in our side of Nassau—the prying eye that watched our every movement at Halifax—the long thorn that France has planted in our side in Mexico—these things fester and rankle till the day of account. [Great applause.] I used to be opposed to foreign conquest, opposed to the acquisition of territory, opposed to foreign war. I have learned something in two years. I take it that the sailing of the 'Alabama' has unsettled the northeastern frontier. [Applause.] I take it that the intrusion of a monarchical power into Mexico has made us feel that Mexico is a republic, and our safety requires its expulsion. [Tremendous cheering.] I take it that we feel uncomfortably bound in by the Bahama Islands, and that hereafter Nassau will not be the pirate's nest to prey on us. [Great applause.] When this giant shall have recovered the use of all his faculties, not now like a man cloven from head to foot, and wielding scarce any of his native power, but restored to his whole manhood, united in his absolute vigor, I look with glorying to the day when the black regiments shall stream to the capital of the Montezumas, while the Army of the Potomac, becoming the Army of the St. Lawrence, shall march to Quebec and Montreal. [Enthu-

Their viola-
tions of neu-
trality

siastic applause, with great cheering and waving of hats.] And if by the blessing of God and the wisdom that shall preside over the Navy Department our navy shall reach the magnificent proportions of our army, and the navy of England shall meet her equal on the seas, if it shall only be the will of God that the nation's great admiral, Dupont, shall live to lead it on the ocean [applause], then I trust to live to hear of the explosion of the bombshells over the dome of St. Paul's, and of the arches of London bridge sent into the air." [Great applause.]

“How a Free
People Con-
duct a Long
War”

In sharp contrast with the tone and animus of this fervid platform harangue is the famous pamphlet No. 4, by the recently deceased Charles J. Stillé, sometime Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and until his death President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Under the title “How a Free People Conduct a Long War” the author re-tells the story of Wellington's Peninsular campaign, for the encouragement of the American Government, army, and people. With a dignity and clearness unsurpassed in any work of its compass are set forth the long series of disheartening setbacks against which the Iron Duke had to fight as grimly as against the enemy. He was denied fair support by his government, subjected to unjust criticisms by incompetent censors, and from first to last was handicapped to a degree beyond the worst endured by any commander in the War of the Rebellion. His calm resolution in doing his best under the conditions, with the consequence that the nation and government came to his view ultimately and gave him

ample support,—all this is admirably brought out in the pamphlet, deservedly rewarded with the largest circulation of the series. Its effect on public opinion was very great. The occasion was utilized to impress much-needed wise counsel upon a populace excusably overexcited by a succession of military failures, and therefore liable to misjudge leadership that chose slow and sure methods in preference to showier tactics. This short passage from Dr. Stillé's essay is of present interest. Summing up the points of his "Chapter from English History," he says :

"Chapter
from English
History"

"It teaches also another important lesson, and that is that there is such a thing as public opinion, falsely so called, which is noisy just in proportion as its real influence is narrow and restricted. One of the most difficult and delicate tasks of the statesman is to distinguish the true from this false opinion, the factious demagogue from the grumbling but sincere patriot, and to recognize with a ready instinct the voice which comes from the depths of the great heart of the people, in warning, it may be, sometimes, in encouragement often, but always echoing its abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the good cause."

Public
opinion false
and true

List of Pamphlets Distributed by the Board of Publication of the Union League of Philadelphia

February, 1863.

Union
League
pamphlets

1. Letters from General Rosecrans to the Democracy of Indiana—Action of the Ohio Regiments at Mursfreestboro.

March, 1863.

2. About the War—Plain Words to Plain People. By a Plain Man.

3. Washington and Jackson on Negro Soldiers—General Banks on the Bravery of Negro Troops.

4. How a Free People conduct a long War: A chapter from English History. By C. J. Stillé.

5. The Loyalist's Ammunition.

6. The Future of the North-West in connection with the scheme of Reconstruction without New England. By R. D. Owen.

7. Immense Meeting in favor of the Union; Inauguration of the National Union Club.

April, 1863.

8. A Savoury Dish for Loyal Men.

9. Extract from the charge of Judge Maynard to the Grand Jury of Northampton County at the opening of the Court, January Term, 1863.

10. English Neutrality—Is the Alabama a British Pirate?

11. Letters to the President of the United States by a Refugee.

12. Our National Constitution: Its adaptation to a State of War or Insurrection. Agnew.

13. The Boot on the other Leg; or, Loyalty before Party.

May, 1863.

14. German reprint of No. 5.

15. Character and Results of the War: how to prosecute and how to end it. A Speech by General Butler.

16. The War Powers of the President and the Legislative Powers of Congress, in relation to the Rebellion, Treason, and Slavery. By Hon. W. Whiting.

17. Northern Interests and Southern Independence: A plea for united action. By C. J. Stillé.

18. The Rebuke of Secession Doctrines by Southern Statesmen.

19. No Party now, but all for our Country. F. Lieber.

20. German reprint of No. 2.

21. The Testimony of a Refugee from East Tennessee. Herman Bokum, Chaplain U. S. A.

22. The Duty of Adopted Citizens.

23. German reprint of No. 8.

24. A Fast Implies a Duty. A Sermon by Rev. Chas. S. Porter.

The Union League Publications

June, 1863.

25. The African Slave Trade, the secret purpose of the Insurgents to revive it—No treaty stipulations against the Slave Trade to be entered into with the European Powers—Judah P. Benjamin's intercepted instructions to L. Q. C. Lamar.

26. Slavery the mere pretext for the Rebellion, not its Cause—Jackson's Prophecy in 1833; bequests of his three swords—Picture of the Conspiracy drawn in 1863 by a Southern Man.

27. German reprint of No. 21.

28. German reprint of No. 22.

29. Address before the Union League in Twenty-fourth Ward at its opening, May 9, 1863, by N. B. Browne, Esq.—Lord Lyons in Council with the New York Democracy.

30. The Conscription; also Speeches of the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, the way to attain and secure Peace and arming the Negroes, with a letter from Secretary Chase.

31. The Truth from an Honest Man—The Letter of the President.

32. German reprint of No. 9.

33. Decision of Judge Leavitt, of Ohio, in the Vallandigham Habeas Corpus Case.

34. German reprint of No. 3.

35. Letter from Hon. Horace Binney.

36. The Second Louisiana, May 27, 1863. By George H. Boker.

July, 1863.

37. Debt and Resources of the United States, and the effect of Secession upon the trade and industry of the Loyal States. By Dr. Elder.

August, 1863.

38. To the Men of the South. By a Texan.

39. The First Duty of the Citizen. By H. C. Lea—The Grandeur of the Struggle and its Responsibilities.

40. Oration delivered before the City Authorities at Boston on the Eighty-seventh Anniversary of the Independence of America. By Oliver W. Holmes.

September, 1863.

41. The Nation's Sins and the Nation's Duty. A Sermon by Rev. Wm. B. Stewart.

42. The True Issues now involved—Shall the Republic stand on the foundation laid by our Patriotic Fathers, or shall the Nation be sacrificed to the covetousness and knavery of the Confederates in Treason?

43. Opinions of a Man who wishes to be Governor of Pennsylvania.

44. Southern Slavery and the Christian Religion. A Letter from Judge Stroud.

45. Address and Resolutions of the Union League of Philadelphia, September 16, 1863.

46. Address of the Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, September, 1863.

47. Woodward on Foreigners.

48. The Views of Judge Woodward and Bishop Hopkins on Negro Slavery at the South, Illustrated from the Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation. By Mrs. F. A. Kemble.

49. Democratic Opinions on Slavery. 1776-1863.

50. A few words for honest Pennsylvania Democrats.

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League
pamphlets

The Union League of Philadelphia

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League
pamphlets

51. Woodward in 1860 and 1863.
52. German reprint of No. 47.
53. Christianity and Emancipation ;
or, The Teachings and the Influence
of the Bible against Slavery. J. P.
Thompson.
54. A Picture of Slavery drawn
from the Decisions of Southern Courts.
55. Unconditional Loyalty. By H.
W. Bellows, D.D.
56. The Great Conspiracy. Address
delivered at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on the
4th of July, 1861, Eighty-sixth Anni-
versary of American Independence.
By John Jay, Esq.

October, 1863.

57. What became of the Slaves on
a Georgia Plantation—Great Auction
Sale of Slaves at Savannah, Ga., March
2d and 3d, 1859. A Sequel to Mrs.
Kemble's Journal.
58. Speech of Hon. Henry Winter
Davis at Concert Hall, Philadelphia,
September 24, 1863.
59. Does the Bible sanction American
Slavery? Goldwin Smith.
60. The Irish Patriot—Daniel
O'Connell's Legacy to Irish Ameri-
cans.
61. Plantations for Slave Labor the
Death of the Yeomanry. Francis
Lieber, LL.D.

November, 1863.

62. Bible View of Polygamy. By
H. C. Lea.

December, 1863.

63. Address of General E. W.
Gantt, C. S. A. First published Oc-
tober 7, 1863, at Little Rock, Ark.

64. The Bible View of Slavery re-
considered.

65. President Jackson's Proclama-
tion against the Nullification Ordinance
of South Carolina, December 11, 1832.

February, 1864.

66. Amnesty Proclamation and
Third Annual Message of Abraham
Lincoln, President of the United States,
read in Congress December 9, 1863.
67. German reprint of No. 37.

March, 1864.

68. Our Foreign Relations. Speech
by Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. Sena-
tor from Massachusetts, and Chairman
of Committee on Foreign Relations.
69. Abraham Lincoln.
70. Opinion of Judge Hare upon
the Constitutionality of the Acts of
Congress of February 5, 1862, declar-
ing United States Notes "Lawful
Money" and a "Legal Tender."
71. The President's Policy. By J.
Russell Lowell.
72. The End of the Slavery Contro-
versy. By the Rev. J. R. Shanafelt,
Pennsylvania.

April, 1864.

73. The Will of the People.
74. Report of Hon. Mr. Howard
in the U. S. Senate on interference in
Elections by Military and Naval Offi-
cers.
75. The Return of Rebellious States
to the Union. A Letter from Hon.
William Whiting to the Union League
of Philadelphia.
76. The Planter's Almanac for 1864.

May, 1864.

77. The Loyalty demanded by the Present Crisis. By Rev. Jacob Cooper.
78. The Nation's Success and Gratitude.

June, 1864.

79. The Loyalty for the Times.

September, 1864.

80. To the Soldiers of the Union.
81. A Democratic Peace offered for the Acceptance of Pennsylvania Voters.
82. The War for the Union, from Fort Sumter to Atlanta. By William Swinton.

October, 1864.

83. The Commercial and Financial Strength of the United States. By L. Blodget.

84. German reprint of No. 81.

85. William D. Kelley's Speeches in Debate with George Northrop, September and October, 1864.

86. A Workingman's Reason for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

87. Uncle Sam's Debts and his ability to pay them.

88. The Old Continental and the New Greenback Dollar.

89. Proofs for Workingmen of the Monarchic and Aristocratic Designs of the Southern Conspirators and their Northern Allies.

90. Address by the Union League of Philadelphia to Citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

91. The Democratic Times.

92. German reprint of No. 91.

93. Congressional Record of George H. Pendleton.

94. Letter from the Hon. Jere. Clemens.

95. The Great Northern Conspiracy of the O. S. L.

96. Christianity *versus* Treason and Slavery—Religion rebuking Sedition.

97. German. Lincoln or McClellan. A Letter. By F. Lieber, LL.D.

98. German reprint of No. 93.

99. The Only Alternative. A Tract for the Times. By a Plain Man.

December, 1864.

100. Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of U. S. Officers and Soldiers while Prisoners of War in the hands of Rebel Authorities; with an Appendix containing the Testimony.

February, 1865.

101. State Rights. A Photograph from the ruins of Ancient Greece, with appended dissertations on the ideas of Nationality. By Professor Taylor Lewis.

March, 1865.

102. The Commercial and Financial Strength of the United States brought up to the 1st of January, 1865. By L. Blodget.

August, 1865.

103. The Record of the Democratic Party, 1860-1865.

December, 1865.

104. Essays on the Elective Franchise; or, Who has the Right to Vote? Hancock.

January, 1866.

105. Gen. Schurz's Report to the President on the Condition of the South.

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March, 1866.

106. Extracts from Gen. Schurz's Report.

107. Speech of Hon. Thos. Williams on Reconstruction, February 10, 1866.

108. Speech of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley on Protection to American Labor, January 31, 1866.

April, 1866.

109. Platform of the National Union Party of Pennsylvania, adopted in Convention at Harrisburg, March 7, 1866.

110. German reprint of No. 109.

June, 1866.

111. Is the South Ready for Restoration?

112. German reprint of 111.

113. Final Report of the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction.

114. German reprint of 113.

July, 1866.

115. Sketch of the Life and Services of Maj.-Gen. John W. Geary.

116. German reprint of 115.

117. Record of Hiester Clymer.

118. German reprint of 117.

119. Political Manual for 1866. By Hon. Edw. McPherson.

September, 1866.

120. The Johnson Party. From the *Atlantic Monthly*, Sept., 1866.

121. Address of the Union League of Philadelphia to the Citizens of Pennsylvania, Sept. 6, 1866, with the Resolutions adopted Aug. 22, 1866.

122. German reprint of No. 121.

October, 1866.

123. The Usurpation. From the *Atlantic Monthly*, October, 1866.

September, 1867.

124. Resolutions of the Union Republican State Convention held at Williamsport, June 26, 1867.

125. The Judicial Record of Hon. Henry W. Williams.

126. Facts for Government Bondholders.

127. The Crisis. H. C. Lea.

128. Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Union League of Philadelphia, September 18, 1867.

October, 1867.

129. The Contest for Judge of the Supreme Court. Why the Hon. Henry W. Williams should be elected.

February, 1868.

130. Speech of the Hon. O. P. Morton in the United States Senate, January 24, 1868, on Reconstruction.

April, 1868.

131. German reprint of No. 130.

June, 1868.

132. Democratic Frauds. How the Democrats carried Pennsylvania in 1867.

133. Repudiation.

July, 1868.

134. German reprint of No. 132.

135. German reprint of No. 133.

136. The Lives and Public Services of Gen. U. S. Grant and of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

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August, 1868.

137. German reprint of No. 136.
138. Expenses of the Government.
139. German reprint of No. 138.
140. The New Rebellion.
141. German reprint of No. 140.

September, 1868.

142. Address of the Union League of Philadelphia to the Citizens of Pennsylvania, with the Preamble and Resolutions adopted in General Meeting, August 26, 1868.

143. German reprint of No. 142.
144. To the Business Men of Pennsylvania.

October, 1868.

145. Essays on Political Organization, selected from among those submitted in competition for the prizes offered by the Union League of Philadelphia. Three Essays :

1. A Plan by which Political Parties in a Republic may be Legally Empowered to Select Candidates for Office, by W. E. Barber, West Chester, Pa.
2. On the Legal Organization of the People to Select Candidates for Office—"Incorporate the People," by C. Goepf, New York.
3. Practical Defects of the Existing Forms of Political Action, by Lorin Blodget, Philadelphia.

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List of Posters, Lithographs, etc.

August, 1863.

1. The Great Union Speech of Hon. Alexander Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy.

September, 1863.

2. The Olive Branch—Peace and Union. How shall we obtain them?
3. The Modern Democratic Creed. Letter of John Brodhead, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer.
4. Military Despotism.
5. The Road to Peace.
6. German reprint of No. 4.

7. German reprint of No. 5.
8. Lithographs—The Pending Conflict.

9. The Voice of the Clergy—A protest against the Letters of Bishop Hopkins.
10. Democratic Repudiation of the Declaration of Independence.
11. The Cost of a Democratic Peace.
12. Speech of F. J. Grund before the Union League of Philadelphia.

Posters,
lithographs,
etc.

October, 1863.

13. Judge Woodward on the War.

The Union League of Philadelphia

September, 1864.

14. The Rival Platforms.
15. Peace and Disunion.
16. German reprint of No. 15.

October, 1864.

17. Is it Peace or War?
18. Arbitrary Arrests.
19. German reprint of No. 17.
20. German reprint of No. 18.
21. Address of the State Central Committee, October, 1864.
22. Democrats who love the Union, read what the Charleston *Mercury* says.
23. German reprint of No. 22.
24. German reprint of No. 14.
25. A Meeting held in Capital of Tennessee.

26. Democratic Catechism.
27. War Democrats.
28. Lithograph—Chicago platform.
29. Song—Red, White and Blue.
30. German reprint of No. 27.
31. Statement of a Union Soldier.
32. Southern Democracy.
33. A Southern Peace.

34. The Beginning and the End.
35. Information to Soldiers as to their Voting.

November, 1864.

36. Fraud Confessed by New York State Agents.
37. Electoral Ticket Bill.

July, 1866.

38. Johnson and Clymer.
39. German reprint of No. 38.

September, 1866.

40. Soldier and Flag.
41. Andersonville and Fortress Monroe.

September, 1867.

42. General Grant's Opinion as expressed by him in September, 1866.
43. German reprint of No. 42.

October, 1868.

44. Extracts from Judge John M. Read's Opinion.

Union
League
posters,
lithographs,
etc.

GROWTH OF THE
UNION LEAGUE

PART II

1866-1900

GROWTH OF THE UNION LEAGUE

CHAPTER X

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND GENERAL GRANT

1866-1868

The year 1865 closed the war period. The Union League, whose activity had been inspired by the single purpose of maintaining the Union by the crushing of the rebellion, could take its ease, wearing the laurels of victory. With the dying echo of the last gun the militant forces of the League could have doffed the sword and shield; their cause was gained, their duty nobly done. To the appalling cost of the war they had generously contributed, and not only in money and enthusiasm. From the strain of those heroic years they turned to the new day as wearied soldiers to the bliss of home life. If the Union League had dissolved, as other social crusades have done when their purpose was accomplished, its name and national services would

The Union
League's
new career

The Union
League's
new duties

still to-day be a familiar and proud chapter in the history of American advancement. The Union League did not disband, but devoted itself to new and subtler duties. The war had only shifted its field and changed its aspect. Disruption of the Union had been the cause of the war; now that peace had come, it brought another struggle, against a veiled enemy, bent, as the fourth report (1866) puts it, upon "the destruction of the Union Party."

Besides the exacting task of assisting in the settlement of vast domestic war-legacies, the Union League bore its burden of international responsibilities. First came the enormous cost of the war; a Federal debt of \$2,756,431,571 at its maximum upon August 31, 1865; five years of unestimated war taxation in addition to the debt; heavy State and municipal debts, and the losses of property, industry, and commerce, ultimately borne, in the main, by the Union. The round million of men killed and wounded in the war by battle and disease represents a national charge inadequately summed up in a pension list of \$2,300,000,000 disbursed in thirty-eight years. There were also extremely delicate questions affecting the friendly relations of this country with Great Britain and France, embittered by the Alabama cruisers and by the Maximilian affair in Mexico. From then until now the Union League has not only taken active interest in all matters of broad domestic and foreign policy, but when it has spoken, it has been with the voice of authority, abundantly proved by the honored names of its spokesmen, so many of whom have been chosen to serve the country in positions of



MAIN HALL—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

distinction at home and abroad, and by the results achieved.

The Union League's career since the close of the Rebellion is presented in an abridgement of the annual reports from 1866, presented consecutively. The language is substantially unaltered, as their literary merit warrants the preservation of the graphic charm of utterance inspired by the events and feelings of the time, and gives an interesting panorama of the national history. The abstracts of these successive annual reports embrace :

1. National affairs.
2. Politics.
3. The Union League work.
4. The Union League House.

George H. Boker was Secretary of the Union League until 1871. His reports from first to last bear the mark of his genius, which lifted them above the plane of conventional formalism and set the pattern of statesmanly breadth of view and ardent loyalty, expressed in forcible diction graced by charm of style, so happily sustained by his successors in that office. This opening year of the new chapter of national history had been hailed as pregnant with all the blessings of returning peace. The report begins with a reminder of the anticipation in the previous annual report of the "good time coming" in the new year of grace 1866, in which the League congratulated its members on the

Fourth
annual
report, 1866

The note of
joy

Extinction
of the
Rebellion

“ complete extinction of the Slave-holder’s Rebellion, and on the martial and the moral victory of those principles to which we had faithfully held through a long, bloody, costly, and, at times, most disheartening war. There was no face in our assemblage of last year that was not beaming with the triumph of the present and the hope of the future. We regarded the coming history of our country as fixed for a term of years that would extend far beyond the life of this generation. The mere facts of our national position were too vast, in their actual results and certain consequences, to need one touch of fancy in order to increase their sublimity. We saw our country in all the grandeur of her former proportions, in all the vigor of her active and liberal policy, advancing once more, and now securely, on that career of empire which had made our progress a wonder to the nations, and a somewhat too boastful source of pride to ourselves. Already we felt that we were a chief power upon the earth, and what our destiny might be was a question that baffled the calculations and excited the dread of our rivals. Freed from the odious weakness of human slavery, which had trammelled whites and blacks alike ; which had suppressed the simplest knowledge and encouraged the most brutish ignorance in both races ; which had made us the scoff and the by-word of modern civilization, the evident contradiction at home of the principles of liberty that we sought to spread abroad ; which from the earliest day of our national existence had hung above our heads as a visible curse of Heaven, sure to fall at last ; which had made us dumb and ashamed before the pitiful face of Christianity, and self-convicted either by the common law of morals or the statutes of the church ; freed from this stumbling-block, which we had heretofore felt at every step of our advancement, we were conscious of a larger national mind, a more vigorous and wider range of action, a purer conscience, a sweeter memory, a brighter hope, and, beyond all and above all, we could look upon both the face of Heaven and the face of man without blushing at the arguments with which we had endeavored to gloss over the guilt of the obscene thing which we mildly called the ‘ Domestic Institution.’ ”

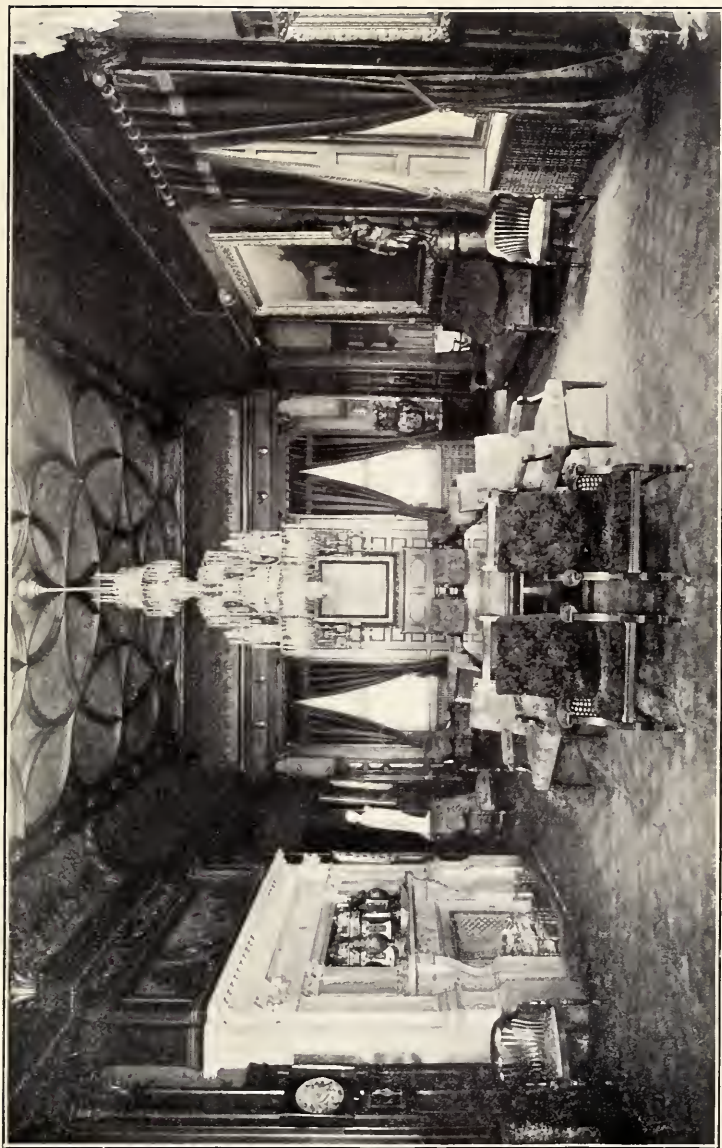
This jubilant note quickly changes to one of indignant protest at the dashing of the Unionist hopes by the new President's acts. The report minces no terms in describing the object of its scorn.

“But in the inscrutable wisdom of God, our nation was doomed to suffer from another, and, if possible, more detestable treachery than that which had inspired the recent Rebellion. The man whom our votes had elevated to the second place in the gift of the nation, and whom the hand of the assassin raised to the first, almost from the day that he assumed supreme power, set himself about proving that he was worthy of the manner of his succession. Not only did he betray every trust that we had reposed in him, but he became false to his own record, his own pledges and protestations, and to the very words which we had applauded in his first message to Congress. Those fundamental principles of the Union Party, which we had followed devotedly through the clouds of innumerable battles, and toward which we looked as our guides in the settlement of the various questions that might occur in the peace then happily surrounding us—principles to which he had voluntarily sworn allegiance a thousand times and in a thousand ways, with an excess of frothy utterance that went far beyond our extremest demand—these principles he at first criticized, then suggested substitutes for them, and at length openly repudiated them both in word and in deed. That every voice of the Union Party was raised in indignation and condemnation, could have been no wonder to the man himself. That Congress taught him many a bitter lesson in the dark ways of his treachery, by overruling his vetoes, rejecting his appointments, and frustrating his policy, was no more than simple justice to him; and whatever temper some of our representatives may have shown in their dealings with this false man, was pardonable in men who were not sitting judicially, but struggling for the future welfare of their country, as their disbanded army had lately struggled, with all the passions of their humanity hot about them. Their fervor was becoming to them, and we pity

A ringing denunciation

the cold-hearted selfishness that might not warm with a kindred feeling. After this open breach between Congress and the Executive, the latter set himself deliberately to work to use the power which we had lodged in his hands as a sacred trust, for the destruction of the party to whom he owed the very means which he employed against it. How total was his failure, how evident his folly and short-sightedness, are known to all ; and the recollection of his history must be the most grievous burden upon his impatient spirit, and upon the memory of that blind guide who is now sitting amidst the ruins of his cunning schemes, lamenting how by one act of treachery an illustrious life may be consigned to historical infamy ! It is not necessary to retrace the steps by which the destruction of the Union Party was sought. Every member of the League possesses all or some large portion of the miserable story, and of the obvious design there can be no question. The ridiculous vanity which made the man suppose that a traitor upon the stump is a persuasive sight, or that he could utter a persuasive sound, or that all the official patronage and loose money of the public treasury could corrupt the character of the American citizen, to his own and his country's undoing, were thoroughly illustrated in the indecent tour which preceded the late elections, and which followed in the elections themselves. With the whole official power of the Union Party in the hands of a traitor, with our late political enemies and their rebellious Southern brothers as his allies, with many of our best canvassers still in office, and either paralyzed by the fear of removal or cajoled by the promise of retention, with our former admirable organization almost shattered by these causes, with nothing, in short, but our wise principles and the individual votes of our faithful people, we entered upon the electoral contest which has just closed in our victory and in the irremediable confusion of our adversaries. Let no one underrate this momentous triumph, or, while rejoicing in it, regret that it was not more complete and overwhelming. The wonder is that, under the numerous adverse circumstances, we were able to maintain our former position, and to repulse the foe without the loss of a single representative in Congress or a single governor of a State. Think how

Triumph of
Union
League prin-
ciples and
efforts



RECEPTION ROOM—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

sweeping might have been our victory if the Administration had been on the side to which it rightfully belonged! The result of the late elections settles the future of the Union Party, and indicates in what hands the government of the nation shall continue while we remain true to ourselves. It should be the duty of the League, and of all who sympathize with our principles, to stand firmly beside the Congress which we have elected, and to strengthen their hands and cheer their hearts amidst the stormy session that may be approaching by every form of popular demonstration in which public confidence may be expressed."

The Union League lent its aid to the Convention of Southern Unionists which met in Philadelphia. Its report expresses cordial sympathy with the movement, and proudly notes the formation of Union Leagues throughout the South, modeled on its method. Its help and counsel were sought by these local organizations, which for the time being maintained discreet secrecy. Union League work

In August, 1866, a committee of seventy-six was appointed to direct the Union League's labors in the election campaign. Their success was rewarded by public thanks from various important quarters. The Board of Publication also did good service.

During the campaign "an unsuccessful attempt to fire the League House was made by some cowardly incendiary, who has escaped detection." A furious mob had previously threatened the building. The committees stuck to their work, though it was "roofless and dripping." The library suffered badly, especially in the destruction and damage of voluminous files of papers and magazines. Much loss occurred through damage to the military trophies and works of The League House fire, and other troubles

Improving
the House

art, though most of it was reparable. The Union League had believed that its building and contents were fully covered by insurance, which was not the case in respect of "matters of ornament." It was decided to take the opportunity to make many radical alterations and improvements in the house, involving a considerable outlay beyond the insurance money. The building was divided into sections with fireproof walls. To meet the expense, the tax for the year 1867 was raised by ten dollars. Three hundred and thirty-nine candidates were recommended for admission, the roll then containing the names of nineteen hundred and seventy members. A member residing in New Jersey was suspended for opposing a Republican candidate for senator in his State. The income of the Union League amounted to \$85,828; the expenditure was \$67,931. The fire loss, the structural improvements, and the "immense advance in the prices of all articles" promised to make short work of the balance, but it was hoped that by the end of the next year the treasury would again be "in its usual flourishing condition."

A gold medal was presented to General George G. Meade on behalf of the Union League, specially designed and executed at the cost of several members, and the silver medal was conferred on General Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate of the United States Army. Special votes of thanks, with a gratuity and badges, were given to the firemen for gallantry in saving the battle trophies.



UNION LEAGUE MEDAL PRESENTED TO GENERAL MEADE
(OBVERSE)

The fifth report (1867) bewails the apathy of the voters, which cost a Unionist defeat. It was all the harder to bear because it was the first the Union League had suffered. There were no national issues before the people in the local campaign of this year. The Union League had declared itself strongly in favor of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, pointing to the impeachment of the President. It had urged the election of Henry W. Williams to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Bench and of M. Russell Thayer as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and delegated fifty of its members to assist in the work. The effort failed. The report contends that the defeat was not due to any distrust of the fundamental principles of the Union Party. On the contrary, those principles, symbolized by "the dear old flag," and Union Party-cries had suddenly been appropriated by the aforesaid enemy. "We may congratulate ourselves amidst our reverses that our teachings have at last reconciled our opponents to a state of things which they could not change, have made them grateful to the war-worn heroes who brought it about, and have induced them to respect a symbol that represents more glory, past, present, and to come, than any flag that has seen so few years and so many victories."

Fifth annual report, 1867

A local defeat and its cause

The report continues :

"It was perhaps natural that, at the close of the war, there should be some abatement of the spirit that had heretofore impelled the nation. Our people needed rest. So much time had been given to public affairs, that private interests had been neglected. To the unreflecting, it appeared as though all our difficulties were in the way of settlement, and that this settlement was but a ques-

tion of time. The tragical death of President Lincoln, the speedy defection of the Vice-President, the days of watchful distrust which followed, while the incipient traitor was divesting himself of his pledges, and fitting himself to become the supple yet despised tool of those who used him against us,—these exciting events once more stimulated our people to take a general and active interest in public matters. When, however, with increased majorities we had established an overwhelming strength in Congress, when the treacherous Executive had made himself as despicable before the nation as he was powerless before our representatives, when the retributive justice of a threatening impeachment looked him in the face, and his efforts to change the settled order of things had been wisely circumscribed by legal enactments, once more the people sank into a repose that gradually became a culpable apathy. Our vigilant opponents were too adroit to disturb the lethargy by any demonstrations of their own. Their late political campaign was conducted with a silence and a privacy hitherto unknown to this turbulent party. They held few meetings; they scarcely addressed the people on the issues involved in the coming election, lest they might arouse our slumbering patriotism, and, as of old, array our strength against them. Before the avowed principles of the Union Party our adversaries had always been dumb,—these were too self-evident and too dear to our people for open attack. Prejudices were therefore employed in the place of arguments—the prejudices of race—the brutal instinct that makes the irrational animal the foe of every living thing. We were told that ‘this is a white man’s country,’ and we granted it; we were told that ‘this is not a black man’s country,’ and we granted it. We were then jeeringly asked, ‘What were we talking about?’ Certainly we were not talking about either of those evident propositions. So far as just policy might go, we were providing a race that, while the war was in progress and opportunities abundant, had committed no crime—that, in the unfamiliar use of their new liberty, had committed no excess—that had been our constant friends throughout our perils, when there was much danger and uncertain reward in such friendship—that now, in the hour of our triumph, leaned upon the

Culpable
apathy

SUPREME COURT NATURALIZATIONS JUDGE JOHN M. READ'S DECISION.

NOVEMBER 2d, 1868.

"We all three regard the practice of Naturalization, pursued by the Nisi Prius, however old, or by whatever Judges sanctioned, as **CONTRARY TO THE PLAIN WORDS OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS, AND THEREFORE**

ILLEGAL!

"If any Prothonotary, Clerk, or the Deputy of either, or any other person, shall furnish a Naturalization Certificate to any person **WHO SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN DULY EXAMINED AND SWORN IN OPEN COURT, in PRESENCE OF SOME OF THE JUDGES THEREOF,** according to the Act of Congress, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any person shall fraudulently use any such Certificate of Naturalization knowing that it was fraudulently issued, **AND SHALL VOTE or ATTEMPT to VOTE THEREON,** he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and either, or any of the persons, their aiders and abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be **FINED IN A SUM NOT EXCEEDING ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, AND IMPRISONED IN THE PROPER PENITENTIARY FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING THREE YEARS.**" (Act of April 4th, 1868.)

"Now it is clear that **NONE OF THE PERSONS TO WHOM NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES WERE FURNISHED** had ever been duly examined and sworn in open Court in presence of some of the Judges thereof according to the Act of Congress.

"The persons using such certificates, and voting, or attempting to vote thereon, render themselves liable to be punished to the utmost limit of the law.

"Taking therefore into consideration the original illegal character of these certificates, with the circumstances of fraud so inseparably connected with them, I can only come to one conclusion, that the

WHOLE ISSUE IS ILLEGAL!

CONTRARY to the ACT OF CONGRESS, CONTRARY to the ACT OF ASSEMBLY, and

SHOULD BE REJECTED at the POLLS!

national conscience in confessed weakness, and asked for nothing but the American's birthright, life and liberty—we were providing this race with the means of self-protection and self-support.”

Coming to the local campaign, the report questions the honesty of the returns. Apathy may have lost the election, “by a majority so small that we blush to reflect how complete might have been our triumph” if Unionists had kept up their enthusiasm. But fraud had contributed its share to the defeat. “If the gross frauds, which are now being investigated by the Courts, shall be brought home to our adversaries, it may even yet appear that we carried the State by a clear legal majority.” More will be heard of this in the next report. The State of Pennsylvania had not faltered, however, in its allegiance to the Union Party.

In June a committee of the Philadelphia Union League was invited to New York by the Union League of that city “for the purpose of devising such measures as would lead to active co-operation amongst the Union Leagues throughout the country.” A visit to Richmond was made by a joint committee of the organizations named, and of the Reconstruction Committee of Boston, on the invitation of eminent citizens of Virginia, who strongly desired the support of these forces. If local harmony was not immediately restored to the Republican Party in Virginia, excellent work was done by the friendly mission.

A sum of \$1100 was presented to the Union League by William Sellers, to be expended in prizes for essays on the best mode of making nominations to

Union
League work
and House

Prize essays

office. The resolution of the Directors phrased it, "on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office." The four successful essays for which prizes were awarded the next year, however, led to no practical results.

The house was put in good repair—remodeled, in fact—at a cost of \$20,940, toward which the insurance companies contributed \$20,520. In addition to the repairs, the new plans, material, and heating apparatus necessitated an outlay of \$14,960. Two properties were bought on Sansom and Moravian Streets and converted to Union League uses on advantageous terms, enabling the Directors to decrease the tax for the ensuing year. The membership had fallen slightly, being eighteen hundred and five on December 1st. The income of the Union League was \$68,211, and disbursements \$80,009, with no outstanding bills, despite the heavy drain during the rebuilding.

A brilliant reception was given to General P. H. Sheridan in September, which was shared by General Sickles.

The report concludes thus :

The Union League first to nominate Grant for President

"A time is close at hand when the test will again be applied to our patriotism, and when we shall know whether or not our State has been in reality lost to the Union Party. That test will be the coming Presidential campaign, toward which we should even now turn with an interest equal to the vast issues that will be involved in the result. The excitement, the distrust, the insecurity that pervades the whole social and political system of our country—a condition of things daily increased by the weak, bad man in the Presidential Chair and his intriguing advisers—should be

allayed by some permanent reorganization of the Southern States, and some intelligent administration of our national finances. The health of the country demands repose, under a wise fostering system that will at once increase domestic industry and shut out foreign competition. Who doubts that with our time-honored principles, sanctified, as they have been, by the blood of our people—again and again approved, as they have been, in the seclusion of the moralist's study, amidst the jar and passion of general elections, and by the calmer philosophical verdict of our watchful friends abroad—who doubts that we shall once more issue triumphantly from the contest? In that trust we shall continue, following as perhaps we may to new victories the leader chosen by our martyred President—the champion of our faith in the embattled field—the administrator of our policy whether at the head of the army or in an unfriendly and suspicious Cabinet—the sagacious citizen who is too discreet to waste time in superfluous words, or to woo popularity with idle protestations—the magnanimous comrade, who can be eloquent in behalf of his companions in arms, but is silent for himself either to flattery or detraction—the conqueror in a hundred battle-fields, the proportions of which stagger the belief of foreign military critics—the persevering commander, who struggled with rebellion until it lay lifeless at his feet, and who with his own hand gave us victory and peace together—the illustrious chief whose whole grand history has been one undoubted record of his fidelity to our cause and of his willingness to suffer or to die for it—the beloved, the trusted, the single-hearted, the faithful Grant!”

General
Grant's
qualifications

After the Secretary had read his report Charles Gibbons introduced, and the annual meeting enthusiastically adopted, a resolution nominating General Grant as the Presidential candidate of the Republican Party. The Union League of Philadelphia thus led the country as the first organization to formally name General Grant, the victor of the next two Presidential campaigns.

Congratulation is the key-note of the report of 1868.

Sixth annual report, 1868

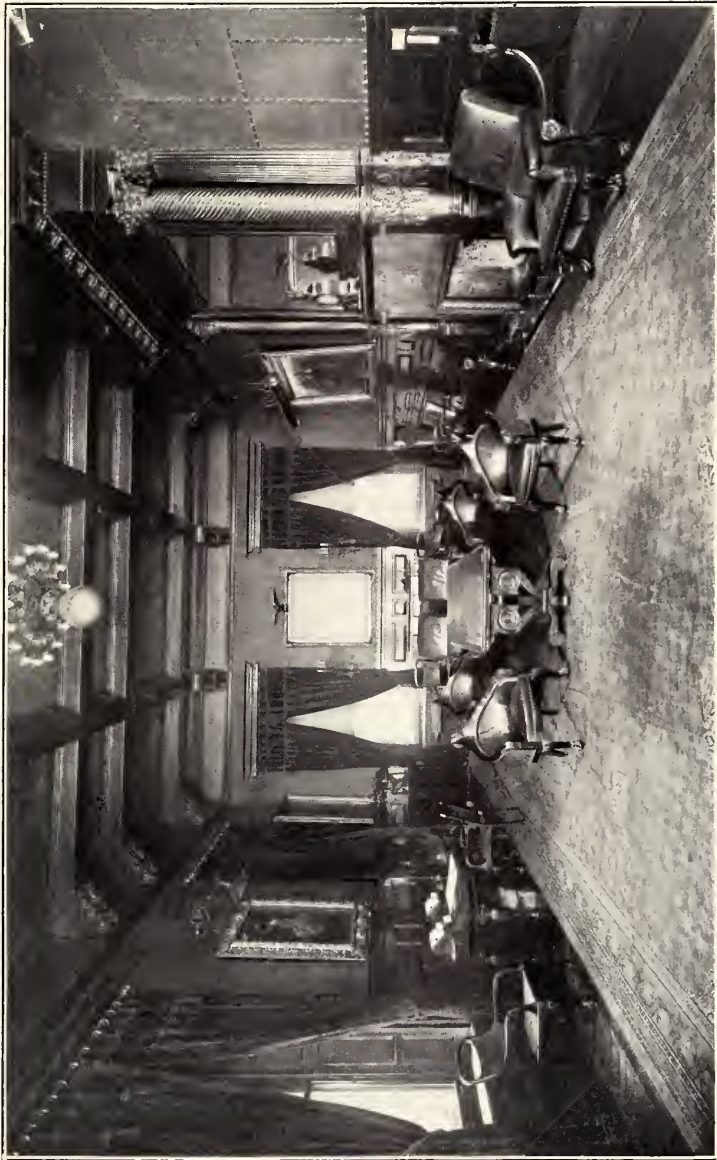
“The greater objects of our association have all been accomplished. The military power of the rebellion has shown no sign of life. . . . Slavery has been totally abolished. . . . The Union has been thoroughly restored, and its power has been shown over every part of the South, not only by the readmission of those States which have wisely accepted the Reconstruction Laws, but by the stern hand with which it holds aloof those conquered territories that reject these mild enactments.”

The quick and quiet reabsorption of our vast army into the ranks of citizen-life has been the wonder of Europe.

The Union League congratulates itself on being the first organization to nominate General Grant for the office to which he had just been elected by an overwhelming majority. “We adhered to him with fidelity when the claims of other candidates of worth were pressed upon our consideration. We sustained his canvass with unabated zeal, and with all the force of our various resources, until his complete victory was assured.” General Grant, as President-elect, paid a visit to the Union League House shortly after the election. Though strictly a private reception, the enthusiasm was great, and the distinguished guest “again and again acknowledged the services which the League had done him.”

The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, President Lincoln’s great War Secretary, was the guest of the Union League earlier in the year.

Grant as President-elect visits the League House



SMOKING ROOM—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

“He came among us suffering from his gigantic labors, a living testimony of the prodigious history through which he had lived. . . . It is no breach of propriety now to say that amidst the severe distractions of his duties, when the war was at its height, Mr. Stanton watched the movements of our association with careful interest, that any suggestion from the officers of the League was listened to with profound respect, and that he, without question, used the whole power of his office to carry out our patriotic plans.”

Secretary
Stanton and
the Union
League

The city was lost to the Union Republican Party in October, the report says mainly by a “system of frauds hitherto unapproached in the political history of our State.” The Union League set itself the more determinedly to the task of rooting up political corruption, the first step being to get the Legislature to pass a Registry Law that shall punish fraud by severe penalties.

Since the date of the last report the Union League’s Board of Publication distributed 1,416,906 printed documents. An appropriation of \$2000 was made for the purchase of books for the library. Financially, and in its political and social outlook, the Union League ended the year 1868 in peace and prosperity.

Campaign
literature

CHAPTER XI

PRESIDENT GRANT

1869-1876

Seventh
annual
report, 1869

Confidence
in Grant

General Grant had been inaugurated as President. The report for 1869 opens with a retrospect of the vague feeling of unrest that had pervaded the Union Republican Party, verging on doubt as to the disposition or strength of the new Chief Magistrate to resist pressure from the opposite side. The Union League as a body kept its deep-rooted faith in President Grant's honor, and in December it was able to point to results justifying that confidence.

“In addition to his fidelity to the principles of his party, General Grant's administration has displayed qualities which must commend it to the respect of all good citizens, whatever may be their political creeds. From the day of his advent into office, honesty, economy, impartiality, and wisdom have characterized every department of the Government. . . . Our countrymen are too clear-sighted not to have recognized the blessings which followed Andrew Johnson's departure from office. The sudden return to civil order in the South, the disbanding of the secret associations of midnight assassins, the increased security of our colored citizens in life and limb, as well as their improved social and industrial condition—the diminution of the public debt, the rise of the public credit, the prospect of a reduction of the burden of taxation, the confidence which ran, like good tidings, through the various interests of our vast industries; and, above all, the calming of the

public pulse, heretofore fluttering with the excitements of a furious war, or full of the nervousness of a half-accomplished peace, to a tone that indicated an abatement of the universal fever, and a gradual return to our former healthy condition—these things plainly showed that a wise and temperate ruler was at the head of affairs, and that henceforth the people might rise up and lie down in peace—in that peace which our great leader longed for, and the prayer for which had been his only utterance, the only party-cry which he had given us throughout the canvass which preceded his elevation to office.”

The Union League appointed a committee to draft an act for the prevention of election frauds, which was promptly passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It was pronounced unconstitutional by Judge Sharswood, but was carried up on appeal for the Union League by William M. Meredith and Charles Gibbons, and the appeal sustained, the eminent advocates being formally thanked by the Union League. A campaign committee cooperated with the Republican Party committees in the October election, which resulted in the success of the Republican candidates, led by Governor John W. Geary.

Union
League work

The Registry
Law upheld

Under President Johnson's rule there had been prepared new designs for ten denominations of postage stamps, substituting representations of a locomotive engine for the head of Washington, and a mounted postboy for the portrait of Jackson. The Union League made a prompt and forcible protest to the Postmaster-General. That it had its effect was shown by the speedy restoration of the portraits, and acknowledgments of the Union League's timely action.

The
degraded
postage
stamps

The Union
League
library

Secretary Boker's solicitude for the library was rewarded by the appropriation of \$2000 in 1868, and \$2500 in 1869 for the purchase of books. At the close of 1869 it contained about 2700 volumes, chiefly reference works and perfect sets of the English classics. Including \$1380 expended during the year on newspapers and periodicals, the total library outlay was \$4343.

The report concludes with a tribute to the political position of Pennsylvania.

In praise of
Pennsyl-
vania

“None know better than our astute adversaries that Pennsylvania is the key to the whole political position. Indeed, we fear that, on our side, the fact is not so fully recognized; certainly it is not so sagaciously acted upon. It has almost passed into a proverb that ‘as goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union.’ The reason for the saying is a clear one; it is because with Pennsylvania go the sympathies, the interests, and the votes of her great sisters of the central belt of States, a belt which includes within it two-thirds of the wealth, the population, and the industry of the entire Union.”

Until the triumph of the Union Party the State had been a stronghold of Democracy, and when they lost Pennsylvania, they lost their citadel.

“Pennsylvania was the battle-ground of the Union Party, from the day the sword was drawn at Sumter, until it was sheathed at Appomattox; and when blood had ceased to flow, and the same ideas which inspired the war came again into conflict at the ballot-box, this State continued to be the field upon which the fight was hottest, and here the contest rages most fiercely at the present hour. It is impossible to measure with words what Pennsylvania has suffered for her fidelity to the Union cause; great as has been the recompense, which she has shared with her sister States. The lives



GRAND STAIRCASE—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

of her people and her treasure she gave with the other States; not in strict proportion to her population, but in overflowing measure. Her eleven regiments, the 'Reserve,' inspired confidence at Washington, after the disaster at Bull Run, and by their presence probably saved the capital, in checking Beauregard's intended advance. Upon her soil, with our forces commanded by one of her sons, and with the whole country deploring the fall of another, was fought the great turning battle of the war; after which the foe never assumed the offensive. Before that battle, a fourth of the State had been ravaged by the invader. Our towns and homesteads had been sacked and given to the flames, our old men and children had been driven into the woods and the mountains, our women had suffered nameless horrors, and the eyes of the insolent foe had looked upon the very gates of our State capital. What other of the Northern States can point to such an historical array of afflictions in evidence of its fidelity to the Union cause? Throughout the whole of these dreary days our industries were at work for the common good. Our iron was being forged into the guns, the shot and shell, and the armor-plates of our vessels; our mines were pouring out the coal that kept our fleet at sea, and alone enabled us to maintain a blockade upon which the result of the struggle depended, and every department of our vast manufacturing interest clanged and buzzed with the thousand operations that were necessary to supply the minor wants of our fleets and armies. Let any depreciator of this grand old Commonwealth answer, Where would have been the United States in those days, unless they had contained among them the State of Pennsylvania?"

Pennsylvania fidelity to the Union

Within a few days after the date of the last annual report the League was summoned to pay tribute to the memory of Edwin M. Stanton, who died December 24, 1869. "His name," says the report of 1870, "has already passed into history as, certainly, the second

Eighth annual report, 1870

name among the heroic civilians whose labors were performed at the forfeit of their lives." The Union League had been instrumental in raising a testimonial fund of \$100,000 for the ex-Secretary at the close of the war, and President Grant had nominated him Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States four days before his death, the Senate immediately confirming the nomination.

In February, 1870, the members deplored

Death of
President
Horace
Binney, Jr.

"an event unprecedented in the annals of our institution—the death of a President. Horace Binney, Jr., followed a sudden and unexpected summons, in the prime of life and in the fullness of his mental vigor and usefulness. In him the country lost a ripe scholar, an unselfish patriot, and an example of moral worth and Christian virtue seldom combined in the character of a single man. His lifelong friend, Dr. Charles J. Stillé, paid an eloquent tribute to the public and the private services of our late President before your assembled body, and this admirable memoir will serve as an enduring monument, to perpetuate the memory of a man who, for the good of humanity, can not be too long remembered. The relations of Horace Binney, Jr., to the League were intimate and valuable from the foundation of our institution, and through its whole stirring career, until, amidst general sorrow, he passed away from life, and relinquished the highest office which it could bestow upon his recognized claims to our favor."

National
affairs

The outlook for the nation is described in the report of 1870 as reassuring on all sides. The country, wisely left to its own resources, "and scarcely feeling the hand which directs it, has gradually returned toward that condition of prosperity and material progress which was our boast before the war, and which, as all

things indicate, will be our condition in the future. . . . Before the end of the present session of Congress the last seceded State will be readmitted into the Union." A memorial meeting was held in April to honor the name of Major-General George H. Thomas, whose portrait had been added to the Union League's national gallery.

In October a special meeting was held to further the proposed call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Union
League work

A brilliant reception was given in May to the families of members, skilfully managed by a committee of one hundred of the younger men. In view of the splendid exhibition of paintings given in the summer of 1899, it is interesting to note how early in its career the Union League began a movement so disinterested and beneficial in a non-political sphere. The report pledges the Union League to continue this noble work, saying :

The Union
League
as promoter
of art

“The Art Reception just past gave evidence of how much the League may do for the cultivation of the elegant arts and for the credit and best interests of our beloved city. It is the intention of the Board of Directors to permit no opportunity to pass that may add to the renown of Philadelphia and spread her reputation among her sister cities. That shy modesty, so charming in the individual, becomes ridiculous in the community, when it is practised at the cost of a just estimate of our merits by our neighbors. It therefore has been, and will be, the policy of the Board of Directors to advance the name and credit of Philadelphia wherever and whenever they may be properly exhibited to the world. The first series of Art Receptions will be followed by two others, at stated intervals ; and it should be a source of pride to our members

if the subsequent Receptions draw together a similar assemblage of intelligent and cultivated men and women to that which honored our house with its presence on the first occasions. We return thanks to the distinguished artists who cooperated with your House Committee in producing the success of the recent Reception, an aid which they propose to continue in the same public-spirited manner.”

Union
League
balance-sheet
thirty years
ago

The library was enriched by an expenditure of \$1450 for books. The income of the Union League for 1870 was \$106,060, or, counting the surplus from the previous year, \$126,424. Its disbursements were \$99,854. Against the balance of \$26,570 there was an outstanding indebtedness of \$3601, a condition of affairs so favorable that the annual tax was fixed at \$25. On the membership roll were 1746 names, of whom 154 were elected during the year.

Ninth annual
report, 1871

Tribute to
President
Grant

The Union League was able in 1871 to report “all’s well” with the great Union Party; and the principles which had gained its hold “upon the affections of the people, and the long continuance of the power which has been delegated to us by popular wisdom.” While no great question was before the country, the report directed the public eye to coming events.

“We believe that the personal popularity of the President is equal to that of his party—greater even than when he returned to us covered with the glories of his victories, and asking no further reward from the people than that which his sword had won. It was



GRAND STAIRCASE—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

neither chance nor fortune that advanced Grant from the humble position in which the war found him to be General of the American Armies and President of the United States. For each honor that he received, he could show the deeds with which it was fairly purchased ; and if he stands now above the hope of greater recompense, it is not because we have ceased to receive fair deeds at his hands, or are the less his debtors. He has been tried, he has been found more than faithful,—zealous in his constancy, and apt to anticipate and to make practical our boldest designs. We can not better express our gratitude, nor do ourselves a greater public service, than by continuing him in his high office, so that it may be recorded in history that the Founder and the Preserver of the American Union received equal honors at the hands of their countrymen.’

The deaths of James H. Orne in November, and of Stephen Colwell in January, the latter an original member and president of the first meeting of the League, were deeply regretted by the Directors. Mr. Orne had wrought with exceptional ardor as Chairman of the Military Committee that put the fully equipped regiments in the field. The members bade farewell to Secretary George H. Boker at the annual meeting, on his appointment by President Grant as Minister to Turkey. The following resolutions, offered by Lindley Smyth, were adopted unanimously :

Appointment
of Secretary
Boker as
Minister to
the Court of
the Sultan

“ WHEREAS, The President of the United States has selected Mr. George H. Boker, the Secretary of this League, as the minister resident of the United States at the Court of the Sultan ; and WHEREAS, his fellow-members are desirous of recording, prior to his departure for that position, their appreciation of Mr. Boker, both as a citizen and an officer of this organization ; therefore be it

“ *Resolved*, by the Union League of Philadelphia, in annual meeting assembled, That we see in the selection of Mr. Boker a just recognition of his eminent services as a patriot and his cultivation as a gentleman, and express our gratification that our country should be represented by one so well qualified to protect her dignity and her interests.

“ *Resolved*, That we record our acknowledgments of the faithful devotion to the social and political advancement of this League which has marked his official conduct with it since he was elected Secretary at its first organization, and return our thanks to him for the success which has crowned his labors.

“ *Resolved*, That upon this, the eve of his departure for a foreign land, we convey to him the assurance of our friendship, and our earnest well-wishes for his prosperous voyage, pleasant sojourn, and safe return.”

Farewell
reception to
Hon. George
H. Boker

An exceptionally brilliant reception was tendered Secretary Boker, on the evening of December 22d, to celebrate his appointment to the distinguished position of United States Minister to Turkey, and the occasion was commemorated in a printed volume, with his portrait, from which are taken the following selections. The speakers were Morton McMichael; Wayne McVeagh and Edward Joy Morris, former Ministers to Turkey; John W. Forney; Bayard Taylor; General George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; and General Simon Cameron, United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

The guest of the evening was overwhelmed with the praises heaped upon him by all for his manifold and always brilliant services as a founder and the first Secretary of the Union League. This passage gives the gist of his modest response:

“ I wish to say a few words regarding my connection with this Institution—the Union League. A great deal of credit has been given to me to-night for my personal relations with the League—for the work which I have done for it. After all, I have only represented you in all that I have done. I happen to have a sympathetic mind, and I understood the feeling and will of the League and the mind of the League—how it thought and felt—and having that instinct, I represented you in a way to be approved. It was not because I did it independently. I knew well the course I was taking was the course which I was desired to take. I was the mere exponent of the League. According to the best of my abilities, I have done my duty here, and it has been simply my duty.”

Senator Cameron’s graphic sketch of the founding of the Union League is too valuable to be omitted from this chronicle.

“ Looking backward yet, I remember how this Union League came into existence. In those days it was not considered ‘ genteel ’ to be a Republican. All who had a terror of social influence—of society, as it is called—had found refuge in a party which had become the champion of caste, and died in the base service of its master. When the war began between caste on the one hand and liberty on the other, a very considerable proportion of those who loved to call themselves ‘ genteel,’ many gentlemen of fortune, old Federalists already in good society, and a myriad of snobs, who wanted to get into that circle, joined the Democratic Party. It had become a sort of social maxim, when Mr. Buchanan ran for the Presidency, that Democracy and aristocracy, by some occult influence, had become one and the same thing. And it followed that an attempt was made to tramp out every one who refused to worship the image of slavery and ‘ Democracy.’

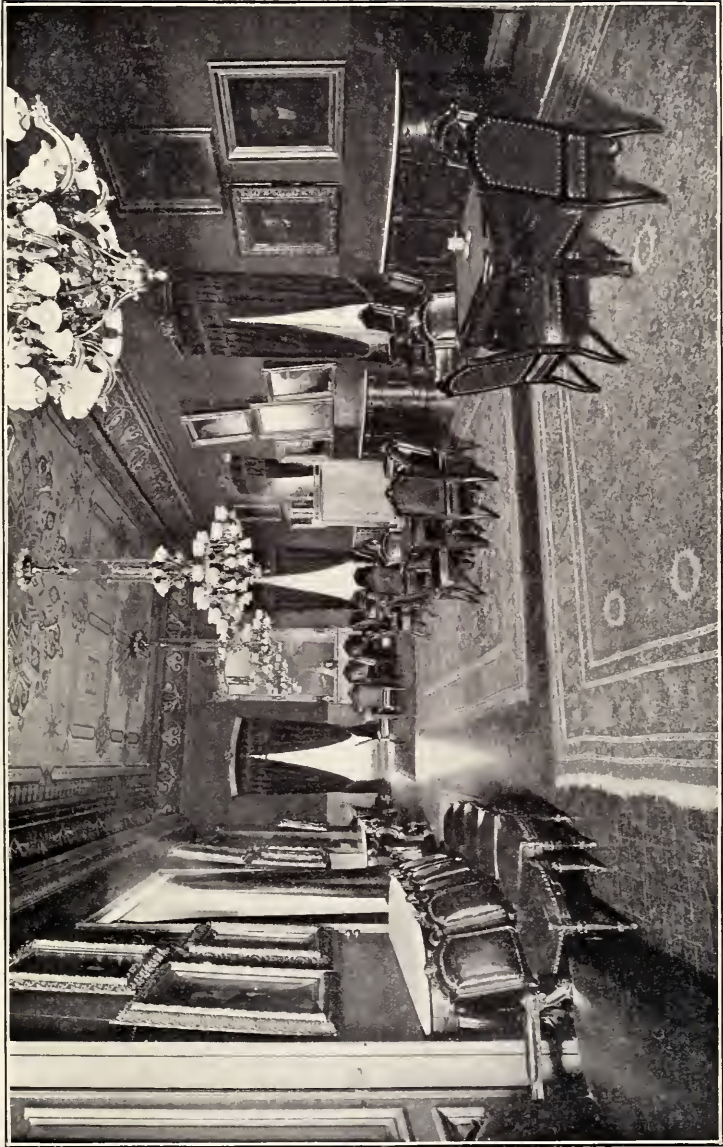
A tribute to
the men of
the Union
League

“ And yet, notwithstanding this, some gentlemen withstood these would-be masters sternly. George H. Boker, Lindley Smyth, and James H. Orne, and more formed of the same stuff, undertook to organize an opposition to this exclusive coterie, and began the

combination of their forces. This Union League of Philadelphia, known all over the land, and in many foreign lands, is the result. Mr. Boker,—as I happen to know,—being handsome (for which he should not be held to too strict a responsibility) and young (he is getting bravely over that), and being also gifted with the powers of organizing, became its secretary, and soon became the master-spirit of the enterprise. I remember during the political campaign which ended in the second election of Mr. Lincoln—I had accepted the thankless place of Chairman of the Republican State Committee—it became necessary to invite the Union League to advance money to carry on the campaign. Invitations of this character were not generally responded to by those to whom they were addressed. But the League did respond, and responded so generously that when the battle was over I handed them back a surplus of some eight thousand dollars; and, to their everlasting praise be it known, this sum, with much more, was used in recruiting regiments to enable Lincoln to carry out the verdict of the people, rendered in his triumphant re-election. I think an act like this should be noticed far more prominently than it ever has been. I believe this Union League, under God, did more than any civil organization in America to put down the Rebellion. To it must praise be ascribed for doing much to enable the great leader of our armies to win those victories which redeemed our country, and raised him to the position he now holds, as the chief magistrate of our nation and the first soldier of the world. He has done well to honor the Union League by choosing the guest of this evening for honorable political employment, and with such representatives of his administration as our friend, success is sure."

Union
League
House

Art Receptions were continued during the year, with great success, and the library had grown to 3216 volumes. Thirty members of the Union League subscribed for and presented to it a bronze bust of Edward Laboulaye, the eminent philosopher and philanthropist of France, in recognition of his unwavering support



BANQUETING ROOM—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

of the Union during its struggle. Addresses were made by the Hon. John W. Forney and Joseph G. Rosengarten. The Directors adopted a regulation admitting officers in the Government service to the privileges of the House, on the footing of corresponding members. Contributions were taken up in behalf of the relief fund necessitated by the great fire in Chicago.

In 1872 is the first report that bears a new signature, being that of Stephen A. Caldwell, "Secretary *pro tem*." He retained the office until October, 1875. It notes the brilliant entertainment given Mr. Boker on the 22d of the previous December, remarking especially "the heartiness with which the highest national dignitaries, as well as the principal functionaries of the city and State, joined in the tributes of admiration and esteem paid to him by his more immediate associates and friends."

Tenth annual
report, 1872

The Union League nominated General Grant for re-election as President at a special meeting on May 22, 1872, and appointed a committee of thirty to conduct the campaign. This included the support of General Hartranft as candidate for Governor, whose election in October largely contributed to the more important victory for Grant a month later. The death of Horace Greeley shortly afterward elicits a sympathetic reference to his earlier services in the cause of freedom and progress, while congratulating the country that it had escaped the disasters inevitable if the adverse coalition he had latterly espoused had triumphed.

National and
State elec-
tions

Union
League work

The Commissioners of the Philadelphia International Centennial Exposition were entertained in May by the Union League. A reception to ladies was given on Washington's birthday. In June the Union League was fervid with the enthusiasm of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, and in October it celebrated the victory at the State election. Within a few weeks it met to mourn the death of General Meade.

Death of
General
Meade

“With the Union League General Meade had close and intimate relations. While the issue of the battle of Gettysburg was still unknown, its members marched in procession to the residence of his family, and there publicly proclaimed their confidence that he would win the momentous fight he was then waging; three years subsequently they presented to him, with appropriate ceremonies, a gold medal, illustrative of his skill and gallantry; still later they engaged an eminent artist to paint for them his full-length portrait in military costume, which they reckon among their choicest treasures; on the day succeeding his death they passed resolutions expressive of their sense of the loss the nation had sustained, and, as he had often been their honored guest in life, so at his funeral they accompanied his remains, with sorrowing hearts, to the tomb which now incloses all that was mortal of a brave and fortunate soldier, a wise and helpful counselor, and a true and honest man.”

Union
League
House

The House being in a state of “serious disrepair,” demanding costly renovation, the Directors decided to increase the annual tax to \$35 for 1873, the extra assessment to pay for the improvements. They announced that the one object of the Union League in its first years was the performance of a patriotic duty.

New policy

No surplus funds were desired, the cooperation of numbers being the immediate desideratum. The admission fee and annual tax were therefore fixed on a low scale. "The large sums which enabled the League to accomplish the deeds which have made it famous were drawn not from its corporate coffers, but from the liberal purses of individual members. With increasing fame, however, came increasing numbers and revenues." The time had come, it was urged, when the income should be considerably increased and the numbers limited. It is not necessary to follow the report in the details submitted, but the following passage is pertinent :

"There are other broader views of this topic. Putting aside all mercenary considerations, fellowship in the Union League, with its history, traditions, and memories, is an honor that ought not to be lightly bestowed. Those alone who are deserving should be allowed to share it. By assigning a maximum, beyond which candidates can not be chosen, and thus discouraging indiscriminate applications, the best men in the community would be induced to seek a place on the lists, and so offer constant opportunities of wisest selection. The limitation suggested would give to the vested interests of those who are already members a more determinate and less fluctuating value, and in this way furnish fresh motives for their continuance. But beyond these reasons it does not admit of doubt that the amount named is far from an equivalent for the privileges it would secure. Regarding the League in its character of a social club, the right of full participation in the advantages it offers would be cheaply purchased at a high figure. Its library, its reading-room, its smoking-room, its billiard-room, its restaurant, its dining-saloons, its parlors, its halls, etc., are unsurpassed in their appointments and attractions. Exhibitions of works of art ; assemblages of distinguished people ; festive gatherings, including

Union
League
prestige then
and now

the gentler sex ; music, oratory—these are among the frequent sources of entertainment which it provides, and which can be found in no similar organization, while in every similar organization the bonus demanded is far above that which is here recommended.”

The limit proposed was a membership of two thousand. There were then 1800 names on the roll.

Eleventh
annual
report, 1873

Under normal conditions the Union League refrains from activity in local politics. The report of 1873 restates its standard of political duty in the words of the report of 1871.

The Union
League's
rule of political
action

“Whenever there may arise a question that shall concern the nation at large, one that shall bring us into the harmony in which we moved throughout the Rebellion,—such as a threat of a foreign foe, the adoption of a general public policy, or the election of the chief magistrate of the country,—we may safely predict that the League will once more resume its activity, once more set up its standard in airs that have rung with its unforgotten victories, once more marshal and lead forth its moral and material forces, once more confront the open or the insidious hostility of our opponents, once more be found where it ever has been and ever should be found, doing battle for right—prolonged, laborious battle—with the sacred weapons of obvious truth and of simple honesty.”

State Constitutional
Convention

The Union League at its special meeting in October, 1870, began the movement for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania. When the Convention it had proposed met in Philadelphia in 1873, it proffered its hospitality to the members. William M. Meredith,

first President of the Union League, was Chairman of the Convention. The Constitution prepared by the Convention, after sittings extending over many months, was submitted for popular vote in December, and adopted. The Union League wisely refrained from corporate action in the discussion of so delicate a matter as the proposed mode of reforming an organic law of the State, on which honest differences of opinion existed among the reformers :

“We therefore consider that the League discharges its duty best by urging most earnestly upon all within the circle of its influence a careful and thorough examination of the new constitution, a faithful consideration of the reforms which it claims to make, and, after such examination, an exercise of the duty of citizenship at the polls, in accordance with a deliberate judgment formed from a study of the instrument. There can be no excuse which will justify a failure to attend at the approaching election. If it becomes each one having the interest of his country at heart to vote when the only decision is the selection of persons who, for a limited period, are to carry on the departments of government, how much more is it the duty of each to participate in an election which is to decide the very foundations upon which the government itself is to rest for probably a third of a century to come?”

The President of the United States having formally announced the date of the great Centennial Exposition of 1876, and invited the nations to participate, the Union League urged Congress to sustain the enterprise on the national plane by making an appropriation worthy of the country's position. It also pledged itself to cooperate in every practicable way to insure success.

The Centennial Exposition

The Art Reception held during five days in October was the most effective exhibition of paintings and engravings yet displayed in the city. Many thousands of citizens enjoyed the hospitality of the Union League in this manner.

Union
League
House

William Morris Meredith, the first President of the Union League, died in August.

Death of W.
M. Meredith

“To the community in which Mr. Meredith lived, and to whom he was personally known, it is unnecessary to write an eulogy on the many eminent qualities of his nature. It is, however, rather as the patriotic citizen than as the man that he was intimately connected with this body. In the days when there was no halting between two opinions, he stood forth as a leader in the cause of the Union, and contributed by his voice and presence toward the success of every movement looking to the upholding of the hands of those who were intrusted with the government of the State. Failing health and public duties have, of late years, severed him from any active part in the direction of the League. But the memory of his earnest interest in our earlier days will always keep his name connected with the formation of our organization.”

The position of the Union League is reported as entirely satisfactory in all respects, though the necessity of completing certain unanticipated structural repairs made it advisable to postpone the reduction of the temporary addition to the annual tax until the next year.

Political reverses in the State elections of 1874 are accounted for, in part, by depression of trade, and dissatisfaction with the quality of some of the

Twelfth
annual
report, 1874

Republican candidates. This was the second time in the history of the Union League—which, however, took no active part in these elections—that the Republican Party had sustained defeat.

A committee of fifty-eight was appointed in November to see that the party should put forward unexceptionable representatives for the approaching municipal election in February. Another committee, of twelve, was appointed to prepare drafts of Acts for submission to the Legislature, with the intention of reforming the municipal government, in harmony with the newly adopted Constitution. The special committee that had been sent to Washington to induce Congress to make a fitting appropriation for the Centennial Exposition of 1876 reported a refusal.

Union
League work

The Centennial
Exposition and
Congress

“It is to be regretted that the mistaken economy of Congress led it to refuse the contribution desired, and threw upon the individual citizen the task which, of right, should have been discharged by the nation. It is peculiarly gratifying, therefore, to be able to say that through the liberality of our fellow-citizens, mainly of Philadelphia, the entire and complete success of the exhibition is assured, notwithstanding the denial of Governmental assistance.”

The House being now in complete repair, the annual tax was reduced to the ordinary amount.

“On the 17th of August, 1865, the League executed to Adolph E. Borie, Esq., and Cadwalader Biddle, Esq., Trustees, a mortgage on its house and lot, to secure \$120,000 of bonds issued for the erection of the building. Under the terms of the mortgage the League covenanted to pay Joseph B. Townsend, Esq., and Edward C. Knight, Esq., Trustees of the Sinking Fund, \$2000 per annum.

At the present time \$46,000 of the bonds are held by the Trustees, leaving only \$74,000 outstanding. This shows an annual average reduction of \$5000 of our bonded debt, being largely in excess of the reduction covenanted for."

Thirteenth
annual
report, 1875

The storm that broke upon the Union League this year had been foreshadowed in certain utterances in previous reports. Republican losses had increased to such an extent that, the report of 1875 says, "we are now, for the first time in sixteen years, about to witness the assembling of a Democratic House of Representatives." This was accepted as the penalty of neglect, for there had been growing apathy among the Republican voters, and the cause was mainly the unworthiness of so many candidates. The report proceeds :

The Union
League
and ring rule

"It was clear that the success of the Democratic Party had been due not to any change in the sentiments of the people of our Commonwealth, and that it did not, in any sense, indicate a departure from the principles of government which had for so many years guided her political action. On the contrary, this result was due solely to the greatly increasing dissatisfaction in the Republican Party itself with the character of those who had been intrusted with its management, and to a consequent powerful defection for the time from the party ranks. A large portion of the Republican Party thus showed its determined intention to consider the question of the personal fitness and worth of candidates for office as of the first importance, and to decline to vote for the candidates presented when they did not fill the full measure of these requirements."



ASSEMBLY HALL—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

The Union League determined to discharge its duty to the people by throwing its active influence against political operations calculated to disrupt the party by attempts to force undesirable candidates upon it. The Committee of Fifty-eight, appointed in the previous year, had done good service in this direction. In view of the approaching elections, a new committee, of sixty-two members, was formed, under resolutions of the Board, April 13, 1875, to exert its influence for the purification of politics. As this committee was taunted in the lively controversy carried on in the newspapers on its alleged "juvenile" character, it is well to note that of the sixty-two members, twenty had joined the League in 1863, its first year, and thirty between that date and 1869. The committee issued an address to the Republican voters of the State, to which resolutions were appended, signed by Amos R. Little, Chairman, and Robert R. Corson, Secretary, calling upon the voters to obtain the nomination of unobjectionable candidates and to work hard for their success. It was added that "if, in defiance of the wishes of the great body of that party, the conventions shall nominate persons of doubtful fitness or suspected integrity, the Union League will not hesitate to condemn such action, and will adopt such measures as will, in its judgment, secure the defeat of such nominees."

A plea and a plain hint

This address was followed by an "Appeal of the Union League to the Republican members of Councils," pointing out that the caucus had nominated certain men for offices "who are peculiarly objectionable

to a large number of Republican voters," and that this action was considered a flat defiance of the wishes of the party. Two of the nominees were indicated by name, and their withdrawal was requested in the interests of party honor and harmony. These two were elected, notwithstanding the protest. Upon this, the committee issued a series of resolutions within a few days, pledging the Union League to fight the combination of Republicans and Democrats who assumed to be the masters of the Republican Party, and invited subscriptions to that end. In September the Executive Committee of the Committee of Sixty-two

“adopted a preamble and resolutions, strongly commending the Republican nominations for Governor, State Treasurer, and Judge of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and declining to indorse the nominations for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, Recorder of Deeds, and City Commissioners. This independent action took the community by surprise, and produced a great excitement among those members of the League who differed with the conclusions of the committee. At the request of a large number, a general meeting of the League was called, and held upon October 14, 1875, for the purpose of considering the action of the committee. The meeting was more numerous than any other in the history of the League, and, as might have been expected, the proceedings were of the most earnest character.

“A resolution was finally adopted to submit the question whether or not the decision of the Committee of Sixty-two as to the unindorsed municipal candidates, should stand as the judgment of the League to a ballot of the members, to be taken during the two days following. The ballot was taken, and resulted in a vote of 644 ayes and 551 nays—a majority of 93 ayes.

“The State and county election followed soon after, and resulted in the success of all the Republican candidates. The

majorities of those candidates who were disapproved of by the League were, however, so much inferior to those of the others, that the action of the League appears to have had a very great influence upon the voting community.”

Perusal of the newspapers of the day more than bears out the complaint of this committee that they were “the subject of the grossest abuse from the ring newspapers and ring politicians.” The annual report remarks in conclusion that :

“The Board does not deem it necessary to further refer to the action of its committee ; its work, whether wise or unwise, has been done, and was finally approved of by a large majority of the members.

“The important question for the members at the approaching general meeting is, What shall be the course of our organization in matters of like nature in the future. Three distinct lines of conduct seem to be open : to withdraw the League from any participation whatever in political affairs, and to continue it only as a social club for the recreation and accommodation of its members ; to withdraw it from the field of municipal politics only, leaving it free to act upon subjects of national or State concern ; or simply to prescribe such restraints upon the mode of the exercise of any of its functions in reference to either national, State, or municipal politics as will enable a majority of all its members for the time being to command the action of the League in reference to all these subjects.”

The membership had declined to 1558, a net loss of 108 in the year. In view of the Centennial Exposition, which would necessitate a considerable extra expenditure in the entertainment of distinguished guests and strangers, it was decided to increase the annual tax by

Declining
membership

\$15 for the coming year, and private subscriptions were also invited for this purpose.

Death of
the Vice-
President of
the United
States

The sudden death of the Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, occurred in November. The Board of Directors submitted a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the Union League, recognizing his faithful services to the people, adding, "That we record with more than ordinary feelings of thankfulness that the late Vice-President was ever a firm and strongly attached friend to the Union League, recognizing the services of the body in sustaining the national Government in the days of peril and trial, and cheerfully and unselfishly lending his personal aid, under the auspices of the League, for the success of the political principles which he, in full sympathy with their efforts, believed to be for the best good of the country." The League House was draped in mourning for thirty days, and the members proceeded in a body to take part in the funeral ceremonies at Independence Hall, where the remains of the Vice-President lay in state during the night of November 26th. William Camac signs the report as Secretary.

CHAPTER XII

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION—PRESIDENTS HAYES AND GARFIELD

1876-1881

The report for 1876 is signed by Silas W. Pettit, who was appointed Secretary in September, J. Frailey Smith having acted temporarily after the retirement of Mr. Camac. Fourteenth
annual
report, 1876

This was a momentous year for the Union League, both politically and socially. The Republican candidate for President was General Rutherford B. Hayes and the Democratic candidate Samuel J. Tilden. Business depression had seriously affected all classes and made much discontent. The Presidential election had resulted in disputed returns from several States, and when the report was presented the electoral result had not been finally decided. Considerable space is given to the discussion of the mode by which the Electoral College cast their deciding votes. The report is written in the heat of the historic contest between Hayes and Tilden, which can now be viewed dispassionately. The counsel of the Union League in the crisis is clear and strong. In the coming February Congress would count the electoral vote and announce the result. The election
of President
Hayes

“The announcement will be binding on all and without appeal, and it will then become the highest duty of every American citizen to see to it that the persons declared elected President and Vice-President of the United States are duly inaugurated as such, and that they discharge the duties and exercise the powers of their high offices without let or hindrance from any man or body of men whomsoever.

“To do less than this will be to encourage reckless and disappointed men to oppose the will of the people in the future and thereby sap the very foundations of our government, and to do it otherwise than cheerfully and promptly may encourage an opposition which else would not dare to raise its head.

“In such a time as this it becomes this Union League to sink far out of sight all other issues, and with our glorious record of patriotic discharge of public duty in the past, we surely may, should any emergency require it in the future, exercise great influence in forming and leading so determined and outspoken a public sentiment in support of the government of the United States, and its lawfully constituted authorities, as will preclude the shadow of a doubt as to the determination of the American people to sustain it at all hazards and against all foes, and deter from the attempt any so reckless as to dream of opposing it.”

The Cen-
tennial
Exposition

The report notes the unprecedented success of the International Centennial Exposition from every point of view. On Ohio day, October 26th, the Governor of that State, General Rutherford B. Hayes, attended and became the guest of the Union League in the evening. The occasion was memorable for the unwonted display of enthusiasm. The Hon. George H. Boker, former Secretary of the Union League, and now United States Minister to Russia, was tendered a brilliant reception during his temporary visit home. The Board of Directors had invited the

Hon. John Bright, M. P., to visit the city as a guest of the Union League, in recognition of his staunch friendship for the Union during the war. He reluctantly declined the honor because of ill health.

John Bright
invited

The membership had declined to 1434, a decrease of 124 in the year, due to the general business prostration and the competition of other clubs. Extensive repairs and decorations had been completed and the indebtedness was considerably reduced.

The Union League took no active part in the 1877 elections. "Owing to dissensions among party managers and the indifference of the public after the protracted strain and excitement incident to the late Presidential contest," the Democratic Party had once more carried the State. The inauguration of President Hayes was quickly followed by disturbing elements within the party lines. The League indorsed the Southern policy of the Administration on March 13th, and urged the President to continue in the line laid down in his inauguration address "as best calculated to begin a new era of peace and good-will throughout the country, to restore quiet and commercial prosperity to every section, and to elevate and purify our public service." Vigorous criticism is applied to those Republicans who were wavering into opposition to the civil-service reforms they had formerly urged. The President had incurred their displeasure by taking them at their word and carrying their recommendations into practice.

Fifteenth
annual
report, 1877

Civil-service
reform

“ Their assertions are false and their threats are idle.

“ When the safety and success of the Republican or any other party depends, not upon the support of the people, but upon the exertions and the contributions of the holders of public office, it will be time that it should retire from the management of public affairs. . . . It is not true that the existence and continued success of the Republican Party depend upon the exertions of any one order of men, be they holders of public office or not ; its great principles have too firm a lodgment in the intelligence and affections of our citizens to rest on so slender a foundation. He but little appreciates the patriotism of the American people who affirms that the maintenance of their liberties depends upon the services and liberality of any one class, for there has never been an instance in the history of our country when they have spared either their time or their money in defense of their political principles, since that great day when in this very city their forefathers solemnly pledged, for a like purpose, their lives, their fortunes, and sacred honor.”

Hard times

The stagnation in business, now continuing four years, was telling seriously upon the membership roll. It had declined to 1181, a net loss of 253 in the year, due to 24 deaths, 146 resignations, and 100 suspensions. Steps were recommended by which the roll might be speedily restored to its former prosperous state. The finances had not suffered, but it was determined to meet the charges of a new steam-heating system by an advance in the yearly dues, which was fully warranted, apart from this particular expenditure, by the unrivaled club accommodations and social advantages offered by the Union League.



FLEMISH ROOM—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

“The hope expressed in the last annual report, that the Democratic success of 1877 would be but a prelude to a series of defeats, has been gratified by the glorious and overwhelming victory achieved by the Republican Party at the recent election. Another evidence, if any was needed, of the deep hold that party has upon the hearts and consciences of the American people, and of the readiness with which they will rally to its standard when proper exertion is made to call them forth, and they feel that success means something more than the mere triumph of particular leaders, whose position and strength has been conferred and confirmed by the patronage of public office. . . . When appealed to on the vital issues of honest money and a reformed administration of the public service, the people responded promptly and by large majorities in favor of that party which had shown the will and the power to reform itself.”

Sixteenth annual report, 1878

Victory for civil-service reform and honest money

This year there is further marked decline in membership. On December 1, 1878, the roll totaled only 874 names, a loss during the year of 22 by death, 330 by resignation, and 52 by suspension.

The Union League membership at a low point

“It is true,” says the report, “that for the last five years the stagnation in all departments of business has been such as to compel universal retrenchment in personal expenditure among our people, and as the right of membership in the League is rather in the nature of a privilege than of a necessity, it has naturally caused not only a very large number of resignations and suspensions among our members, but has also precluded our receiving such accessions of new members as otherwise we no doubt would have had. The large reduction in the membership of other organizations like ours warns us that we are not alone, and that only harmonious and energetic action on our part will avail to prevent even a still further reduction in our members.”

This falling-off could not be charged to the occa-

sional increase of annual dues, as at its present rate, the report says, "it is yet lower than in any similar organization in the country, and our membership, though reduced, is even yet much higher than any of the social or political clubs in this city." It was decided to urge every member to do his best to secure others. The annual tax was fixed at \$40 for the ensuing year.

Reception
to President
Hayes

The Union League received President and Mrs. Hayes on April 27th. The occasion was a memorable one in many ways; the decorations and entertainment were worthy of the Union League and its eminent guests. Accompanied by the committee of the League, the President inspected the mining and iron works in the eastern portion of the State. He was received by the ladies of the city at the Academy of Fine Arts and by the citizens generally in Independence Hall.

Death of
J. Gilling-
ham Fell

"Mr. J. Gillingham Fell, one of our original members, who had been our President for two years, and was at the time of his death the senior Vice-President of our organization, had been actively identified with each and all of the many important labors of the League from the time of its formation until, prostrated by disease, he was compelled to desist alike from all public and private employment.

"Those members of the League who remember him when, in the prime of his manhood, his firm and unshaken patriotism, devotion to the cause of his country in her hour of danger, and liberal contribution of his labor as well as from his purse to her service, placed him among the foremost of his fellow-citizens, will ever cherish his memory with the affection and respect he so richly merited and so largely received.

“Mr. Henry Armitt Brown, one of the youngest of your Board of Directors, has already made for himself a place in the affections and esteem of his fellow-citizens, which rendered him among the most distinguished of the younger men of the country. Too young to take an active part in the War of the Rebellion, he had no sooner completed his collegiate and professional education than he turned his attention to the consideration of the numerous and difficult political problems to which that war gave rise. A ready writer and a most accomplished orator, notwithstanding his youth and the shortness of his career, he has left the impress of his labors upon the political history of his country, while the purity of his character and his undisputed patriotism and ability compelled the respect of all, and not the least of those who most strenuously differed from and opposed him.”

Death of
Henry
Armitt
Brown

The Hon. George H. Boker was elected President for the next year. The Directors recommended borrowing \$75,000 on mortgage to pay the floating debt.

It had been hoped that the Democratic majority in Congress would respect the unmistakable mandate of the Republican victories in the elections. Instead of this, it persisted in ignoring the lesson, which had therefore to be repeated. The report of 1879 says :

Seventeenth
annual
report, 1879

“Not only has every act then denounced been repeated, but other and yet graver dangers have arisen from the policy since adopted. Finding that in the constitutional exercise of the Presidential veto a check was being put upon its efforts to place, by legislation, the national Government in as defenseless a position as that in which it stood in 1861, the plan of coercion was adopted, and the wheels of government were almost stopped because the

A call to
arms

Executive would not forswear his duty and yield his judgment to illegal demands. Such coercion meant revolution, and it is, therefore, without wonder that your Directors can record a series of Republican victories rarely equaled in the history of any party. The repeated and unrebuked outrages committed in the Southern States, and the determination manifested to secure a sectional control of the Government, roused a just spirit of indignation throughout the North, and from the moment the attitude of the Southern States became assured, the only safety of the nation lay in the renewed consolidation of those who, in times past, have proved both the defenders and saviors of national unity and national honor. In the continuation of the struggle over the Presidential election next year, your Directors propose that the League shall stand as firmly by its principles as it did in 1863, and during the sixteen years of its patriotic life."

Receptions
to General
Grant and
Governor
Hoyt

The Guest Committee was increased fifty-one members, and as early as April busied itself with arranging for the magnificent reception given in December, 1879, by the Union League to General Grant on his return from his tour around the world. This was generally considered the most sumptuous and successful entertainment the Union League had ever given. Governor Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, was given a reception in April, the cost being defrayed by subscription.

Death of
Morton
McMichael

Hon. Morton McMichael died on January 6th. His prominence as one of the original founders of the Union Club, which preceded the Union League, and his invaluable services as Director, Vice-President, and President, and as an always welcome spokesman on all occasions, were recognized by the Union League in various formal ways.



COLONIAL ROOM—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

“ He voluntarily retired from the Presidency in 1874, but his attachment to and interest in the League never diminished. In all the relations of life he deserved and won our regard and respect. As a citizen, as an official, or as a journalist, in whatever walk of life we saw or knew him, he was always conspicuous in his advocacy of the right, and powerful in his denunciation of what he thought to be wrong. His eloquent tongue has ceased to charm us, but his delightful genius will never be forgotten.”

The membership declined during the year to 851, a loss of 23.

Though not mentioned in the report, it is fitting to recall the newspaper accounts of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union League, held on May 6th, “to support the President in the veto which he has sent into the Houses of Congress on the subject of the Army Appropriation Bill.” The Chair was taken by the Hon. George H. Boker. The following resolutions were moved by Silas W. Pettit, and after speeches by William S. Lane, William McMichael, Jerome Carty, Colonel Branan, and Richard L. Ashurst, they were enthusiastically adopted :

Union
League work
indorsing the
President

“ WHEREAS, Recent action of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States upon the Army Appropriation Bill demands outspoken and emphatic declaration by the Union League in furtherance of the avowed purposes of its formation—the ‘ fostering and promoting the love of republican government, and aiding in the preservation of the Union of the United States ’ ; therefore be it

“ Resolved, by the Union League of Philadelphia :

“ First, That the veto by Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, of the Army Appropriation Bill, as passed by the two houses of the National Legislature at their present extra

President
Hayes
indorsed

session, has our unqualified approval as a dignified and manly assertion of the just rights of the Executive under the Constitution, and the statesmanlike apprehension of the true principles of this Republican government as established for the Union of these United States.

“Second, That the deliberately plotted, carefully planned, and openly avowed and threatened purpose of the Democratic Party—through their majority in both houses of the National Legislature, now, for the first time in years, under their control—to coerce the President in the discharge of his duties, representing, as he does, a coordinate branch of the government, by refusing, unless trammelled with obnoxious restrictions, the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of its military and most important civil functions, shows the same spirit of disloyalty, reckless disregard of the principles upon which our government is founded, and an overbearing and tyrannical exercise of party power, intensified by appeals to sectional prejudices, which led to the late Rebellion, in which so many of that majority were active participants, and which to so large a degree had the sympathy of that party.

“Third, That the cordial and hearty support of this League is hereby pledged to the President of the United States in his course upon these questions, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress who have fearlessly, ably, and manfully withstood this attack upon the principles and structure of our government; and we call upon them to stand firm in upholding and maintaining the independence of its coordinate branches in the exercise of their constitutional powers.

“Fourth, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, and to each of the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress.”

Samuel B. Huey was elected Secretary. It was Presidential election year. The report of 1880 says:

“The Republican Party, true to its principles, promulgated a platform the salient points of which were honest money, payment in full of the national debt, a protective tariff to shield our workmen from the pauper labor of Europe, and a free ballot and fair count for all the voters of our land. On this platform they placed James A. Garfield, of Ohio, than whom a better equipped man physically and mentally never stood as a standard-bearer. With him was named Chester A. Arthur, who fitly represented the forces which should meet with and overthrow the opposition in the pivotal State of New York.”

Eighteenth
annual
report, 1880

For a while “the popular thought undoubtedly was that there was no serious peril, and the League was slow to believe that its Campaign Committee had work to perform. September came, and all eyes turned to Maine to see the expected Republican majority registered.” Instead there was an outburst of Democratic hopes and plans, aiming at the undoing of what had been achieved by the Union Party. The moment for action had come.

Election of
President
Garfield

“The Union League stepped to the front and took its place as a leader in thought, sentiment, and action. Its members poured out their contributions to pay for legitimate outlays of money—and not one dollar of the fund was used for corrupt or improper purposes—and freely gave their time, their talents, and their influence to the success of the party whose principles they loved. . . . It continued to strike its nervous blows, and by meetings, pamphlets, arguments, processions, and illuminations appealed to the voters of the land. Its members joined in the great procession of September 25th, and for the first time since the close of the war its banner was carried through the streets of Philadelphia, at once an assurance of earnestness and a promise of victory.”

Union
League work

That victory was a great one, and "those who had watched the conflict and knew the sources of the strength that had prevailed, joined in giving all honor to the Union League for its bold stand and substantial efforts."

Membership
enlarging

The efforts of members to keep up the strength of the club proved encouraging. The number on the roll was 938, a gain of 87.

Union
League
balance-
sheet twenty
years ago

Notwithstanding the depression of the past few years, the Directors report that "the League has never been in a more prosperous financial condition than at the present time.

The total receipts of the Union League from all sources	
for 1880 were	\$54,731.47
Expenditures	46,234.54
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance on hand of	\$8,496.93

"The floating debt has all been paid off, and the Club's only indebtedness is the \$75,000 five per cent. mortgage on the League building. The mortgage of \$10,000 on No. 131 South Fifteenth Street has been paid and satisfied of record.

"The value of the property and assets of the League is shown to be \$276,054, with an indebtedness, besides the above mortgage, of \$4869 to the Publication Committee and the Library Committee, showing a surplus of \$196,184. In addition to this, \$4000 are invested in the Publication Fund."

Nineteenth
annual
report, 1881

The new year gave promise of political peace and national prosperity. The election of President Garfield was hailed as a guarantee of wise financial legislation and a substantial advance in the growth of



OYSTER CAFÉ—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

industries. His inaugural address, in March, 1881, and choice of Cabinet advisers vindicated the good judgment of his supporters.

“Throughout the spring and early summer he seemed destined to fulfil the expectation expressed by the Board, that ‘he would attract to the national Government the upright men of all parties by the integrity, impartiality, and efficiency of his administration.’ But suddenly, and without warning, he was, on July 2d, shot down by a dastardly assassin. It was an outrage ‘against the peace of the people of the United States and their dignity’ so atrocious that the universal and unaffected sorrow of the people was mingled with the utmost indignation and horror.

Assassination of President Garfield

“The crime against the man was of the basest: that against the country was inexpressible, and it seemed for a time as if no limit could be placed on its possible evil results. The only consoling thought was that the assassination was not the result of a plot nor the outgrowth of national degeneracy.”

His death after a protracted struggle for life was mourned by the nations.

“The sympathy expressed by the governments of Europe with the government and the people of the United States, in their solicitude regarding the wounded President, and in their sorrow at his death, was a signal example of the humanizing and harmonizing effect of a great public sorrow. Especially are the solemn acknowledgments of our citizens due to the Queen of England, whose anxious and frequent inquiries regarding Mr. Garfield’s health, whose heartfelt regret when he died, whose votive offering laid upon his coffin, and whose tender letter of consolation to his widow, have won the respect and admiration of all hearts, and amply justify the national salute which was offered to the flag of Great Britain at Yorktown.

“Your Board met in special session September 20, 1881, and

passed the following resolutions, in which, it is not doubted, the League will join with heartfelt unanimity :

“ ‘ *Resolved*, That we here record our appreciation of the character of James A. Garfield ; of his life record as a citizen, a soldier, and a statesman ; of his vigorous and cleanly manhood ; of his integrity of purpose, energy of execution, and persistence of effort ; of his thorough preparation for the discharge of the duties of the Presidency, and the wisdom and patriotism with which he began his brief administration ; of the patient heroism displayed by him during his illness, and of the calm, Christian courage with which he faced and met death.

“ ‘ *Resolved*, That we esteem his loss not merely a national calamity, but a personal bereavement, which brings the shadow of grief into every home, and we join with our countrymen, and with the lovers of brave and true manhood throughout the world, in the purpose of cherishing his name among the brightest of historical examples, and in expressing our sad, heartfelt sympathy and co-operation in all honest effort to administer the great trust which has devolved upon him. We respect the man, and his delicacy of feeling and action during the past crisis, and we invoke the kindly sympathy and consideration of all good citizens in his behalf as he now, with modest courage, steps forward to assume the grave responsibilities of his high office. May God give him wisdom in most abundant measure ! ’ ”

The Union League House, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased President, was draped in mourning for ninety days.

The members continued their confidence in the new President, Chester A. Arthur. “ Thus far his official acts show that he is conscientiously and carefully endeavoring to do his duty, and warrant us in feeling that the interests of our country are in strong and clean hands.”

President
Arthur

“The attention of the members has been called by an able address by Colonel John E. Bryant, of Georgia, at a meeting of the League, and by a report of a committee of which Professor Stillé was chairman, to the necessity of promoting the interests of education in the South, and of assisting in this manner to find the true solution of what has commonly been known as the Southern question.”

Helping the
South

A committee of fifteen was appointed, who reported in favor of the movement, and a Congressional appropriation for common school education was urged at the meeting.

The Union League House was thoroughly overhauled and put in complete repair. The handsome memorial window of stained glass, which graces the main staircase, was presented by Major Edwin N. Benson at a cost of \$1000, to commemorate the former Presidents, whose names it bears—William M. Meredith, J. Gillingham Fell, Horace Binney, Jr., and Morton McMichael. It was decided to incorporate the sites of several buildings on the lot, and devote the proceeds of sale of others to enlarging the House by the erection of an annex, which should include a spacious hall suitable for meetings, art exhibitions, banquets, and balls. Two hundred and forty-eight members contributed \$32,500, which, added to the proceeds of the sale, made a building fund of \$41,500.

Union
League
House

On May 6th a grand reception and ball were given by the Union League; Colonel R. Dale Benson was chairman of the General Committee. The House was lavishly decorated and nearly a thousand members were present, most of them with ladies. Many dis-

A brilliant
reception

tinguished guests were received, members of the foreign diplomatic corps and others.

New
members
increasing

The membership roll in 1881 had increased to 978 names. The number of books in the Library had risen to 4621. There was no indebtedness excepting the mortgage, and the assets of the Union League were over \$300,000.

CHAPTER XIII

PRESIDENTS ARTHUR AND CLEVELAND

1882-1887

The report of 1882 has again to confront the unpleasant fact of Republican defeat. Twentieth annual report, 1882

“It is difficult for the Board to give an expression of opinion relative to the political events of the past year in State and nation which will meet with a hearty response from all the members of the League. Some generalizations on the subject may, however, be safely made.

“The elections held throughout the country on November 7th resulted in a whirlwind of victories for the Democratic nominees. One of the revolutions in thought which are characteristic of an educated and free people has taken place. What caused it? and what does it teach?”

President Arthur's attitude provokes discussion.

“Two years ago we were united, earnest, triumphant. . . . Republican
Profound peace rested upon all, and hope lit up the skies of the defeat; its
future. . . . The contrast between that time and this is too causes and
obvious to need recital. To-day we have disaffection, indifference, lessons
apathy, and open revolt, followed by defeat, by the loss of fruits
which we supposed had been safely gathered, and by grave mis-
givings as to business and the national policy. It would not be
manly or useful to disguise the truth. The part of wisdom is to
look the facts calmly in the face, trace the discontent to its source,

if that be practicable, read the lessons spread before us, and be ready for the new political conditions which are upon us.

“Long-continued ascendancy of any political party inevitably produces two results—one the growth and exercise of arbitrary power in the hands of ambitious leaders, and the other the addition of a natural law of attraction of a body of camp-followers who, ignorant of the history and principles of the party, are clamorous for the prizes which it is in a position to dispense.”

President Garfield had set himself to resist the dictation of clamorous aspirants for public office. His successor

“was understood to pledge himself to carry forward the policy of his predecessor, which had met with such hearty approval from the people. This included refraining from using the power of his office for the advantage of a faction, and being the representative of no less than the whole of his own party while acting for the interest of the entire nation. That the people do not feel that he has fairly redeemed that pledge—however he may have sought to do it—can hardly be questioned. We certainly have no desire to pass censure on the President. On the contrary, we feel that his manly and determined course in proving his fidelity to cherished doctrines of the Republican Party and standing out against a misguided majority of both houses of Congress in his vetoes of the Chinese Exclusion Bill and of the River and Harbor Bill are deserving of high credit, and that his personal integrity and patriotic purposes are not to be called in question. We simply state the fact that the people at large seem to have differed from him in judgment as to the proper uses of patronage and kindred matters, and to have regarded the recent elections as an appropriate opportunity for expressing their disapproval of his views.”

Republican
defeat
regretted

The Republican Party, not its principles, must shoulder the responsibility for defeat. The duty of the Union League is clear :

“The League has in times past spoken in clarion tones for the true and the right. Again it has its opportunity, and, with its unrivaled facilities for reaching the popular heart and mind, it has but to meet the requirements of the hour, and, through its members, sound the note which shall lead not only Pennsylvania, but the Union, to the highest type of Republican thought and to the victories which are always accorded in this land to the honest effort to make that thought the controlling principle of party life. . . .

“Let Congress as it is now assembled respond to the popular demands. Let it devote itself to the discussion and passage of suitable acts for the revision of the tariff, the abolition of oppressive taxation, and the regulation of the mode in which the public moneys shall be expended. Let it formulate conservative civil-service methods, and assert the position that its members are sent to Washington to perform public service, and not simply to seek for and obtain offices for their constituents. Let the President remember that he is the head of a great party in its entirety and the Chief Magistrate of a nation. We firmly believe that the Republican Party has character enough to correct its mistakes, and that, through statesmanlike conduct on the part of our Senators and Representatives, through intolerance of such leadership as we have had, through the re-adoption of high standards of thought and action, through patient correction of the wrongs which have crept into our party policy, and through an honest recognition of the demands of an aroused and enlightened membership, the Republican Party can again command, and will again receive, public confidence.”

The bi-centennial celebration of William Penn's founding of the State and its chief city afforded the Union League the opportunity to give a reception to the Association having charge of the ceremony. It was held on October 27th, and the new assembly room was happily inaugurated by a distinguished and numerous company of guests.

Penn
bi-centenary

The Union
League
Art Associa-
tion

An Art Association was formed among the members having for its object the adornment of the Union League House by the purchase and gift of works of art.

Membership
further
increases

The report announces a gratifying increase in membership, being now 1081, as against 978 the previous year. It proudly adds, "the organization is free from internal feuds, self-supporting, prosperous and influential."

Twenty-first
annual
report, 1883

Looking back at the disasters of last year's elections, the Union League was able in the report of 1883 to congratulate itself and the Republican Party on its diagnosis of the troubles and its counsels for ending them. The lesson had been well pondered.

"The months slipped by, and it rapidly became apparent that confidence in the intelligence and honesty of the party had not been misplaced. Here and elsewhere a conciliatory course was adopted, and a self-sacrificing spirit manifested. State conventions nominated their own candidates without outside interference, and the party entered upon the campaign of 1883 under more truly Republican methods of government than it had known for many years. The innate manhood of Republicanism had asserted itself. The lessons of 1882 had been learned by the vanquished, and their Independent well-wishers recognized again in the organization an instrument useful for good government, and efficient to carry out the purpose and convictions of the great body of its adherents. . . . The organization is stronger than any of its members, and individuals are powerful only as they guide their party in the paths of honest management and under the standards of enlightened progress.



OLD CAFÉ—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

“The road to victory in 1884 is open to us, and the lamp of experience sheds instructive light. We can elect the next President, but the hope of success lies in Republican identification with honest politics and progressive reform. We must nominate a candidate who will challenge the respect and confidence of the best elements of the American people, and place him on a platform which recognizes the present temper of that people by pointing to higher attainments in purified statecraft. The independent voters hold the balance of power, and their sympathies are all Republican. The Union League but stands for the good of the party when it insists that those sympathies shall not be diverted by a return to discarded methods.

The political situation and outlook

“During the year the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the ‘enforcement legislation’ of Congress was unconstitutional and void. Naturally the colored voters of the country have felt that this decision imperils their status, and their irritation has in some instances extended to criticism of the party which gave them citizenship. The Civil Rights Law was the last of the measures passed by the Republicans to secure for the black race the full benefits of emancipation. . . . We commend to our colored fellow-citizens the thought that, as the Republican Party was the one which placed the ballots in their hands and, so far as it was possible by legal enactment, has protected them in the use of those ballots, it is but self-protection for them to remain in the ranks of the organization to which they must appeal for help in time of political need. Meanwhile the duty and responsibility of accomplishing the purposes of the Civil Rights Bill by resort to other and more effective plans are worthy of our earnest consideration.”

The Union League and the colored voter

The Union League House had now in all respects been made one of the completest clubs in this or any other country. Each of its departments is flourishing, and the number of active members has increased to 1153 out of a possible 1250, the legal limit.

Union League House

Twenty-second annual report, 1884

Election of President Cleveland

“ For the first time since the Union League came into existence the national administration has passed into the hands of men whom we believe to be inimical to the best interests of the nation. After twenty-four years of continuous rule the Republican Party is pushed from the seat of power ; and though it still retains its noble record of slavery destroyed, of the Union restored, of honest finances, of protection to industry and unquestionable devotion to principle, to-day it sits in the shadow of defeat. By a plurality of a few hundred votes New York has placed itself by the side of the solid South, and the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has thereby been elected. . . . Led by our own Commonwealth, nearly all the States in which an untrammelled ballot was polled gave a splendid indorsement to the Republican platform ; but those in which illiteracy prevails, and where the Bourbonism which has resisted every liberal and progressive movement in civilization during the last quarter of a century holds the election machinery, gave unlimited majorities to that of the Democracy.”

The report of 1884 denounces the suppression of the freedmen vote.

“ Free government ! The phrase is a delusion when practically applied to facts in the Southern States. If we value free government, if we care aught for the underlying principles of a republic, if we believe that the war settled anything, if we place any estimate on the amendments to the Constitution and the enormous cost so freely paid to secure them, then the Republican Party has as high and sacred a mission now as it had when it first attacked slavery, or when it first unfurled the banner of protection to American industry. . . . Let there be no misunderstanding of our position. The members of the League are studiously observant of their duties as citizens, and, bowing to the will of the majority, as the same is declared in constitutional form, they propose to deal fairly with the new administration, applauding all that it may do in the interest of the country and supporting it in every endeavor at good government ; but believing it to be the representative of

interests antagonistic to the principles of progress, and to be willing on its record to wield power through trampling upon the right of suffrage, they will watch with jealous eye every encroachment upon constitutional liberty, and by every form of honest effort will seek to again place in power the party which saved the country from disruption and disgrace, and thus conserve the safety of the citizen and the prosperity of commercial and financial interests."

The Hon. George H. Boker voluntarily resigned his office as President of the Union League, while remaining an active and valued member.

Thousands of citizens thronged the halls of the Union League to do honor to James G. Blaine, their champion in the Presidential campaign. A blow fell upon the Union League in the death of its Treasurer, James L. Claghorn.

Reception to
Hon. J. G.
Blaine

"He was one of its earliest members, and, except during his absence in Europe, he was its Treasurer from the date of its formation until his death. Fidelity is the word which best expresses his discharge of the duties of that office, and much of our present financial prosperity is due to his skilful management and wise methods. In his intercourse with his fellow-members his conduct was marked by a courtesy and a kindness of heart that won universal regard, and that through all changes of sentiment retained him in the direction. He was a citizen in the best sense of the term, and his counsels and suggestions in art and business circles are as keenly missed as is his familiar presence from our midst."

Death of
James L.
Claghorn

The number of members had grown to 1213, a gain of 60. The affairs of the Union League were highly prosperous.

Twenty-
third annual
report, 1885

Union
League work

Reviewing the first year of the Cleveland administration, the report of 1885 expresses satisfaction that none of the predicted exposures of Republican misrule had come to pass. Civil-service reform was being honored more in the breach than by the performance of the fine pledges made. The President "had undoubtedly good intentions, . . . but his party scouts his pledges, and his party is stronger than he." The Union League urges persistent and stronger efforts to bring back the people to their old allegiance to sound Republican principles.

"Standing in the presence of the facts of to-day, the work of the Republican Party is not completed. It must assume the correction of this confessed evil in the body politic [the suppressing of the negro voter], an evil which, cancer-like, is growing and spreading, until in Northern cities political gamblers, envious of the ability and jealous of the success of party friends in the South, have boldly committed outrages on the purity of the ballot-box, and appealed to Democratic courts for immunity from punishment and certificates of success. As patriots and citizens we must awake to the character of such crimes, and understand their terrible and inevitable results. We must recognize that there are rights more valuable than merchandise and gold—more sacred than life itself—the denial of which means despotism, and the forgetfulness of which means loss of self-respect. A free ballot is the one great distinguishing trait of a free government, and if the Republic ever falls, it will be because its citizens went one to his farm and another to his merchandise, and cared more for personal ease and personal wealth than they did for the freeman's right of voting.

Deaths of
General
Grant and
Vice-
President
Hendricks

"A marked incident of the year has been the death of General Grant, a man who had repeatedly been a welcome guest in this house. We recognized in him the soldier who had led our armies to final victory; the statesman who during eight eventful years had



NEW CAFÉ—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

skilfully guided the affairs of the government which he had helped to save ; the citizen who had been justly honored throughout the world ; and we gladly showed our appreciation of his worth. When he died, we recalled his modesty of demeanor, his purity of life, his rugged integrity, his magnanimity in the hour of victory, his wise and successful pursuit of peace by international arbitration, his patient submission to sorrow and suffering, and his bravery in the face of death ; and we rejoiced that before his departure he was permitted to see and to feel the love and respect of a grateful reunited people."

The Union League House was also draped in mourning for the deceased Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks. Union League House

A splendid and memorable Art Reception and Loan Exhibition was held from April 27th to May 6th. The paintings were valued at over \$400,000, and the exhibition was pronounced by competent judges "the best ever made in the city."

Tournaments were held by players at chess, bowls, and billiards, enjoyed by crowds of spectators. The Art Association continued its great service in adorning the League House. Its rolls showed only 311 members, and the Directors suggested that it deserves more generous support. Art Association

Four portraits were added to the Union League gallery : James L. Claghorn, painted by direction of the Board ; Mr. Boker's, presented by his successor in office ; and Charles Gibbons and Daniel Smith, Jr., presented by members of their families.

The roll of membership is reported as full, containing 1250 active members and 137 correspond- Members' roll filled

ing members, with many candidates waiting for election.

Twenty-fourth annual report, 1886

“Long ago the League declared the tariff to be the vital issue in national politics, and it has ever sought to emphasize that fact. Important as it has been in the past, the struggle against free trade acquired new significance and paramount interest in the changed conditions which now confront us. Other questions once more pressing have been settled or are in course of adjustment. This issue remains, and through the exigencies of our financial situation and the demands of our laboring element, it rises to the foremost place in the problems of statesmanship. We support and maintain protection as a beneficent policy without regard to the varying necessities of the hour.”

Battle-cry of the Union League

The message of President Cleveland to Congress was pronounced in the report of 1886 to be a distinct declaration for free trade.

“With the question thus decisively presented, it becomes the chief issue before the American people, and in such a contest the Union League can not stand indifferent. Every tradition of its history and every impulse of its convictions lead it to take a pronounced position in the struggle. It believes that in this conflict the welfare and prosperity of the country are involved as clearly as they were in the war for the Union. Nor is it any mere selfish or local interest which prompts it to action. No graver mistake is made than the too common error that Pennsylvania is more concerned in the maintenance of protection than other States or sections. There is probably no State which could better survive the overthrow of the tariff than Pennsylvania, with her inexhaustible natural resources and advantages, and she but pleads for the prosperity of the whole country when she declares in favor of her own interests.”

Ever since 1875 the Union League had abstained from taking part in the discussion or determination of municipal or State politics or elections. It had been deemed wise to limit suggestion and effort solely to national interests. The city of Philadelphia was, however, about to pass under the provisions of a new Act of Assembly (the Bullitt Charter), which greatly modified its form of government and the character of the offices to be filled. The mayor of the city was thereafter to be an official of such dignity and power that his qualifications became a matter of vital importance. If nominations had then been made, the Board would simply have urged members to weigh their action carefully, but as no conventions had yet been called it was suggested that a committee of twenty-five members be appointed by the Union League to take public action on the election, selecting a worthy candidate for party support. This resulted in the nomination of Edwin H. Fitler, a member of the Union League, as the Republican candidate and his election as the first mayor of Philadelphia under the Bullitt Charter.

Union
League work
in the city

The Union League House was draped in mourning for the death of ex-President Arthur.

“ He was a man who laid aside the robes of office in higher esteem and reputation than he enjoyed when he assumed them—the first Vice-President in the history of the Republic who, having succeeded to the Presidency, met every friendly expectation and won the respect and cordial esteem of all fair-minded men. Under his administration the public service maintained a purity of character which inspired confidence and challenged criticism.

Deaths of
ex-President
Arthur,
General
Hancock,
and Hon.
John Welsh

“ Major-General W. S. Hancock and Hon. John Welsh had

been specially honored by the League. One was among the foremost of the distinguished soldiers of the nation, and the other a civilian whose long life was a benediction upon those with whom he was brought into contact. Pennsylvanians who recall Gettysburg as the crisis of our Civil War can never think of the soldier without a feeling of gratitude for the conspicuous valor with which he led his troops on our soil; while recollections of the dignity with which Mr. Welsh filled official station, and of the urbanity and unselfishness of his private life, fully justify a more than passing tribute to his memory.'"

Union
League
House

The Art Association expended \$1844 in beautifying the Union League House. The roll was full, and a handsome surplus of income was laid out in extensive improvements, a new café, new toilet-rooms, new dining-room, new furniture and kitchen-ware. The main hall and secretary's office were artistically decorated in fresco by George Herzog, a member of the Union League, as a token of his interest in its progress.

Twenty-
fifth annual
report, 1887

The political outlook is reported in 1887 as favorable to the Republican Party, and the Democratic majority in Congress has been reduced.

Republican
victory
in the city

"In its last report the Board called attention to the fact that the city of Philadelphia was about to pass under the provisions of a new Act of Assembly, which would greatly modify its form of government, and that under this Act the office of Mayor would be one of such dignity and power that the question of the selection of a candidate by the Republican Party was one worthy of the gravest consideration. Responsive to this suggestion, the annual meeting appointed a committee to meet with committees from other organi-



RESTAURANT—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

zations, and, as a result of the conferences which ensued, Mr. Edwin H. Fittler was nominated. He was elected by a large majority, and since his induction into office has been serving to the satisfaction of our citizens and giving them an opportunity to form a candid judgment as to the working of the new charter. The step taken by the League was one in accord with its record, and the recognition of the importance of its wishes and demands was most gratifying to your management."

A Union
League
member
for Mayor

The Centennial of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was celebrated in Philadelphia in September during three days.

League
House
receptions

Centennial
of the Con-
stitution

"The League lent itself with enthusiasm to the task of making the event a memorable one. It threw open its doors to the guests who crowded our city, and on the evening of September 16th gave a grand reception to the officers of the army, navy, marine corps, and National Guard. The veterans of the late war, the officers now in service, and the citizen soldiery, from all sections of the nation, representatives of the peace and order of the States, thronged the building and partook of the hospitality so lavishly provided by the committee in charge.

"In November a delegation of members of the British Parliament, accompanied by the Secretary of the Peace Association of London, came to this country to advocate the making of a treaty through which all international disputes may hereafter be settled by arbitration. From the time of the Peace Congress held in Europe thirty years ago, there has been in this country and in Europe an endeavor, more or less persistent, in aid of universal peace. The active and intelligent people of this country and Great Britain are feeling the force of the arguments of philanthropy and economy in this direction, and hoping that an understanding will be arrived at which, if it will not absolutely prevent, will at least lessen, the frequency of wars. The League emphasized its adhesion to this hope by extending to the British delegation a cordial greeting on the evening of November 7th."

Peace
Ambassa-
dors from
England

French
naval guests

Later in November the French naval vessel "Minnerva" anchored in the Delaware, and the Union League, as an expression of the kindly feelings of America to France, added to the enjoyment of the officers visiting Philadelphia by entertaining them on the evening of November 23d.

President
Benson

On his return from an European tour an enthusiastic reception was given to President Edwin N. Benson.

The Meade
Memorial

In October the monument to Pennsylvania's great soldier, General George G. Meade, was unveiled in Fairmount Park, and on the evening of October 18th the Meade Memorial Reception was given in the Union League House, and again the best citizens and soldiers mingled in social intercourse.

The usual gratifying report is made respecting each department of the House. The limiting of membership is reported as having had excellent results. "Membership is now too valuable to be forfeited."

The Army,
Navy, and
Consular
Roll

The Board announced their adoption of a resolution admitting officers of the army, navy, and marine corps of the United States, and consuls of foreign governments (not American citizens), to the privileges of the Union League House, thus creating the "Army, Navy, and Consular Roll."

CHAPTER XIV

PRESIDENTS HARRISON AND CLEVELAND

1888-1896

The Union League of Philadelphia celebrated the great victory of 1888, which substituted President Benjamin Harrison for the retiring Democratic Chief Magistrate, by electing the new President and the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President, honorary members of their organization, and the compliment was graciously accepted.

Twenty-sixth annual report, 1888

The report criticizes the policy of the late Administration elaborately and with vigor. It also traces the salient features of the campaign and indicates the general line of policy to be followed by the Republican Party, insuring a just tariff, an honest ballot-box, worthy office-holders, and general good government without fear or favor.

Election of President Harrison

“In this career the League should have a recognized influence, based upon its services to the Government and its position as a leader of political sentiment. In victory and defeat it has been loyal and devoted, and as it once more joins in the chant of the victors, it calls on the party to be true to itself, and to so act that it shall attract to itself from all sections, by its integrity, impartiality, and efficiency.”

After a grand street parade by the Republicans of Philadelphia on November 17th, the Union League

gave an informal but most successful reception to the Vice-President-elect and other eminent Republicans.

The Union
League's
twenty-fifth
birthday

On December 27th the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union League of Philadelphia was celebrated by a banquet. Addresses were made by the President, Edwin N. Benson, George H. Boker, and James Milliken.

Death of
General
Sheridan

General Philip H. Sheridan was an honorary member of the Union League. In referring to his death, in August, the report recalls General Grant's striking tribute: "Sheridan belongs to the very first rank of soldiers, not only of our country but of the world."

Many improvements have been made, the finances are satisfactory, the membership complete, and every department flourishes.

Twenty-
seventh
annual
report, 1889

The report of 1889 is signed by Silas W. Pettit as Secretary, successor to Samuel B. Huey. It defends President Harrison as having merited the full confidence of the people, which is accorded him.

"Government is essentially a practical matter of everyday business, and grave questions of economic science present themselves for solution and require wise legislation to enforce the decision. The Republican Party has been restored to place because the people have approved and adopted those principles of government which it advocates, and they expect and demand that it will exercise the power conferred upon it to enact and enforce such laws as shall efficiently promote those principles. On no other ground can it expect to maintain its supremacy."



SILAS W. PETTIT

It must preserve a free and equal suffrage, sustain sound finance, and give equitable protection to native industry.

“To the Republican Party, which devised, framed, and enacted the system of customs laws under which we have so greatly prospered, the country has committed the task, difficult and delicate but not impossible, to so adjust these laws that while producing no more than the needed revenue they shall yet continue, enforce, and strengthen their protection to American industries, and enable the citizen laborer here to continue to successfully compete with the pauper and degraded labor of Europe. . . . The time to fulfill the pledges of our party has now come, and we may safely leave to President Harrison and the Republican Senators and Representatives the difficult task of devising, enacting, and enforcing such laws as will preserve to the country domestic tranquillity and financial prosperity, pledging them our earnest and hearty sympathy and support.”

The
Republican
programme

The Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, was tendered a reception in April, which was a memorable success.

Receptions

“In November the members of the League, with the ladies of their families, received the delegates to the International American Congress, accompanied by their wives and daughters. The occasion was a most brilliant and enjoyable one, and gave to our members an opportunity to personally meet the distinguished gentlemen who represent the nations of the two Americas, with whom it is to be hoped our future intercourse will be more frequent and considerable.”

By the abolition of “corresponding membership” the roll of active members was increased to 1322 through seventy-two of the former availing themselves

of the privilege to become active members. This caused the suggestion that the limit of membership be raised to 1500.

The entire first floor "is now finished in accord with the most modern and luxurious taste," and the Union League House was also equipped with electric light.

"The mortgage upon the League House was originally \$120,000, but in 1879 the debt was reduced to \$75,000 and a new mortgage for ten years was made for that sum. This has now been satisfied, and our membership are to be congratulated that now, for the first time in the history of our organization, our League House is free from any lien or incumbrance whatsoever."

One year ago, says the report of 1890, the Board congratulated the members on the fact that a Republican Congress had once again assembled.

"But to-night we meet again under the shadow of a great reverse, and with the knowledge that in the next Congress the Democratic Party will have an all-powerful majority of more than one hundred in the House ; and it is proper that we should take counsel together as to what causes have produced this result and how they may best be counteracted."

After an examination of the main causes for distrust of the Administration policy, the report proceeds :

"The McKinley bill has been in force but two months, and the Customs Administration Board, which will insure its just and equal enforcement, has but recently been organized, and it is much

Mortgage
debt all
paid

Twenty-
eight annual
report, 1890

Election
reverses

too soon as yet to feel the real and final effects of its operation ; but if our convictions as to the results of a protective tariff are well founded, and we have the courage of them, we will surely win back to our party the support of the masses of the men who work and produce, and of all classes of labor, agricultural as well as manufacturing, who will find in the material prosperity which inevitably follows diversified industries a good and unanswerable reason for supporting and maintaining in power that party which has immovably sustained honest finance, the security of property, and the protection of American industries ; and in that great work and glorious victory this organization has a duty to do and a part to fill, and will as a unit bear its share of the contest and partake in the victory.”

The Union League is congratulated on the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, supporting the action of the Directors in suspending a member who, being dissatisfied with their ruling, had appealed to the Courts :

“ It is wholly unnecessary at this time to recapitulate the facts or justify the action of the Board of Directors and body of the League in that case. It is sufficient to say that the conclusion arrived at and the action taken was based upon the honest, impartial, and deliberate judgment of both bodies, and that the appeal to the courts made by the late member was in effect an attempt to subject our internal management to the supervision of courts whose rules and methods are not adapted, nor intended to be adapted, to the exercise of such jurisdiction. Legal powers of the Directors under the Charter

“ The decision of the Supreme Court, in effect, is that under the charter conferred upon us by the State, and our By-Laws adopted pursuant thereto and in conformity therewith, we have the power and the right to expel from our membership any whose conduct and behavior give just cause for such action, and that, provided always the methods prescribed by our By-Laws are followed, and

notice given and a fair hearing had, we ourselves are the final and only judges of the justice of the cause for, and of the propriety of, such expulsion; and it may be confidently asserted that in no other body will a member charged with delinquency find a more impartial or indulgent tribunal than in your Board of Directors, and in his own fellow-members of this League."

Reception to
General
Sherman

On April 14th, 15th, and 16th the House was thrown open to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, who were celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their organization. On the 15th a reception was given to General Sherman and the other officers.

"On that night we had the pleasure of receiving here in our own House as many men whose public services justly entitle them to be called distinguished as were ever gathered together under one roof. The occasion was a memorable one, and abounded in pleasant incidents, mutual recognitions, and the renewal of old friendships formed in former days on fields of hardship and of danger.

"The companions of the Order were assembled here from almost every State in the Union, and the Board has been gratified to receive on behalf of the League testimonials from the several commanderies, engrossed in form and duly attested by their respective seals, expressing their appreciation of, and thanks for, the hospitalities extended to them by the Union League on that occasion."

Entertain-
ments

Orchestral concerts were provided by the Music Committee at their expense; on four of the evenings ladies were invited. A pool tournament was held during two weeks in March; the victor of the competition between the various clubs was Louis A. Flanagan, a member of the Union League.



A SLEEPING APARTMENT—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

Matthew Wilson presented to the Union League the portrait he had painted of William C. Houston, who had retired after being President two years and Vice-President for ten. The portraits of John P. Verree and Charles E. Smith, also presented, completed the gallery of former presidents.

Portraits

A bequest of \$5000 was announced under the will of the late George S. Pepper, a fellow-member, for the purchase of books.

Library

The membership of the Union League was increased by an amendment to the By-Laws to 1400, and there were 196 candidates awaiting admission. "The financial condition continues to improve."

Increase of members

"By the liberality of our former President, Mr. Edwin N. Benson, who contributed the large sum necessary for the purpose, the billiard-room has been materially enlarged by an annex in which five additional tables have been placed, which adds much to the comfort and convenience of the large proportion of our members who find bodily exercise and mental recreation in the game, as well as to the finish and beauty of the House itself.

The Benson Annex

"This instance of the discriminating liberality of Mr. Benson is but another of many acts of generosity evincing the deep and intelligent interest which he takes in the welfare of our organization; and as we are mainly indebted to him for the beautiful memorial window at the head of the main stairway, and for the annex building itself, it has been decided to call this additional billiard-room by his name, and it will be hereafter designated the 'Benson Annex.'"

Union League balance-sheet ten years ago

The balance-sheet for 1890 shows assets valued at \$352,957 as against liabilities of \$25,000.

The Secretary for 1891 is the Hon. William Potter. The election of William McKinley as Governor of Ohio is hailed as

Twenty-ninth annual report, 1891

“a distinct triumph for protection, the McKinley bill, and an honest financial policy. The battle in Ohio attracted the attention of the governing powers of the world. Foreign interests were at stake. Exporters there, importers here, watched the result with selfish but pardonable interest. The answer was a triumph for the American policy of protection. ‘A tariff for revenue only’ is still, as far as America is concerned, a specter; and, to use the exact words of the English prime minister, Lord Salisbury, ‘England is still left alone to fight the battle of free trade.’ . . . We can not too strongly impress upon the members of the League the importance of being strong and aggressive in our political faith. We feel that Republicanism was never so strong, never so progressive, as now.”

Republican principles triumphant

Union League work

The members are congratulated on the election of their associate, George D. McCreary, to the responsible position of City Treasurer. The former incumbent had been prosecuted and imprisoned for malfeasance, and the exposure of criminal laxity in the affairs of the office told against Republican prospects, although a Republican Mayor and District Attorney had unearthed the frauds. The triumphant election of both State and city candidates demonstrated public confidence in the determined effort of the party to give pure administration.

Reception to the President

On Decoration Day the Union League had the honor of entertaining the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General. The attendance was large and distinguished.



UNION LEAGUE MEDAL PRESENTED TO GENERAL MEADE
(REVERSE)

A subscription dinner was given in April to the Hon. Edwin H. Fitler, on his retirement from the Mayoralty, in recognition of his pure and able administration of that office. A reception was given in May to the Hon. Edwin S. Stuart on his assuming the Mayoralty, the League felicitating itself on the honor thus conferred on two of its members.

The eminent services to the Union of the late General William T. Sherman, who died on February 14th, were recalled, with sympathetic reference to his great achievements.

Death of
General
Sherman

The Union League had presented a specially valuable gold medal to General Meade in 1866. His son, Colonel Meade, now gave it to the Union League for safe-keeping, and it was placed where it can be a continual reminder of Pennsylvania's soldier son and his services to the Union.

General
Meade's
medal

The George S. Pepper bequest netting \$4762 was received and handed to the Treasurer for use of the Library Committee, to be known as the Pepper Library Fund. The thanks of the Board were tendered George Herzog, a member, for his exquisite painting of the panels in the Flemish Renaissance room, his own design and work, and at his own expense.

The Pepper
bequest to
the library

The Art Association presented a valuable and unique astronomical clock, pronounced to be the most wonderful of its kind in the United States, which was placed near the entrance to the main hall.

The astrono-
mical clock

The Music Committee provided a series of Wednes-

day evening concerts during the summer, besides four promenade concerts for members and their families.

The membership roll of 1400 is, as usual, complete, with many waiting applicants.

Thirtieth
annual
report, 1892

The report of 1892 is signed by Joseph G. Darlington as Secretary. The Republican Party sustained a defeat the causes of which are not very obvious. The year

“had been one of unsurpassed material prosperity in this country. . . . This amazing prosperity no doubt appears to careless observers as having come in the ordinary course of nature and not as a consequence of wise legislation. . . . The cry of class legislation was raised, and the laboring men in the East were told that they were being defrauded for the benefit of their employers, and that high protection bred trusts and monopolies which enabled the manufacturers to defend their illegitimate gains against competition from any quarter.”

The second election of President Cleveland was a surprise to both parties, resulting, not so much through the success of Democratic principles, as from his personal standing.

“For the first time since the Union League was organized the national Government, in all its departments, is in the hands of men who are the representatives of views which we believe to be antagonistic to progress, and who, on their record, are willing to wield power by trampling upon the right of suffrage. . . . We have been defeated in a campaign, but our principles still survive. . . . The Board ventures to suggest that the League should now



EDWIN H. FITLER

emphasize its position as a leader in strong, aggressive political thought. Again and again in the past its voice has been potential, and it is so now whenever raised in advocacy or condemnation."

It should use the coming years to educate the people to an understanding of the economic questions involved in a discussion of the tariff, in the currency question, and in the eternal principles of right government. President Harrison is warmly commended for his "able, honest, and distinctly American administration."

The Hon. William Potter resigned as secretary upon being appointed Minister to Italy, an honor cordially appreciated by the Union League; and Joseph G. Darlington was elected his successor. Congratulatory banquets were given Mr. Potter by his fellow-directors and also by members of the Union League.

Appointment
of Secretary
Potter as
Minister to
Italy

The number of members on the roll is 1500, the full complement, with 306 candidates waiting. The financial condition is pronounced satisfactory, although unusually heavy expenditures have been necessary. The Union League assumed charge of the entertainments hitherto maintained at the cost of the Music Committee for several years. The Art Association reported a balance in hand of \$2000, and enriched the rooms with many articles of utility and beauty during the year.

Membership
and finance

Art and
library

In the report of 1893, the overthrow of the Harrison administration is canvassed for causes, with the

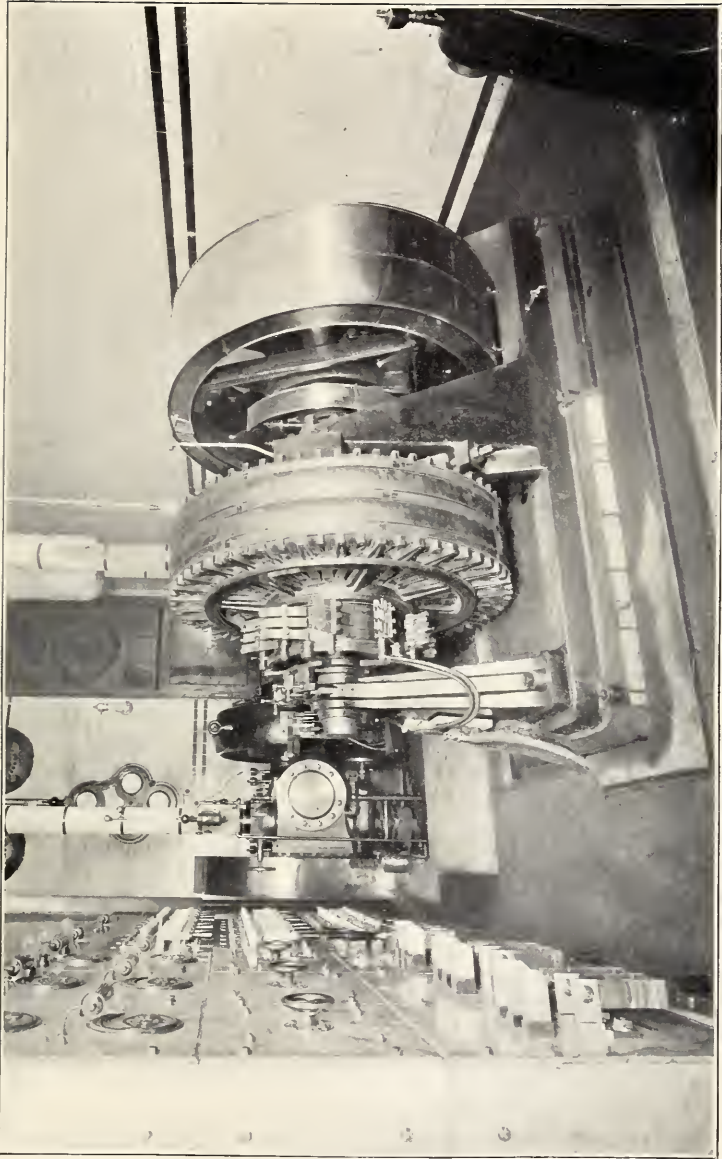
Thirty-first
annual
report, 1893

Democratic
administra-
tion blunders

conclusion that the defeat "was not the victory of the Democratic Party nor the triumph of Democratic principles. Rather it was the fusion of forces repellent to the genius of our institutions, which, by chicanery, by the use of money in politics, by the acceptance of crime, and by awakening the apprehensions of ignorance and superstition came into power." A reaction in popular sentiment is already discernible. "Your Board extends its congratulations to fellow-Republicans throughout the Union upon this revival of a patriotic spirit. It means a proud augury of success in coming campaigns." In undoing the good work of President Harrison, by casting aside the virtually annexed Hawaiian Islands, the Democratic government brought shame on the nation's flag and imperiled the national interests. It was a policy unworthy of an American statesman. So was that implied in the "threat of the Secretary of the Treasury to change the relations of debtor and creditor as between the Government and those who had trusted to its honor," a reckless utterance, which precipitated the commercial disasters that followed before the year had closed. The free trade heresy is also referred to in warning words.

The Union
League's
duty in the
crisis

"The Board feels that the Union League is to-day in the presence of a crisis graver than any in its history since that which confronted its founders thirty years ago. . . . It sprang, as it were, from the earth in answer to a general alarm as to the safety of the nation. . . . Thirty years ago apprehension of rebel success had thrown the country into ruin. Our credit was gone. . . . There was no industry except the stern monoto-



ENGINE AND DYNAMO-ROOM—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

nous industry of war. . . . A year ago, and the country was on the crested, bounding waves of its highest prosperity. And now misery overspreads the land. Ruin, and such an outlook in the way of sorrow and privation as the country has never known. We realize that the greatest panic of the nineteenth century came with the advent of President Cleveland to office. . . . This war upon our homes and the happiness of our people, this effort to impose upon industry the yoke of a foreign financial despotism, this resolution to undo all that Republican statesmanship has done to consecrate and conserve what was gained by the sacrifice of so much treasure and so much blood, must be resisted to the end."

Considerable space is devoted to the general question of improvements. During the year the Union League put in its own plants for electric lighting, cold storage, and ice-making. Twelve bed-rooms were added for the convenience of members. These, with other permanent improvements, were effected at a cost of less than \$75,000. A proposal to increase the membership, and possibly the tax, was suggested for consideration.

Union
League
House

Two special meetings were held in January to pass resolutions upon the decease, in that month, of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes and Hon. James G. Blaine. Receptions were given to Hon. Robert T. Lincoln in December, and in April to President Clement A. Griscom and the officers of the International Navigation Company. The Lincoln reception was in the afternoon, and was attended by a brilliant company of ladies.

Deaths and
receptions

An Art Exhibition was held in the assembly room from May 11th to 27th, admission being limited to members and their families. It was declared the most

Art
Association

successful ever held by the Union League, and exhibited a greater number of paintings than had been previously collected at one time in the city. The attendance reached the large total of 23,600, exclusive of the opening night. A handsomely engrossed resolution of thanks was sent to the loaners of pictures and to the members of the Art Committee.

Debate on
qualification
for member-
ship

The annual meeting was largely occupied with a stirring debate upon a report from a committee appointed the previous year to consider the qualifications for membership in the Union League. The report proposed an amendment to the By-Laws, in substance requiring each candidate to declare allegiance to the Republican Party, and empowering the organization to terminate membership when that allegiance ceases. This was opposed by the movers of several amendments, whose general contention was that the Union League's charter gives no authority for supervising or condemning a member's political opinions. The debate was good-humored and vigorous. It ended in the adoption of a resolution expressing it to be the sense of the Union League that it is a distinctly Republican organization and ought not to admit inharmonious elements.

Thirty-
second
annual
report, 1894

The report of 1894 reviews the policy of President Cleveland during the year, condemning his subservience to what he regarded as the "Mandate" from a political convention at Chicago, the operation of

which would shatter national credit and stagnate national prosperity. The Government tariff policy, it said, "was a combination of pedantry and piracy."

"The enormity of the Sugar Trust business transcends any incident in American financial history. The administration which called Congress together to repeal the purchase of \$2,000,000 of silver, for which, at least, whatever the market price of silver, there was some return, imposed upon the people a tax of \$4,000,000 a month for which there is no return. . . . While the credit of the nation has been injured at home, its honor has been neglected abroad. . . . The foreign statesmanship of the Administration seems to have been bounded by Wall Street and the Rocky Mountains."

Democratic
misrule

Believing that the Democracy is incapable of sagacious government, but "is simply a party of criticism, incompetency, and destruction," the Union League felt it a clear duty to take an active part in the autumn elections. A campaign committee was appointed, and during the election campaign it gave earnest efforts to serve the national cause.

"This work was done in keeping with the teachings of the Union League as to purity in political methods. . . . No dollar of the modest sum raised by personal subscription was expended except as directed by the League, and the accounts are held open for the satisfaction of any member."

Union
League work

Its moral force was felt as a power for good. "In the splendor of that crowning victory it would have been a humiliation for the League to have had no part." It urges its members to redouble their efforts

and more than merely sustain the enthusiasm inspired by the late victory.

Union
League
House

A waiting list of 700 candidates for membership indicated the high degree of prosperity attained by the Union League. The structural improvements had been effected without disturbance of the finances.

The Hon. George F. Edmunds, former Senator from Vermont, but now a citizen of Philadelphia, was elected an honorary member of the Union League on May 8th.

The death of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin is referred to in a minute recalling the presentation of the medal of the Union League to him in August, 1863, in recognition of his "merciless energy as War Governor, his activity on the battle-field, in the Executive Chamber, in the hospital, and his earnest identification with whatever contributed to the comfort of the soldiers and the triumph of the cause."

Library

The Board placed a portrait of the late George S. Pepper in the Library in recognition of his legacy. During the year, 1759 volumes were added to the library. Important additions were made to the room—a large map-rack, a new book-case, and shelves. Special consideration was given to the matter of completing the collection of books and cataloguing them. The report cordially expresses "the value of the services of the Librarian, Alfred Lee, giving due tribute to his fidelity, ability, and conscientious service, as well as his general knowledge of his profession."

Entertainments were given by the Lincoln Club on February 12th, by the Grant Association on April 27th,

and to the Admiral and staff of the Russian navy on June 2d. These banquets, and one to the Hon. William Potter on his return from Italy, were not only notable for their brilliancy, but for the presence of eminent citizens from various States.

Receptions
and banquets

Receptions were given to Admiral Benham, U. S. N., on October 4th, to ex-President Harrison on December 21st, and on December 29th members and their families were received to inspect the improvements to the Union League House.

Portraits were presented of the late Edward C. Knight and the Hon. Edwin H. Fittler, and a bronze bust of the late Charlemagne Tower.

An Inter-club Billiard and Pool Tournament was held, and in April a championship game of chess was played in the Union League House between W. Steinitz and Emanuel Lasker.

A champion
chess match

The report of 1895 is signed by Joseph S. Neff as Secretary. The members are congratulated upon the Republican victories at the November elections, an earnest of the overthrow of the Democratic Party in controlling national policy. The "Solid South" promises to awaken to the fact that its material prosperity and the development of its natural resources depend on the working of the Republican policies of protection to home industries and a sound financial system. For three years the country has had a Cleveland object-lesson, or a series of lessons—

Thirty-third
annual
report, 1895

A Cleveland
object-lesson

“disordered finances, empty mills, deserted mines, bankrupt stores, and an idle population, able and willing to work but unable to find work.” Republican success may be confidently anticipated next year.

Receptions

On January 5th a reception was given to Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania, and on May 29th another to the Hon. Charles F. Warwick, Mayor of Philadelphia. On June 12th the delegates of the International League of Press Clubs, with their ladies, were tendered an afternoon reception. On September 2d Postmaster-General Wilson and prominent officials of his department were received on the occasion of the Philadelphia Letter-carriers' Parade.

A masterly address was delivered on November 9th by the Hon. George F. Edmunds, on “Our Commercial Relations with Central and South America.”

Art works

A portrait of John Russell Young was added to the gallery of Presidents, and several works of art were received from the Art Association, also a Royal Worcester plaque of President Garfield, presented by Mrs. James L. Claghorn, and a stained-glass window for the dome of the café in memory of Governor John W. Geary, presented by Dr. H. Earnest Goodman.

Membership

An amendment was adopted enabling members of fifteen years' standing to be elected life members on payment of \$500; the number limited to one hundred, and the money thus accruing to constitute a permanent fund, no portion of which is to be used for current expenses. The limit of active members was fixed at 1600, exclusive of life-members. There were 977

waiting candidates. Several adjacent properties were purchased and new improvements effected.

The report of 1896 is signed by C. Stuart Patterson as Secretary. It opens with the impressive reminder that the League was formed not primarily as a social club, but "for the purpose of fostering and promoting the love of republican government and the preservation of the Union." It recites the resolutions adopted by the Directors shortly before the meeting of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, which pledged the League to work for "the maintenance of a national currency of stable value, and declared its opposition to the debasement of the national currency by the admission of silver to free and unlimited coinage at the arbitrary ratio of 16 to 1," and followed up this resolution by appointing a committee of fifteen to prepare an address to be presented to the Convention, urging it to adopt such a declaration in its platform. This duty was faithfully performed. On June 25th the Union League, in special session, unanimously adopted resolutions ratifying the nomination of the Hon. William McKinley for President and the Hon. Garret A. Hobart for Vice-President. It further resolved "that the restoration of the prosperity of the Union and all its citizens is dependent upon the return to power of the Republican Party, for only under a Republican administration can there be protection to American industries, resistance to the

Thirty-fourth annual report, 1896

Union League work

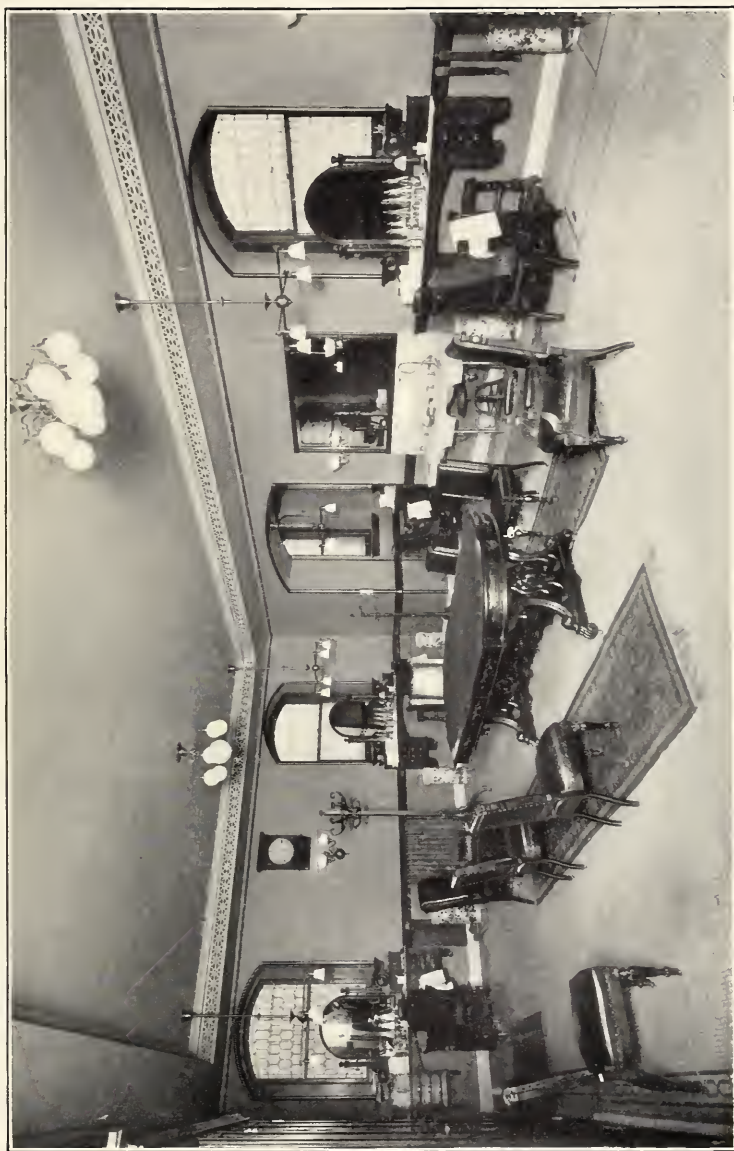
Campaign-
ing

free coinage of silver, and the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value." A Campaign Committee of fifty was appointed to act for the Union League in the Presidential election. Its Committee of Finance, under Vice-President Darlington, worked strenuously and with full success in its important department. Its Committee of Publication, under Samuel B. Huey, prepared, edited, and distributed 845,000 copies of pamphlets for voters here and in the South and West. Its Committee on Public Meetings, under Vice-President Plumb, cooperated with the Veterans' Committee in a series of meetings which were among the most effective of the campaign. Its Executive Committee, under the Hon. William Potter, spared no exertions to aid the cause. After the Republican victory of November the Union League received the cordial thanks of the Republican National and State Committees for its effective service.

Election of
President
McKinley

The members are congratulated on the triumph of the principles embodied in the Union League's public declarations. A steadfast continuance of its educational work is urged upon the Union League, "numbering, as it does, in its membership many of the leading men of thought and action in this great city," that it may render "in the future as important services to the country as it has rendered in the past."

On September 3d a public reception was given to His Excellency, Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China. On August 6th the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna was entertained by C. Stuart Patterson, affording the members and leading citizens an opportunity to meet the emi-



BARBER SHOP—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

ment Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The Art Association is reported as having raised and expended \$20,000 on the notable works of art that adorn the Union League House. Further support is asked for its admirable and unselfish work. The steady growth of the library is reported.

Art Association and library

A scheme for the utilization of the newly acquired properties was submitted, with plans for a ladies' restaurant and other internal alterations and additions. Card-rooms were also provided for.

Improvements

On the morning of February 2d the Hazeltine Building, adjacent to the Union League House, took fire, seriously endangering the Union League property.

“Under the efficient leadership of the late Vice-President Goodman, Vice-President Benson, and Superintendent Williams, the employees of the House so successfully protected your property that the damage resulting from smoke and water and the blistering of the paint on the exterior of the House and the breaking of windows was so slight that, upon appraisal, it was found to amount to only \$408, of which sum \$376 was paid by the insurance companies. Your Board has testified in a substantial manner your appreciation of the valuable services rendered on that occasion by Superintendent Williams.”

An adaptable electric illumination was purchased for permanent use on the Broad Street front of the Union League House.

Action was taken on the deaths of President William C. Houston, Vice-President Dr. H. Earnest Goodman, the Hon. Edwin H. Fitler, and Joseph B. Townsend, a charter Director and Vice-President.

Deaths

Revision of
finances

The Board suggested the consideration of a comprehensive plan of revision of the finances, which was advisable through the acquisition of new properties, involving new monetary arrangements.

CHAPTER XV

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

1897-1900

The report of 1897 is signed by J. Levering Jones as Secretary. It congratulates the members on the sound and creditable condition of its business affairs, and declares that the responsibilities of the Union League increase with its powers and opportunities.

Thirty-fifth
annual
report, 1897

“The object of the men who have been associated with the Union League and have formulated its political expressions has been that it should say nothing and do nothing that was not in the highest sense for the best interests of the country. It has never arrayed itself with one class against another. It has never advocated a public measure which did not appeal to sound judgment and good morals. It has always said ‘the League must do what is right.’ It has been unaffected by temporary waves of political emotion, and by the seductiveness with which false theories have been sometimes presented. Such a power, resting upon tradition and history, increasing in authority with every year, must move wisely in the future. It must be endowed with the highest spirit of patriotism, and if every member will but determine that by virtue of his relationship to the Union League he pledges himself at all times and at any sacrifice to be a good citizen and to seek to make our government strong, upright, and invincible, there will be no force in the country that can accomplish more. . . . Your Board venture to believe that when the Union League assembles for deliberation it is governed by as unbiased a public spirit as can be found in any representative body in the country. It has no

The Union
League as
standard-
bearer

internal dissensions ; its members are drawn from every occupation ; its temper is most catholic, and its objects are to protect and advance the best interests of the citizen. . . . Too large to be affected by personal influence, never seeking political power, responsive to progressive ideas, the Union League should be the most independent public body in Pennsylvania, because of its numerical strength, its splendid history, and the honorable and patriotic men that inspire it. . . . It will do its duty in the future as in the past, . . . inspired by a devotion to liberty, that will recognize neither wealth, class, nor section, and that will, above all, be dictated by wisdom and instinct with an undying love of country.”

Receptions to
the President
and Cabinet

On May 14th a grand reception was tendered to President William McKinley and the members of his Cabinet. The President was escorted from his hotel by the President of the Union League and the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment of Infantry, N. G. P., under command of Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim. Company D, First Regiment, placed itself at the disposal of the Union League as an escort during the evening. Both military organizations were formally thanked for enhancing the dignity of the occasion. More than 2500 guests were present at this brilliant function, one of the greatest in the Union League's history. On March 12th a reception was given to the Hon. Boies Penrose on his election as Senator from Pennsylvania. The customary subscription dinner was held in commemoration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. On Washington's birthday Charlemagne Tower, Jr., read a paper on "Earl Cornwallis and the Siege of Yorktown," and on March 13th Hampton L. Carson delivered an address on

“Curiosities of the Law.” Portraits of the late James W. Paul and J. Frailey Smith, a former Vice-President, were presented to the Union League; also a painting by P. F. Rothermel, presented by Samuel H. Rothermel. The fine military painting by Grolleron was presented to the Union League by the Art Association at a cost of \$2592. Art collection

In recognition of the long and faithful services of Alexander W. Gilchrist, the head doorkeeper for a quarter of a century, who died in February, the Board appropriated \$1755 for the payment of his funeral expenses and to give his widow a clear title to their home.

Special attention is called to the report of the Library Committee announcing the completion of a new catalogue and the receipt of several valuable donations of books, including seventy-one volumes from Hon. George F. Edmunds, and a faithful copy of the Boydell Shakespeare, the bequest of the late Robert Eden Brown. The library now contains 8300 volumes. Library

Eight hundred and sixty-four applicants await admission, the limit of membership being fixed at 1800, exclusive of 150 life-members. Membership

The Hon. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., was appointed, in April, 1897, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary. His resignation as Secretary was accepted, and J. Levering Jones was elected Secretary April 13th. Honor for
Secretary
Tower

On motion of Colonel R. Dale Benson a resolution was adopted at the annual meeting creating the “Ad-

The Real
Estate
Advisory
Board

visory Real Estate Board" of the Union League, to consist of nine members, four to be chosen by the Union League members and five by the Directors. The four elected were Samuel S. Sharp, George Watson, James Butterworth, and Henry G. Michener. The five named by the Directors were Silas W. Pettit, Joseph G. Darlington, James C. Brooks, Charles E. Pugh, and Edward T. Stotesbury. Mr. Darlington was appointed chairman and Mr. Butterworth secretary of the Advisory Real Estate Board.

Thirty-sixth
annual
report, 1898

The war with Spain began on April 21, 1898. On March 8th, anticipating the outbreak of hostilities, the Union League adopted the following resolution and forwarded it to the President of the United States:

The war
with Spain

"The Union League of Philadelphia, which during the war of the Rebellion raised, armed, and equipped, and placed in the field nine regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, hereby pledges to the President of the United States its loyal support in war and in peace, and congratulates him upon his steadfast efforts to maintain peace with honor."

The Union
League sup-
ports the
President

On August 13th, the day after the Peace Protocol was signed, the Union League telegraphed its congratulations to the President "upon the results of your wise leadership in the vigorous conduct of the war, and in the dictation of terms of peace which are honorable to the country, and which secure the ends for which the war was undertaken."



SOUVENIR OF
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S VISIT TO THE UNION LEAGUE
PEACE JUBILEE, OCTOBER, 1898

Philadelphia held a memorable Peace Jubilee, lasting a week, and on the Civic Day, October 26th, the President was entertained at dinner by the Union League, followed by an extraordinarily brilliant reception to "the President Commander-in-Chief and the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States," of whom many of the most distinguished attended. The decorations, orchestral and other features were on the most lavish scale, equaling any similar occasion famous in the records of historic receptions.

The Peace Jubilee Reception to the President and army and navy officers

The lapse of time since the nation committed itself to the victorious conflict with Spain had given a still deepening significance to the impressive utterance of the Union League upon that momentous new departure in national progress. The gravity of the subject, and the epoch-marking nature of the Union League's pronouncement upon such an event at such a time, make abbreviation difficult without impairing the quality of the address in the report.

The Union League's utterance on foreign conquest

"The year approaching its close is one of the most memorable in the history of our country. We have been engaged in a momentous conflict with a European power. We assumed without hesitation, in an honorable cause, the responsibility of entering upon a war of aggression. Everywhere victory accompanied our banners. So rapid have been these startling events that the terms of a treaty of peace are already being formulated.

The war reviewed

"The beginning of the war was unforeseen. The relations between Spain and the United States were, it is true, strained and unsatisfactory; but it was believed that through diplomatic negotiation some solution would be found whereby hostilities might be averted. Suddenly came the terrible catastrophe to one of our

war vessels in the harbor of Havana. The indignation of our countrymen knew no bounds. It was at this moment that the wisdom of President McKinley was signally displayed, and the action of the government determined by his resolute will. . . .

Our duty to
Cuba

“The liberation of the brilliant Queen of the Antilles from three centuries of galling thralldom is now assured. Her beautiful sister island, Puerto Rico, safely reposes under the flag of the United States. The former requires our assistance, and she must be generously aided by our statesmanship and by our power. No mercenary motive of commercial appropriation can permit us to forcibly make her our captive or arbitrarily to write her laws. She is guarded by the declaration uttered by our Government when it determined upon war; and the honor of the Government will be inviolably maintained.

“Cuba is inhabited largely by a people which has been deprived of educational facilities, of wise and equal laws; and her ascension to a state of essential civilization will, therefore, be slow, laborious, and gradual. During the interval she is entitled to be sheltered by the greatness and strength of this Republic, and encouraged after years of patient and heroic struggle to establish a stable government. We should guide her feeble and alien steps toward liberty until civil order is restored, religious toleration secured, education diffused, and the capacity of self-government is attained. Then interest and inclination will at last ally her with the Union. This final event is inevitable; it is a part of the destiny of the new world.

The problem
of the Philip-
pines

“A problem requiring the most thoughtful consideration has been presented for our solution in the great islands of the Pacific. . . . The disposition of these splendid acquisitions is now under discussion by the Peace Commissioners appointed by Spain and by this country, and in conference at Paris. We are convinced that the demands of our diplomatic representatives, under the direction of the President and his Cabinet, will be just and moderate, and that they will be conceded. The outcome of the situation is awaited with profound interest. . . .

“The United States presents the spectacle of many nationali-

ties slowly, but certainly, becoming anglicized. When the fusion is complete, its power will become irresistible, and, through commerce and trade, the countries immediately adjacent will insensibly and finally adopt as their own its perfected language. If unagitated by too violent external questions, the period is not long distant when this result may be accomplished. To accomplish it, there are in our land profound problems with which to deal, requiring high political genius and demanding persistent devotion to settled political principles. The larger portion of our wonderful domain is still sparsely settled, means of communication insufficient, and the surface only of its wonderful resources explored and utilized. Our industrial forces, whether expressed through the individual or in mechanics, will for centuries have here unlimited play. The soldier, the schoolmaster, and the statesman are still needed at home. Our energies in civilizing men, and securing a higher realization by them of their duty as citizens, must be constantly exerted in the sphere of our country as it now exists. European statesmen, dealing with countries of distinctly confined boundaries, may seek outlets for their population in Africa or the farther Orient. The unrest of the subjects of imperial governments may be thus quieted or satisfied, and a field for new commercial development secured; but the United States, with its boundless unoccupied territory, its unsurpassed resources, its ocean and internal sea coast, which exceed that of all Europe, needs to proceed with caution in securing new acquisitions, inhabited by a people practically without religion, letters, or laws. We must not allow too vivid dreams of imperialism to disturb or endanger our present security and our steady, majestic progress.

True progress a slow growth

“It may be conceded that it is the rule of the victor to retain conquered territory or demand compensation; but the motive of the war with Spain was not conquest. . . .

Justice at home and abroad

“The Union League will rely upon the wisdom and justice of the President. It has a firm belief in his prudence and in his sense of equity. It has, upon more than one occasion during the year, transmitted to him official words of confidence and encouragement. He has displayed great attributes, and is imbued with too

true and lofty a patriotism to allow unwise national action in this grave emergency.

Return of
peace

“Peace, benignant and creative, has returned to America. The pageant of a victorious army indeed lingers. The echoes of war are still faintly heard. Our triumphs remain with us. The domain devoted to free government has been extended. We have deepened the respect of the old world for our power and institutions. Europe, astonished at the rapidity of our movements and our conclusive onslaughts, listens in respectful silence to our demands and our definitions of the rights of Spain. We have drifted into an unexpressed but tacit alliance with the British Isles against foreign aggression. The heart of old England—the great mother of modern States, whose sturdy language and lofty ideas of liberty have penetrated lands in every zone and continent—has thrilled toward her noblest offspring, and we have responded generously to this awakening. It is well it should be so. We possess the same ancestry, the same literature, the same aspirations. We have the same right to partake in the glory of her past as she has to claim relation to our own brilliant achievements.

Reunifica-
tion of the
Union

“But more important than the liberation of Cuba, the acquisition of new empire, the extension of liberty, or a closer brotherhood with England, is the reunification of the Union. The heroes of the North and of the South, of the East and of the West, have followed with unflinching courage the immortal flag of the Republic. Their ranks will never again be broken. The memories of a different conflict will often be recalled, but an eternal compact of devotion to our country has been silently signed anew, sealed in the blood of her children. That compact will be sacredly kept while the seasons continue to return and the stars shine in the midnight sky. Henceforth we will write upon our triumphal arches in civic and military pageant the names of Manila, El Caney, and Santiago beside those of Lexington, Monmouth, and Yorktown.

“It is important that the Union League shall more than ever demonstrate, as it assuredly will, its active sympathy with national affairs, and that it assist at all times in securing the adoption of



C. STUART PATTERSON

sound political principles. It can materially aid the Republican Party by its authority, influence, and judgment. It can help the whole country by elevated views upon all public questions. Its adhesion to the doctrine of sound money has had a beneficial effect. Upon all national subjects, vital to our greatness and prosperity, at appropriate seasons its conclusions should be given. It should be attentive to legislation affecting the currency, taxation, the army, the navy, and our colonial dependencies. There can be no higher duty on the part of the organization as a whole than to endeavor to awaken in its members the constant purpose to act, in all things bearing upon our welfare as a nation, the part of honorable, vigilant, and patriotic citizens."

The active members number 1798; life-members, 129; the army, navy, and consular roll, 43; total, 1970; with 970 awaiting admission. The condition of properties and finance is reported as gratifying. Membership

A fine painting by Ridgway Knight has been paid for and presented, largely through the generosity of John H. Converse. The Art Association numbers 237 members. There are 8860 volumes in the library. As it was considered fitting to erect a memorial to the regiments raised by the Union League during the Rebellion, a fund was formally started for that purpose, with contributions amounting to \$562. Art works
and library

The thanks of the Union League were given to C. Stuart Patterson, President of the Union League, for his "able, patriotic, and self-sacrificing labors as a member of the Monetary Commission appointed by President McKinley, and for his stanch support of the Republican platform unreservedly for sound money and unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase the currency or impair the credit of the country." The
Monetary
Commission

Club nights

Addresses were delivered on January 3d by Hon. George F. Edmunds and C. Stuart Patterson, on "The National Financial System," and "The Report of the Monetary Commission." Hon. John W. Procter, President of the United States Civil Service Commission, delivered an address, April 29th, on "The Commercial and Political Importance of the Nicaragua Canal." The Lincoln birthday banquet was given February 12th.

Thirty-seventh annual report, 1899

During the year peace had been concluded with Spain, our sovereignty proclaimed over Puerto Rico and the Philippines, a temporary protectorate established over Cuba, and as a result our population had been increased by more than 10,000,000, "principally Malays and those of kindred blood." The report of 1899 says:

Our problem in the Orient

"These great possessions, separated by oceanic waters from our own country and occupied by foreign races, will impose upon us the discharge of grave and responsible duties, that will call into exercise the most skilful diplomacy and the profoundest knowledge of human nature and political institutions. The most complex social problems have been presented for solution. We are convinced that under the providence of God, and in the fullness of time, they will be wisely determined.

"The cause of civilization, under the shield of the Republic, has been given a fresh impetus, at the same time, in two hemispheres. In the West Indies the Union has pledged itself to assist the Cubans, who have been struggling for half a century to secure the right to try the experiment of self-government. In

Puerto Rico its authority is being exercised upon a basis of just provincial supervision. In the Philippines a destructive war has been waging, since its acquisition, between a powerful element of the native population and the United States. The most far-sighted could not have predicted this situation, at the commencement of hostilities with Spain ; but the results of war and racial movements are often beyond the powers of human calculation.

War in the
Philippines

“ The center of the conflict has been Luzon—in size, productions, and mineral wealth one of the greatest islands of the world. It has an area of 42,000 square miles, and a population of 5,000,000, composed of people speaking different languages. Some of its tribes are barbaric, some are semi-civilized. It is an island without laws, except those promulgated by Spain ; without a system of education, without literature ; with general political conditions which indicate that if left to itself the antagonism of races, civil dissensions, and internal warfare will preclude the establishment of any government where life, liberty, and property will be secure, and the rights of nations duly regarded. . . .

“ The effectual conquest of the Philippines must of necessity be a long and arduous undertaking. It can not be accomplished by present victory, and by a merely military occupation, for time will be required to soften the bitter memories of one, and custom necessary to familiarize with the other. The conquest of the Filipinos will be complete only when they understand, by the conduct of American officials, by the concessions granted, and the civil rights secured to them, that the United States is not waging war for the purpose of appropriating their property, or against their personal rights ; when they understand that, however much the United States may believe in the advantage of a political and commercial relationship with them, it will not enforce its advantages to their detriment or injury. . . .

“ There can be no hesitation in determining upon the general policy to be adopted. The actual situation should be regarded. We acquired the Philippines partly by the triumph of our arms, and partly by purchase. Spain transferred with those rich and prosperous islands, upon which her oppressive hold was visibly

Time, tact,
and decision

relaxing, control over the principal race. It is a race which had already resisted Spanish exactions and was thrilling with newly awakened hopes of freedom. However crude the political conceptions of these native islanders, they had tasted of liberty. They claimed the right to possess it. There is some foundation for their contention. Their disposition toward self-government, therefore, should be nourished, not trampled beneath the feet of a permanent soldiery. . . .

The National
conscience
may be
trusted

“There need be no distrust of the integrity and sense of justice of the American people. Their deeds have shown their devotion to the cause of liberty. They will sustain the character they have won. They will prove that their unfaltering purpose in the Philippines is, through the establishment of equal laws, diffusion of education, the encouragement of agriculture, art, science, commerce, and religion, to carry these islands one by one to a condition of stable civilization, and by control, union with, or otherwise, as events may determine, establish upon the borders of Asia a government so strong, just, and adequate that its beneficent influence will extend to adjacent lands. The American people have assumed this responsibility and will not shrink from it.

“It is true that there are infinite difficulties to be overcome. They can not be too gravely estimated. The races of the tropics and of the temperate zones do not amalgamate. They are governed by different impulses, resulting from particular habits and climatic conditions, and they are separated by racial characteristics existing for thousands of years. Their points of view upon subjects relating to education and to government must always be distinctive; but it is also true that there is one force that is bringing all nations into closer mental contact. To this we may turn with confidence. Upon it we place our reliance. It represents the greatest of all the social forces that ever existed—it is the colonizing, commercial, religious spirit of the Anglo-Saxon. The movement of this race with civilization in its train is historic. It overrides all obstacles. This movement will end only when it has circled the globe: not that this race will conquer all others, but it will so environ them with its language and its institutions that it

will become the source of the political and the moral ideas most widely diffused among men.

“There were indications after the last Presidential campaign that the heresy of the coinage of silver, without regard to intrinsic value, had substantially disappeared ; but there are utterances in the Democratic ranks which imply that this pernicious idea may be again artfully advocated. The thoughtful element of the country will array itself against the doctrine that silver can be changed into coin except upon the basis of its relative value with gold, as used in the arts and in commerce. No government can afford to substitute in place of the actual value of a metal, as established by trade, a fictitious and arbitrary value, sought to be placed upon it by specious theorists, indifferent to the consequences of the adoption of their opinions. This cause of sound money and of individual and national prosperity are indissolubly linked together. The gold standard will be maintained, for it means the preservation of property, and the preservation of values.

The silver
question

“In the coming session of Congress a law should be enacted clearly eliminating the question of the stability of our currency from the field of future discussion. An honest nation will permit no doubt as to the integrity of its monetary system. The Union League has already, by resolution, spoken in emphatic language upon this subject.

“It must be the aim of the Republican Party, as heretofore, to insure protection to labor and to capital. The two are dependent upon each other. Under our fortunate system of government it is out of the ranks of the workingmen that the possessors of wealth arise. The great end to be obtained in legislation, relating to either capital or labor, therefore, is that, in the fluctuating conditions that affect business, laws are made considerate of each interest, and equitable. It may be accepted as a maxim in finance that small profits permit the payment only of low wages. It is important to all classes that our industries should be prosperous, both to those who sustain them with their fortunes and those who derive support from them by manual labor.

“It is desirable also that national legislative action should be

taken to secure a sufficient waterway, in the interest of commerce, at some practicable point, between North and South America, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

“The management of the affairs of the Union is in the hands of wise and experienced statesmen. The present Administration has courage, its views are comprehensive, it is patriotic, it will be guided by sound principles. It has the unqualified indorsement of the Union League. It will be efficiently sustained by it.

“It is the responsible office of the Union League to endeavor to aid by the conservative expression of its opinions in the determination of vital public questions. Its object is not to live passive and tranquil amid great events, and take no part in stimulating the movement of our country toward a more elevated plane of thought and action. The motto of the Union League, revealed in every period of its honorable career, is ‘Love of country leads,’—*Amor patriæ ducit*. It is this sentiment that is breathed in as one walks through our historic rooms. It may be read upon the battle-flags that adorn our halls. It can be traced in the silent faces that look down upon us. It is an inspiring thought, deep in the heart of every member, and to which, we believe, all have pledged a perpetual and an unwavering allegiance.”

Motto of
the Union
League

Membership
and finances

The number of active members on the roll was 1798; life-members, 150; army, navy, and consular roll, 40; total, 1988; with 1130 candidates for admission. “The finances have never been more judiciously and economically managed than during the fiscal year which has just terminated,” and the Union League has a balance over liabilities of \$28,446.

Art Associa-
tion

Owing to lack of funds, the balance in hand being only \$961, the Art Association has been unable to make additions to the Union League’s art treasures this year, but the membership are relied upon for substantial support. During its existence it has expended

\$40,000 on paintings and sculptures for the adornment of the Union League House.

During the Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Philadelphia, September 4th to 9th, the Union League extended the courtesies of the House to two hundred and nineteen of its official representatives, and any ex-Union soldier in uniform was admitted to view the interior. Besides the permanent electrical display, two highly artistic decorated columns were erected at the street corners on Broad Street, on which were the names of twenty-eight of the original members of the Union League.

The G. A. R.
Encampment

Among the names of the forty-two members who died during the year are F. Carroll Brewster, Alexander Biddle, Joseph Storm Patterson, Lindley Smyth, Charles J. Stillé, Frank Thomson, and John Russell Young. Appropriate tributes were paid to these, and the portrait of former President Young was added to the gallery. At the previous annual meeting a resolution of sympathy with Joseph Storm Patterson in his severe suffering was passed on motion of Colonel R. Dale Benson, who, speaking with the experience of an intimate friendship of over forty years, characterized Mr. Patterson as a most devoted member and servant of the Union League. He originated the Art Association, projected the active life-roll, which has enriched the treasury by \$75,000, and proposed the acquisition of the various properties which have so greatly added to the importance of the Union League.

Deaths

On February 4th the Union League entertained

Receptions
and banquets

at an elaborate banquet the United States Peace Commissioners, Hon. William R. Day, Hon. Cushman K. Davis, Hon. William P. Frye, Hon. George Gray, and Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who afterward held a reception, attended by 1782 persons, among whom were many distinguished publicists. President McKinley expressed his "uncommon regret" at his inability to be present.

On November 17, 1898, the Hon. Charles Emory Smith was tendered a reception on being appointed Postmaster General. The Lincoln Dinner was held in February, but a terrific storm and blizzard prevented the attendance of Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, who had been invited as a guest. Three days later he delivered his address, "For the Greater Republic—not for Imperialism," at a luncheon given in his honor by J. Levering Jones, Secretary of the Union League.

Club nights

On March 11th Adam Everly read a paper on "Edwin Forrest." On April 8th the Hon. John M. Thurston, Senator from Nebraska, delivered an address on "Our Foreign Policy." On April 27th President McKinley was the guest of Mr. John H. Converse at the Union League, on the occasion of the unveiling of the General Grant statue in Fairmount Park and the celebration at the Academy of Music in the evening, at which the President made an address. On May 27th Rear-Admiral Sampson, U. S. N., was entertained by the President of the Union League, followed by a reception of members.

The most elaborate and successful of the entire

series of Art Receptions was given in May, from the 11th until the 27th. There were 243 paintings, besides sculptures, their value being estimated at \$1,530,000. The expense of the Exhibition was \$4658, of which \$2986 was for insurance. The attendance of members and visitors numbered 47,434.

The Art
Loan Exhi-
bition

On April 11th it was resolved as the result of a suggestion by M. Riebenack, one of the Directors, to give an annual dinner in commemoration of the Founders of the Union Club and the Union League, on the fourth Saturday of November, limited to members and invited guests. It was also resolved "that, for the purpose of making a permanent record of the part which the Union League has performed as a social and civic body in the life of Philadelphia and the nation, a committee of ten be appointed . . . to take such action directed to the preparation and publication of a history of the Union League as they may deem expedient."

Founders'
Day annual
dinner

A history of
the Union
League

CHAPTER XVI

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S SECOND ELECTION

1900

Thirty-
eighth
annual
report, 1900

Successful
finances

This interesting recital concludes with the annual report for 1900, signed by Dimner Beeber as Secretary. It shows that the bonded indebtedness of the Union League was reduced, during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1900, by a sum exceeding twenty thousand dollars, of which \$9166.67 was paid on account of the sinking fund, as required by the terms of the mortgage for the reduction of bonds, and \$11,000 was paid in reduction of the mortgage on the Fifteenth Street and Moravian Street properties. The number of active members on the roll on the 31st of October, 1900, was 1800.

No new work of art had been added to the Union League by the Art Association during the year, although there was a fund of more than \$1800 in the hands of the Association. It was thought, however, that this sum was too small to procure an article creditable to the Union League. Renewed efforts are to be made to increase the amount, so that there may be continued additions to the many art treasures in the Union League House.

On the 22d of November, 1899, at a special meet-

ing, an appropriate minute upon the death of Vice-President Garret A. Hobart was adopted in the following form :

“The Union League of Philadelphia has heard with profound regret of the death of Vice-President Garret A. Hobart, a mournful event which has stricken this community with a feeling of great sorrow. The Union League testifies its high appreciation of the virtues of the deceased statesman, and expresses its regret that the services of so eminent a citizen and so sincere a patriot are lost to his country. His ability and manly qualities, as well as his fortitude when stricken with fatal disease, have endeared him to all the people ; and the integrity and sincerity of the man, the popular estimation of which originally called him to the exalted office of Vice-President of the United States, have been continued in his admirable bearing in the discharge of his duties as President of the Senate, thus confirming the wisdom of the choice made by the people. The Union League records this minute testifying the profound regret of all its members at his death, and extends its sincere sympathy to his bereaved family.”

Death of
Vice-Presi-
dent Hobart

A copy of this resolution was properly engrossed and sent to Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, who acknowledged its receipt in a letter of grateful recognition of the courtesy of the Union League.

In compliance with the resolution of the Board of Directors passed April 11, 1899, directing that there should be held on the fourth Saturday of November a Founders' Day annual dinner, the first dinner was given by the Union League on the evening of November 25, 1899, an elaborate banquet, at which 170 members were present. Appropriate speeches were made by the President of the Union League, and by Silas W. Pettit, Dimner Beeber, Hon. John D. Long,

First
Founders'
Day dinner

Secretary of the Navy, and Professor J. G. Schurman, President of the Philippine Commission and of Cornell University. These speeches were printed in pamphlet form and distributed among the members. The banquet was attended by many distinguished men representing the varied interests and pursuits of life, and the occasion was an unqualified success.

Club nights
and
addresses

In pursuance of the policy of inviting distinguished men to discuss from its rostrum interesting questions of the day, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General, on January 31st, delivered the first address to the Union League for 1900, entitled "The Philippines and Commercial Expansion." The second address was on March 17th, by Hon. William P. Frye, President pro tem. of the United States Senate, and Senator from the State of Maine, whose subject was "Expansion of Territory—Expansion of Trade." The third address was on March 31st, by Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, upon "Business Vicissitudes—A Backward Look." The fourth address was by Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, Senator from Ohio, on the 21st day of April. His subject was "The Puerto Rico Bill." All these addresses were well worthy of their distinguished authors, and were listened to by a very large part of the membership of the Union League with great interest and profit.

On March 22, 1900, the President of the Union League tendered a dinner to the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Besides the Judges of that Court, many of the Judges of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and



CHARLES E. SMITH

of the Common Pleas Courts of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the United States Courts, were in attendance, as well as distinguished lawyers and citizens.

Mr. Charles E. Smith, a former President of the Union League, having died on the 15th of April, a meeting of the Board was held three days afterward, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Death of
ex-president
Charles E.
Smith

“It is with deep regret that the Board of Directors of the Union League learns of the death, on the 15th of this month, of Mr. Charles E. Smith, a former President of the Union League. His loyal devotion to the Union League, and his untiring and unselfish service to it, merit recognition.

“Mr. Smith became a member of the Union League on the 14th day of January, 1863, only seventeen days after its organization. He was in cordial sympathy with its purpose, and cheerfully gave unremitting labor in its service. His great industry, alert activity, and unflagging zeal, which had already made his career in business a notable success, were valuable contributions to the common efforts of the Union League in support of the maintenance of the Union. His knowledge of practical affairs, his executive ability, and his unceasing toil for the cause of the Union received due and grateful recognition from the civil authorities at Washington. The Union League itself put its stamp of approval upon his patriotic service by electing him to its Presidency for the years 1877 and 1878. He presided over its deliberations and guided its activities with great credit alike to himself and to the Union League. Inspired by civic pride, he consecrated his abilities to the encouragement of many of the societies and organizations devoted to the maintenance and development of the scientific, social, and literary interests of his native city. He was an affable gentleman, a sympathetic friend, a successful man of affairs, and a patriotic citizen. His life was a real service and his death is a real loss to the Union League and to the community.”

President
McKinley's
renomina-
tion

The Republican National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, was held in Philadelphia in June, at which President William McKinley was renominated for President, and Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York, was nominated for Vice-President. During the Convention the privileges of the Union League were extended to many of the distinguished delegates in attendance. On the 16th of June the officers and Directors of the Union League gave a brilliant banquet to Senator Marcus A. Hanna, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, which was attended by members of the Cabinet, of both of the legislative branches of the Government, of men prominent in civil life, and by many of the men who were candidates for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

On June 21st, when the nominations of the Convention were announced, the following telegram was sent by the President of the Union League:

Congratu-
lations

“TO THE PRESIDENT, *Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.* :

“Greetings and congratulations from the Union League of Philadelphia, with assurance of enthusiastic and loyal support to secure your triumphant re-election.

“JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON, *President.*”

which was replied to by the following telegram from the President:

“EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

“*My dear Mr. Darlington*: Your congratulatory message on

behalf of the Union League of Philadelphia has been received, and I assure you that it is cordially appreciated.

“Thanking you for your kindly expressions, believe me to be,

“Very truly yours,

“WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

On June 25th a special meeting of the Union League was held for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Convention, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

President
McKinley's
nomination
ratified

“*Resolved*, That the Union League hereby ratifies the nominations of the Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for Vice-President of the United States, and hereby pledges its energetic and unswerving support to them and to the principles enunciated in the platform of the Republican Party.

“*Resolved*, That the Republican Party's restoration of adequate protection to American industry, its resistance to the free coinage of silver, its successful establishment of a stable currency, and its triumphant conduct of a foreign war, all alike vindicate its claim to the approval of the considerate judgment of the American people, and its unflinching devotion to its patriotic principles entitles it to a renewed mandate from the people.

“*Resolved*, That the President of the Union League be and he hereby is authorized and requested to appoint a campaign committee of fifty members of the Union League, of which committee the President shall be chairman, whose duty shall be to act for and on behalf of the Union League in assisting to secure the success of the Republican Party in the Presidential campaign of 1900.”

In pursuance of these resolutions, the President appointed a committee of fifty from the membership as a National Campaign Committee to act for and on behalf of the Union League in assisting to secure the

Union
League
campaign
committee

success of the Republican Party. The committee aided the National Republican Campaign Committee by raising funds to be used in the dissemination of political literature during the campaign, and whilst it was not deemed necessary to hold many political meetings in our own State, the committee did, however, on October 1st, hold one meeting in the Academy of Music, which was presided over by the President of the Union League, and addressed by Mr. Silas W. Pettit, and by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts.

After the campaign was over the Board of Directors congratulated the Union League upon the victory, and in the annual report expressed its views of the pending questions of the hour as follows :

Republican
success
approved

“ We cannot close this report without congratulating the Union League upon the overwhelming success won by the Republican Party in the last national campaign. The renewed lease of power given to the present Administration by an electoral majority beyond the expectation of the most sanguine, and by a popular majority unprecedented in the history of the country, stamps the emphatic and deliberate approval of the American people upon it, and expresses their belief that the welfare of our prosperous country is most secure by a continued maintenance of Republican principles. Republicanism is triumphant because the sober sense of an enlightened people approves of it. It has been the lot of the Republican Party ever since it was formed to be charged with the solution of many and intricate problems, some of which were quite novel, and not always to be determined by established precedents. It is safe to say that no Administration since that of Abraham Lincoln has had thrust upon its consideration so many new and perplexing questions as have been met and solved by the present one. The

new importance of our country in the family of nations, caused by the results of the recent Spanish war,—which results could not have been foreseen by the most penetrating eye,—carries with it new and increased duties and responsibilities. Our response to the situation must be determined by the best judgment and wisest counsel of the ablest statesmen of our country. The honor and integrity of our Republic are, for the present at least, to be maintained and preserved in our foreign possessions. Whilst no one can pretend to predict what will be the final outcome of the situation, all can agree that we are charged with the duty of maintaining our power with honor, and imposing our influence with credit and advantage to the inferior race. Should the final decision be that our flag is to remain in these foreign possessions, it becomes us all to see to it that we are there as a civilizing influence, ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate, maintaining and extending the supremacy of the law, and administering equal and exact justice to all. Should the final determination be that we shall withdraw our flag, we must see to it that our rule there, whilst it lasted, shall have been an object-lesson in the science of just and equal government, and that we leave with credit to ourselves and advantage to the natives. In the mean time, it is fortunate, indeed, that the helm of state is in the hands of a veteran statesman, who is sustained and guided by an experienced Cabinet. The history of his country is an open book to him. The purposes of the Constitution, its limitations and its powers, the instincts of the common people, the new demands of social, industrial, and commercial growth, are all alike known and appreciated with unerring instinct by the man whom Providence has placed at the head of our national force. His wise and patriotic course through the multitudinous and bewildering difficulties which confront him was the supreme test of the wisdom of the basic principles upon which our institutions are founded ; that the mature and enlightened judgment of an educated people is capable of establishing and maintaining a government equal to all the intricate problems that are incident to a highly civilized state of society.

Republican
policy in
new foreign
possessions

“ It is too early for the American people to give a final deci-

Republican
policy
sustained

sion on the great question of expansion. Free and full discussion is required, and will be had, uninfluenced by imaginary ghosts of militarism and imperialism. The train of events that will come with the present situation in Puerto Rico and the Philippines will be met with calm judgment, and disposed of in the light of present-day wisdom. All that is asked of the civilized world to-day is, that it will believe that the liberty-loving people of this country will not look with hostile eyes upon the aspirations of any people for civil liberty. The first demand of the hour is that these islands must be saved from the evils of anarchy, as well as from those of despotism. Civilization could never condone the offense of surrendering law and order to the tender mercies of a backward nation. Safety of person and security of property are indispensable while the great question is under discussion and development. What shall be done finally, and when it shall be done, are questions whose solution will not be aided by a precipitate policy of scuttling—least of all if we should retire under the fire of insurrectionary forces. It is sufficient vindication for the present to say that a solemn treaty, ratified by representative officials of both parties, imposes upon us the responsibility and the burden of maintaining peace, security, and order, which cannot be shirked at the demand of a minority of the people affected.

“As we progress toward a final settlement of the questions involved, we must not delude ourselves with the belief that our fathers were wise enough to forecast a line of national policy imperative under all circumstances and for all time. They made no such claim themselves, for they were quite capable of comprehending that their conduct in the contest in which they were engaged was itself an assertion of the now unquestioned right of the people to adjust their government to meet the demands of the age. Venerable theories of government were challenged, and whatever their judgment decided to be unsuitable to them was promptly repudiated. It is inconceivable to suppose that the same men who devised and constructed a new form of government, based upon principles extracted from the experience of the whole civilized world, would imagine for one moment that they were saying the last word upon

the science of government. On the contrary, they acknowledged the fallibility of their own judgment by providing for amendments to their work, which were to reflect the best judgment of each passing age of what was best suited to the necessities of the time. Inadequate, indeed, will be the judgment of the present day if it fails to note that the flight of one hundred years, crowded with the evidence of man's most marvelous development in every field of human activity, has presented problems that must be solved in the light of the present time. If we are to profit by this growth, we must not allow our course to be deflected by slavish adherence to ancient precedents, unless their binding force commends itself to our own judgment. After all, it must ever be true that a nation must stand or fall by the skill with which it comprehends all the elements of the question with which it is confronted.

“It must be quite clear that our relations with foreign powers may be altogether different when we are separated from them by months of time and distance, from what they would be, or ought to be, when only hours divide us. The annihilation of time and space, accomplished in the last hundred years, has knit together more closely than ever the interests of each nation with those of the others. Each is therefore more concerned in the welfare of the other than ever before, and, as a consequence, World-politics has a new meaning to all the civilized nations. The statesmanship that does not recognize this fact is inadequate to the situation. The people themselves acknowledged this truth, because they did not allow themselves in the last campaign to be influenced by frantic appeals as to what were called the traditions of the fathers. They knew their traditions and constitutional doctrines. At the same time, they were liberal enough and wise enough to know that the doctrine of the fathers could not be expected to contain all that could be known of the necessities of the future. Human progress cannot be ‘cribbed, cabined, and confined’ within the limits of an inelastic formula. Growth is a law of nature, and expansion is one of its incidents—the destruction of the one is the death of the other.

Our foreign relations

“With quiet confidence we must enter upon the task of ad-

justing our relations with our foreign possessions. Time will aid in dispelling the distrust of us by the recalcitrant few who have not yet understood our kindly purposes, and patience will not let the vexation of sluggish progress prompt us to rash and intemperate measures. Whatever progress they may have made toward high modern civilization ought to be sustained and encouraged. We ought to be quick to see and be glad to welcome all those who are best equipped to take part in self-government, and at the same time we ought to decline to turn absolute control over to a very small number, however intelligent they may be. We have long since learned that the safety of the people depends upon the level of its average intelligence, and until the safe average is reached we should not surrender them a prey to faction at home and avarice abroad.

Arraying
the masses
against the
classes

“It is with a note of alarm that we call attention to one peculiar feature of the last campaign. It is the first time in the history of the country when an open, bold, and defiant attempt was made to array the masses against the classes. The leader of the opposition, departing from the high standards set by all leaders in prior campaigns, did not hesitate to pitch his argument upon the low plane of an appeal to the prejudices of the unfortunate poor and the discontented. No one can view with anything but concern the attempt to teach the doctrine that the government is responsible for the inequalities of life, or that it is a conspiracy against the rights of the many for the benefit of the few. We cannot fail to regard this feature of the last campaign as a portentous omen. Whether we care to admit it or not, unmistakable signs exist of the approach of the time when the question of social democracy must be determined in this Republic. It is well for us that this question will come slowly. The discussion that follows any phase of it will serve to enlighten and instruct the people in the fundamental principles upon which our government is based. Whilst we need not despair of the final result, we should not shut our eyes to a clear perception of the approaching question, and we must resolve to meet the different phases of the question as they arise with determined courage and firm loyalty to our principles.”

The second Founders' Day was observed on Saturday evening, November 24th, by the most brilliant banquet ever given during the existence of the Union League. The occasion was so significant, the guests were so unusual and distinguished, and the utterances so historic, that it is deemed appropriate to accord it a distinctive chapter.

Second
Founders'
Day dinner

CHAPTER XVII
FOUNDERS' DAY

1900

The Union
League's
most
elaborate
banquet

Founders' Day was observed on Saturday evening, November 24, 1900, by a banquet, which, in elaborate detail and feature, surpassed any previous function in the history of the Union League. The Union League has had the honor of entertaining most of the eminent men of our country, whose personality and deeds have left an enduring impress upon the national life, but it remained for Founders' Day, 1900, to bring together the most remarkable company of distinguished public men ever assembled at one time within its walls.

The banquet hall was elaborately decorated with the national colors, and the beauty of the room greatly enhanced by a magnificent display of the rarest flowers.

The President of the United States and his Cabinet came from Washington by special train, reaching Philadelphia at half-past three o'clock, and were met on the railway station platform by the members of the Guest and House Committees.

The First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry acted as guard of honor, and escorted the President and his Cabinet to the residence of Edward T. Stotesbury, where an informal reception was held.

At six o'clock the President left the residence of

Mr. Stotesbury, accompanied by the President of the Union League, and was escorted by a platoon of mounted police to the Union League, where his Cabinet Ministers were assembled to receive him. The banquet was served at half after six o'clock.

The guests of the Union League were :

The President of the United States, William McKinley,
Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State,
Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury,
Hon. John W. Griggs, Attorney General,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General,
Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy,
Hon. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior,
Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture,
Hon. William A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania,
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York and Vice-
President-elect,
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
Hon. Edward O. Wolcott,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
George B. Cortelyou,
Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D.D.,

The Union
League's
guests

and the surviving founders of the Union League: A. J. Antelo, Abraham Barker, Clarence H. Clark, Jay Cooke, Ferdinand J. Dreer, Frederick Fraley, William S. Grant, Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, James Milliken, John Sellers, Jr., William Sellers, and Ellis Yarnall.

The memorable events of the evening are best described by direct quotation from what was then uttered.

Joseph G. Darlington, President of the Union League, upon the conclusion of the dinner, said :

“Gentlemen of the Union League: If it were possible for those good and true men, whose memory this function is intended

President
Darlington's
introductory
address

to recall, to look upon this scene, I am sure their hearts would rejoice as they realized that upon the foundation laid by them thirty-eight years ago there had arisen this great organization ; and as they realized that throughout this long period there had never been the slightest deviation from the principle they established as the first qualification of membership, 'absolute and unswerving loyalty to the national Government,' again would they rejoice ; and as they saw, sitting in our midst, as the guest of honor, the distinguished President of the United States, surely their hearts would be glad, as they realized that the Union League of 1900 had been engaged in the same loyal service as the Union League of 1862.

“The Union League of Philadelphia was founded and organized for the specific purpose of ‘fostering and promoting the love of republican government,’ and aiding in the preservation of the Union of the United States, and to this end assisting the President in defending this Union against the assaults of men who were doing everything in their power to destroy the greatest Republic that the Almighty ever permitted man to create. I venture to assert that when the heart of the immortal Lincoln was bowed with grief at the bare possibility that his efforts to preserve this Union of States should prove a failure, he found some degree of encouragement in the fact that there existed in the loyal city of Philadelphia an organization of men who stood ready to give him every support within their power, and, if need be, yield their lives that this Union might be preserved. The work of the Union League has always been national in its character ; it has always stood for everything that is good in our national life ; it has always been ready at a moment's notice to lend its voice and its power in support of the national Government, and in upholding the national honor, and it has never rendered more loyal, more faithful, more patriotic, nor more effective service, than during the past four years.

“The honor conferred upon us to-night by the presence of the President of the United States, the members of his official family, the Vice-President-elect, two of the most distinguished Senators of the United States, and four of the original founders, is the greatest and most distinguished recognition we have ever received.

William McKinley
John Hay
Theodore Roosevelt
Lyman J. Sage
John W. Riggs
A. Euoy Smith
John T. Long
E. A. Hitchcock
James Wilson
H. C. Lodge
Edward Everett
Stephen A. Morgan

FACSIMILE OF SIGNATURES OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND OTHER GUESTS
OF THE UNION LEAGUE, FOUNDERS' DAY, 1900

“ To have the privilege of entertaining one of the greatest Presidents who ever guided the affairs of this nation is indeed an honor.

“ Called upon to meet conditions and determine problems that were never contemplated by the founders of our government, to decide vital questions affecting our affairs at home and our relations abroad, the decision of which involved, on the one hand, peace, prosperity, and national honor, and, on the other hand, misery, disaster, and national dishonor, demanded the highest order of statesmanship, patriotism, and prudence on the part of our chief magistrate.

President
McKinley's
successful
adminis-
tration

“ How wisely, how patriotically, with what rare judgment, with what honesty of intention, with what conscientious regard for his high position, has President McKinley met each condition and decided each question ! Actuated by the sole desire to secure and advance the welfare of this great nation, President McKinley has given the country one of the ablest, most patriotic, and thoroughly American administrations with which we have ever been blessed.

“ At home, prosperity, peace, confidence, and quietness reign throughout the land.

“ Abroad, the voice of the United States is heard and listened to in the consideration and determination of every international question in which the civilized nations of the world are interested. We have reached that period in our history when there is no closed door to America.

“ The nations of the earth recognize this, and accord to the United States, as her right, the position of one of the great Powers of the world. We say this in no boastful spirit, but as true, loyal Americans who love our country, with complete faith in her great power for good throughout the world.

“ The national honor has been maintained ; every promise regarding our national affairs has been and will be faithfully observed ; the honor of our flag remains, as it always has been and as it always will be, the symbol of power and righteousness, commanding and demanding the respect of all men throughout the world.

The flag shall remain where it floats

“Wherever our flag floats to-day, there will it remain, as the representative of a nation of honorable men, a Christian nation, a nation that welcomes the oppressed and throws around her people the mantle of encouragement and protection.

“There have been times during the past two years when the responsibilities resting upon the President were almost too great for mortal man to bear. Vital questions to which he alone could give the decisive answer have been determined, and determined wisely, and to the honor and glory of the United States of America.

“It has been fortunate for the American people that William McKinley has been their President during the past four years, and we are even more fortunate in the fact that, by the grace of God, he will be our President for the next four years. . . .

“The American people have indorsed and approved the administration of President McKinley. The voice of this great nation has been raised throughout the world, and the world will take heed thereof.

“When I called upon the President in July last, to invite him to be our guest this evening, he remarked, ‘But suppose I shall not be elected,’ to which I replied, ‘That is not a supposable case, Mr. President.’ ‘Well,’ continued the President, ‘if I am elected, I shall be very glad to come; if I am not elected, I shall be very glad to come, and therefore, whether elected or not elected, I shall be very glad to come.’

“Gentlemen, would it be possible to phrase a more gracious reply to an invitation, or one more sincere in its expression?

“Mr. President, each and every member of the Union League is deeply sensible of the great honor that you have conferred upon this historic association by your presence to-night, and in their name I pledge you our continued, united, and loyal support.

“Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in the toast that I now propose: ‘The President of the United States. May his administration of the affairs of this great nation prove a blessing to all the people, and redound to the glory of God.’

“Gentlemen, I have the great honor of presenting you to the President of the United States.”

The President of the United States, responding :

“Gentlemen of the Union League: An after-dinner speech is to me always a difficult performance ; an after-election speech after a dinner is a still more difficult task, and I shall do little more than make acknowledgment to this patriotic association for its unceasing loyalty to the government of the United States from Founders' Day until now, and for the earnest support it has given to the present Administration in the trying years through which it has passed, and to express my sincere thanks for the great honor this meeting and demonstration bring to me, which should be shared by my distinguished associate on the national ticket, the Vice-President-elect, as well as by those gentlemen who have for years participated with me in the conduct of public affairs. We are always in danger of exaggeration on an occasion of exultation over a political victory, and while the result is mainly due to the efforts of our splendid party, there is sometimes a tendency to give too little credit to other forces, which, silent though they may have been, were none the less potential. We must not withhold generous acknowledgment from that great body of our citizens who, belonging to another party, powerfully assisted in the achievement of the result which we celebrate to-night ; nor from that other large body, former members of our own party, who, with honesty of purpose, separated from us some years ago on financial issues, have now returned and are home again to stay. Nor is any accounting for the victory either just or accurate which leaves out of the calculation the almost unbroken column of honest labor engaged in mechanics and agriculture, which rejected the false doctrine of class distinction as having no place in this Republic, and which rebuked those teachings which would destroy the faith of American manhood in American character and American institutions. The business men in every part of the country, so well typified by this great organization, were a mighty factor in the recent contest. And may we not also ascribe much to the influence of the home, with its affiliations? In any previous election was it greater, or in any did the counsels of the fireside determine more largely the vote of the electors?

President
McKinley's
oration

The
impressive
national
election

“Nothing in government can be more impressive than a national election, where the people delegate their power and invest their constitutional agents with authority to execute their behests. The very character of the transaction clothes it with solemnity. It is a serious business. Its issues are always momentous. What a lesson in self-government it teaches! Sixteen million voters on the same day, throughout every section of the United States, depositing their mandate and recording their will! Done by the people in their own communities, in the very precincts of the home, under the supervision of their own fellow-citizens and chosen officials, and, to insure its freedom and independence, the ballot a secret one! God forbid that any citizen selected for that sacred trust should ever attempt to divert the will of the sovereign people or tamper with the sanctity of their ballots!

“Some disappointments follow all elections; but all men rejoice when an election is so decisive as to admit of neither dispute nor contest. That is the character of the one we celebrate. The value of a national victory can only be rightly measured and appreciated by what it averts as well as by what it accomplishes. It is fortunate for the party in power if it understands the true meaning of the result. Those charged by the people with administration and legislation are required to interpret as well as to execute the public will, and its rightful interpretation is essential to its faithful execution. We cannot overestimate the great importance and far-reaching consequences of the electoral contest which ended on the 6th of November. It has to me no personal phase. It is not the triumph of an individual, nor altogether of a party, but an emphatic declaration of the people of what they believe and would have maintained in government. A great variety of subjects was presented and discussed in the progress of the campaign. We may differ as to the extent of the influence of the several issues involved, but we are all agreed as to certain things which it settled. It records the unquestioned indorsement of the gold standard, industrial independence, broader markets, reciprocal trade, commercial expansion, the open door in China, the inviolability of public faith, the independence and authority of the judiciary, and peace and beneficent

government under American sovereignty in the Philippines. American credit remains unimpaired, the American name unimpeached, the honor of American arms unsullied, and the obligations of a righteous war and treaty of peace unrepudiated.

“The Republican Party has placed upon it tremendous responsibilities. No party could ask for a higher expression of confidence. No party ever had one. It is a great thing to have this confidence; it will be a greater thing to deserve and hold it. To this party are committed new and grave problems. They are too exalted for partizanship. They are too serious for intemperate judgment. The task of settlement is for the whole American people. Who will say they are unequal to it?”

“Liberty has not lost, but gained in strength. The structure of the fathers stands secure upon the foundations on which they raised it, and is to-day, as it has been in the years past, and as it will be in the years to come, the ‘government of the people, by the people, and for the people.’

“Be not disturbed; there is no danger from empire; there is no fear for the Republic.”

No danger
from empire;
no fear for
the republic.

Mr. Darlington, in introducing the Vice-President-elect, said:

“The honor that comes to the Union League to-night is so exceptional in its character that I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the fact that the Government of the United States has removed from Washington to the banquet hall of the Union League in Philadelphia.

“The distinguished Secretary of State informs me, that so far as he has any knowledge, this is the first time in the history of the government since the national capital was removed from Philadelphia to the District of Columbia that the President and his Cabinet have assembled as a body away from Washington.

“One of the most remarkable political meetings that ever assembled during a national campaign was held recently in Madison Square Garden, New York city.

“I do not know how many thousands of people that building will accommodate, but I do know that it was filled to its utmost capacity with men and women who had come together to testify by their presence their high regard and respect for one of the most brilliant citizens of the great State of New York, a gentleman who had been engaged during the past few weeks in combating and exposing the most monstrous doctrines of the most dangerous man who ever appealed to the American people for recognition.

“Gentlemen, I have the honor and the pleasure of presenting to you the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, and Vice-President-elect of the United States.”

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, responding :

Vice-
president
Roosevelt's
address

“Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Union League Club of Philadelphia: I am honored indeed in having the chance to speak to you to-night. Thirty-eight years ago, in the dark days, this Club was formed by men who had it in them to show that they could stand up for the right in dark days no less than in the days of triumph—that they were not of the stuff which needs victory to impel them to effort—that they needed only the spur of a righteous cause to bring out all their endeavors for the welfare and the honor of the country. It is eminently fitting that you who are the founders and the heirs of the founders of this Club of the days of 1862, 1863, and 1864 should meet together to pay honor to the man of 1896 and 1900.

“The President, speaking with the moderation which ever marks him, has said that we must beware of exaggerating what is done to-day. I am very sure that I am not exaggerating what we have done; I am very sure that I am speaking as the historian of the future will speak, when I say that the election of 1900 can be compared with but one other election in our history—the election of 1864.

“It was the peculiar good fortune of the Republican Party in 1864 to appeal not on the record of what it promised, but to ask that its future should be judged by its immediate past. So it was

our peculiar good fortune in 1900 to have to make no new promises, but merely to say that we asked to be judged by the measure in which our promise of 1896 had been made good by the four years of President McKinley's administration.

The decisive factors in 1864 and 1900

“In 1864 there were two factors decisive of the result: in the first place, distrust of the opponents of Lincoln; and in the next place, trust in Lincoln. In 1900 there were two factors that were decisive of the result: in the first place, distrust of those who have made shibboleths of unsound currency, of national dishonor, and of class hatred; and in the next place, trust in the man who had piloted this nation through the greatest dangers and difficulties which we had seen since the close of the Civil War.

“Now, I hope you won't misunderstand me when I say that in 1900, as in 1864, I feel that it was not the Administration that was on trial—it was the American people. And the American people showed that they recognized what the crisis meant. As the President has just said, it was more than a mere party victory. In 1864 we had a right to appeal to all men without regard to their political affiliations in the past to stand with those who stood for the Union and liberty, and so, in 1900, we had a right to appeal to all men without regard to what their political antecedents had been, provided only they had in them the root of Americanism—the root of decent citizenship.

“I take peculiar pleasure in saying to you, the founders and the heirs of the founders of the Union League, that we owe a special debt to men like the ex-Confederate soldiers Buckner, Basil Duke, and their kind, who stood with us in this election—that we owe a peculiar debt to the men, like Mr. Eckels, of Illinois, General Bragg, of Wisconsin, Mr. Dickinson, of Michigan, and Mr. Fairchild, of my own State, who, although they had been Democrats in the past, refused to follow those who made their party name a cover for what we could not but regard as an assault upon the honor of the nation abroad and upon good faith and even-handed justice at home.

“We are fortunate, gentlemen, in being able to say exactly the same things after the election that we did before, exactly as we

The flag
shall float
over the
Philippines

were fortunate enough during the campaign in having issues that did not wear thin in any part of the country. There was no doubt about our position before the election, and there is no doubt about it now. We are going to go on with the policy that has been pursued during the past four years. It has been the signal good fortune of this nation, on the first occasion when it mixed in the world's politics, to fix the standard to which the other nations of the world will come in dealing with the affairs of the great Asiatic peoples. We have kept the currency sound. We have kept the gold standard for the past four years, and it will be kept in the coming years. The nation has decided that the flag shall float over the Philippine Islands. The bloodshed that has come in those islands is in part due to the unwise actions of certain of our fellow-citizens who, whether from motives of political partizanship or from motives of misguided sentimentality, have encouraged those islanders to believe that they could make us haul down the flag and abandon the islands to bloody chaos.

“Peace shall come in them, a constantly increasing measure of self-government shall be given them ; but first of all order must be restored in them. And the first step to bringing peace, to preparing the way for self-government, is to have a thorough recognition of the fact that order must and shall be established and preserved in those islands.

“Most important of all, I think, this country has decided finally that hereafter politicians shall recognize the futility of endeavoring to appeal to those forces the triumph of which would mean the end of free government as we for a century and a quarter have understood the term. There have been many so-called republics in the past in which the rich have oppressed the poor. There have been many so-called republics in which the poor have plundered the rich. It has been our just pride that at last we have established a republic in which equal justice could be dealt out to all men regardless of whether they were rich or poor. And the greatest harm that can be done to this nation is that which would be done by any man who could persuade our people to abandon that theory of government in favor of the theory which would seek

to elevate a part of our citizens by ruining others, and which, mind you, would mean not even the temporary elevation of the people who were ostensibly to be benefited, but the ruining of all of us who dwell in this country.

“ I was glad to hear the President say, as he said to-night, that of all the causes for thankfulness which we now have, there is not one for which we should be so thankful as the failure of that effort, as shown by the votes of the tiller of the soil and the wage-worker in the contest which has just closed. Gentlemen, I am sure that I state your views when I say that every rational effort for the betterment of the condition of either the wage-worker or the tiller of the soil can count on the heartiest support of the Republican Party—that we realize that the welfare of the nation depends ultimately, more than all else, upon the welfare of the wage-worker and of the man who tills the soil. We will do everything in our power to elevate both, and we will do it by working with both on a plane of frank and hearty equality, recognizing in both our fellow-Americans, and not for a moment accepting the idea that there can be antagonism between one class of Americans and another in working for the mutual benefit of all. We appeal to the great underlying law of brotherhood, and we repudiate the effort to arouse the basest passions of mankind.

“ Now, in closing, I want to say just one thing. It has been comparatively easy for us here on the Atlantic seaboard to fight for the cause we have championed during the past four years. We have had the bulk of our people with us from the very start. A peculiar meed of praise should be given to those who, four years ago, starting with the odds against them, have fought so gallantly for the right out on the Rocky Mountains and on the great plains. There was no sentence in the speech of the President which it did not do my heart good as an American to listen to, but I was particularly glad to hear him pay that just tribute to those who had returned to aid us out there in the West this year.

“ I had the good fortune to go through South Dakota, and there was no State, save Nebraska, which it gave me more unalloyed satisfaction to visit. I went through it, and on every plat-

The welfare
of the
wage-worker
and tiller of
the soil

form appeared with me a man who had been chosen as Attorney General four years ago on the silver issue, but who was with us this time because he was a man who had fought for the government from 1861 to 1865, and who had been anxious to fight again in 1898, and, as he said, he declined to follow any party when that party took a position of antagonism to the honor and the interest of the whole American people. I appreciate very, very deeply the debt we are under to the men who now, having had time to weigh all the arguments for and against your policy, Mr. President, and having had time to test that policy by its results, and to see whither the policy of our opponents led, have sacrificed their pride of opinion and come out for the Union and for the support of the doctrines for which you stand. I feel that a peculiar debt is due to them. But to no man is a greater debt due because of his unflinching stand for the principles of sound government than is due to Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado.

“We are all to be congratulated, not merely as Republicans, but as Americans, because we open the twentieth century with the knowledge that this people has with seriousness, with sobriety of purpose, set its face toward the proper solution of all the many problems which this nation must solve alike in its home policy and in doing its share of the world’s work that confronts all of the great world powers.”

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, upon being introduced, said :

Senator
Lodge’s
address

“I should be insensible indeed if I did not appreciate the compliment of being asked to speak on such an occasion, when the cause of our meeting and the subject of our thoughts are the results of the election which has just taken place. How splendid these results have been! How dazzling and how complete! And yet I cannot refrain from saying, from a personal as well as a public feeling, that in all the sunlit expanse of Republican triumph there is one dark spot which to me is deeply to be regretted. I cannot reconcile myself to that result which has deprived the Senate of one

of its best and ablest members, and of the man who is undoubtedly its most brilliant orator. You have just listened to him, and you know whom I mean. But I must also say that we Republicans throughout the country are not unmindful of the fact that four years ago he stood there in Colorado, in all that excitement and panic, with his back against the wall, and fought the Republican fight alone. This year he has led another great and brilliant fight for Republican principles, and the change in the vote in Colorado, in proportion to the number, has been greater than in that of any State in the Union. We of the other States all feel that as he has multiplied by thousands the voters who followed him in his own State, he has multiplied his friends by thousands in the other States.

“The victory won by the Republicans, as has been said, is much more than a mere party victory, and, rightly considered, is of profound significance, not only to ourselves, but to the world. In the dust and turmoil of a national campaign that which is essential is often confused with the ephemeral, and that which is lasting and fundamental is obscured by what is trivial and momentary. In the swaying fortunes of the strife the deep voices of the time which bring a message to mankind are often drowned by the unmeaning noises of the passing day. The smoke of a fire of brushwood will dim the sun and hide the stars from our eyes, but the sun and stars are still there, shining in steadfast brilliancy, after the crackling blaze of the bonfire has fallen into blackness and silence. I think we can begin to see now just what the meaning of this election is. In the first place, it was a vote of confidence, as great as it was deserved, in the President and his administration. Criticism and attack are usually proportioned to the novelty and importance of the questions to be decided and the gravity of the responsibilities to be borne. Both criticism and attack have, therefore, been severe against an Administration which in the past four years has met more new questions, confronted greater difficulties, and carried heavier responsibility than any Administration since the days of Lincoln. But the assault has failed now as it failed in 1864. The American people have passed judgment upon what has been done, and have rendered a great verdict in favor of the President and the party

The great
Republican
victory

Renewed
trust in the
Republican
Party

which he has led. The vote also means that, while the people are not blind to certain dangers in the economic development of the times, they have turned from the men who sought for power by ferocious appeals to the forces of discontent, and have decided that they will trust to the Republican Party to ward off these dangers and guard against these evils. They have recognized that the great question involved in what are called trusts is not to be settled by the mouthings of the demagogue, but by the best intelligence which American statesmanship can bring to bear upon it. If there are economic advantages in these combinations of capital, they wish them preserved. If there are social, economic, and political evils to be apprehended, they wish to have them stopped and to be protected against them. This work they expect the Republican Party to perform, and it is a task in which we must not fail. The people have voted to maintain the protective system, and to have that same policy extended to the upbuilding of our merchant marine. They have voted again for the unflinching maintenance of the gold standard, and if there is any way in which that standard can be further strengthened, and the currency question entirely removed from politics, they expect us to do it, and to do it now.

“But all these questions of domestic importance have been present in elections before, and, undoubtedly, in different phases, may appear in elections again. That which places this election above others is, that in one direction it was epoch-making and decisive as to the future of this country. There have been very few elections in our history of which this can be said. Most of the great events which have shaped the destiny of the United States—like the purchase of Louisiana, the war of 1812, or the Mexican War—have taken place outside of elections. I can, indeed, think of only four elections which may properly be termed epoch-making and decisive of the country’s destiny. The two elections of Washington settled finally that we should have a central government, and that we should no longer be the sport of European contests, as we had been in the colonial past. To them we owe the organization of the government and the foundation of the great policies upon which this country has been built up. The election of 1860 decided

finally that slavery should not be further extended, and the slave power, seeing its doom written in this decision, took up arms to overthrow it. In the election of 1864 it was finally decided that the Union should be maintained at any cost, and that slavery should cease to exist upon American soil. To this short list of great elections we now add a fifth. In the progress of the century the United States had grown to be a world power. The people had conquered their own continent, and had begun to follow the interests of the United States beyond their own borders. Sooner or later it was to be determined whether, being a world power, we were to play the part of one among the nations of the earth. The Spanish War precipitated the question. At the end of that brief and victorious conflict we found ourselves at 'the parting of the ways.' The President of the United States, upon whom the great responsibility first fell, went boldly forward and took the Philippine Islands, for on the taking of those islands the whole question hinged. That action made us an Eastern power. The question before the people at the late election was whether the President—who had received the support of Congress in his policy—should be sustained. We had entered into the great arena of world questions. We were to remain there, or we were to retreat. The American people, by their votes, have decided that we shall stay, that we shall play the part upon the world's stage to which our power and our interests alike entitle us. They listened to all the discussion on the Philippines; they broke through the tangle of lies and misrepresentation with which that question was surrounded by our opponents, and they voted that what was rightfully ours, that we should hold. During all the past summer of political strife they have watched the strong, consistent, and brilliant diplomacy and the wise, firm action which have placed us in the fore-front of the nations in China. They came to realize as the days went by that the President and the Secretary of State were writing there in China a chapter of history which would be one of the most brilliant in the annals of the United States. Before the success of this policy even party criticism shrank away abashed and silent, and at the same time the American people realized that the corner-stone of that policy was Manila. So they

The epoch-
making
election

have cast aside the unessential and the trivial; the hypocritical ravings about imperialism and militarism fell upon deaf ears, and for weal or woe the American people wisely and triumphantly, as I believe, have decided that the United States should be an Eastern power, and should play its great part among the nations of the earth. There is no retreat from this decision, and it is this which renders this election epoch-making and puts it in that small company with which the names of Washington and Lincoln are forever associated.

“Our opponents made a formidable campaign. The platform of Kansas City and the speeches of Mr. Bryan and other leaders were all simple and adroit appeals for votes. Every clause and every sentence was a bid for votes. The promises or the denunciations might contradict each other, but each was well calculated to reach some voters somewhere, and the appeals were adjusted to locality. We had burning Bryan eloquence about the rights of man in Indianapolis and dead silence upon that subject south of Mason and Dixon’s line; a great deal of free silver in the West and none in the East; a great deal of anti-imperialism in the East and none in the West, but everywhere the appeal to envy, hatred, and malice, to the unsuccessful against the successful, to the disorderly against the orderly, to the discontented against the contented, to calamity against prosperity, to despair instead of to hope. We have appealed for votes, as all parties must, but, to our credit be it said, we appealed on the ground of certain great policies, frankly set forth and with arguments which did not shirk their conclusions. Moreover, we made the same argument and the same appeal everywhere. We told the States of the Mountains that we were the party of the gold standard, and we said to the anti-imperialist of the East that we were for expansion and the retention of the Philippines. Our opponents steered their craft with great skill, with a keen knowledge of the tides and the currents, seeking advantage in every flaw of wind which came off the land. We steered boldly out into the great ocean, trusting to the compass and the stars and to the constant impulse of the steady ocean winds. Their skill availed them nothing. The shifting breezes which they sought proved treacher-

ous, the changing tides and currents would not serve their turn, and they find themselves stranded upon the reefs and shoals of the shallow waters in which they sought to sail. We faced the great perils of the deeps, but we steered by the unchanging stars which have guided the United States from the day of its birth. And now the ship has come into port, triumphant over all dangers, the same captain on the quarter-deck, and the flag of so many victories floating in glory from her masthead.”

The flag
still floats
in glory

Hon. Edward O. Wolcott and Hon. Charles Emory Smith also made brief addresses, upon the conclusion of which the President, the Cabinet, the Vice-President-elect, and Senators Lodge and Wolcott retired from the banquet room to the first floor, for the purpose of receiving the members of the Union League.

So terminated the most notable gathering in the Union League, between the time when a few ardent patriots met in 1862 to found the organization, and the present. President McKinley, at the beginning of his second administration, fittingly made the Union League the platform from which he outlined his future policy. The founders of the Union League builded better than they knew. The structure they reared, at the end of thirty-nine years, had become a national temple from which, in measured tones, came the voice of the President of a greater Republic than any of which the old philosophers dreamed, or that the statesman of half a century ago even conceived. The Union League in this eventful night showed how great had been its record and its influence. Surely it will not in the future let the memory of the one be dimmed, or the strength of the other be diminished.

The Union
League a
national
temple

THE UNION LEAGUE AS A CLUB

PART III

THE UNION LEAGUE AS A CLUB

CHAPTER XVIII

STORY OF THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

When the members of the Union Club decided to enlarge their sphere and increase their numbers, a Club House became an obvious necessity. Their seventh meeting, at which the development into the Union League was formally determined, was held in the house of Dr. John F. Meigs, No. 1208 Walnut Street. The spacious mansion of Mr. Hartmann Kuhn at No. 1118 Chestnut Street being vacant at the time, was rented, adapted to the purpose, and suitably furnished as the home of the newly born Union League. Its formal opening was on Monday, February 23, 1863; the foundation meeting at Dr. Meigs' house being on December 27, 1862. The Union League only occupied this House some twenty months, but the anxieties and stress of almost an ordinary year were crowded into each day of that fateful time from February, 1863, to August, 1864, when the lease expired. This first Union League

A landmark
to remember

House was a goodly edifice, stately enough in those days for an organization of fighting statesmen. The exterior was altered by Matthias W. Baldwin, who occupied it subsequently, and the building stood until 1900, to the last a memorable dwelling house in the heart of Philadelphia.

The building
of the House

When the Union League removed from the Kuhn mansion, it decided to have a home of its own. At a meeting in October, 1864, an association of subscribers was formed, with Daniel Smith, Jr., as chairman, and committees were set to work on plans and organization. At the annual meeting of the Union League in December, 1864, the association reported that it had purchased a lot, bounded by Broad, Sansom, and Moravian Streets, and it was proposed to erect a Club House, to be leased to the association. While most of the owners were members of the Union League, the property was held separately. The Directors had meantime prepared a plan by which the title was to belong to trustees until the Union League should secure a charter, and thus be able to hold its own property. This plan was adopted.

“ The entire cost of land and house was to be \$120,000, for which the trustees subsequently, on transferring title, took a mortgage to the full amount, payable in twenty years. Certificates of loan, representing \$500 each, were issued to the contributors to the fund. The whole sum needed was readily obtained from members. While the construction was progressing prices rose excessively high in consequence of the inflation of the currency, but the energy of the members kept pace with the advance, and they raised \$32,000 more to be expended on the property. In addition



DIRECTORS' ROOM—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

to this, more than \$24,000 were appropriated from the League treasury to make the new edifice completely satisfactory. The total cost, therefore, footed up somewhat over \$176,000, of which the members, individually, contributed \$152,000 by voluntary subscription."

It was stated that on account of the advance in the cost of materials the builder, John Crump, lost heavily, as he adhered to the strict letter of his contract and made no claim upon the Union League beyond the price agreed upon. In view of these facts, the Directors presented Mr. Crump a handsome piece of silver-plate in appreciation of his services.

The builder's
rectitude

While the present House was being built the Union League moved to No. 1210 Chestnut Street. It also rented the building next door as its recruiting office for colored soldiers. The Union League then had 1129 members, too many for the house to hold at one time, so that its meetings took place in Concert Hall, opposite, where eloquent speeches were often heard on recruiting troops and sustaining the Union.*

* General Louis Wagner thus described the recruiting of the colored troops and Camp William Penn:

"I have not the honor to have been one of the early members of the Union League. Absence at the front with the regiment in which I held a commission, and a subsequent detail to the command of Camp William Penn, service in the field being impossible because of wounds received in action, prevented any but a casual interest in matters not immediately connected with military duty. My early knowledge of the Union League centered in the interest shown by so many of its active members in the recruiting of colored troops, for which purpose Camp William Penn was established. The work of the 'Supervisory Committee for the Enlistment of Colored Troops,' the title under which these gentlemen had formed an organization, was of the most important character. The present generation

General
Wagner's
narration

The present building was formally occupied May 11, 1865. The intended grand inaugural reception was omitted, however, on account of the assassination of President Lincoln. In the political campaign of 1866, when passions ran high, the Union League House was deliberately set afire by an unknown incendiary, and considerably damaged.

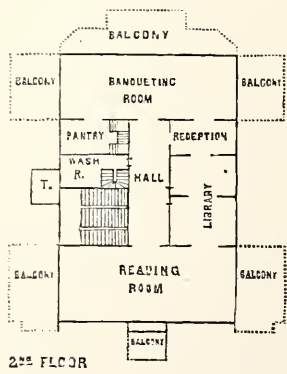
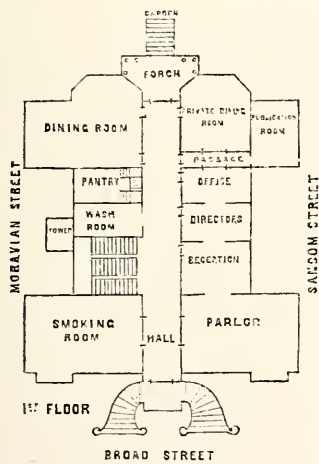
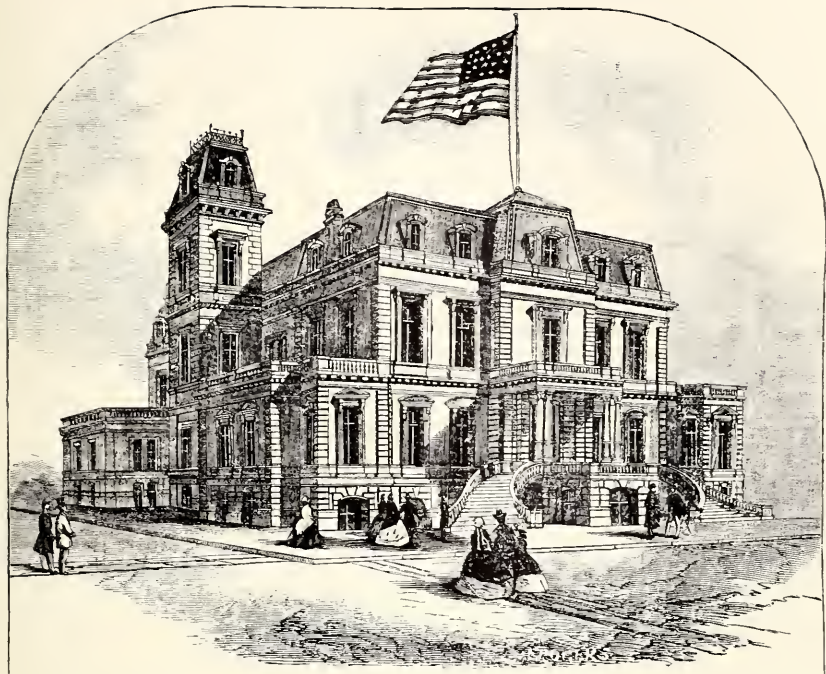
A clubable
hostelry

At this period the Union League House was one of the grand edifices marking the progress of the city. Time has brought its inevitable changes in the construction of public buildings of size and dignity, yet the Union League House nestles cosily among its overgrown neighbors, with a mellowed grace and an

can but little appreciate the condition of public sentiment as to the then status of the black man even in the city of Philadelphia. Strong objections were made to the enrolment of the negro for the defense of the nation, and those who had the audacity to urge this step were denounced as dangerous to the peace of the community. Still more serious were the threatenings to those who had the courage to actually undertake the work which was obnoxious to a large part of our citizens. The indorsement of the movement by so influential a body of gentlemen as the Union League, and more immediately by its representative, the Supervisory Committee, was of the utmost moral support, whilst the financial aid, and the personal labors of the members of the Committee, made possible the organization of eleven regiments and of several independent companies, constituting, with the recruits subsequently sent to fill the depleted ranks of these commands, an army of more than 14,000 men.

Camp
William
Penn

“The few officers who established Camp William Penn, at Cheltenham Hills, in Montgomery County, and who conducted the first company, recruited and mustered at Seventh and Emiline Streets, unarmed, to the North Pennsylvania Railroad depot, at Third and Berks Streets; and those who subsequently marched the second regiment organized, the Fifth United States Colored Troops, with a battalion of the third regiment, then in process of formation, the Eighth United States Colored troops from the same depot to the Baltimore Railroad depot, at Broad Street and Washington Avenue, armed and equipped and ready for battle, will never forget the anxiety for the possible outcome of the movement. The determination of the officers of the command to neither seek nor to run away from any encounter with the enemies of the colored troops, and the admirable disci-



THE UNION LEAGUE IN 1865

REPRODUCED FROM "EVENING BULLETIN," MAY 5, 1865

inviting air that betoken a home and a hearty welcome. It is a remnant of the fast disappearing charms of old Philadelphia—a house that has character. It stands in dignified isolation, content with the structural grace of its design, its Mansard roof, the stately portico, and the sweep of its curving steps.

This enumeration of the first improvements to the building is taken from the report of 1881, and it is striking proof of the high spirit characteristic of the organization from first to last that they should undertake such a task when the membership was so much diminished.

“The mere mention of the work done under the architect’s direction, and of some of the purchases made by the Committee, Progress in 1881

pline shown by the men, elicited the approval of the friends of the movement and extorted praise, even though unwillingly, from its opponents. The ovation tendered us by the members of the Union League at the club-house, and the unstinted praise of Major General George Cadwalader, commanding the military district of which Philadelphia was the headquarters, who reviewed the parade from the steps of the Union League House, and the soldierly appearance of the men, confirmed the belief, subsequently verified upon many battle-fields, that the black man would fight, and do it bravely, and it finally suppressed, even if it did not remove, the opposition of those who had, from motives, political or otherwise, denounced his enlistment.

The parade of colored troops

“In those days of doubt and fear as to the possible outcome of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion the Union League held firm and high the banner of the Union, and much of the success of our arms must be attributed to the aid given the Government and to the men in the field by this noble body of patriotic citizens. With so proud a past,—a past not very far removed as years count, but so distant that even in less than forty years it is being forgotten,—what can we say of the present, and how can the future of the country be best benefited by the Union League as now constituted? With largely increased men and means, and with broader opportunities for active interference for all that makes for good government, with a more intense devotion to country, and with greater personal effort for good citizenship, we, and those who shall follow us, can continue the good work commenced by a previous generation.”

will give a fair idea of the time and labor involved in carrying out the instructions of the Board and the necessity which existed for the expenditure.

Improve-
ment of the
building

“The lower hall has been supported by girders and columns ; the plumbing throughout the house has been renewed and the plastering repaired ; the roof and balconies have been put in order ; the wine-rooms refloored and shelved ; a new range placed in the kitchen ; new and improved refrigerators built ; the dumb-waiters and bells rehung ; the outside of the house repainted and all the stone-work cleaned ; the carpenter work throughout put in thorough order ; the smoking-room and restaurant refurnished, painted, and floored ; an electric light ordered for the front of the house ; new gas-fixtures placed in the halls and many of the rooms and new carpetings and curtains laid and hung ; the halls and principal rooms refrescoed ; the furniture re-upholstered and new china-ware and silverware purchased. The work has been done in a very thorough manner, and it is believed that with ordinary care the property will be in good order for many years to come. Some additional services on the part of the artists and mechanics are yet due under the contracts, and in this connection it is with special pleasure that the Board acknowledges the receipt of \$1000 from one of its members (Major Edwin N. Benson) to defray the cost of a stained-glass memorial window, with inscriptions commemorative of our ex-presidents now deceased, which is to be placed at the head of the first landing of the main staircase.

“Pending these improvements a number of the members of the League conceived the idea of rendering it still more attractive and enjoyable by enlarging its accommodations for those who wished to indulge in rational amusements, and by providing a room for literary and other entertainments, art receptions, and the regular meetings of the League. They accordingly proposed that if the League would tear down the four small dwelling-houses owned by it on Sansom and Moravian Streets, and sell its house on Fifteenth Street, granting the proceeds toward the contemplated project, they would build and donate to the corporation an annex on Sansom Street, built in accordance with plans submitted. On May 30th

the League accepted the proposition, authorized the sale of the Fifteenth Street house, and donated the proceeds of the same to the building fund. The matter was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of five directors and four gentlemen from the body of the League, and the work has been pushed so expeditiously that it is now [December, 1881] practically completed.

“Two hundred and forty-eight members contributed the sum of \$32,500, which, added to the money received for the Fifteenth Street property, made the building fund amount to \$41,500. With this fund the annex has been built, and is now the property of the Club. The basement floor contains a bowling-alley, the main floor an exceptionally beautiful billiard-room, with ten tables of the most improved pattern, while over the billiard-room is a large assembly-room capable of seating six hundred persons. The building is 59 × 100 feet; the billiard-room and the assembly-room each 41 × 83 feet. For comfort, convenience, elegance, and perfect equipment, our house can now challenge comparison with that of any social organization in the country, and the membership is to be most heartily congratulated upon its possession.”

Building the first annex

In each subsequent year substantial improvements were made, and in 1889 the report announced that the entire first floor

Progress in 1889-90

“is furnished in accord with the most modern and luxurious taste. . . . In the parlor, blue-room, and Directors’ room the walls have been torn out and replaced with specially designed wainscoting in sycamore and oak respectively, of exquisite beauty and finish; the parlor in the style of the French, and the blue-room in that of the Flemish renaissance, while the room formerly used as the Directors’ and Committee room has been finished in the old colonial style, and all of them have been refitted with furniture made expressly to correspond with their respective panelling and decoration. . . . Fifty-six wardrobes have been erected in the basement for the convenience of members.”

The House was also then installed with the Edison electric light. The report for 1890 states that :

“By the liberality of our former President, Mr. Edwin N. Benson, who contributed the large sum necessary for the purpose, the billiard-room has been materially enlarged by an annex, in which five additional tables have been placed, which adds much to the comfort and convenience of the large proportion of our members who find bodily exercise and mental recreation in the game, as well as to the finish and beauty of the House itself.

The Benson
annex

“This instance of the discriminating liberality of Mr. Benson is but another of many acts of generosity evincing the deep and intelligent interest which he takes in the welfare of our organization, and as we are mainly indebted to him for the beautiful memorial window at the head of the main stairway, and for the annex building itself, it has been decided to call this additional billiard-room by his name, and it will be hereafter designated the ‘Benson Annex.’

“Another improvement has been made in the basement of the main building by the construction of baths, including a needle bath and a swimming pool of about twelve by twenty-six feet, with an average depth of water of nearly six feet. The barber shop has also been enlarged.

“These accommodations, of a kind which have heretofore been confined to such clubs as the Fencing and Sparring Club, and the Athletic Club here, and the Racquet and similar clubs in New York and other cities, fill a want of the large and constantly increasing proportion of our membership, who, at least for part of the year, make the League House their home, and will be at all times a great convenience to many who may care to use them but occasionally. They help to complete our House as one of the most perfectly appointed club-houses in the country.”

So the story continues each year to the present, with great improvements effected and greater conveniences and extensions under consideration.

The interior of the Union League House has been viewed by many thousands of the public, exclusive of the guests, at receptions, at concerts, at banquets, and at the Exhibitions of Loan Collections of Art Treasures. The reader may get a general impression of the interior by taking an imaginary stroll up one of the broad flights of steps into the vestibule, past the marble Houdon bust of Washington that dignifies the entrance, and thence into the main hall. On its walls are portraits of the great military and naval commanders, most of whom were the Union League's guests of honor. On pedestals ranged along each wall are marble busts of great Americans—Washington, Franklin, Clay, Lincoln, and others. At the farther end is a lifelike bust of Richard Cobden, the English apostle of free trade, but also a champion of the North during the war, and (in the library) a bronze bust of Laboulaye, the French publicist, both busts having been presented to the Union League. The unique astronomical clock stands near the door. On entering the hall the reception room, richly furnished as a drawing-room, opens on the right. Opposite is the smoking-room, with the newspapers, tables for writing, and nooks for conversation. The large apartments are adorned with pictures and other art works. Next to the reception room on the right is the Secretary's office and adjoining it the old café. The Colonial room is next, a charming apartment, in panelled oak, with glass and china cabinets all around, an open fireplace, and a massive table, used for select dining parties. Adjoining this is the Flemish room, characteristically and

A stroll
through the
Union
League

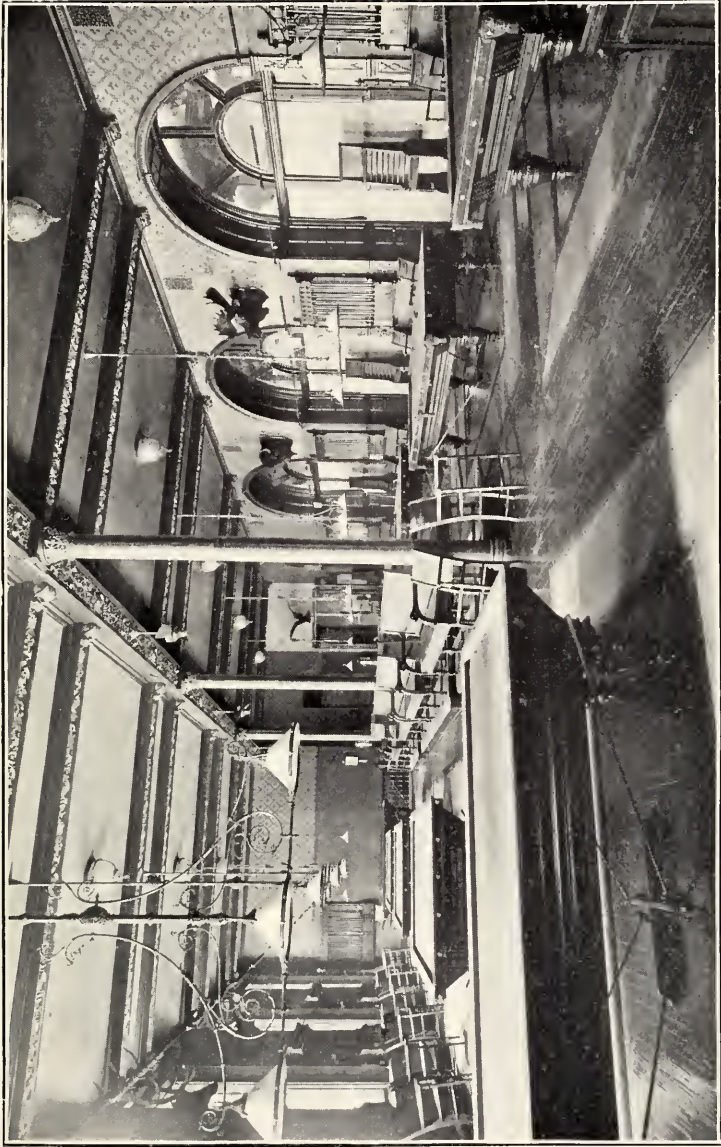
sumptuously furnished, its panelled ceiling and walls painted with exquisite original designs by a member, George Herzog, as a gift to the Union League. The great billiard-room comes next, and the hall merges into the new café, one of the largest and best equipped in the city. The old restaurant is on the left, beyond the staircase, and is reserved for non-smokers. Ascending the stairs we see in the southern wall the large memorial window to the first four Presidents of the Union League, the gift of Major Edwin N. Benson.

The
memorial
window

The library occupies the entire Broad Street front of the second floor and part of the Sansom Street side. In the hallway is a sofa that was used by Washington when he lived in Philadelphia, and is believed to have been owned for some time by Robert Morris, the financier. The old banner of the Union League, given by the loyal ladies of Philadelphia in 1863, is preserved with companion flags and war relics. When the officers of the navy were received after the close of the Spanish war, C. Stuart Patterson, then President of the Union League, thus spoke of them :

The Union
League
banner and
old battle-
flags

“The old banner of the Union League, which was first carried in procession to celebrate the re-election of President Lincoln, and which since then has never been taken from its case save to greet the President of the United States, or to celebrate the election of a President of the United States, is to-night brought forth to meet the Chief Magistrate of the nation and to celebrate the victory which has shed new luster upon the arms of the United States, the victory which has forever ended the cruel domination of Spain over the fairest of her insular possessions, the victory which has demonstrated to the world that the wounds of the greatest civil war in history are at last closed and healed, and that the soldiers of Grant



MAIN BILLIARD ROOM—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

and their sons, and the soldiers of Lee and their sons, can be equally relied upon to march shoulder to shoulder in defense of the flag of their country. . . . Here to-night, under the flag which floated from the masthead of the 'Kearsarge' in its decisive conflict with the 'Alabama'; here in the presence of the battle-standards which the regiments of Pennsylvania carried to the front in the Civil War; here to-night in the halls of the Union League, whose only bond of union is patriotism; here where in the days that are past Grant and Farragut, and Sherman and Sheridan, and Porter and Dupont, and Thomas and Meade, and Sickles and Foote, were received with all the honor that was and is their due, we to-night welcome the heroic representatives of that navy which, with a combination of skill and courage unprecedented in naval warfare, annihilated the fleets of Montijo and Cervera."

The flag
of the
"Kearsarge"

The Union League banner was carried in the funeral processions of President Lincoln, Vice-President Wilson, and General Meade.

The northern wing of the library is used as the chess room. The President's room is at the rear, a spacious chamber, with life-size oil paintings of the Presidents of the Union League. Beyond is the grand assembly hall, also called the banqueting room, in which over two hundred can dine, and on the occasion of addresses by eminent personages the audience increases to six hundred. Here are held the art exhibitions and great banquets. On the floor above are the sleeping apartments, with luxurious accommodations, and a delightful roof garden.

The basement contains on the Broad Street front an extensive oyster café, a barber shop, and other conveniences. It is also a miniature town, with a steady population of about one hundred and twenty model

The com-
missariat

The
restaurant
and other
receipts

citizens, each skilled in his and her degree and all alert in the service of the Union League. The kitchen meets the daily requirements of hundreds of dainty appetites, and some \$5000 worth of wines are constantly needed to sustain the reputation of the cellars for ability to gratify every fancy. The sales of the restaurant department for the year 1900 were about \$202,000, the receipts from billiards and bowls were over \$5400, and from the lodging rooms nearly \$5000. The Union League has its own ice-making plant, refrigerators, and cold storage system; its electric light plant cost nearly \$18,000 last year and its fuel \$3700. A large pumping engine forces a stream of water through a stand-pipe to the top of the building, where it can be directed to any part of the premises through convenient hose-pipes. Lest it should be supposed that these good things of life are monopolized by selfish man, be it known that the Union League extends its hospitalities to ladies introduced by members every day until 3 o'clock. Each department has its staff of efficient workers under its special chief, the responsibility for all being vested in the Superintendent, N. F. Heckler.

Union
League
orators at
home

The assembly hall has seen valiant service rendered to the Union Republican cause as occasion has offered, and never have more forceful, brilliant, impressive, and far-reaching addresses been delivered from its rostrum than those that attracted the crowded and enthusiastic gatherings during the year 1900.

Early in its career the Union League made itself the mouthpiece of public sentiment on the burning ques-

tions of the day. The sagacious directing voice of its experienced leaders was heard in its councils and quickly translated into acts by its committees. The outer world was then moved by its gifted spokesmen from the platforms of the largest available halls in the city. It instigated many important meetings besides its own. As the times changed, this potent means of propagandism was less needed, though never given up. There has never been a time in its history when the Union League could not provide from its own ranks speakers of note and power and writers of rare excellence. A score of famous names at once occur to the mind, men whose hearty devotion to the Union League and its cause has already given a glow to these pages. That this proud claim holds true to this day is equally honoring to the organization and its distinguished members.

Not a few of what are strictly domestic gatherings of the Union League may fairly be accorded a broader character. Such, for example, was the occasion in December, 1871, when the bronze bust of Laboulaye, the gift of thirty members, was received with addresses by the Hon. J. W. Forney and J. G. Rosengarten. The interest was international and literary in the highest degree, displaying the finer and deeper elements that make for the true fraternity of nations. In 1876, the Centennial year, the Union League did its best to induce John Bright, of England, to visit this country and city as its guest. If his health had permitted the voyage, that sturdy friend of the Union and champion of liberty would gladly have come, and

Inter-
national
fraternity

how vast the fruitful influence of his presence and utterance would have been upon our people and on his can only adequately be estimated by those who have been thrilled by his majestically simple eloquence.

In 1879 an eloquent address was made by Governor Henry M. Hoyt at a reception given him by the Union League, followed by speeches from the President, George H. Boker, and Hon. M. Russell Thayer.

A reminis-
cent celebra-
tion

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union League was celebrated by a banquet in 1887, at which the President, Edwin N. Benson, delivered an address, followed by the Hon. George H. Boker, by Samuel B. Huey and James Milliken. At the reception in 1890, given to the Hon. James G. Blaine and General William T. Sherman, no public addresses were made, which limitation also applies to many other occasions on which the utterances of notable personages, formal and informal, have not reached the public ear, though doubtless the Union League reaped profit.

In active
politics

A Union League meeting was held in the Academy of Music in 1894, in the interest of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, then a candidate for Congress. Besides his speech, the immense audience had the good fortune to listen to Thomas B. Reed and Jonathan P. Dolliver. One of the most valuable of the recent pamphlet issues of the Union League is the one which reports the meeting, in its assembly hall, on January 18, 1894, convened to protest against the Wilson Tariff Bill. A minute expressing the sense of the Union League upon this movement to free trade was presented by C. Stuart Patterson in a powerful speech. He was



OFFICE OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

followed by William G. Steel, speaking from the manufacturer's standpoint, also by William E. Lockwood, J. Levering Jones, and Col. A. Loudon Snowden. These speeches are a compendium of arguments in support of the protective policy, and will always be valuable for public distribution when similar occasion arises. In 1896 an extraordinary reception was given to His Excellency Li Hung Chang, whose characteristic conversational remarks, freely reported in the newspapers, amounted to a public address of singular interest and force. President William McKinley was given a memorable reception in 1897, which was a demonstration of political approval effectively expressed by the Union League.

Li Hung
Chang
received

On Washington's birthday, 1897, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., read a paper on "Earl Cornwallis and the Siege of Yorktown." In March an entertaining address was given by Hampton L. Carson, on some "Curiosities of the Law." The national financial system was discussed January 8, 1898, by Hon. George F. Edmunds, President of the Monetary Commission, and C. Stuart Patterson, President of the Union League and member of the Commission. These addresses gave a masterly exposition of the national system of finance. In April, 1898, Hon. J. W. Procter, President of the United States Civil-service Commission, delivered an able address on "The Commercial and Political Importance of the Nicaraguan Canal." On the Fourth of July, 1898, a great demonstration was held in celebration of the victory at Santiago, with music, fireworks, and electric

Many
interesting
addresses

illumination, and an address was delivered by Hon. Charles Emory Smith.

Banquet to
the Peace
Commis-
sioners

On February 4, 1899, a banquet was given by the Union League to the Peace Commissioners, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Senator George R. Gray, and Hon. Whitelaw Reid. Judge William R. Day, also a Commissioner, was unable to be present. The address of President Joseph G. Darlington worthily upholds the high standard of graceful oratory that distinguishes that office in the Union League.

A Lincoln
night

The Lincoln birthday banquet of February 12, 1899, was to have been an exceptionally brilliant event, and was memorable for the violence of the snow-storm, which by obstructions to travel robbed the occasion of many guests and of two speakers, Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, and Booker T. Washington, the distinguished leader of the colored race, whose practical work at Tuskegee, Ala., is deservedly famed. Mr. Washington's address was delivered the following day. In its invitation of so eloquent a pleader for the colored people the Union League manifested its undiminished interest in the old problem that brought it into existence. At the banquet the speakers were President Darlington, Hampton L. Carson, and Rev. M. A. Brownson.

Tribute
to the
commander
of the
"Oregon"

A testimonial banquet was given Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., on April 5, 1899, in recognition of the unrivaled speed-voyage of his battle-ship, the "Oregon," over a course of 14,000 miles from the Pacific coast within seventy-two days, arriving at its

destination, Santiago, Cuba, on the eve of the great battle, in perfect condition for work.

Other Union League addresses of special interest were by Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, on "Our Foreign Policy," and by Adam Everly, on "Edwin Forrest; the Greatest of American Tragedians."

The closing oratorical feast of 1899 was the first celebration of Founders' Day, November 25th. Joseph G. Darlington, President of the Union League, made the opening address, recalling the incidents that led to the formation of the Union Club and its fusion into the Union League. The other speeches, largely historical, were by Silas W. Pettit, a former President; by Hon. Dimner Beeber, a judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, on the nation's responsibility in the treatment of our new possessions; by Hon. J. G. Schurman, President of the Philippines Commission and of Cornell University, who spoke on the Philippines, and by Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, who upheld the Government policy toward those islands.

First
Founders'
Day banquet

CHAPTER XIX

THE LIBRARY AND ART COLLECTION

INCIDENTAL UNION LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS

The Club
militant

The Union Club began as a club in the generally accepted sense of the word, a social gathering of sympathizers in the common object, good-fellowship the primary consideration in the furtherance of the main end. When it merged into the Union League, the outcome was a strong club militant. Few among the greater clubs of this or other countries stand on so massive a foundation-stone, like some Egyptian monolith, grand in its severe simplicity, and on it graven the declaration of patriotic devotion to the Union. The Union League has the right and honor to come within Carlyle's definition of club pedigree, "bodies of Men uniting themselves by a sacred vow, *Gelübde*; which word and thing have passed over to us in a singularly dwindled condition; Club we now call it; and the vow, if sacred, does not aim very high." The cynical philosopher somewhat mistakes the corner-stone for the foundation-stone, or he would have allowed for a superstructure of grace and lightness upon the stern groundwork. This is a law of nature: first the practical and then the ornate; toil and struggle followed by earned repose. The Union League has its corner-stone of art, literature, and recreation for mind and body. All work and no play for brain and muscle is a

sorry doctrine, and happily now well out of fashion, even in latter-day schools of philosophy. The vow is there still, indelible in the heart, sacred as ever, and will blaze forth with the old flame when the sky is again palled with the old darkness, but the glory kindled by the "Men" of the first days, so far from having dwindled, still spreads its cheery light and gilds present duty with refining pleasures. So we pass from the council chambers and the armories piled with weapons and ammunition for use in political war, into the upper region, where the trophies of peaceful arts allure to rest with new delights.

A fighting club it can not but be, because its founders were fighting men, and the books on its shelves were at first fighting books. That was to be expected. Happily for their successors, those wise men were not men of one idea as library-founders, as they were in the founding of the club's political creed. Mr. Boker was evidently the good genius of the literary sanctum, and he knew books from the inside. The first officials of the Union League had among them cultured gentlemen of the old school, and, with all its drawbacks from the present overpractical viewpoints, the stiff schooling of the period gave a taste and a depth in the fine art of reading.

Their immediate object was to equip with the substantial of knowledge for the work in hand. The library began with works of reference, useful for every purpose; with histories, especially of our own country, and the stirring times that gave birth to the Union League. Biographies next, particularly of great Amer-

At first the
fighting
books

The library
develops

The library
grows

icans, and following these came standard works in literature, art, science, and travel, besides innumerable pamphlets, papers, and official reports. Great difficulty was encountered during the first few years in getting donations of books or money. Each annual report had its appeal or spurring paragraph, until the ninth, for 1871, announced the arrival of fine success, the library having then over 3200 volumes, besides a rich array of reviews, periodicals, and bound newspapers, representing an outlay of \$4150. How sagaciously the committee planned is seen in their modest statement that "the selection of works has been a judicious one," and they believe that "by persevering in the same direction, and with the same view as to what the library in the end shall be, at no distant day we shall possess a collection that will atone by its breadth and usefulness for its failure in elegance and luxury. There are books that are tools and books that are ornaments. Your committee has sought to supply you with the former homely class before yielding to the enticements of the latter."

Over ten
thousand
volumes

To-day the library contains over 10,000 volumes, including standard works of reference, history, biography, fiction, poetry and drama, letters and essays, travels and explorations, science and useful arts, sociology, fine arts and amusements, philosophy and religion, and translations of many foreign works of value.

Among the periodicals subscribed for are the leading pictorial and literary weeklies of London, Paris, and Berlin; the foremost monthlies in each class

published abroad, and a very extensive selection of the best American periodicals and newspapers, covering the whole country and every branch of serial literature. About fifty American daily newspapers are filed. The standard year-books, directories, and similar works of reference, foreign and home, are provided. All the Government publications and many foreign official documents are also on file, so that the Library Committee is perplexed with the problem how to display the ever-growing stock in a too scanty space.

Periodicals
and news-
papers

In 1892 the Board of Directors received a legacy of \$5000 from the estate of George S. Pepper, a member, for the purchase of desirable books. In acknowledgment of this benefaction the donor's portrait in oil has been placed in the library. The Pepper fund has been so admirably administered that the library now possesses books of a kind seldom found in clubs, including rare editions of works dear to the lover of high literature, exquisite examples of the artist bookbinder's craft, and art-books in which the connoisseur can revel. Not a few of the finest sets of works in these departments are the gifts of members, and the same is true of a large proportion of almost every other class of books upon the shelves. Nothing more strikingly impresses the visitor with the spirit of loyalty and affection, manifested from first to last by members of the Union League in and to their organization, than these and other gifts they have made it. This is further emphasized in the art collection.

The George
S. Pepper
fund

The shrine fitly matches its precious treasure; it is a library in all essentials. One feels in the spirit

The shrine
of book
lovers

upon entering, which is the true test of any book-room's character. The silent floor; the hospitable greeting of hosts of unshelved books; the solemn mien of the old-time dignitaries in full-dress leather robes, keeping watch and ward on the frivolous ephemera from the windows of their mummy cases; the pervading odor of book sanctity, and the seductive beckoning of the open-armed cosy chairs, each with its magic cushion, on which, by a touch of the nearest of the thousand lamps of Aladdin on the shelves, the reader can transport himself to the realm of faëry, and mayhap sometimes into the land of Nod.

The readers

During winter and summer the library maintains an even temperature, as does the serenity of its habitués, in happy contrast with the occasional exuberance of the chess devotees in the northern wing. Stray visitors come in to view the regiments of books and the denizens of the restful chamber. They may see old men and young, students of formidable volumes, devourers of the new knowledge-books, scanners of trivial fiction, perusers of the picture publications and philosophic digesters of learned home or foreign editorials. Here come representatives of all orders of the clergy, mostly on the feast of St. Monday; of the army and navy, of the learned professions; men of business and public affairs, with a sprinkling of penfolk and pencil magicians, and one and all can find the food for which they pine. The portraits on the walls carry one back to a glorious past, for where shall a single face recall a mightier eloquence than the painting of Daniel Webster, his



LIBRARY—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

characteristic gloom lit to radiance by the genius of the portrayer? The portraits of the statesmen and soldiers illustrate other grades of glory. The halls and corridors leading from the library proper are also being adapted to library purposes, and the whole is in charge of the learned and courteous librarian, Alfred Lee.

To speak of an art collection without some enumeration of its features is necessarily unsatisfactory, yet the mere giving of an inventory is unsatisfying. The secret of artistic charm in a house lies in the harmonious and elevating effect produced on the mind, not of the casual visitor only, but of those whose eyes grow familiar with the details as with the ensemble. To be dazzled by a brilliant display is one sort of pleasure, and the continual discovery of new and subtle beauties in the few art works one possesses at home is another and richer delight. The Art Association within the Union League, for it is a voluntary organization, has combined these distinct aims in the happiest way. The "Art Association of the Union League of Philadelphia" was formed in 1882 "for the purpose of procuring for presentation to the Union League such objects of art, decoration and adornment as good taste may suggest and the Board of Directors may accept." The yearly subscription was fixed at \$5.00. Its first president was William B. Bement; treasurer, Joseph Storm Patterson; secretary, Joseph B. Wilson; with an advisory committee consisting of J. Raymond Claghorn, Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., and J. E. Carpenter. By its second year the membership had grown to 359. The purchase was then reported of

The art
collection

Union
League Art
Association

the bronze statuette in the café, a cavalier of the time of Louis XIV; the pair of Cashmere onyx vases, and a gold medal majolica vase from the Milan exhibition, these being in addition to various articles obtained the previous year. Some criticisms were offered, one being adverse to the purchase of anything but pictures. The Association replied that art works of every kind ought to be represented in the Union League House. It appealed—and the echo should not be let die—for a wider expression of interest in the work of grace which, like charity, begins, and should continue, in such a home.

“ We would ask, then, the personal interest and solicitations of all who are now enrolled in an effort to increase our membership. If all lend a little personal effort in this matter, we will very shortly see an accumulation of articles of vertu that will render our Club apartments more comfortable, home-like, and gratifying to the eye. We know that ornament, pictures, statues, and the like, add no ease to the cushions on which we sit, or flavor to the viands from the kitchen ; but there is an indescribable sense of comfort that one experiences, when surrounded by the harmonies of color and of form, that makes him feel the place possessing them is indeed charming and delightful, and insensibly gives a feeling of luxurious ease and pleasure.”

Seeking art
adornments

When the Art Association began its work the Union League possessed only a few paintings, and these were mostly portraits. The current expenses of the club were such, and the need for keeping the property in order and for necessary improvements so imperative, that no sum was available for interior decoration or works of art. The rooms of the club-house

were provided with furniture, hangings, and draperies, but there were no pictures, bronzes, clocks, vases, and other ornaments. The Art Association undertook to adorn the house, and though compelled to make its contributions slowly, it persevered, and has succeeded in accomplishing much. The parlor contains several splendid paintings by eminent artists—handsome mantle clock and vases—one of the finest of Russian bronzes, “The Cossacks,” which was shown in exhibitions in this country and received the very highest commendation. The smoking-room has a bronze, “The Runners,” greatly admired because of its exceptional beauty and merit, and this room also contains several fine paintings. The dining-rooms, cafés, and halls give evidence of the work of the Art Association. The magnificent clock in the hall was its gift, and the fine bronze at the smoking-room door and those in the old café also were presented by the Association.

“The Cossacks”

“The Runners”

A perusal of the reports from 1883 to 1890 will show how active, judicious, and successful the work of the Art Association has been. In all, it has expended—and has freely given—some \$40,000 to the Union League, in treasures which are made the permanent property of the Union League. Some of the pieces have cost very large sums. In 1897 Grolleron’s military painting “An Episode of the Battle of Loigny,” was secured at an outlay of \$2592, and in the same year the Art Association undertook to raise \$2000, apart from its regular contributions, to buy Ridgway Knight’s painting “Soir d’Ete,” Mr. John H. Converse

Fine paintings

having offered to pay the other moiety of the price. The painting represents a summer evening on the River Seine. It has also presented the following valuable paintings: "The Barbarini Palace," "If I Were Pope," "Soldiers Halt at an Inn," "The Gate of Agra," "The Zither Player," "A Whiff of Comfort," "The Duel," "Dogs in the Wood," and "Charge of the Cuirassiers." The officers of the Art Association at present are: President, E. Burgess Warren; treasurer, James Butterworth; secretary, Charles K. Barns; advisory committee, R. Dale Benson, John H. Converse, and Edward T. Stotesbury.

From time to time the Art Association has assisted in the public art exhibitions undertaken by the Union League on its own account. The latest and most notable of these, the Art Loan Exhibition of 1899, was open from May 11th to May 27th, and was attended by over 47,000 persons. The General Committee having charge of that most successful exhibition consisted of R. Dale Benson, Chairman; E. Burgess Warren, P. A. B. Widener, John H. Converse, Henry B. Ashmead, Justus C. Strawbridge, Charles F. Haseltine, and the House Committee—Lincoln K. Passmore, Henry S. Grove, Charles S. Forsyth, Edward T. Stotesbury, and George R. Howell. The Committee on Exhibition was Charles F. Haseltine, Chairman; E. Burgess Warren, P. A. B. Widener, John H. Converse, Henry B. Ashmead, and Justus C. Strawbridge; the Committee on Arrangements, Lincoln K. Passmore, Chairman; Henry S. Grove, Charles S. Forsyth,

Art Loan
Exhibition
of 1899



CHESS ROOM—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

Edward T. Stotesbury, and George R. Howell ; and the Committee on Insurance, Henry W. Brown, Chairman ; J. E. Hyneman, and John W. Buckman. The amount of insurance carried was \$1,530,000, at a premium cost to the Union League of \$2986. The pictures, numbering two hundred and forty-three, were valued at \$1,530,000. The total cost to the Union League of the exhibition was \$4707. The lenders of the pictures generously intrusted the best of their collections to the Directors, and the paintings represented the most eminent old and modern masters of each European school and nationality, as also American artists of the standing of Winslow Homer, Seymour Guy, Joseph Jefferson, Ridgway Knight, and George Inness.

The report says:

“It is fair to characterize this as the most unique and remarkable exhibition of paintings ever placed under one roof in this city. . . . Never before, as has been stated, has there been displayed in one hall so great a number of works of art of the old masters, and by the most renowned modern painters. The paintings came entirely from the private collections of our own citizens.”

The permanent collection of art treasures in the Union League House is a fine exhibition in itself. A few of these have been mentioned in relation with other matters ; but it is desirable to give a general idea of the extent and quality of the pictures, sculptures, bronzes, and other articles of *vertu* adorning the halls and apartments. To name more than the few donors whose gifts have received special official re-

Art treasures
of the Union
League

cognition would be unfitting in this place, neither may money values be indicated in detail. Where so many members have during so long a period enriched the House by gracious acts of every degree of generosity, the present tribute should be all-inclusive.

Busts

The main hall is peopled with marble busts of national leaders, a stately company that dignify the House and strike the key-note of patriotic feeling as one crosses its portal. Two fine busts of Washington hold the place of honor, one a replica of Houdon's most lifelike masterpiece, for which he came from France to Mount Vernon and took a mask of his illustrious subject. Around him are Lincoln, Franklin, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Jay, Generals Howard and Sheridan,—these in marble,—and bronze busts of General Meade, Charlemagne Tower, and M. Laboulaye. At the restaurant end of this galaxy, as if wondering how he happens to be among successful revolutionaries and warriors, stands the English apostle of free trade and peace-at-any-price, Richard Cobden, the gift of one who prized his sturdy championship of the Union during the struggle. The large piece of statuary, "America Honoring Her Fallen Brave," is valued at five thousand dollars. It is the work of J. Henry Hazeltine (Rome, 1867).

"America
Honoring
Her Fallen
Brave"

The astrono-
mical clock

The famous Tiffany astronomical clock cost sixteen hundred dollars. It tells :

1. The time of day.
2. The time of the rising and setting of the sun.
3. The time at any moment, in the leading cities of the world.

4. The phases of the moon.
5. The days of the week.
6. The days of the month.
7. The difference between solar and terrestrial time.
8. The present year and its relation to the bis-sextile year.

The Union League is rich in life-size oil portraits, which are distributed throughout the House, the large banquet hall or assembly room being filled with admirable likenesses of the nation's great men and heroes. Probably every native artist of note is represented in this gallery of celebrities. Sully's large equestrian portrait of Washington has the place of honor in the assembly room, where also is a heroic bust of General Grant, in marble over the mantel, and a large painting of General Meade at Gettysburg. A galaxy of portraits

There are portraits in oil, full length or half length, of Generals Thomas, Halleck, Fremont, Hooker, Sheridan, Burnside, McCall, Hancock, Reynolds, Birney, Pope, Sherman, Grant, Scott, Geary, and Hartranft; of Admirals Dupont, Goldsborough, Read, and Foote; of Major McEwen, Chief Justice Marshall, Secretary Stanton, Judge Allison, Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, Arthur, and Harrison, Vice-presidents Hannibal Hamlin and Schuyler Colfax; of Thaddeus Stevens, Andrew G. Curtin, John Sergeant, Charles Gibbons, James L. Claghorn, William D. Kelley, and Horace Binney. In the smoking-room is the valuable painting of President Lincoln, and in the restaurant a large painting of General Lafayette at Valley Forge.

Portraits of
Union
League
Presidents

In what is known as the Presidents' Room are portraits in oil of the men who have served as Presidents of the Union League. These are, in their order of succession, William M. Meredith, J. Gillingham Fell, Horace Binney, Jr., Morton McMichael, John P. Verree, Charles E. Smith, George H. Boker, Edwin N. Benson, William C. Houston, Edwin H. Fidler, John Russell Young, Silas W. Pettit, and C. Stuart Patterson. The present incumbent's portrait (Joseph G. Darlington) will be added at the expiration of his term. Of the thirteen past Presidents, three survive, Benson, Pettit, and Patterson.

"The Duel"
"The Zither
Player"
"The Bar-
barini
Palace"

Among the landscape and figure paintings may be noted several charming examples by famous artists. "The Duel," by Flameng, valued at \$3000; "Waterloo," by Berkely, \$1200; "The Zither Player," in sixteenth century costume, by Macari, \$1000; "The Barbarini Palace," by Rico, \$3000. There are a number of marine views and genre pieces, each of considerable pecuniary value, though the art value of most of the exhibits has been the ruling consideration. There are also a large variety of ornamental bronzes, vases, medallions, etchings, engravings, and photographs scattered through the halls and rooms, of unique interest and rare value.

Portraits in
the library

In the library are portraits of George S. Pepper, its benefactor, Gideon Welles, Henry W. Longfellow, A. E. Borie, Admiral Porter, Simon Cameron, Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson, John F. Hartranft, General Grant, George and Martha Washington, Daniel Smith, and Count Cavour, a



MEMORIAL TABLET
UNION LEAGUE REGIMENTS IN WAR OF THE REBELLION

bronze bust of M. Laboulaye, marble busts of T. Buchanan Read and Zachary Taylor, and a large painting by Cammerance, "The Sacking of Altamura," valued at \$3000. Also two large and fine etchings, "Limbourg Cathedral" and "St. Michael's Tower," besides various bronzes and plaques. Additions are continually being made to the Union League collection, by donation and by purchase.

"The Sacking of Altamura"

Perhaps the finest work of art the Union League House will contain is the elaborate memorial to the Union League regiments serving in the Civil War. It is a bronze tablet in high relief, by the eminent sculptor Henry K. Bush-Brown. The extreme measurement is twelve feet in height by eight feet in width, and the estimated cost is about \$9000. It will be placed upon the north wall of the old café. As it commemorates the equipment of the Union League regiments during the Civil War, the central feature of this tablet is the Goddess of War bringing munitions to the soldiers. A uniformed soldier on the right of the group of figures is reaching up for the implements which the goddess is bringing. Opposite to him is a group of soldiers being led to the front by drummer boy and standard-bearer. Beside them as they pass is a woman kneeling, holding her infant son to see the departing soldiers; she sees only the troops, while his attention is directed upward to the goddess, and he holds up his hands for his gun, prophetic of the future defenders of the Republic. This tablet in high relief is flanked by columns and surmounted by an arch. On each side of it are spaces devoted to

The Memorial to the Union League regiments

inscriptions, naming the regiments raised by the Union League and their commanding officers, being flanked by pilasters, which, with the columns, carry an entablature and surmounting arch. This forms a triptic, the relief in the middle and tablet inscriptions on each side; which triptic is supported by an architectural bracket, also with an inscription. Sitting on the cornice on each side are cupids bearing shields with the dates 1861-1865.

Union
League pub-
lications

The Union League has at various times issued publications other than its annual reports and members' lists, of which the following is a record since the Board of Publication was disbanded in 1868. They are collected in two bound volumes.

December, 1871.

1. Reception to George H. Boker.

September, 1884.

2. Catalogue of the Library.

October, 1875.

3. To the members of the Union League. Address of the Committee of Sixty-two on Municipal Government.

November, 1878.

4. Report of the Committee on Municipal Government.

January, 1879.

5. In Memoriam—Henry Armitt Brown, J. Gillingham Fell, Morton McMichael: a paper by Edwin N. Benson.

April, 1879.

6. Addresses at the Reception to Governor Henry M. Hoyt.

January, 1883.

7. "Illiteracy": An address by Hon. John Eaton.

December, 1887.

8. The League for the Union: 1862-1887, Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the organization of the Union League.

February, 1888.

9. "The Union League during the War": Edwin N. Benson. (Prepared for the United Service Club.)

April, 1893.

10. General Grant's Birthday Banquet.

The Library and Art Collection

January, 1894.

11. A protest against the Wilson
Tariff Bill.

October, 1897.

12. Catalogue of the Library.

January, 1898.

13. "The National Financial System": Addresses by Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds and C. Stuart Patterson, Esq.

14. Minutes of a special meeting of the Union League called to consider the Report of the Monetary Commission.

February, 1899.

15. Address of President Joseph G. Darlington, introducing the United States Peace Commissioners.

16. Address of Booker T. Washington, prepared for the "Lincoln Dinner."

17. "Lincoln Dinner." Speeches of Joseph G. Darlington, Hampton L. Carson, and Marcus A. Brownson.

18. "For the Greater Republic: Not for Imperialism." Address by Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

April, 1899.

19. Testimonial Banquet to Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., Commander of the "Oregon."

20. "Our Foreign Policy." An address by Hon. John M. Thurston.

November, 1899.

21. Founders' Day Banquet Addresses.

March, 1900.

22. Expansion of Territory, Expansion of Trade. Address by Hon. William P. Frye, Senator from Maine.

23. Business Vicissitudes, a Backward Look. Address by Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury.

April, 1900.

24. Puerto Rico. Address by Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, Senator from Ohio.

October, 1900.

25. Address by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Union League, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

November, 1900.

26. Founders' Day Banquet Addresses.

January, 1901.

27. Our Place Among the Nations. Address by Hon. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State of the United States.

Publications relating to the Art Association:

December, 1870.

1. Catalogue of the First Art Reception of the Union League.

February, 1882.

2. Articles of Association of the Art Association.

Union
League pub-
lications

The Union League of Philadelphia

3. Rules and Regulations of the Art Association.

1887.

5. Fifth Annual Report of the Art Association.

1884.

4. Second Annual Report of the Art Association.

May, 1899.

6. Report of the Art Loan Exhibition of the Union League.

CHAPTER XX

THE FINANCES AND MEMBERSHIP

I. COST OF THE UNION LEAGUE PROPERTIES

The following statement gives in chronological order the dates of opening of the two rented buildings first occupied by the Union League, and the subsequent occupation of the present Union League House on Broad Street, with the various disbursements in the acquirement and improvement of the present properties. The investment made has been \$711,964.43, which was increased by personal contributions from members \$43,630, making a total of \$755,594.43.

Cost of the
Union
League
properties

1863.

January 22, opened No. 1118 Chestnut Street.

Trustees were authorized to purchase lot of ground, 100 feet front and 200 feet deep, bounded by Broad, Sansom, and Moravian Streets, for \$45,000, and to erect a suitable house thereon at a cost not to exceed \$75,000.

1864.

August 18, opened No. 1216 Chestnut Street.

1865.

May 11, Union League House opened.

August 17, Trustees transferred property to the Union

League. \$120,000 6% mortgage bonds issued,	
maturing January 1, 1885,	\$120,000 00
Contributions from members,	32,040 17
From treasury,	24,347 10

Cost of ground, building, and permanent fixtures to date,

176,387 27

Amount carried forward,

\$176,387 27

The Union League of Philadelphia

	1866-69.	
Cost of the Union League properties	Amount brought forward,	\$176,387 27
	Extending iron girders and brick walls on third story, additional quarters for servants, ventilators, tin roofs, coal vaults, gas pipes, iron railing, decor- ating, picture molding, installation of heating apparatus, etc.,	16,825 63
	Purchased No. 1419 Moravian Street,	5,919 01
	Purchased No. 1412 Sansom Street,	7,323 53
		13,242 54
	1871-72.	
	Purchased No. 1421 Moravian Street,	3,416 58
	Purchased No. 1414 Sansom Street,	5,827 13
		9,243 71
	<p>No. 131 South Fifteenth Street was purchased in 1872 for \$11,564.24. A mortgage of \$10,000 was created. In 1880 the mortgage was paid and canceled. In 1881 the property was disposed of to provide funds for other improvements.</p>	
	1879.	
	<p>\$75,000 5% ten-year mortgage bonds issued July 1, to purchase and cancel balance of outstanding 6% bonds issued in 1865.</p>	
	1881.	
	<p>"The Annex," consisting of the Bowling Alley, main Billiard Room, and Assembly Hall, erected on the site occupied by the Garden and 1412 and 1414 Sansom Street and 1419 and 1421 Moravian Street, costing,</p>	
		42,582 75
	Contributed by members,	32,500 00
		10,082 75
	1886-87.	
	<p>An additional room built on the second floor for meetings of the Directors and Committees, the Secretary's office and small café extended to the line on Sansom Street, and toilet rooms and lavatories extended to the line on Moravian Street,</p>	
		23,174 50
	Amount carried forward,	\$248,956 40

The Finances and Membership

1887.		
Amount brought forward,		\$248,956 40
Purchased No. 1416 Sansom Street,	8,250 00	
Purchased No. 1423 Moravian Street,	3,000 00	
		11,250 00
		Cost of the Union League properties
1889.		
<p>\$75,000 5% mortgage bonds issued in 1879 were paid.</p>		
1890.		
<p>"The Benson Annex," adjoining the main Billiard Room, erected on the site occupied by 1416 Sansom Street and 1423 Moravian Street, costing,</p>		
	15,794 26	
Contributed by ex-President Edwin N. Benson, . .	10,130 00	
		5,664 26
Bathing rooms and swimming pool in the basement, .		1,128 04
1892-3-4.		
Purchased No. 1425 Moravian Street,		8,202 49
Third story of main building altered into sleeping rooms. The large café built, new kitchen, elevator, steam, electric and ice plants installed,		140,752 88
<p>An issue of \$200,000 4$\frac{1}{2}$% mortgage bonds was authorized, of which \$175,000 were sold. \$25,000 remaining in the treasury.</p>		
1895.		
Purchased Nos. 1420, 1422, 1424, and 1426 Sansom Street and Nos. 1427 and 1429 Moravian Street.		75,464 65
<p>A mortgage was created and satisfied within two years from date with funds received from entrance and life membership fees.</p>		
1896.		
Purchased Nos. 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, and 133 South Fifteenth Street and Nos. 1431 and 1433 Moravian Street,		212,598 40
<p>A mortgage of \$180,000 was created and \$32,598.40 paid with funds received from entrance and life membership fees.</p>		
Amount carried forward,		\$704,017 12

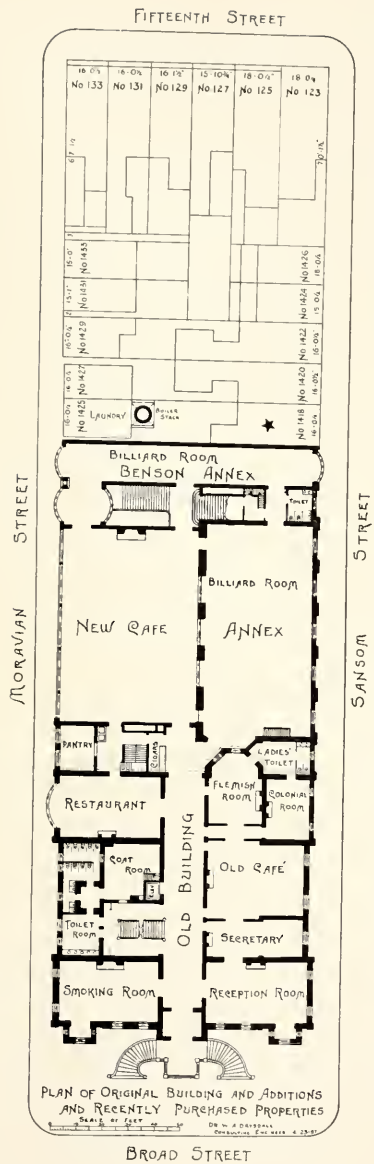
The Union League of Philadelphia

1898.		
	Amount brought forward,	\$704,017 12
Cost of the Union League properties	Rear porch and garden built on the site formerly occupied by Nos. 1420, 1422, 1424, and 1426 Sansom Street and Nos. 1427, 1429, 1431, and 1433 Moravian Street,	6,000 00
1899.		
	Store-room built over the Benson Annex,	1,947 31
	Amount charged on books for Real Estate,	711,964 43
	The \$32,040.17 contributed by members to build the Union League House in 1865 was entered on the books as funds of the Union League.	
	Contributed by members in 1881 for "The Annex,"	32,500 00
	Contributed by ex-President Edwin N. Benson for memorial window commemorative of ex-Presidents Meredith, Fell, Binney, and McMichael,	1,000 00
	Contributed by ex-President Edwin N. Benson in 1890 for billiard-room annex,	10,130 00
		43,630 00
	Total,	\$755,594 43
Mortgage indebtedness	Mortgage indebtedness, October 31, 1900:	
	Bonds of the Union League,	145,000 00
	With Trustee % Sinking Fund,	9,166 67
		135,833 33
	Fifteenth and Moravian Streets mortgages, . .	100,000 00
		\$235,833 33

The Union League owns the buildings and block of ground bounded by Broad Street, Fifteenth Street, Sansom, and Moravian Streets, with the exception of No. 1418 Sansom Street, which it has leased until March 23, 1908.

2. UNION LEAGUE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The following statement, by Edward T. Stotesbury, Treasurer, gives in condensed form the income and expenses of the Union League for the fiscal year end-



UNION LEAGUE GROUND PLAN, MAY 20, 1897, WHEN FIFTEENTH STREET PROPERTIES WERE PURCHASED

ing October 31, 1900. The funds of the Union League, by order of the Board of Directors, are divided into two accounts—the “Income Account,” containing the annual tax and sundry receipts and expenses, and the “Capital Account,” containing all entrance and life membership fees and sinking fund and real estate purchase payments.

Union
League
funds

INCOME ACCOUNT

Receipts

By Balance, October 31, 1899,	\$17,001 38	Income receipts, 1900
“ Annual tax,	110,580 00	
“ Restaurant receipts,	189,649 92	
“ Library, sale of old periodicals,	56 83	
“ Billiards,	5,332 80	
“ Bowling,	91 76	
“ Shuffleboards,	12 56	
“ Bathing-room and pool,	50 82	
“ Wardrobes,	296 55	
“ Lodging,	4,945 50	
“ Bicycle department,	364 59	
“ Playing-cards,	19 00	
“ Interest on deposits,	1,473 88	
“ Rents of 15th Street properties,	5,823 05	
“ Sale of household effects,	1,380 57	
“ Sundries,	282 51	
	<u>\$337,361 72</u>	

Expenditures

To Restaurant,	\$184,517 78	Expendi- tures, 1900
“ Library,	3,929 37	
“ Billiards,	4,273 70	
“ Bowling,	703 17	
“ Shuffleboards,	218 16	
“ Bathing-room and pool,	199 83	
“ Lodging,	704 53	
“ Bicycle department,	852 40	
“ Playing-cards,	22 95	
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$195,421 89</u>	

The Union League of Philadelphia

Expenditures—(Continued)

	Amount brought forward,	\$195,421 89
Income expenditures, 1900	To Laundry,	2,616 51
	“ Electric-light plant,	17,931 07
	“ Ice-plant,	1,477 58
	“ Receptions,	3,388 00
	“ Interest on Union League bonds and mortgage,	10,461 44
	“ Taxes, League House and properties,	9,621 91
	“ Water rent,	420 05
	“ Repairs, commissions, etc., 15th Street properties,	626 06
	“ Insurance premiums,	4,487 25
	“ Tickers, telephones, and news bulletins,	1,542 00
	“ Uniforms, new, cleaning and repairing,	970 65
	“ New household effects,	2,402 95
	“ Repairs to League House,	2,238 18
	“ Repairs to household effects,	7,672 74
	“ Printing and stationery,	5,012 64
	“ Salaries and board, house employees,	22,517 10
	“ House supplies,	5,736 31
	“ History of the Union League (on account),	783 00
	“ Billiard and pool tournament (1899),	120 53
	“ Sundries,	7,348 08
	Balance,	34,565 78
		\$337,361 72

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Receipts

Capital receipts, 1900	By Balance, October 31, 1899,	\$11,171 14
	“ Bond premium account,	273 75
	“ 59 entrance fees at \$200,	11,800 00
	“ 3 Life Membership fees at \$500,	1,500 00
	“ Interest on deposits,	121 77
		\$24,866 66

Expenditures

Expenditures, 1900	To Sinking Fund,	\$9,166 67
	“ \$111,000 mortgage on 15th and Moravian Streets properties, reduced to \$100,000,	11,000 00
	Balance,	4,699 99
		\$24,866 66

The Finances and Membership

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT

Bonds of the Union League sold March 1, 1894,	\$175,000 00	
First series, matured and paid March 1, 1899,	30,000 00	
Bonds outstanding at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1900,	145,000 00	Sinking fund account
With the Trustee of Sinking Fund for redemption of second series bonds maturing March 1, 1904,	9,166 67	
Bonded indebtedness October 31, 1900,	<u>\$135,833 33</u>	

GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY FUND

Balance in Bank,	\$30 36	
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GEORGE S. PEPPER TRUST FUND

Loaned to the Union League of Philadelphia on demand at 4 per cent.,	\$2560 00	George S. Pepper Trust Fund
Balance in Bank,	190 00	
	<u>\$2750 00</u>	

BALANCE SHEET

Assets

Deposit for permanent insurance,	\$306 ⁷ 72	
Restaurant {	stock on hand, \$10,831 71	Union League balance sheet, October 31, 1900
	due by members, <u>9,477 43</u>	
	20,399 14	
Cash {	Income account, \$34,565 78	40,765 77
	Capital account, 4,699 99	
	Office cash, <u>1,500 00</u>	
	135,173 74	
Household effects (appraisement December 20, 1900, \$220,083.26),	135,173 74	
Real estate {	Broad and Sansom Streets, \$499,366 03	711,964 43
	15th and Moravian Streets, <u>212,598 40</u>	
	<u>\$908,519 80</u>	

Liabilities

George S. Pepper Trust Fund,	\$2,560 00	
Bonds of the Union League,	135,833 33	
Mortgage on 15th and Moravian Streets properties,	100,000 00	
Balance,	670,126 47	
	<u>\$908,519 80</u>	

EDWARD T. STOTESBURY,

October 31, 1900

Treasurer

3. THE UNION LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

Union
League
membership,
October 31,
1900

The membership on October 31, 1900, was as follows:

Honorary Roll (Limit, 10),	5	
Active Roll (Limit, 1800),	1794	
Active Life Roll (Limit, 150),	<u>150</u>	
Guests { Army, Navy, and Consular Roll,	39	1949
{ Clerical Roll,	<u>86</u>	
		125
Total,		<u>2074</u>

There were 1323 applications for active membership on the candidates' register October 31, 1900.

Active roll
since organi-
zation

The following statement shows the active membership, entrance fee, and annual tax since organization:

	NO. OF MEMBERS.	ENT. FEE.	TAX.		NO. OF MEMBERS.	ENT. FEE.	TAX.
1863, . . .	968	\$25	\$25	1882, . . .	1081	\$50	\$40
1864, . . .	1129	25	25	1883, . . .	1153	50	40
1865, . . .	1760	25	25	1884, . . .	1213	50	40
1866, . . .	1970	25	25	1885, . . .	1250	50	40
1867, . . .	1805	25	35	1886, . . .	1250	50	40
1868, . . .	1765	25	25	1887, . . .	1250	50	40
1869, . . .	1858	25	25	1888, . . .	1322	100	50
1870, . . .	1746	25	25	1889, . . .	1322	100	50
1871, . . .	1740	25	25	1890, . . .	1400	100	50
1872, . . .	1800	25	25	1891, . . .	1400	100	50
1873, . . .	1861	25	35	1892, . . .	1500	100	50
1874, . . .	1666	100	35	1893, . . .	1500	100	50
1875, . . .	1558	50	25	1894, . . .	1500	200	50
1876, . . .	1434	50	40	1895, . . .	1500	200	50
1877, . . .	1181	50	30	1896, . . .	1600	200	60
1878, . . .	874	50	40	1897, . . .	1735	200	60
1879, . . .	851	50	40	1898, . . .	1798	200	60
1880, . . .	938	50	40	1899, . . .	1798	200	60
1881, . . .	978	50	40	1900, . . .	1794	200	60

NOTE.—On December 10, 1900, the entrance fee was increased to \$300.

The Finances and Membership

ACTIVE LIFE ROLL

Established December 9, 1895. Transfer fee, \$500

	NO. OF MEMBERS.		NO. OF MEMBERS.	
1896,	39		1899,	150
1897,	100		1900,	150
1898,	129			

Active Life
Roll

CORRESPONDENTS' ROLL

Established January 11, 1870

	NO. OF MEMBERS.	ANNUAL TAX.		NO. OF MEMBERS.	ANNUAL TAX.	
1870,	29	\$10		1878,	65	\$15
1871,	67	10		1879,	61	15
1872,	107	10		1880,	70	20
1873,	91	10		1881,	72	20
1874,	88	10		1882,	107	20
1875,	102	10		1883,	109	20
1876,	90	10		1884,	128	20
1876 (Centennial As- sociates),	37	20		1885,	137	20
1877,	91	10		1886,	133	20
				1887,	163	20

Correspon-
dents' Roll

NOTE.—The Correspondents' Roll was abolished December 12, 1887, to take effect December 1, 1888. This Roll was composed of officers of the army and navy of the United States, consuls of foreign governments, and non-resident members. The officers and consuls were given the privilege of transfer to the Army, Navy, and Consular Roll upon the payment of an annual tax of thirty dollars, and the non-resident members the privilege of becoming active members upon the payment of the entrance fee and annual tax for the year 1888. Correspondents, who had originally been active members of the Union League, were not required to pay a second entrance fee.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CONSULAR ROLL

Established November 8, 1887

	NO. OF MEMBERS.	ANNUAL TAX.		NO. OF MEMBERS.	ANNUAL TAX.	
1888,	22	\$30		1895,	28	\$30
1889,	24	30		1896,	34	30
1890,	24	30		1897,	43	30
1891,	24	30		1898,	44	30
1892,	28	30		1899,	41	30
1893,	29	30		1900,	44	30
1894,	26	30				

Army, Navy,
and Con-
sular Roll

CHAPTER XXI

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNION LEAGUE

The Union League of Philadelphia, from its organization in 1863 until 1901, has had fourteen presidents.

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH

William M.
Meredith

William Morris Meredith, the first president of the Union League, was born on June 8, 1799, his father being a Philadelphia lawyer of prominence, his mother a niece of Gouveneur Morris. He received his collegiate education at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution at the remarkably early age of thirteen years. He thereupon took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar several years before he had attained his majority.

Mr. Meredith's public career began in 1824, when he was sent to the State Legislature as a representative from Philadelphia, and, during the four years of his service in that body, was virtually its leader. A few years after his return from the Legislature, Mr. Meredith was made President of the Select Council of Philadelphia, in which capacity he served until 1849, when he received from President Zachary Taylor the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury.

In 1837, while President of the Select Council, Mr. Meredith became a member of the convention which

met that year for the purpose of amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Subsequently, in 1873, when the second convention was called for a similar purpose, Mr. Meredith was chosen its president; and his comprehensive knowledge of the law and long experience in public affairs were of great assistance to the framers of the present Constitution of this State.

William M.
Meredith

From 1861 to 1867 Mr. Meredith held the office of Attorney General of Pennsylvania. Shortly after his entrance upon his office, the Union League was in the course of its establishment, and at its first general meeting, January 22, 1863, Mr. Meredith was unanimously chosen its first president, and at the annual meeting in December, 1864, he retired from the presidency and declined renomination. Upon his retirement in 1864 a gold medal was presented by the Union League to Mr. Meredith; the resolutions accompanying it tendering him thanks "for the valuable services which he rendered to the State and country . . . in the promotion of the object for which the League was formed." He was also elected an Honorary Member.

Mr. Meredith died in Philadelphia on August 17, 1873.

J. GILLINGHAM FELL

J. Gillingham Fell, the second president of the Union League, was born November 14, 1816, in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and was educated at a country school under the direc-

J. Gilling-
ham Fell

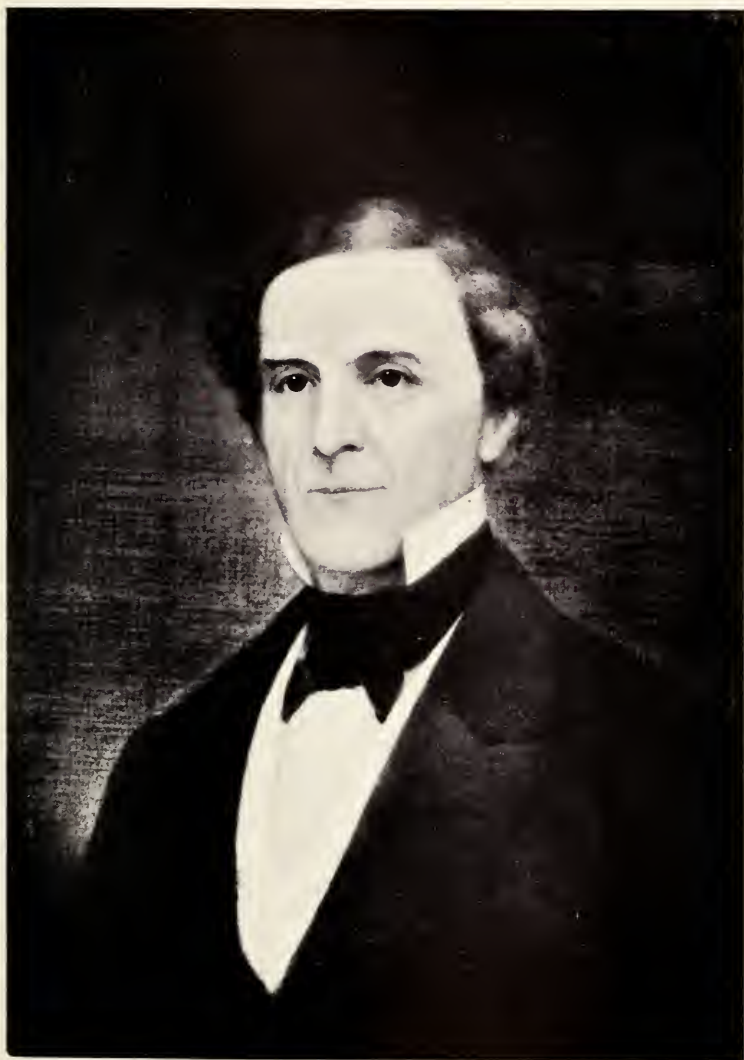
J. Gilling-
ham Fell

tion of the Society of Friends. In 1833 he moved to Luzerne County, and for several years was connected with the engineer corps of the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company. It was probably then that Mr. Fell received his first knowledge of, and experience in the coal mining business, in which he afterward became so largely interested.

Mr. Fell soon afterward became associated with Ario Pardee in coal and mining enterprises, and in 1839 came to Philadelphia to take charge of the firm's affairs here. About this time he was made a director in the Hazleton Coal Company, and held that office until 1868, when the Company was sold to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. For many years he was a director of that railroad, and was its president from 1857 to 1862. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania; and for several years was on the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia.

In addition to holding the position of director in the Allentown Rolling Mills, the Glendon Iron Company, the Andover Iron Company, and other important iron companies, he also was a director, until the time of his death, in the North Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Bound Brook Railways.

During the Civil War Mr. Fell took an active interest in public affairs. He was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, and entered into the organization of the Union League with zeal and devotion. He was the Union League's president from 1865 until



HORACE BINNEY, JR.

1868, and one of its vice-presidents from 1869 until his death in 1878. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and an art connoisseur of great taste and long experience. His collection of works of art was one of the most extensive and important in Philadelphia. He died October 26, 1878, in Philadelphia.

HORACE BINNEY, JR.

Horace Binney, Jr., the third president of the Union League, was the eldest son of Horace Binney, one of Pennsylvania's most eminent lawyers, and was born January 21, 1809. He entered the freshman class of Yale College in the fall of 1824, and was at once recognized as a leader in a class composed of men of more than ordinary ability. Justice Strong, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and Dr. Barnard, President of Columbia College, were among his classmates and intimate friends. He graduated with the highest honors, and was the valedictorian of his class. Upon his return to Philadelphia he entered upon the study of the law, was admitted to the bar on December 1, 1831, immediately became an active member of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, the oldest legal society of America, and the next year was its president. He was a safe counsellor, but seldom appeared in court, though when he did his arguments were models of professional skill. His practical knowledge of the law is well shown in his testimony before a Royal Commission in 1854 appointed to inquire into the general subject of legal education in England and report to Parliament. He was especially noted for his

Horace
Binney, Jr.

Horace
Binney, Jr.

public spirit, and represented the highest type of citizen. For forty years he was trustee of the Episcopal Academy, and was also a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Although of a retiring nature, when occasion demanded he did not lack firmness of character, as was shown by his assuming command of a volunteer company when the suppression of riot and bloodshed required action on the part of the citizens.

During the Civil War he was an ardent supporter of the policy of the Government, and was one of the organizers and charter members of the Union League. He attended its organization meeting January 22, 1863, and was unanimously elected one of the vice-presidents. He occupied this position until his election as president in 1869, serving until his death in 1870. His aid to the cause of the North was also shown by his interest in the health and welfare of those who were called upon to defend the country. He was the president of the Philadelphia Associates of the Sanitary Commission, and rendered material aid as one of that body. He died February 3, 1870, and at a meeting of the Philadelphia bar called to take appropriate action on his death, at which Chief Justice Thompson presided, resolutions of regret were offered by his former classmate Judge Strong. At a meeting of the Union League June 1, 1870, a memoir of his life was read by Dr. Charles J. Stillé. His wife, who survived him, was a daughter of William Johnson, of New York, the eminent law reporter.

MORTON McMICHAEL

Morton McMichael, the fourth president of the Union League, was born at Burlington, N. J., October 2, 1807. His education was received in the schools of that city, and at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a law student in the office of David Paul Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1827.

Morton
McMichael

His literary tastes early impelled him to enter the field of journalism. He was the editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* in 1826, and editor-in-chief of the *Saturday Courier* from 1831 to 1836. He subsequently had an interest in the *Saturday Gazette*. In 1847 he acquired a half interest in the *North American and United States Gazette*, the oldest daily newspaper in America. In 1854 Mr. McMichael became the sole owner. He directed the influence of this powerful organ of public opinion to promote the civic and municipal interests of Philadelphia, including the establishment of public schools, the consolidation of the city, and the creation of Fairmount Park. He was one of the leaders of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania, and his counsel was sought all over the country by the principal statesmen of that organization.

Early in his career he served as an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, and from 1843 to 1846 was sheriff of Philadelphia County. He was mayor of the city from 1866 to 1869, and from 1867 to his death was president of the Fairmount Park Commission. He was a Delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1873.

Morton
McMichael

As a journalist, his style was direct, eloquent, and scholarly. As an orator, he won a national reputation. His orations breathe a spirit of elevated patriotism, reveal a profound appreciation of the movements of American civilization, yet glow with a finished and impassioned diction. His address as presiding officer of the Republican National Convention which renominated Ulysses S. Grant for President; his oration transferring from the Park Commission to the Centennial Commission the grounds for the Exposition of 1876; and his eulogium on Hon. John Welsh, were among the most notable of his public efforts. He had a refined and delicate wit, and as an after-dinner speaker was unrivaled. The regard in which he was held is indicated in the inscription upon his statue erected in Fairmount Park: "An Honored and Beloved Citizen of Philadelphia."

Mr. McMichael was one of the founders of the Union League. His name heads the autographic list of the members of the Union Club. He was a director of the Union League in 1863 and 1864, vice-president from 1865 to 1870, was elected president, February 19, 1870, and served until 1874. He died January 6, 1879.

JOHN P. VERREE

John P.
Verree

John P. Verree, the fifth president of the Union League, was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1816. Early in life he entered business as a manufacturer of iron and steel. He was successful in his career, and for years was the senior partner in the firm of John P. Verree & Co., dealers in edge tools, and of the



JOHN P. VERREE

firm of Verree & Mitchell, dealers in iron and steel. His business interests were many and diverse. For a long period he was President of the National Capital Life Insurance Company.

John P.
Verree

In politics Mr. Verree was originally a Whig, and the law of gravitation naturally drew him into the Republican Party, with which he became very actively identified. For six years he was a member of Select Council, during four of which he was president of that body. In 1858 he was elected to the Congress of the United States, where he served two terms, being re-elected in 1860.

Always recognized as a man of sterling worth and integrity, he was in 1873 appointed by the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania a member of the Commission to supervise the vote on the new Constitution. This Commission, upon an appeal to the Supreme Court, was not permitted to carry out the purpose for which it was appointed, it being held that the vote should be cast and counted in the usual way. Mr. Verree was a prominent member of the Union League. He was a director from 1867 to 1873. In 1875 and 1876 he was its president, and in 1877 he served as vice-president.

As one of the Committee of One Hundred, he took an important, prominent, and successful part in purifying the politics of the city. Desiring to retire from active politics, Mr. Verree resigned from that Committee in 1880, and from that time until his death, June 27, 1889, he lived a quiet and retired life at his home near Verree Mills, Philadelphia.

CHARLES E. SMITH

Charles E.
Smith

Charles Eastwick Smith, the sixth president of the Union League, was born of Quaker parentage in the city of Philadelphia on the first day of November, 1820. He received in this city the rudiments of an education, which was completed by a three years' course at the Westtown Boarding School. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his business career, taking service in an engineer corps which was engaged in locating and constructing a railroad from Blossburg, Pennsylvania, to Corning, New York. His industry and ability soon brought him into prominence, and when the road was completed he was selected to be its superintendent.

In 1844 he returned to Philadelphia, and entered business for himself, and in 1846 he built the Fairmount Rolling Mill. Owing to the repeal of the then tariff law, the business became unprofitable, and Mr. Smith disposed of his interest. He then accepted the management of the Rennselaer Iron Works at Troy, New York.

A firm believer in high tariff and government protection, Mr. Smith organized the American Iron Association, now the American Iron and Steel Association, for the purpose of compelling the Government to adopt a protective tariff. This Association was and is the most famous coalition created in the iron industry. To form this Association Mr. Smith canvassed the entire State of Pennsylvania on foot, traveling more than twenty-five hundred miles, and his report on the subject

of the state of the iron trade was presented to Congress and printed. In May, 1861, he was elected president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and when he resigned his office in 1869, the road for excellence was second to none in the land. Mr. Smith was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, and as president of the great coal railroad, his staunch loyalty was of the greatest advantage to the Government. His ever-watchful vigilance, where his country's interests were concerned, enabled him to break up many of the disloyal combinations which sought to cripple the Government by tying up its coal-supply, and to put a stop to much of the wholesale robbery by fraudulent freight charges and false tonnage accounts. For his many services he was repeatedly thanked by the Administration. After resigning from the presidency of the railroad in 1869, he retired from active business. Mr. Smith always occupied a high social position. He was an energetic member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and up to the date of his death, as a member of its Committee on Publication he read the proof of every scientific paper accepted by the society for publication.

Charles E.
Smith

On January 14, 1863, he became a member of the Union League, and immediately took a prominent part in its affairs. He was elected vice-president in 1875 and 1876, and president in 1877 and 1878. Mr. Smith died in Philadelphia on the 15th day of April, 1900.

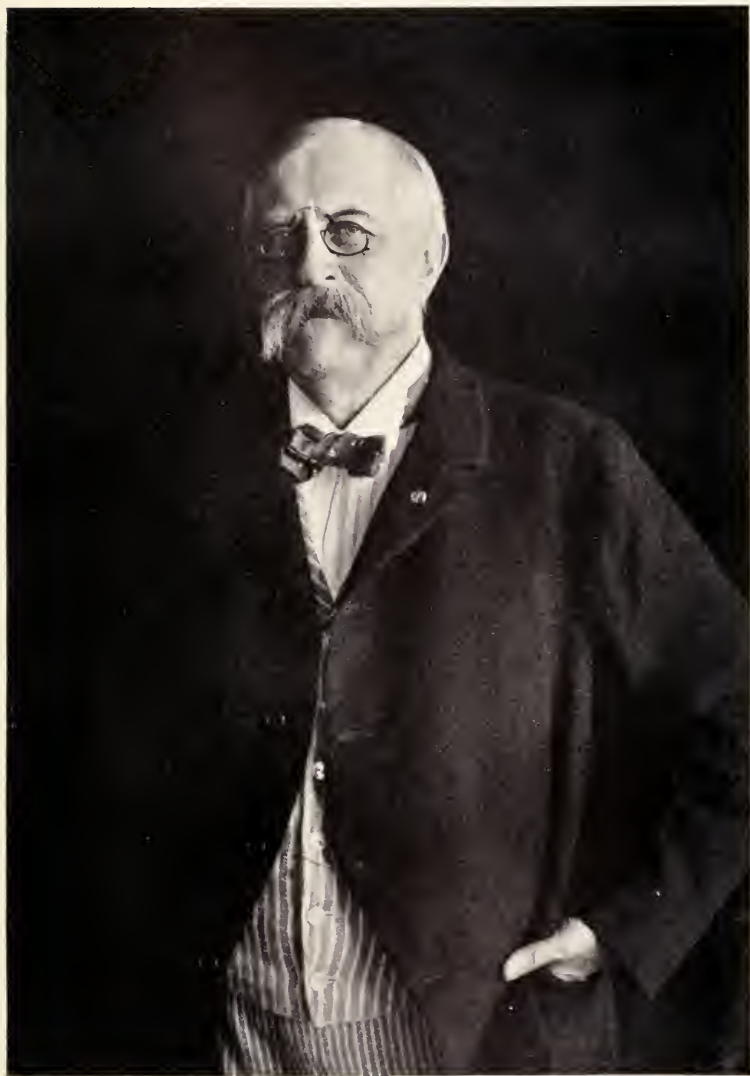
GEORGE H. BOKER

George H.
Boker

George Henry Boker, the seventh president of the Union League, was of an English Quaker family, and was born in Philadelphia, October 6, 1823. He was educated at Princeton College, and during his course there began his literary work, which he continued all his life notwithstanding his many important duties. He studied law but did not practice. Shortly after his graduation from Princeton he married Miss Riggs, of Baltimore.

Mr. Boker began life as a Democrat, but upon its formation he turned to the new Republican organization, and to it gave his unstinted devotion and practical service until his death.

A scholar and a man of wealth, he always maintained his sympathy with the people, and in 1862, with J. I. Clark Hare and several other gentlemen, formed the Union Club. From this sprang the Union League, of which Mr. Boker was the secretary from 1863 to 1871, a director from 1863 to 1874, and in 1878, and the president from 1879 to 1884. In the early days of the Union League, when trials and buffetings came thicker than honors, Mr. Boker was its life and backbone. Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, speaking at a public banquet of Mr. Boker's work in the Union League, said: "The oldest or the youngest member of the League, if he should name the one before all others whom he associates with its history, whom he identifies with its triumphs, who is at once its embodiment and representative, would name Mr. Boker." In 1871 President



EDWIN N. BENSON

Grant appointed Mr. Boker Minister to Constantinople. During his four years of service there, his diplomatic skill and ability in successfully arranging important matters gained for him an international reputation, and in 1875 he was appointed Minister to Russia. Upon his relinquishment of diplomatic work and return to Philadelphia he was made president of the Union League, and at this time was also a Commissioner of Fairmount Park.

George H.
Boker

Amid all the duties and cares of his active life Mr. Boker found time to devote to literary work ; and he published a number of volumes of poems, particularly sonnets, of which Leigh Hunt in his "Book of the Sonnet" speaks in the highest praise.

Mr. Boker was one of the most successful poetic playwrights of this country. He wrote several tragedies, the first decided success being "Calaynos," published in 1848. This was first produced in England, and was afterward played in various American cities by actors of distinction. His masterpiece of dramatic work was "Francesca da Rimini," which was played in America by Mr. Lawrence Barrett for several seasons, and still remains a popular drama. Mr. Boker died in Philadelphia, January 2, 1890.

EDWIN N. BENSON

Major Edwin North Benson, the eighth president of the Union League, was born in Philadelphia in 1840, and was the son of Alexander and Sarah (North) Benson. He was a member of the banking firm of Alexander Benson and Company, from which he retired in

Edwin N.
Benson

Edwin N.
Benson

1870, with a considerable fortune. His active connection with business life then ceased, although he has been since 1878 a director of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

On April 19, 1861, at the breaking out of hostilities between the North and the South, he joined Company "D," Gray Reserves, at the organization of the regiment. In September of the next year he enlisted in Company "D," 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, for service in the Valley of the Shenandoah. In the campaign of 1863, during the Rebel raids in the State of Pennsylvania, he served in Company "D," 32d Pennsylvania Regiment. He was appointed aide-de-camp in 1868, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Major-General Charles M. Prevost, commanding the First Division National Guards of Pennsylvania. He was the organizer of the Veteran Corps First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., in November, 1875, and served as the first Major of the Corps.

No accurate history of the Union League could be written without frequent reference to the many benefactions of Major Benson, and his activity and long service as an official. He became a member of the Union League May 31, 1863. During the years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1876 he was a director; vice-president from 1879 until 1884, and president from 1885 until 1888.

In the latter part of the year 1888, he indicated his desire to retire from the office of president. During his official connection with the Union League there were many expressions of the high regard entertained

for him by the members. On January 14, 1886, a dinner was given him by his fellow-members, and on November 26, 1887, on his return from a foreign tour, he was tendered a reception and was afterward presented with a gold medal.

Edwin N.
Benson

Among his donations to the Union League are: A contribution in 1881 of \$1000 for a memorial window, commemorative of the first four presidents of the Union League—Meredith, Fell, Binney, and McMichael. During the same year he contributed \$10,000 toward the building of the annex, consisting of the main billiard-room and the assembly hall. In 1890 he contributed \$10,130 for the building of an addition to the main billiard-room, now known as the Benson Annex. He also contributed to the Art treasures of the Union League the bronze equestrian statue of General Grant, the paintings "Psyche" and "The Wine Tasters," and a portrait of George H. Boker.

On January 13, 1879, at a stated monthly meeting of the Union League, Alexander P. Colesberry read a memorial paper prepared by Edwin N. Benson, as a tribute to J. Gillingham Fell, Morton McMichael, and Henry Armitt Brown, deceased members; on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union League, December 27, 1887, Major Benson delivered an address; and on February 22, 1888, he spoke before the United Service Club upon the "Union League During the War."

He is also a member of the Union Club of New York, of the Philadelphia Club, and of the University Club of New York.

WILLIAM C. HOUSTON

William C.
Houston

William Churchill Houston, the ninth president of the Union League, was born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1816. His ancestors had settled in North Carolina nearly a century before, where his great-grandfather, Archibald Houston, was a planter of considerable prominence. His grandfather, William C. Houston, graduated in 1768 from Princeton College, married a granddaughter of President Jonathan Dickinson, and settled in Trenton, New Jersey, and later represented that State in the Continental Congress, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787. His father, George Smith Houston, moved early in the nineteenth century to Dayton, Ohio, and was the first postmaster of that town.

Mr. Houston early in life came to Philadelphia and resided with his uncle, William C. Houston, one of the old-time merchants of Philadelphia. During his youth he attended school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and subsequently became a clerk in the firm of W. C. Houston & Company, wool merchants, Philadelphia. Upon the retirement of his uncle from business, Mr. Houston succeeded him, and formed a new firm under the name of Houston, Robinson & Company, afterward changed to Robinson, Houston & Mott. He retired from business about 1865, and thereafter devoted himself to the furtherance of the interests of the various institutions with which he was connected. He was one of the directors of the Girard National Bank, the Delaware Insurance



WILLIAM C. HOUSTON

Company, the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company, Philadelphia Trust Company, a manager of the Western Savings Fund, the Mercantile Beneficial Association, the Evangelical Education Society, and Episcopal Hospital, and a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for several years a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors. He became a member of the Union League March 2, 1863. He was a director of the Union League during 1875 and 1876; vice-president from 1879 to 1888, and president during 1889 and 1890. Mr. Houston was a life-long Republican. He died at Atlantic City, April 19, 1895.

William C.
Houston

EDWIN H. FITLER

Edwin Henry Fitler, the tenth president of the Union League, was born in Philadelphia, in the old district of the Northern Liberties, on December 2, 1825. After receiving an academic education in the schools of his native city, he determined to adopt the law as his profession, and entered the office of Charles E. Lex. A natural aptitude for mechanics, however, asserted itself, and at the end of four years he gave up the study of law and entered the employ of George J. Weaver, the proprietor of the old cordage works situated at Germantown Avenue and Tenth Street. In a few years Mr. Fitler had mastered the details of the business and was taken into the firm. In 1859 he purchased Mr. Weaver's interest, and the firm became Edwin H. Fitler & Company. The business prospered to such an extent under Mr. Fitler's careful and

Edwin H.
Fitler

Edwin H.
Fidler

conservative management as to necessitate the removal of the plant to Bridesburg, where it now covers more than fifteen acres of ground.

Mr. Fidler's support of the Federal Government during the War of the Rebellion was deserving of the highest commendation. He threw the whole weight of his influence in favor of the Union cause, and under his personal supervision organized, equipped, and sent to the front a military company composed of his employees. On account of his sterling integrity and keen business foresight, Mr. Fidler was both prominent and influential in civic affairs. In 1875 he was selected as a member of the Centennial Board of Finance, and in 1887 was elected mayor of the city by the Republicans. This position was attended with more than usual difficulty. The new city charter, known as the Bullitt Bill, had just been adopted, by which the whole government was changed, and the mayor's duties and responsibilities greatly increased. His devotion to the interests of the city, and his independence of action, won for him the respect of his fellow-citizens, and at the Republican National Convention in 1888 he received the vote of the Philadelphia delegation for nomination as President of the United States.

Mr. Fidler became a member of the Union League, February 17, 1863, and took a very active part in its affairs. He served as a director in 1874, 1879, and 1880, as vice-president from 1880 until 1890, and as president in 1891 and 1892. He was also president of the board of trustees of the Jefferson Medical College, a director of the National Bank of Northern Liberties, one of

the managers of the Edwin Forrest Home, and a director of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. He died at his country seat at Torresdale on the 31st of May, 1896.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG

John Russell Young, the eleventh president of the Union League, was born at Downingtown, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1841. His parents afterward moved to Philadelphia, where he entered a grammar-school. On the death of his mother he went to New Orleans, the home of an uncle, and completed his education by attending the High School of that city, from which he graduated with the highest honors. He returned to Philadelphia in 1856, and found employment in a printing-office. In 1858 he began his career as a journalist by entering the office of the Philadelphia *Press*, then owned and edited by John W. Forney. His biography from that time is the description of an entire life, with few periods of intermission, devoted to journalism. His abilities found their natural scope in the office of the *Press*, and his advancement was rapid. He began as a proof-reader, and in four years became news editor, and afterward editor-in-chief. During the Civil War he was at various times an army correspondent for the same newspaper, and made public the first account of the battle of Bull Run.

John Russell
Young

In 1865 he established the *Morning Post*, which proved unsuccessful financially. He subsequently connected himself with the New York *Tribune* and be-

John Russell
Young

came its managing editor. He founded the New York *Standard* in 1869, of which he was the Paris correspondent during the Franco-German War, and his description of the siege and fall of that city attracted general attention. After the suspension of the *Standard* in 1872, he became a member of the staff of the New York *Herald*. He accompanied General Grant in his tour around the world, contributing letters to the *Herald*, which were afterward published in book form. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur Minister to China, but three years later resumed his editorial duties on the *Herald*. In the next few years, besides his contributions to the *Herald*, he wrote for various magazines, and for the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, of which he was an owner. In the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company he was for a time one of the vice-presidents.

In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley the librarian of the Congressional Library, a position which he filled with success until his death. He was the master of an excellent literary style, and was a man of the broadest culture. He edited the "Memorial History of Philadelphia, 1881-1895." Socially, he was genial, witty, and thoroughly companionable. His friends were numbered by hundreds, and were found in every station in life. He was one of the organizers and the youngest member of the Union Club, which preceded the Union League. He was a director of the latter organization in 1892, and its president in 1893 and 1894. He died January 17, 1899, after a short illness, in the prime of his life and powers.



JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG

SILAS W. PETTIT

Silas Wright Pettit, the twelfth president of the Union League, was born October 20, 1844, in Philadelphia, and is the son of William V. Pettit and Heloise (Guillou) Pettit. He was educated in Philadelphia, and was a student in the University of Pennsylvania at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. He immediately enlisted in a regiment organized by Colonel Small. He afterward enlisted in the 15th Regiment Regular United States Infantry, and was promoted to second lieutenant, but owing to illness contracted in the first operations against Corinth, Mississippi, was compelled to resign.

Silas W.
Pettit

After serving with the emergency men raised to defend Pennsylvania from the invasion of General Lee in 1863, he entered the volunteer service, and served until mustered out in 1865 with the rank of captain.

Upon the termination of the war, he entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and after serving as captain of a company, was appointed by General John F. Hartranft Judge Advocate of the Division, and after serving the full time required by law, was placed upon the retired list with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

After his resignation from the army in 1862, Mr. Pettit was registered as a student at law in the office of Samuel C. Perkins, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, one year after he was finally mustered out of service. From that time he has devoted himself continuously to the practice of his profession, and has been concerned as counsel in many cases involving

Silas W.
Pettit

important principles of corporation and constitutional law. Upon several occasions he has been solicited to accept appointments to, or nominations for, public office, but has always declined to be diverted from entire devotion to his legal work.

He was a director of the Union League from 1875 to 1890; secretary in 1876, 1877, 1878, 1889, 1890; vice-president from 1891 to 1894, and president in 1895 and 1896. His almost unequalled service, in period of time, as an officer of the Union League, has made him thoroughly familiar with the development of its property and its financial growth. His time and services have always been given without limit to forward the best interests of the organization.

Mr. Pettit is a director in a number of business corporations, and is also a member of various social clubs in the city of Philadelphia.

C. STUART PATTERSON

C. Stuart
Patterson

Christopher Stuart Patterson, the thirteenth president of the Union League, was born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1842, the son of Joseph Patterson, who was for more than forty-five years president of the Western National Bank and for over twenty years president of the Philadelphia Clearing House. Mr. Patterson studied law with the Hon. W. A. Porter, and in the University Law School. On the outbreak of the Civil War he served as corporal in Landis's Battery, and was wounded at Carlisle on the 1st of July, 1863. In May, 1887, he was appointed Professor of the Law of Real Property in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania,

and subsequently Professor of Constitutional Law and Dean of that school. In November, 1886, he became a manager of the Western Savings Fund, and afterward its vice-president, and in 1895 he was elected director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and appointed a member of its Finance Committee. In 1897 Mr. Patterson presided at the National Monetary Convention, being a member of the Monetary Commission and of its sub-committee which drew up the preliminary report. Mr. Patterson served as a director of the Union League from 1894 to 1896, as its secretary in 1896, and its president in 1897 and 1898. In January, 1900, he was elected a director and president of the Commercial Trust Company. He is also a member of the Philadelphia Club, of the Germantown Cricket Club, and of the Century Club of New York. Mr. Patterson has published a Memoir of Theodore Cuyler; also treatises on the Political Crisis of 1861; Railway Accident Law; and Federal Restraints on State Action. The Union League has published and distributed addresses by Mr. Patterson on the Wilson Tariff Bill, the system of National Finance, and other momentous public questions.

C. Stuart
Patterson

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON

Joseph G. Darlington, the present and fourteenth president of the Union League, was born in the city of Pittsburg. His parents removed to Philadelphia a few months after his birth. His father was of English Quaker stock, and his mother a member of the Seymour family, of New York, dating from 1630.

Joseph G.
Darlington

Joseph G.
Darlington

His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in the American colonies. Their descendants served with distinction in the Colonial wars and the American Revolution.

Mr. Darlington was educated at the Friends' School on Walnut Street above Sixth. After completing his education, he entered the silk importing house of Dale, Ross & Withers, where he served an apprenticeship, as was common at that period, for four years.

Early in the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Hamilton Rifle Corps. In this company were N. B. Brown, Clarence H. Clark, Henry M. Dechert, and other well-known Philadelphians. He re-enlisted on the 18th of June, 1863, in Company A, 32d Pennsylvania Regiment.

Upon being mustered out of service, he entered the dry-goods store of the late John W. Thomas, and eventually became a partner, and remained such until 1874, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Thomas retiring from active life. The business has continued from that day until the present time, and is conducted under the name of Joseph G. Darlington & Company, and it may properly be said that it holds the unique position of being the only large strictly dry-goods establishment in Philadelphia.

Mr. Darlington was elected a member of the Union League December 8, 1880, and served as a director from 1891 to 1893; was secretary in 1892 and 1893, vice-president from 1895 to 1898, and president in 1899, 1900, and 1901. Elected for three consecutive terms without opposition, Mr. Darlington on November 11,

1901, was nominated for a fourth term as president, to be again chosen, also without opposition, at the annual election, December 9, 1901. He has steadfastly endeavored to advance the national power and repute of the Union League. His previous service as secretary and vice-president familiarized him with its administrative work, and as Chairman of the House Committee during several years, he became in a most intimate way acquainted with the details of its internal management, its history, and its larger purposes. These long periods of service acquainted him with the membership and educated him in the important work to be performed by the Union League in public affairs. It has been his earnest aim to give distinction to the Union League as a potential force in national politics.

Joseph G.
Darlington

Mr. Darlington is a director of the Franklin National Bank; a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, by right of descent from his great-grandfather, Major Horace Seymour, an original member of the Society; and a member of various other organizations.

CHAPTER XXII

FOUNDERS OF THE UNION CLUB AND THE UNION LEAGUE

THEIR PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS—MEMORIES OF HEROIC DAYS

Union Club
Founders

The noble remnant of the Union Club have not failed to mark the 27th of each December by responding to the roll-call in annual gathering. Only six of the original fifty members have met, though there are two besides whose connection with the Union Club of 1862, and four whose connection with the Union League of 1863, entitle them to inclusion in the list of surviving founders and fathers of the Union League. The six are, in alphabetic order, with their ages: Anthony J. Antelo, 87; Abraham Barker, 80; Clarence H. Clark, 69; Ferdinand J. Dreer, 90; Frederick Fraley, 98; William Sellers, 77. These gentlemen, whose ages average eighty-three and a half years, met annually to dine, in the Union League, and silently "to drink to the health of the old friends gone." What their meditations may be, and the moral of their retrospective discourings, the outer world may not know. It seemed necessary, and consistent with the scheme of this chronicle, to invite these patriarchal comrades and mentors to honor the book with some words as from the past to the present and the future of the

Union League's career. It was indicated to them that they were free to speak their minds either in reminiscence, or criticism, or counsel, in the assurance that any message from the little band of founders would be pondered and prized, for their own sakes and for "auld lang syne." Each hesitated at first for fear of being intrusive, but the requests of the Committee were considered, objections overcome, and their utterances follow—a memorable postscript to this record of the life of the Union League.

Union Club
Founders

The two gentlemen additional to the foregoing six who were members of the Union Club are Hon. J. I. Clark Hare and James Milliken. Judge Hare, who suggested the organization of the Union Club, withdrew from it and the Union League soon after the war, for reasons apart from his general sympathy with their work and aims. Mr. Milliken remains in the Union League, though he ceased his connection with the Union Club.

J. I. Clark
Hare

James
Milliken

This record is not so fortunate as to have a few words from Judge Hare, but his imposing relationship to the origin and development of the Union League has been fully set forth in its earlier pages.

Mr. Milliken's state of health has not permitted him to join in this symposium, but one of his speeches, of special historical value, has been quoted elsewhere.

The four survivors of the organizers of the Union League, in addition to the survivors of the Union Club as indicated, are Jay Cooke, Ellis Yarnall, John Sellers, Jr., and William S. Grant. Of these, Ellis Yarnall and John Sellers, Jr., have also, upon request,

Union
League
Founders

furnished their reminiscences of the early life of the Union League.

Anthony J.
Antelo

Anthony J. Antelo was born June 22, 1815. He joined the Union Club as one of the original members, and was one of the ardent Republicans, not a professed politician, who lifted the great issue of the day above the plane of partizanship. He served for a time in the State Quartermaster's Department. After twenty-five years of activity as a merchant, he became a director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities. He continues his membership in the Union League, and was one of the liberal loaners of paintings for the exhibition of 1899, sending choice examples of Meissonier, Troyon, Daubigny, Dagnan-Bouveret, and Chierici.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 1, 1901.*

Mr. Antelo's
narration

The history of the Union League is well worth writing if it can revive, or faithfully picture, the state of affairs that brought the Union Club and League into being. Conditions now are so different from what they were in 1862 that unless the younger men are helped to realize the strained feeling of that time they can scarcely be expected to feel very deep interest in the good work done by their seniors of the League.

Looking back to that distant period, various reflections come into one's mind, as to our origin as a club, our methods of operation, our minor differences, and our enthusiastic unanimity upon the main purpose of our association—the stamping-out of the anti-Union element. Not many of us are left to tell the story of those early gatherings, and no doubt you will have a variety of recollections and judgments upon what the League did then and what it has been doing since. There is room for difference of opinion upon many later features without any loss of sympathy with the

general policy of the organization, which is to promote the time-honored principles of the Republican Party, as stated in the charter. Mr. Antelo's
narration

Some of us were, and still are, more conservative than others among our most useful associates. We began as a social club of fifty members, proposing to accomplish a national and political end by social means. We planned a series of entertainments in our homes, under rules that prevented anything like competition in display, so arranged that each member's turn as a host would come about once in two years. Our success was so great that many were eager to join us, and we were tempted, perhaps not forced, to expand. When our membership swelled to hundreds and almost thousands, the social element, which some of us thought the best weapon in our armory for our particular purpose, was crowded out. From a select club we became a regiment, our headquarters and canteen had to be enlarged and put on a wholesale footing. No doubt we gained in fighting force what we lost in congenial association and the quiet, but potent, influence that spread through society from our center. I neither complain nor criticize, but remind our more "radical" fellow-survivors of the Club, and the League members generally, that power and wisdom are not always increased by multiplying numbers. So long as the Union League continues to grow in the qualities which gave it the strength to triumph as it did in its first years, we shall all wish it Godspeed for its new century. When we, the remnant of the Club, meet each Christmas to commemorate its founding, we think of a congenial company whose modest pretensions and clearly defined purpose sufficed to establish the broad platform of patriotism on which the League took its stand, and we did it as effectually as if there had been a thousand of us, perhaps more so.

*Yrs truly
A. J. Antelo*

Abraham
Barker

Abraham Barker was born June 3, 1821, and is the son of Jacob Barker, a prominent financier of nearly a century ago. After a successful career in New Orleans, he came to Philadelphia in 1842, and established the banking house of Barker Brothers, which continued until 1890. Mr. Barker, as a member of the Stock Exchange, devised and issued the first printed report of sales of stocks and bonds used in its business, in March, 1852. He retired from the Stock Exchange in 1899, after fifty-four years' membership. He joined the Union League on December 10, 1863, and took a prominent part in the work of the Freedmen's Relief Association, and in the general work of the Union League, as told in the opening chapters.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 1, 1901.*

Mr. Barker's
narration

In the conflicting public opinion at the breaking-out of the Rebellion, and particularly on account of the pronounced Southern sympathy manifest in what was called "our best society" in Philadelphia, it became evident that the integrity of the Republic could only be secured through a decided opposition to secession, and to that end the Union Club of fifty members was formed, and soon after the Union League of Philadelphia and all other union leagues of the country sprang into existence. Their records manifest how potent they were in the conduct of the war. The Republican Party was in power, and the whole object of the Administration was to preserve the Republic from being dismembered.

The Union League was, of course, a Republican club. Lincoln Republicanism was the only Republicanism known in those days—full protection for all American interests. I refer you now to the annual report of the Union League in 1865 at the close of the war, George H. Boker, secretary. On page 18, Mr. Boker remarks:

"Let us not therefore suppose that our public annals are closed, and that the Union League may degenerate into a mere

social club, with no higher aims in view than the enjoyment of our hard-won ease. Many issues of the great Rebellion remain yet to be eradicated or healed; many political abuses among ourselves invite a sweeping reformation. Though our duties may be lightened, they are not ended. It would be a shame to our proud record, and a justification of the slanders of our opponents, to admit that the patriotic men of the League have, in these latter days, sunk into a congregation of insipid idlers, and nerveless pleasure-seekers."

Mr. Barker's
narration

I find on 1st December, 1865, the League numbered 1760 members on its roll. In 1893—twenty-eight years after the war—the membership of the League was 1594, and out of that number only 204 gentlemen remained who were members in 1865, and the large majority of members were admitted to the League after 1880. Of course, these gentlemen had slight knowledge of the war.

You ask me what are the opportunities and outlook for the Union League for the new century. I would say, hold fast to the protection policy of Lincoln Republicanism and not drift into free trade by expansion; and while obeying the laws, see to it that, as Mr. Boker said, "many political abuses among ourselves invite sweeping reformation." It is not the province of the League to sustain any administration "right or wrong," for it was founded on the Right, and is bound to rebuke any administration in the wrong. If the members become merely political partizans there, the influences of the League will pass away. I do not believe such will result, for the hour will come when fifty resolute men will arise again, as in 1862, and lead the way out of the wilderness and hold the League in the principles of truth, liberty, and justice, so that it will become the Mecca to which all true patriots will turn through the new century.

Abraham Barker

Clarence H.
Clark

Clarence H. Clark, son of the banker, Enoch W. Clark, was born April 19, 1833, and he has been throughout his entire career actively connected with important business interests in Philadelphia. He was for ten years President of the First National Bank, and also for a considerable period senior member of the banking house of E. W. Clark & Company. He was one of the founders and first vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company. As president of the Horticultural Society, he was influential in securing the erection of its imposing hall on Broad Street near Spruce Street. His active share in promoting public institutions for the advancement of public taste has been shown by his services as president of the Academy of Fine Arts and on the Board of Trustees of Free Libraries of the City of Philadelphia. His private library of over 6000 volumes richly represents the literature of art, travel, and oriental scholarship, besides standard and rare works in many other departments of knowledge. As the junior surviving member of the Union Club he takes the record of each annual gathering, which will ultimately be deposited in the Union League's keeping as one of its most precious archives.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 1, 1901.*

Mr. Clark's
narration

One of the greatest pleasures I find in life is the thought that nearly forty years ago I was one of the fifty gentlemen of Philadelphia who, in 1862, organized the Union Club, out of which developed the Union League of Philadelphia, the first association of its nature in the United States.

For the past thirty-five years on the 27th of December (except when that date happened to come on Sunday) the surviving mem-

bers of the Club have met at the Union League house for dinner. These gatherings have always been most pleasant, with quiet friendly converse and recollections of the past freely talked over. Naturally there has been, especially of late years, when the numbers present have been so much reduced, a tinge of sadness over these gatherings, now emphasized with the thought that in the natural course of events there can be but few more gatherings for us.

Mr. Clark's
narration

At the meeting held in December, 1899, only six members were present, Mr. Fraley, in his ninety-fifth year, being the eldest, and the writer, in his sixty-seventh year, the youngest.

Unfortunately for me, many years since I resigned my membership of the Union League, and so I have missed all the inspiring scenes and occasions that have been enjoyed by the members of the grand organization.

Though I have not been permitted to be of those who have thus done noble work for our country, State, and city, I nevertheless have been in spirit with those who have been thus associated, and always with great pleasure have I watched the work and growth of the League.

The work of the League in the past has been noble and helpful. As was once said by the greatest statesman of the country, referring to the record of the State he had the honor to represent in the United States Senate, "The past at least is secure."

How about the future? Can we look forward with confidence that the League will maintain its record and continue its noble work and still render to our country, State, and city the same services it has rendered in the past?

For one, I can say that I have that confidence, and feel that the future will demonstrate that the Union League of Philadelphia has lost none of its vigor, nor its ability to serve the public, and to contribute to the good reputation of our city and State.



Ferdinand J.
Dreer

Ferdinand J. Dreer was born March 2, 1812, and served his apprenticeship in the manufacturing jewelry business with Mr. Woolworth, with whom Matthias W. Baldwin began his remarkable career. Retiring from trade in 1863, Mr. Dreer has found a recreative occupation in the collection of historic and otherwise famous autographs. These number many thousands, and include letters and documents in the handwriting of almost every celebrity of every country. The library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has a collection of autographs valued at \$40,000, presented by Mr. Dreer as a free gift. He has not only traveled extensively, but his house has for many years received some of the most distinguished visitors from the old world. His sympathetic disposition has long endeared him to a wide circle of friends, and his record of kindly deeds, besides benefactions, keeps his influence and memory in high esteem. He is so fortunate as to have his son and grandson as co-members in the Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 1, 1901.*

Mr. Dreer's
narration

The Union Club, which afterward became the Union League, came into existence at that very critical period in our country's history that existed in 1862 and prior thereto. The War of the Rebellion, which had been initiated by the act of the Southern States, had existed for some months, and long previous to its outbreak the excited feelings of the people of the South found reciprocal response on the part of many at the North, who were bound to them by ties of kindred, by very intimate commercial relations, or by sympathies which swayed their judgment into outspoken condemnation of what they were pleased to consider unjust action by our government to maintain its existence. Unkind expressions

within the family, and rebellious tendencies on the part of misguided ones, led to treasonable threats and traitorous acts, and it was to curb, restrain, and guide the public thought, that led a few patriotic citizens to found the Union Club. The first meeting of these gentlemen was at the house of Benjamin Gerhard, November 15, 1862, at which the seriousness of the occasion was recognized as imperatively demanding united, vigorous action. And a second meeting was at the house of George H. Boker, where the Union Club was founded. Mr. Morton McMichael acted as chairman, and officers were elected, the members being limited to fifty. The Club met every Saturday night at 8 o'clock at the house of a member who provided a moderate entertainment for his guests. It was speedily found to be necessary to increase its membership and to enlarge the influence it had already been privileged to exert, and on December 27, 1862, the Union League was organized at the house of Dr. John F. Meigs.

Mr. Dreer's
narration

It was the mission of this Club, with the recognition of a large portion of their fellow-citizens, to institute a healthful change in the sentiment of the people, and after its merger into the Union League to assist in placing regiments in the field, and besides molding public opinion, to aid and strengthen in many ways the hands of the government, and to continue those patriotic efforts until hostilities had ceased and peace was attained. It was also its privilege to so affect public sentiment in other States. At the inauguration of the Union League of New York a committee of its members assisted in the dedication services Saturday, April 11, 1863. A healthful and grateful public thought now ratifies, confirms, and rejoices to see the government of the country firmly established in the affections of the people of every section, and the members of the Union League may feel proud that the record of their organization stands unchallenged and unassailable, and that its services did so largely aid the government at the hour of its trial.

Ferdinand J. Wacker

was elected president of the National Board of Trade on its organization in 1868, and was unanimously re-elected every subsequent year. From 1834 to 1837 he was a member of Common Council, and effected an entire revision of the financial system of the city. From 1837 to 1840 he was a member of the State Senate, and in 1839 took a prominent part as delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Wm. Henry Harrison for the Presidency. In 1853 and 1854 Mr. Fraley was influential in accomplishing the consolidation of the city, substantially on lines he proposed in 1837. He was active as a member of the Sanitary Commission in 1864, and was chosen by the Union League in 1865 to pronounce the eulogium on Abraham Lincoln.

Frederick
Fraley

PHILADELPHIA, *January 1, 1901.*

My recollections of the early years of the Union Club and League, and of my associations with its founders and leaders, are of the most pleasing character. So far as I was actively interested in the work of the League, I approved then, and still do, its general policy on public questions.

Mr. Fraley's
narration

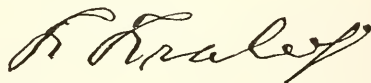
I have never regretted the expansion of our Club into the much larger League.

When our main object was attained and the war ended, I slackened my connection with the organization as a social club, but my sympathy remained undiminished. My working hours were occupied with varied and exacting duties, and as it had always been my desire to keep abreast of the times in literary and general progress, I have found happier recreation with my evening cigar over a book at home than in a club.

In those first years I bore a share in the often arduous work that confronted us. I remember being honored by the request that I would deliver the address of eulogy on President Lincoln

Mr. Fraley's narration at the special meeting of the League soon after his lamented and tragic death. I look back with great satisfaction at the good work we accomplished, and the memories of association with so many truly patriotic and devoted men of Philadelphia are still dear to me.

The general political action of the League since I ceased to be a member has had—if it is not presumptuous in me to say it—my cordial approval. Unlike some who advocate reforms from the outside, I have always regarded it as my duty to cast my vote, and make sure it was counted. If every good citizen would insist on having recognition of his rights at the polls, there would be better hope for cleaner politics. There is a great field before the Union League in this direction. It could desire nothing more calculated to bring out its old-time courage and manifold power. An undertaking of national scope develops finer capacity than those of partisan or local character. I do not doubt that when the next great national issue comes up, the League will be found in the front, as usual, acquitting itself with its wonted vigor and success. It would gratify me profoundly if I could foresee the present generation of League members inaugurating the twentieth century with some such grand and elevating national movement of its own creation. They may be encouraged by our modest efforts, which culminated so gloriously. We discovered that we had set ourselves to an achievement which had some claim to be heroic only when we found it so classed in the after-years. Our single idea was to do our duty to our country and the cause of Right.



William
Sellers

William Sellers was born September 19, 1824, at Upper Darby, in a house now owned by him, standing on the same tract of land which his English ancestor,

Samuel Sellers, took under patent from William Penn in 1682. The marriage of that ancestor to Anna Gibbons, in 1684, is the very first entry in the records of the Friends' Meeting at Darby.

William
Sellers

Mr. Sellers took up the business of machine-making, when he was in his fourteenth year. He was a member of the firm of Bancroft & Sellers from 1848 to 1855, then William Sellers & Company from 1855 to 1886, when it was incorporated. In 1868 he, in connection with others, established the Edgemoor Iron Company, of which he is also president. Here was made all the ironwork used for the Centennial Exposition and the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Sellers was for many years president of the Midvale Steel Company, at Nicetown. He has won many national honors for his personal inventions and that of his firm. As president of the Franklin Institute, in 1864, Mr. Sellers established it on a prosperous footing. He is a member, active or honorary, of various learned societies at home and abroad, a typical strong man of affairs, with a record of personal and public worth which equally adds power and honor to the country that produces such captains of national progress.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 1, 1901.*

The immediate conditions which impelled the formation of the Union League no longer exist, but the growth of those conditions through the long years of contention over the extension and the restriction of slavery may have their counterpart to-day.

Mr. William
Sellers's
narration

During that contention few had faith in the patriotism of the people, few believed that the Union was really in danger. Only those of us who are old enough to remember the uprising when Fort Sumter was fired upon can have adequate conception of the

Mr. William
Sellers's
narration

wave of patriotic fury which swept over the North, and awakened hope in those who had despaired. In such surroundings the Union League was born.

The political conditions preceding the Rebellion are not identical with the conditions of to-day, but they to-day are akin, and will have the same results, unless their growth is checked by our patriotic care. The foundation of our system of government is the elective franchise. The primary election is so completely dominated by machine politics that few of us feel it necessary or even useful to attend it. At the general election fraudulent voting, and fraudulent counting of votes, have become notorious. Has the Union League no duty to perform when this treason is spreading in our midst? Checks which might be applied are estopped by our Constitution; who is there among us to see that legislators shall be chosen who will remedy this defect in our organic law? If we would not see these seeds of disorder ripen into rebellion, we must root them out before they make their growth.

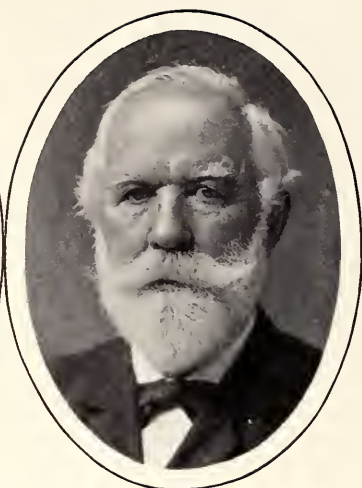
Wm. Sellers

James
Milliken

James Milliken, who is also a survivor of the founders of the Union Club, gave a graphic reminiscence of conditions as they existed at the outbreak of the war, in a graceful address delivered on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union League, celebrated on December 27, 1887. The address has been printed in full in Chapter VIII of this chronicle, pages 128 to 131. Mr. Milliken was born on July 23, 1824, at Milroy (then called Perryville), Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Iron production soon became an active industry there, and before Mr. Milliken became of age he



CLARENCE H. CLARK



WILLIAM SELLERS



ABRAHAM BARKER



A. J. ANTELO

SOME OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE UNION CLUB AND THE UNION LEAGUE

was entrusted by the Messrs. Valentine with the agency for selling their iron in New York State, going to Elmira for the purpose. After several years, he joined his uncles in business at Lewiston, Mifflin County, but the sphere of action being too limited, Mr. Milliken removed to Philadelphia in 1851, engaging in the flour and grain commission business in the firm of Richardson & Milliken. He subsequently changed his business to the manufacture of iron, which was more congenial, and was associated for a number of years with Reeves, Buck & Co., a firm which afterward became the Phœnix Iron Company. While residing in Philadelphia, Mr. Milliken took an active part in public affairs. He was a member of the Board of Trade and director of several railroads and other corporations. He became a prominent member of the Philadelphia Citizens' Committee which distributed bounties to the volunteers and enlisted troops. He is an orator of fine presence, and made a most telling speech at the great mass-meeting held in 1861 to take action upon the firing upon Fort Sumter, speaking from a platform improvised in front of National Hall on Market Street. After a most active life, he retired from business at the close of the war and devoted several years to extensive travel and study, visiting Europe, Asia, and Mexico, and writing a number of interesting books describing his journeys and experiences. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania in 1882, and made a most telling speech in placing General James A. Beaver in nomination for Governor. He is a man of great business

James
Milliken

energy, and there is quoted in evidence the vigorous battle he waged for several years for the resuscitation of a railway and coal company in which he had been interested, making such a successful contest that the stockholders presented him a silver service valued at \$10,000. Mr. Milliken of late years has resided generally in New York.

J. I. Clark
Hare

This chapter would be incomplete without a brief sketch of the life of the eminent jurist, J. I. Clark Hare. He was born in Philadelphia on October 17, 1816, and is the son of Dr. Robert Hare, who was for many years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and Harriet (Clark) Hare, his wife. His grandfather, Robert Hare, who came to Philadelphia from England before the Revolutionary War, was a member of the convention which, in 1794, framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He was also speaker of the State Senate from March, 1794, to 1800.

He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and studied chemistry, to which he devoted himself for some years. In 1841 he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, having studied law under Hon. William M. Meredith. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1842, and in 1851 was elected a judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. In 1875 he became presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2. He was for many years Professor of Law in the University of

Pennsylvania. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1858 to 1868. He has published numerous essays upon legal subjects which have attracted the attention of the English-speaking world. He published, in connection with H. B. Wallace, "American Leading Cases in Law," two volumes; edited "Smith's Leading Cases in Law," two volumes; and "White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity," in three volumes. He is also the author of "Hare on Contracts" and "Hare on Constitutional Law," the latter published in 1887. He resigned his seat on the bench in December, 1897, he being then in his eighty-first year.

J. I. Clark
Hare

Ellis Yarnall is still a daily frequenter of the Union League House, and was one of the first one hundred members of the Union League. He comes of English Quaker ancestry, which settled here about 1682, Lucretia Mott being his aunt. His brother, the Rev. Thomas Coffin Yarnall, D.D., has been Rector of St. Mary's P. E. Church of West Philadelphia continuously since 1844. Mr. Yarnall was a member of the delegation from the Union League that visited New York to assist in the organization of a similar body in that city. He acted as recording secretary of the Freedmen's Relief Society, described in an earlier chapter. He published, in 1899, an interesting volume of reminiscences. He saw the public reception of Lafayette and the horse-back ride of President Jackson through the streets in

Ellis Yarnall

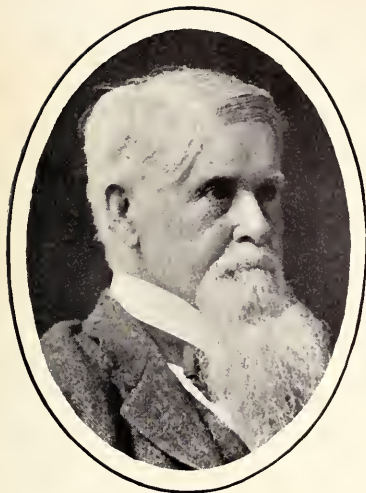
Ellis Yarnall 1833. His literary and philosophic tastes secured him the friendship of the leading Abolitionists—Whittier, Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Channing, and Sumner. In England Mr. Yarnall enjoyed the rare privilege of long-continued intercourse with Wordsworth, the Coleridge family, Matthew Arnold, Gladstone, Charles Kingsley, William Edward Forster, and other noted Englishmen. These connections lent exceptional force to the timely service Mr. Yarnall rendered to the Union cause during the war. English sympathy was then wavering, if not settling adversely to the Union, in the ruling class. By his able and adroit correspondence in the London *Guardian*, the great organ of conservative and church opinion, Mr. Yarnall became virtually an ambassador to England in the interest of the Northern cause, and his services will never be forgotten by the community in which he lives.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 1, 1901.*

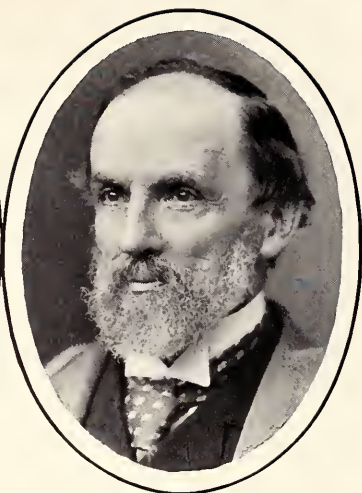
Mr. Yarnall's narration

I was not one of the Club out of which the Union League grew. I was present, however, at the first meeting called to organize the League proper on December 27, 1862. Two or three weeks later I was of the committee that went to New York to confer with Dr. Bellows and others, and to advise them of what had been done in Philadelphia. Very soon afterward the Union League of New York was formed. We here were first in actual organization, though it may be that Dr. Bellows and others of the Sanitary Commission had, in chance conference, suggested such associations for New York and Philadelphia.

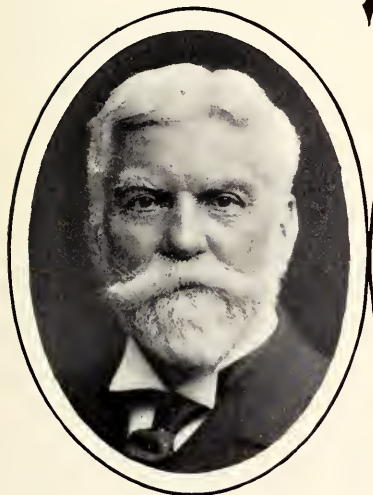
It is good to look back to that time of anxiety. From May until September of 1862 our armies met nothing but disaster. The seven days' fighting in the Peninsula, the campaign in the valley, the second Bull Run—all were terrific reverses for the Army of the



JAY COOKE



ELLIS YARNALL



JOHN SELLERS, JR.



WILLIAM S. GRANT

SOME OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE UNION LEAGUE

Potomac. The battle of Antietam, though it had not been followed up, saved us from a war with England. News had reached England of the second Bull Run, and of the advance northward of Lee's army. Lord Russell, then Foreign Secretary, asked Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister, whether he did not think it was all up with the Federals, and whether it would not be well for England to fall in with the earnestly expressed wish of Louis Napoleon and acknowledge the South as a nation. Lord Palmerston replied that he agreed that the cause of the North seemed well-nigh hopeless, but asked whether it would not be well to wait for the next mail. The next mail brought the news of Antietam. After this success came McClellan's months of delay, then his removal, and the bloody reverse of Fredericksburg.

Mr. Yarnall's narration

Philadelphia had become the chief center of the Union feeling of the country, and at this gloomy time the flame of patriotic emotion burned at the brightest. I recall a meeting to consider what aid could be rendered by individuals in support of the Government and the excitement caused by the late Mr. Adolph Borie's offering for his firm a subscription of three thousand dollars toward a patriotic fund. A great sum was immediately forthcoming. In the steady work of sustaining the national cause the Union League went on with ever-increasing ardor. Yet Philadelphia, so near the borderline of slavery, had been little in sympathy with the abolition movement. By reason of family connections with the South, and for other causes, hostility to slavery in what was called society was weak. But love of country, a determination to preserve the Union, swept this sentimental sympathy with the South away. Such was the high and generous and self-sacrificing spirit out of which the Union League grew. The blessing of a united country is the reward which has come to us all.



John Sellers,
Jr.

John Sellers, Jr., was born July 27, 1826, at the old homestead of the family in Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pa., on property his English emigrant ancestor Samuel Sellers purchased of William Penn in 1682. A portion of this property, embracing the ground upon which the present home of Mr. Sellers stands, still remains in possession of the Sellers family, the present ownership being in his brother, Mr. William Sellers, and himself.

Mr. Sellers in his youth took up the business of milling, which through a long life of great activity his father, John Sellers, had most industriously pursued on the site of the present buildings of the Millbourne Mills Company. Before Mr. Sellers had quite reached the age of manhood, he became fired with the spirit of adventure and a desire to see something of the marvels of the West, about which he had heard such glowing accounts as to its offering wonderful opportunities for ambitious young men. The only means of transportation for passengers across the mountains at that time were the great stage-coaches of the period; to these he committed himself at Cumberland, a passenger for Pittsburg, which was then no easy or speedy journey. By the more comfortable stern-wheel steamer of the Ohio River he landed in due course at Cincinnati, the remote destination at which he then aimed. Here opportunity presented for further experience in the milling business through an engagement made by him in one of the largest mills then known in the great grain district of the West, of which Cincinnati was at that time the distributing center. Here also he

acquired some valuable knowledge of the science of banking in the Lafayette Bank, one of the leading institutions at that time in the western world. During subsequent wanderings in the course of time, he reached many remote and interesting sections of the great uncultivated West, then a wilderness in comparison with its present condition, so wonderfully developed through the achievements of modern invention and the mighty strides of agricultural progress.

John Sellers,
Jr.

In the early part of 1850 Mr. Sellers took up the iron foundry business in Philadelphia, which eventuated in 1853 in a partnership connection with the firm of Bancroft & Sellers, consisting up to that time of his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Bancroft, and his brother, Mr. William Sellers.

He is now vice-president and treasurer of William Sellers & Co., Incorporated, successors to the above firm, and has since its incorporation in 1885 been the president of the Millbourne Mills Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Edgemoor Iron Company, in the year 1886, and from that time until recently, when he resigned, its vice-president. He still holds a large pecuniary interest in that company. He is also one of the directors of the Midvale Steel Company, and a large holder of its capital stock.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 6, 1901.*

The Union League was founded in December, 1862, a period of great depression among loyal citizens of Philadelphia, in consequence of the slow progress that had been made by the Government in quelling the rebellion in the Southern States. Its primary object was to bring to bear the weight of moral and social influences

Mr. John
Sellers, Jr.'s,
narration

Mr. John
Sellers, Jr.'s,
narration

upon our community to countervail the ill effects of secession sentiments then beginning to be more openly expressed by what was known as the Copperhead element in our city. A Board of Publication was appointed, which in 1863 and 1864 distributed upward of two million copies of pamphlets in the English and German languages, most notable among which was the powerful little essay of Dr. Charles J. Stillé on "How a Free People Conduct a Long War," which received the high personal commendation of President Lincoln, and exerted an extraordinary effect upon our soldiers by encouraging them to do their uttermost to bring the war to a successful close. Another committee was organized to promote enlistments in the army, which during the same two years raised as many as ten thousand men for the service of their country. The idea so happily originating in Philadelphia was speedily adopted in New York and other cities, and constituted a remarkable feature in the history of the conflict which evoked it. It gave evidence of the wonderful popular interest in the maintenance of the Union, and kept alive the first impulse of the nation aroused by the firing on Fort Sumter, which made compromise impossible, and assured the triumph of the only final solution of the problem which cost so many lives and untold millions of money before the end was reached.

An organization which was created by such inspiring and elevated sentiments must not be allowed to sink into the insignificance of a mere social club. Other hours, other duties. It has exerted considerable influence upon national affairs. It is its duty to be sensitive and influential in a dignified and forceful way in home politics by exerting its authority to maintain the sanctity of the ballot, so essential to our well-being and prosperity at home, and so important as a factor in the politics of our great commonwealth.



John Sellers, Jr.

Jay Cooke, one of the founders of the Union League, was born August 10, 1821, at Sandusky, Ohio. His father, Eleutheros Cooke, a descendant of Francis Cooke, who came to America in the "Mayflower," was a distinguished lawyer in Ohio, a member of the State Legislature for several terms, and a representative of his State in Congress. Jay Cooke

In 1838 Jay Cooke came to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of E. W. Clark & Company, at that time said to be the largest private banking house in the United States. When he was twenty-one years of age his remarkable business ability and thorough trustworthiness had won for him a membership in the firm, and he was its active business manager until his retirement in 1858. For several years afterward he was engaged in negotiating railroad bonds and other securities; and was associated with Charles Henry Fisher in organizing and establishing several canal companies in eastern and central Pennsylvania. In 1861 Mr. Cooke resumed banking business as Jay Cooke & Company on Third Street, Philadelphia. During the Civil War this firm became the financial agent of the Government in negotiating the enormous loans, amounting to two billion dollars, necessary for the expenses of the war. After the close of the war, at the solicitation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cooke undertook to secure a further loan for the Government, and within the space of five months he had successfully negotiated five hundred and thirty million dollars of Government bonds with which to finally pay the Union soldiers and other expenses of the war.

Jay Cooke

Mr. Cooke earnestly advocated the adoption of the national banking system, and did much to further its establishment throughout the country; and he and his partners were active in founding the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., and the First National Bank of Philadelphia, the earliest banks under this system. During his entire business career Mr. Cooke has been associated with railroad enterprises, and the bonds of many of our greatest railroad companies were negotiated by his firm. He has always taken an active interest in religious and educational affairs, and is the patron of the celebrated school for young ladies at Ogontz near Philadelphia.

William S.
Grant

William S. Grant, one of the signers of the Articles of Association of the Union League, was born in Philadelphia, November 25, 1828. He was educated principally at private schools, and entered his father's store in 1847, beginning business with the firm of Grant & Stone, of which his father, Samuel Grant, was the senior partner. The business was that of importers and shipping merchants. In 1850 Mr. Grant began the importing and commission business with his brother-in-law under the firm name of Grant & Twells, which was continued until 1855, when the firm was dissolved and the business continued by himself. He afterward became associated with his father. Mr. Grant retired from active mercantile busi-

ness about 1874, and since then has been identified with various corporate and business interests.

William S.
Grant

Mr. Grant took an earnest part in the organization of the Union League, and his influence was always generously exerted in the maintenance of its war policy in the critical period of 1863. He served on the Committee on Membership for two years.

He is identified with several important business organizations and was elected a director of the Philadelphia Trust Company on February 9, 1875, and has continuously served in that office since that time. He has also been a director of the Ridge Avenue Railway since prior to 1860. He is president of the Merchants' Fund. He is one of the vestry and a warden of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Grant has traveled extensively, and when only twenty years of age, spent several months in Manila. This experience of early life has led to his profound interest in the later relation of our Government to the Philippine Islands.

No one can thoughtfully read the foregoing lines,—the memories and reflections of men who have added dignity and honor to our civic life,—and observe in the brief biographies given how wide has been their relation to the development of our city and commonwealth, without feeling an increasing consciousness of the sturdiness of character and fineness of patriotic pur-

Character
of the
Founders

Example of
the founders

pose that animated the group of men founding the Union League. Their lives and words must continue an inspiring stimulus to rouse this and future generations to the obligations that rest, either in times of war or of peace, upon every citizen of the Republic.

These founders still speak with the vigor and fire of youth, showing how deep-seated was their patriotism nearly half a century ago, and that there has been no abatement in their love for their country and devotion to its interests.

CHAPTER XXIII

NOTABLE MEN OF THE UNION LEAGUE

The long roster of the Union League's membership is filled with names significant of achievement in the annals of the city. A complete history of the men who have been its rank and file would be a history of much of the choicest citizenship of Philadelphia during the past forty years. Within that time not fewer than six thousand men have followed in social fellowship the footsteps of its founders. They have come for the most part from among those who have stood in the forefront of the business and the professional life of the city. Many of them have been summoned into public service and many have borne equally high reputation throughout the community in the private station as leaders of finance, of industry and philanthropy. Probably in no other club of the United States has there been gathered together a larger proportion of all the active public men of a great city, and not a little of the Union League's membership has been maintained from father to son. But in glancing over the array of men who have made the club what it has been and what it is, there can be singled out here for the most part only those of its members of the first generation who have won special distinction in public life ; and even of them it is possible to make only the brief and simple mention suffi-

The rank
and file

cient to show the material of the citizenship from which the Union League has been developed.

The Union League's first President served in the Cabinet of Zachary Taylor as Secretary of the Treasury, and it has been represented in the Cabinet of every Republican President, with only the exception of Hayes. Two of its members have sat in the Cabinet at the head of the Navy Department; two have been at the head of the War Department; two have served as Postmaster General and two as Attorney General. From its ranks have come ambassadors or ministers whom the United States has sent to England, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Brazil, and China. Six of its members have sat in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, and seven have occupied the mayoralty of Philadelphia. One of them was a Speaker of the National House of Representatives; four of them have sat in the United States Senate, and not fewer than twenty-five have been members of the lower branch of Congress. Another held a seat upon the bench of the Federal Supreme Court; four have sat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and others upon the bench of the Superior Court, and twenty upon the bench of the Common Pleas and other courts of Philadelphia.

It was largely as a recognition of the work of the Union League in the Civil War that General Grant, when he became President, made Adolph E. Borie his first Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Borie had never been engaged in politics. He was a successful but modest business man, who had been untiring in his support of

High offices
held in the
public service

Cabinet
Ministers
at Washing-
ton

the Union cause and who belonged to a class of patriotic merchants whom President Grant especially trusted on his advent into civil affairs. When he gave up the naval portfolio after a few months' service, because his physical strength was unequal to the duties of the office, he was succeeded by another member of the League, George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, who then lived in the neighboring city of Camden, and who had been among the earliest of the earnest men who gathered in the old Baldwin mansion on Chestnut Street. President Grant retained Robeson in his Cabinet until the close of his second administration, or during a longer period of incumbency than that of any of its numerous members, excepting Hamilton Fish. Simon Cameron, whose Union zeal was intensified by the loss of his brother in the first battle of Bull Run, became a member of the Union League soon after his return from the Russian mission, to which President Lincoln had transferred him on his resignation as Secretary of War. His son, J. Donald Cameron, was then in the early flush of manhood, and had performed vigorous services for the Government as a railroad man in keeping open the Northern Central Railway as a line of communication between Washington and Pennsylvania, exposed as it was to the repeated assaults of the Confederates. After the Civil War he joined the Union League, and in subsequent years the unusual experience of a son occupying first the same place in the Cabinet, and next the same seat in the United States Senate that his father had held, attended his career.

Cabinet
Ministers
at Washing-
ton

Cabinet
Ministers
at Washing-
ton

Two members of the Union League passed into the office of Attorney General at Washington in succession—Benjamin Harris Brewster, once a pro-slavery Democrat and even an “anti-coercionist,” and afterward radical among Republicans in the fervency of his brilliant oratory, and Wayne MacVeagh, who had been chairman of the Republican State Committee in the year when the Union League was founded and who had been sent as Minister to Turkey under Grant, as he was twenty years afterward to Italy under Cleveland. Mr. MacVeagh served in the Cabinet of Garfield and resigned immediately after Garfield’s death. Mr. Brewster was then called to the office by President Arthur, and remained there until the close of Arthur’s term. John Wanamaker, who had entered the Union League in 1880, served as Postmaster General during the entire term of President Harrison. President McKinley called Charles Emory Smith to the same place, in which he has since been retained by President Roosevelt.

Members
of the Diplo-
matic Service

Foremost among the men of the Union League who have been conspicuous in European courts was Joseph R. Ingersoll, one of the most noted of the old Whig statesmen of Pennsylvania, who had been Minister to England under Fillmore. In his treatise on “Secession as a Folly and Crime,” the founders of the Union League had one of their powerful arguments for the Union cause; and although past his threescore and ten when he wrote it, he lived to see the authority of the Union re-established. John Welsh, honorary member of the Union League, was Minister to England under Hayes.

Joseph R. Chandler, who in his early days had edited the *United States Gazette* with marked ability, and whom the Whigs of Philadelphia sent to Congress, was Minister to Naples before the time of the Italian Union. Edward Joy Morris, another Whig Congressman and also an author of several books of travel, received the Turkish mission from Lincoln. MacVeagh and Boker held the same mission in later years, as well as the Russian mission, which has also been held by three other members of the Union League—Simon Cameron, Charles Emory Smith, and the junior Charlemagne Tower. In addition, Mr. Tower has been Minister at the Austrian Court, where Henry M. Watts, who had long before been United States District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania, had served under the administration of Andrew Johnson. Other representatives abroad have been William Potter in Italy, A. Loudon Snowden in Greece and in Spain, Robert Adams in Brazil, and John Russell Young in China.

Members
of the Diplo-
matic Service

The office of Governor of Pennsylvania had been held in 1854 to 1856 by James Pollock, who was afterward Director and then Superintendent of the United States Mint. After the Civil War, General John W. Geary, who had been Territorial Governor of Kansas, was twice elected to the gubernatorial chair, but only as the result of contests in which he would probably have been defeated had not the power of the Union League, with all its tremendous zeal during the Reconstruction period, been exerted in his behalf. General John F. Hartranft, who had come out of the war with a heroic record of soldiership, was also sustained with

Governors
of Pennsyl-
vania

Governors
of Pennsylv-
vania

all the political resources of the Union League in his notable and successful campaigns for the gubernatorial office in 1872 and 1875. Henry M. Hoyt, after he ceased to be Governor in 1883, passed much of the rest of his life in legal and literary pursuits, and often gratified his scholar-like taste in the library of the Union League. James A. Beaver and Daniel H. Hastings, the only Republican Governors of the State in former years that are now living, are also among its members.

Noted Mem-
bers of
Congress

Galusha A. Grow, who was speaker of the historic House of Representatives which was chosen at the time of Lincoln's first election, and in his old age again a member on the floor as he first was fifty years ago, came into the Union League in the Reconstruction period. Not less noted in Congress was William D. Kelley, whose name was as closely associated there with the protective principle as William McKinley's afterward came to be, and who represented his district for thirty years. Charles O'Neill and Alfred C. Harmer, both of whom, like himself, became the "Father of the House," and for a time Leonard Myers, were a group of Philadelphia Congressmen who were closely associated with their fellow-members of the Union League in many a hard-fought political battle. It was in the days of their early campaigns, when every inch of political ground was stubbornly contested, and it was not always safe to pass the doors of the Union League; and Judge Kelley in particular never forgot the valiant old Scotch-Irish guardian of its portals, the faithful "Aleck" Gilchrist, who, when Broad Street

was on the verge of a political riot, and rowdies had fired their pistols at the Union League, earned from George H. Boker that memorable tribute, "Aleck, we want to thank you for standing so nobly at your post when the bullets were aimed at the League. You went out torch in hand and lit the word 'Victory,' God bless you."

Faithful
"Aleck"

M. Russell Thayer, who when the Union League came into existence and for several years afterward was one of the most influential debaters and orators in Congress on war and Reconstruction questions, before he began his long career in the District and Common Pleas courts of Philadelphia; Oliver J. Dickey, who was a law partner and passionate admirer of Thaddeus Stevens, and who at the death of the "Old Commoner" succeeded him from the Lancaster district; John M. Broomall, a Lincoln elector of 1860, who represented the Chester-Delaware district and was noted as an advocate of universal suffrage, female suffrage, and the abolition of capital punishment; John Hickman, whose brilliant speeches against slavery when he had represented the same district had made him a Republican idol after he left the Democratic Party; Edward McPherson, who, having been a Congressman from the Adams County district, won unusual distinction as Clerk of the House at Washington, and who came to Philadelphia in 1879 as editor of the *Press*; Henry D. Moore, also Treasurer of the State, Collector of the Port, and the first Republican candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia; Henry H. Bingham, who entered the Union League when he was Postmaster of Philadelphia, at the

In the field
of national
statesman-
ship

Members of
Congress

age of only twenty-five, and who, after twenty-two years of consecutive service, is "Father of the House"; Charles W. Stone, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania under Hoyt; William E. Lehman, who represented the old First District of Philadelphia during the first half of the Lincoln administration; Daniel J. Morrell, Ulysses Mercur, John P. Verree, William Millward, John E. Reyburn, Robert Adams, James Rankin Young, and Edward Morrell include other members of the Union League who have at various times served in the lower branch of the national legislature.

United
States
Senators

In addition to the Camerons, the membership of the Union League has been represented in the United States Senate by Alexander G. Cattell, who, after having been a merchant of Philadelphia and an organizer of its Corn Exchange, was sent by the Legislature of New Jersey to the United States Senate, who was one of the members of the first Civil-service Commission appointed by President Grant, and who, as financial agent of the United States at London, suggested the plan by which Great Britain paid the Alabama claims without disturbing the rate of exchange. George F. Edmunds, who was many years United States Senator from Vermont, removed to Philadelphia after his retirement, and is an honorary member of the Union League. Boies Penrose, who entered the United States Senate when only thirty-seven years of age, is the first member of that body from Philadelphia since George M. Dallas had a seat in the Senate nearly seventy years ago.

Nor have the members of the Union League been less conspicuous in judicial than in legislative service. William Strong, who at the time of his election to the club was practising law in Philadelphia, after having been a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was shortly afterward raised to the Supreme Court of the United States by President Grant, and was one of the members of the court that served in the Hayes-Tilden Electoral Commission. In the time of the administration of James K. Polk, the name of John M. Read was sent to the United States Senate for Supreme Justice, but was rejected by the Senate. In 1858 he was elected by the Republicans of Pennsylvania a Justice of the State Supreme Court, and in 1860 he was proposed as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Lincoln. He subsequently became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and his opinion on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was a notable contribution to the judicial literature of the war.

Judges of
Federal and
State Courts

Ulysses Mercur and Edward M. Paxson have also occupied the Chief Justiceship of the State ; James T. Mitchell and J. Hay Brown are now among the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and three other members of the Union League have been elected or appointed to the judiciary of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania—James A. Beaver, William W. Porter, and Dimmer Beeber.

By far the majority of the judges in the courts of Philadelphia have been or are connected with the club. Joseph Allison, who entered the Union League in 1863, at a time when he had just been called upon to decide

Judges of the
Philadelphia
Courts

Judges of the Philadelphia Courts

a question involving the States Rights doctrine when it came into clash with the Federal power in the arrest of a seditious editor, had already been on the bench ever since the judiciary became elective, and continued his honorable career in the Common Pleas courts for more than thirty years. William S. Pierce, who had been an intense abolitionist in ante-bellum days, became one of a notable group of judges also long retained on the Common Pleas bench ; George M. Stroud sat in the old District Court of Philadelphia, and from that court into the Common Pleas courts passed J. I. Clark Hare, M. Russell Thayer, James Lynd, and Amos Briggs. Among the other Common Pleas judges who were or are members of the Union League are included F. Carroll Brewster, who was also Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Thomas K. Finletter, Joseph T. Pratt, William H. Yerkes, F. Amedee Bregy, Robert N. Willson, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Charles B. McMichael, Mayer Sulzberger, Charles Y. Audenried, and Robert Ralston, and in the Orphans' Court, Thomas Bradford Dwight and Joseph C. Ferguson.

Eminent lawyers and orators

But besides the members of the judiciary, the Union League has contained not a few eminent representatives of the legal profession. While Meredith held the Presidency of the Union League in 1863 and 1864, he enjoyed the reputation of primacy at the bar of Philadelphia. With him in the club at that time were the junior Binney, Isaac Hazlehurst, who had been City Solicitor, William H. Rawle, whom the Republicans of Pennsylvania nominated in 1882 for the Supreme Bench of the State, George Harding,

Richard L. Ashhurst, George Tucker Bispham, John Goforth, George H. Earle, William M. Tilghman, Aubrey H. Smith, E. Spencer Miller, Joseph B. Townsend, Henry C. Townsend, William B. Mann, long District Attorney of Philadelphia, Samuel C. Perkins, afterward President of the Philadelphia Building Commission for more than thirty years, Charles Gibbons, David W. Sellers, Edward Shippen, Henry J. Williams, and James W. Paul. Not the least notable among these men was the accomplished Benjamin Gerhard, who edited several text-books in his profession, who performed the duties of Provost Marshal in Philadelphia for superintending the draft, and whose soul was so wrapped in anxiety for the Union cause that his friends were wont to say that he would gladly have given up his life for it, and whose labors for it indeed ultimately caused his death.

Eminent
lawyers and
orators

Such were some of the men whom the legal profession early contributed to the Union League, and scores of their associates at the bar, not less noted, have since taken part in the development of the club. Indeed, the influence of not a few extended far beyond the bar. Thus, two of the most spirit-stirring orators whose rhetoric was the delight of Philadelphia—the one for more than a generation, the other only in his short-lived manhood—were Daniel Dougherty and Henry Armitt Brown. Dougherty in the mutations of politics left the Union League with tears in his eyes, and Brown, who was Assistant Secretary of the Interior for a time under President Hayes, died not long after he had delivered at Valley Forge an oration which is now

widely regarded as a masterpiece of patriotic eloquence.

Mayors of
Philadelphia

In almost every branch of the public service of Philadelphia the members of the Union League have been numerous. We confine ourselves only to those who have filled the chief magistracy. Thus, Charles Gilpin, who was a Mayor of Philadelphia before the consolidation of the city, entered the Union League soon after it was founded. The other Mayors of the city who have been members include Morton McMichael, William S. Stokley, Edwin H. Fitler, Edwin S. Stuart, and Charles F. Warwick. The gallant Hector Tyndale, who had braved death in Virginia when he volunteered to bring to the North John Brown's body from the scaffold at Harper's Ferry, and who came out of the war a brigadier-general, waged in 1868 the most remarkable contest for the mayoralty ever known in Philadelphia, and was defeated by only sixty-nine majority.

Soldiers of
the Civil
War

Indeed, Tyndale was an example of not a few of the early members of the Union League who were volunteer officers in the war for the Union. Elsewhere in this narrative the services of some of these men have been already touched upon. Conspicuous among the military members in the war period was George Cadwalader, who from boyhood had been active in the militia of Philadelphia and had won high honors in the Mexican War for his gallant conduct, who served throughout the Civil War as a Major General of Volunteers, and who for two years was a commander of the Loyal Legion. Samuel Wylie Crawford, who had

graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a doctor, entered the army as Assistant Surgeon, was Commander of the Reserves at Harrisburg, participated with distinction in numerous battles, and several years after the close of the Civil War was honorably retired from the regular service as Brigadier General. General Lewis Merrill, West Point graduate, was Colonel and Chief of Cavalry on the staff of General John C. Fremont, organized the regiment widely known as "Merrill's Horse," and was long noted as one of the most efficient cavalry officers in the regular service. Another West Pointer was William Ludlow, whose career of professional soldiership began in the Civil War, who was noted as an engineer officer of high skill, and whose services in the war with Spain won for him the rank of Brigadier-General in the regular army.

Soldiers of
the Civil
War

A fine type of the Union League members who were volunteer soldiers was Colonel Alexander Biddle, who commanded the 121st Pennsylvania Regiment, who at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg showed how an accomplished gentleman may also be a brave and steady soldier, and who lived until almost the close of the century in a useful and blameless citizenship that modestly adorned both public and private trust; De Witt Clinton Baxter, at the head of the famous Fire Zouaves that bore his name; Joshua T. Owen, who commanded the not less famous "Irish Regiment"; Charles H. T. Collis, whose regiment was known as Collis's Zouaves, who came out of the Civil War with the brevet of Major General of Volunteers, and who was City Solicitor in Philadelphia and also, in after

Types of the
Union
Volunteers

Types of the
Union
Volunteers

years, Commissioner of Public Works in New York ; William McMichael, who rose from the ranks of a private to a colonelcy and who was afterward United States Attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; Colonel H. E. Goodman, one of the popular Goodman brothers, and an officer under General Geary ; Colonel Oliver C. Bosbyshell, who was one of the first defenders of the national capital that responded to Lincoln's call for volunteers after the fall of Sumter, and who in recent years was Superintendent of the Mint in Philadelphia ; Horatio G. Sickel, who led a division under Meade at Gettysburg and who closed an active public career as Pension Agent of Philadelphia ; James W. Latta, who entered the war as a private, was finally advanced to the post of Chief of Major-General Upton's staff, and was long Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, together with Charles M. Betts, Harmanus Neff, George H. North, William B. Thomas, Charles M. Prevost, William C. Gray, A. Wilson Norris, John P. Bankson, and E. A. Hancock, may be cited as some of the members whose service gave them a peculiarly military identity. Much, too, of the flower of the younger membership of the Union League has been represented in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and not the least among the citizen soldiers of Philadelphia who may be said to link the generation of the Civil War with the generation of latter-day volunteers are two members of the Union League who have long been looked upon as models of the military character in civil life. In R. Dale Benson, who was a Lieutenant of the 114th Regiment and Adjutant-General of General Graham's

Officers of
the National
Guard

staff in the war for the Union and afterward a popular and respected figure in the National Guard, and in Theodore E. Weidersheim, who also was a defender of the Union in his youth and who was foremost among the zealous disciplinarians that raised the First Regiment of Philadelphia to a level of efficiency unsurpassed among American guardsmen, the Union League has long recognized the best exemplars of the soldier spirit both in war and peace.

Officers of
the National
Guard

With these men, too, in their long devotion to the Union League and their intimate relation to its daily life, may be ranked such faithful veterans of the club as H. Earnest Goodman, Joseph Storm Patterson, James V. Watson, John H. Michener, Charles H. Cramp, Thomas Dolan, William H. Hurley, Samuel Bell, Winthrop Smith, and S. Emlen Meigs. Nor forgotten by his old associates is James M. Aertsen, who is the club's Nestor,—or at least he is believed to be the oldest patriarch on its roll since the death of Frederick Fraley,—and to whom its officers tendered the congratulations of the Union League on his ninety-sixth birthday.

Veterans of
the Club

In literature, and in kindred pursuits, the Union League has had no insignificant representatives. The works of Henry C. Carey on political economy have continued to be known throughout America and Europe since his death as the great store-house of the arguments for Protection. The mediæval learning and historical researches of Henry C. Lea, as well as his literary faculty, have enriched American scholarship. Horace Howard Furness has won signal honor as a

Men of
letters, edu-
cators, and
artists

Men of
letters, edu-
cators, and
artists

Shakespearean commentator. Charles J. Stillé, once President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was eminent among educators and historical writers, and one of the first of the war pamphlets which the Union League distributed came from his fertile pen. Among his contemporaries was Lloyd P. Smith, the librarian of the old Philadelphia Library, whose exact and critical scholarship was long consulted by every lover of books in Philadelphia. Abraham Hart, who had been at the head of the book trade of the city; J. B. Lippincott, whose house became here what the Harpers was to New York, and George Morrison Coates were names not less familiar to the world of literature. Alexander Dallas Bache, who organized the Central High School and much of the public school system of Philadelphia, was one of the ablest scientific scholars of his day, and his great coast survey was a constant source of helpfulness to the military and naval commanders of the Union. With him was his friend Professor John F. Frazer, whom Agassiz once spoke of as "the first physicist in America." George Inman Riché, a fervent Union orator in his early career, was for twenty years the Principal and President of the Central High School, and the minds of many scores of lads who are now among the middle-aged members of the Union League came under his direction. Another educator was Professor Charles Dexter Cleveland, whose books on American and English literature were well known forty years ago, and whose hatred of slavery went so far as to tincture their text. It has been more than

thirty years since Samuel B. Huey, long conspicuous as an administrator of the cause of public education, entered the club, and began his faithful service in its interests. There, too, was Peter Frederick Rothermel, the high-minded painter, in whose great picture of the Battle of Gettysburg are commemorated the supreme grandeur and the supreme agony of the war spirit in which the Union League was born. Not the least noted of the artistic spirits in the club was Edwin L. Davenport, who for a time managed the Chestnut Street Theatre, and whose admirers placed him in the highest ranks of tragic actors. And the gentle Signor Antonio Blitz, who passed away in an honored old age after he had made happy hours for millions with his magic, did his share of patriotic work in entertaining not fewer than seventy thousand Union soldiers in their camps.

Men of
letters, edu-
cators, and
artists

The press, too, has been represented in the Union League by some of its choicest spirits, besides President John Russell Young. John W. Forney, who carried into his political management of the *Press* the spirit and aims and purposes of the Union League, and made that journal something like an organ of the club in its early days; Clayton McMichael, who inherited many of the gifts, both as a speaker and writer, of his brilliant father, in the editorship of the *North American*, and who served as Marshal of the District of Columbia under President Arthur and for a term as Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia; Alexander K. McClure, who entered the Union League in the Civil War days among the young leaders of the Republican

The Union
League's
connection
with the
press

The Union League's connection with the press

Party in Pennsylvania, and whose career in journalism brought him national reputation ; Louis A. Godey, the publisher, whose *Lady's Book* once spread his name into every corner of the country, until it became a veritable household word ; Charles J. Peterson, the novelist and magazine editor ; George W. Childs, who came into the club while he was still a young book publisher and before the *Public Ledger* passed into his control ; Gibson Peacock, a literary comrade of the Boker group and editor of the *Evening Bulletin* for more than forty years ; Francis Wells, his associate in the direction of that newspaper, who impressed upon it much of its character as an uncompromising exponent of the Union League's political ideas ; Joel Cook, of the *Public Ledger*, whose pen has been pre-eminent as an authority in the affairs of Philadelphia for many years ; and Charles E. Warburton, who began the publication of the *Evening Telegraph* in the closing year of the Civil War and made it a power in the conservative press of the country, have represented the older men of the League conspicuous in the fourth estate. Two men who held an intimate relation to the press were Joseph Reese Fry and his brother, William H.—the one with a variety of talents in business, banking, and in literature, and the other a musical critic in journalism. The "Union League Brigade" owed its formation to Joseph R. Fry as Chairman of the Military Committee, in which work he displayed remarkable energy, and the brothers, who had been noted in connection with their "Leonora" and other operas, produced their "Notre Dame" at the Academy

of Music on a magnificent scale for the benefit of the Union soldiers.

But many members of the Union League have been eminent elsewhere than in the public service or in the professions. It was in Matthias W. Baldwin's mansion on Chestnut Street that the club saw what its veterans look back upon as its "heroic days." Mr. Baldwin at that time was nearing the close of his busy life as the head of the great locomotive works which bear his name, and at one period of the Civil War meditated converting them into an establishment for the manufacture of shot, shell, and other munitions for the Federal armies. With him came another famous locomotive builder, who, like himself, had sprung from the humble ranks of toil as a practical mechanic, and who had become his partner, as he was afterward his successor, the energetic and sagacious Matthew Baird. Not less eminent in that industry was Joseph Harrison, who had begun his career as an apprentice in machine shops, who had received from Nicholas of Russia highest marks of honor for his introduction of the locomotive into that country, and who had retired to private life in the enjoyment of his art treasures and with the reputation of being the richest citizen of Philadelphia.

A glance at
the men of
affairs and
business

There, too, was John Edgar Thomson, who held the post of President of the Pennsylvania Railroad for more than twenty years, after having been its chief engineer in its infancy, and under whom Thomas A. Scott, as its superintendent, made the road a potent auxiliary to the War Department; Samuel M. Felton,

Railroad
managers of
the past

Railroad
managers of
the past

as the head of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, who managed the plan by which Abraham Lincoln was safely carried to Washington in the winter of 1861, was largely concerned in the transportation of troops when that road was the chief military highway of the East. One of its earliest Presidents, Matthew Newkirk, who was chiefly responsible for its original construction, came into the Union League about the time of the close of the Rebellion. Edward C. Knight, who had been a Presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket of 1860, and was the first President of the Bound Brook Railroad, by which the system of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was extended to New York, was also among the pillars of trade and finance in Philadelphia.

A few of
many leaders
of finance
and com-
merce

George H. Stuart, the head of many religious or philanthropic interests, radical in his enthusiasms and one of the wealthiest merchants of his day, was famous also as the moving spirit of the United States Christian Commission in caring for the soldiers, and when at the height of his reputation as a man of affairs received from General Grant an offer to sit in his Cabinet. But few other business men were so closely associated with the Union League as James L. Claghorn, the public-spirited banker, who long served as its Treasurer with patriotic zeal, and who was one of the most liberal of the patrons of art in Philadelphia. John B. Myers, the partner of Claghorn, was a leading merchant for a generation, the head of the great house of Myers, Claghorn & Co. Anthony J. Drexel had just succeeded his father, the

founder of the banking house, when he entered the Union League among the war members. William Welsh, afterward as eminent in philanthropy as in mercantile life, was also among the early signers of its constitution. William D. Lewis, who after a long career in many activities, both political and business, dedicated his only son to the service of the Republic; Thomas Webster, the fervent champion of the rights of the negro; John Price Wetherill, the chief member of the fourth generation of a family whose forbears were leaders of the "Fighting Quakers" of the Revolution, and Edwin Greble, to whose soldier son, among the earliest victims of the Civil War, were paid heroic honors when his body was carried in state to Independence Hall—they are a few of the many whose names recall the patriotic achievements of the Union League.

A few of many leaders of finance and commerce

We might extend the list by scores, even by hundreds. For we have contented ourselves throughout with referring chiefly to the older men of the club, or to its conspicuous representatives in the public service. But those whose names have been drawn upon amply illustrate the civic character and the varied ability on which the Union League has always rested, which have been as marked in the second generation of its membership as in the first, and which would shine again with not less of the spirit of the founders if the dark days which may come in the future should need to be faced by a new race of patriots like the Meigses, the Gerhards, and the Bokers.

CHAPTER XXIV

DEATH OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

Death of
President
McKinley

The President of the United States was shot by an assassin in the Temple of Music, at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, on the afternoon of Friday, September 6, 1901. He lingered for a week between life and death, and expired at 2.15 A. M. Saturday, September 14th. The crime and his lamented death created a profound impression throughout the world, and were followed by a universal demonstration of sincere sorrow by all peoples in all lands. President McKinley was an honorary member of the Union League, and the funeral services in Washington on September 17th were attended by Joseph G. Darlington, President, and Charles S. Forsyth, Dimner Beeber, and Theodore C. Search, for the Board of Directors, and William Sellers, Charles H. Cramp, A. Loudon Snowden, and R. Dale Benson, representing the members. The Union League held a very largely attended memorial meeting on the evening of Friday, September 20th, in the assembly hall, which was draped in mourning. The portrait of President McKinley was placed on the platform, adorned with laurel wreath and palms, and having the stars and stripes and the Union Jack arranged around it. The First Regiment Band played the funeral march from "Saul," and the funeral march by Chopin,

His funeral
at Washing-
ton

The Union
League
Memorial
Meeting

as the members assembled. The President of the Union League, Joseph G. Darlington, presided. The meeting was opened by Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, with prayer :

O Lord, our God, to whom all hearts are open and all desires known, into Thy presence we come. In Thy presence we have been resting during the past week, and we know that underneath are the everlasting arms, and we know that Thy way is the sure way. Help us, dear Lord, we pray Thee, as we stand together as men in remembrance of the one who has been taken from us by death ; help us, we beseech Thee, to see those things ordinarily invisible, to have that inspiration which Thou only canst give, that we may be better and stronger, better patriots, better lovers of our country, for the life which has been led ; and we beseech Thee, let our gathering together fill us with a fuller sense of our needs, fill us with a higher hope for humanity, fill us with a deeper realization of our responsibility. And unto Thee will we give the Glory forever, Amen.

Prayer by
Rev. Floyd
W. Tom-
kins

Address by Joseph G. Darlington :

President
Darlington's
address

“ During the entire history of the Union League of Philadelphia, it has never been called together for a sadder purpose than that for which this meeting is convened. There are times and occasions when it is impossible for a man to express in words the thoughts which are passing through his mind.

“ I dare not trust myself to speak extemporaneously, and therefore, ask your indulgence and permission to refer to a few notes which I have prepared, although they but feebly express the thoughts which are crowding upon my mind at this moment.

“ As a bolt from a clear sky, came the message, ‘ The President has been shot.’

“ The suddenness of the announcement dazed the minds of all people, and as men looked into the eyes of each other, they refused to believe it was so. When the awful truth was forced upon us,

President
Darlington's
address

an involuntary exclamation came forth: Is it possible that the Almighty God would permit such a horrible crime to be committed against such a man as William McKinley?

“It is not for us to attempt to solve the mysteries of Divine Providence, and yet with all the fortitude of a Christian people, it is impossible for us to comprehend why the act of the miserable wretch, who struck the blow, should have been permitted.

“It would be an insult to mankind to call him a man—rather call him, what he is, a dastard, a fiend incarnate, an emissary of the Evil One, a character so loathsome that all decent men turn from him with horror and disgust.

“William McKinley, whose conscientious and distinguished administration of our national affairs won the confidence of his countrymen, and the admiration of the world; a statesman of the very highest order, who so ably directed and guided the affairs of this great nation through perilous times, that the issue of each event added to the honor, the glory, and the prosperity of our country; a thoughtful and a just man; a gentle and a tender man. Could anything be more beautiful that at the moment he was stricken, his first thought was for his wife. Turning to his Secretary, he said, ‘Cortelyou, be careful; tell Mrs. McKinley gently.’

“A considerate man—ever mindful of the feelings of his fellow-men.

“Could anything be more sublime than his words when he looked upon his murderer—‘See that no one hurts him.’

“A brave man, brave in life, but far more brave in death.

“A man whose life and deeds made him a leader among men; who was looked upon by his countrymen with admiration as their President; and with respect and affection as a man.

“A character without spot or blemish—such was the man, whose earthly life was closed by the hands of an assassin. ‘It is God’s way; His will be done.’

“As William McKinley lived, so he died—with entire confidence in God’s infinite love and mercy.

“The announcement of the death of the President prostrated the nation, and our grief and sorrow has called forth the sympathy



J. S. Wellington.

of the civilized world. Surely there was never a higher tribute paid to the memory of a ruler, than the world has witnessed during the past week.

“It is hardly possible to describe the official funeral at Washington. Simplicity marked every detail. The loss was too great, the sorrow too sincere and too deep, to permit of pomp and display. As the funeral cortege moved from the White House to the Capitol, down the wide avenue, lined on each side by thousands of people, not a sound was heard to mar the solemnity of the occasion. The glorious sun was hidden by the clouds, and the gentle rain seemed to testify that the nation’s grief was recognized in Heaven above. As the casket rested in the rotunda of the Capitol, surrounded by the sorrowing family, the President of the United States, the high officials of our Government, the representatives of foreign nations, and around and behind these groups as many of the plain people of the land as could be accommodated, completed a scene so impressive and sacred that it will never be effaced.

President
Darlington’s
address

“Every one realized that he was participating in the closing scene of one of the best, one of the ablest, and one of the purest men who ever presided over the destinies of this country.

“The relations which existed between our beloved President and the Union League of Philadelphia were very close and very sincere.

“He was an honorary member of our organization and a frequent guest. I can not recall a single instance in which he declined an invitation to honor us by his presence.

“The last occasion of his visit was Founders’ Day, November 24, 1900, an event of historical importance for the reason, that for the first time in the history of our country, since the national capital removed from Philadelphia to the District of Columbia, the President and his Cabinet assembled as a body away from Washington.

“The Government of the United States removed from Washington to the banquet hall of the Union League of Philadelphia.

“The scenes and events of that gathering will remain in the memories of those present as long as reason lasts.

President
Darlington's
address

“Surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, the Vice-President-elect, distinguished Senators, and men of affairs, the President arose, and taking from his pocket a paper, proceeded to read that matchless address, which stands forth as one of the ablest State papers ever prepared—profound in its expressions, wise in its suggestions, patriotic and thoroughly American in its tone; each and every word, the honest and sincere expression of a man who fully realized the responsibility resting upon him, as the President of the greatest Republic in the world. Each word breathed the concern and love of the speaker for his country's honor, and the welfare of his countrymen.

“The death of William McKinley is a national calamity, but surely we should not allow this awful tragedy to pass without its lesson.

“The blow of the assassin is not the result of impulse, but the final act of one in whose mind has been sown seeds of discontent and distrust of his fellow-man.

“The doctrines of anarchy and socialism are not only proclaimed from the platform, and taught in secret, but are suggested by a reckless press.

“The power and resources of a journal that is conducted solely for personal gain, profit, and notoriety, are a menace against society and an injury to the people.

“We have been afflicted in recent years by the existence of violent and reckless newspapers, whose thoughts and suggestions are further emphasized by the cartoon. The newspaper that creates, by a written article or picture, a thought in the minds of its readers which tends toward disorder and discontent, and excites the passions against law and government, and officials in high positions, is guilty of a crime very little, if any, less than the assassin, who strikes at the life of the nation through an individual.

“If the people of this land fully realize the danger from an unprincipled press, and can secure the means to put a stop to a condition of affairs that has become intolerable, William McKinley's death will not have been without a blessing.”

Address by Dimner Beeber:

“We are here to perform a sad duty. It is sad, for the murder of our late President is so unjustifiable that one can not contemplate it without a deep feeling of sadness that a career of such wide usefulness should be so suddenly ended. It is a duty because his relation to the national government, whose one-time peril is the source and inspiration of this organization, was such as to render it impossible that we should fail in the performance of an obligation commanded by the spirit that permeates the Union League. If there is one institution to which the Union League by its origin and its career owes firm allegiance, it is the national government. No one can do aught to injure it, or those to whose hands its safety is intrusted, without outraging the spirit and purpose of our organization. When you add to this consideration a contemplation of the hallowed memories which spring from his frequent visits and his personal contact with our members within these walls, you have a duty that will brook no delay. Even at this moment you can almost hear the tones of his voice, as he stood at our table, on the very spot on which I now stand, and spoke of the causes of his re-election and the hopes of the future. With such tender memories clinging to us, our relations have become personal as well as political.

Secretary
Beeber's
address

“Of course the perspective is yet too short for any one to attempt to assign him his true place in the history of our country, and in the history of the world, for the influence of his acts has not stopped at our national lines, and we can now only attempt to pay our tribute to his character and his deeds, enlightened as we may be by present-day wisdom. Our judgment of his character, indeed, must be determined by its harmony with certain fundamental principles alike in all ages, and under all circumstances, but our judgment of his deeds can only be determined by their relation to the chain of events to which they are linked, and by the extent of their aid to the general welfare of those whose destiny they were intended to influence.

“Happily his character has sustained the close scrutiny of many years of acrimonious political warfare in a country where it

Secretary
Beeber's
address

seems that no part of one's private life is too sacred for public view, and no act receives too partial judgment. The tongue of anger or of malignant hate has yet to utter a single word which reflects upon his personal honor. Absolute integrity has characterized all his acts. Fastidious to the last degree was he to keep his conduct up to the highest moral plane. All his private conduct as between man and man has never yet yielded a just charge against him. His ready surrender of all his estate to meet the obligations incurred in behalf of those whom he had befriended was only one instance of his prompt response to the demands of his obligations.

“The same keen moral sense characterized all his acts in public life. No cause ever received his support unless it had also his honest belief that it was right and just and best for his country; and the perplexing questions which came under his view received consideration first in their relation to absolute integrity. In the discussions upon those great economic questions, whose determination involved immense interests, he was the powerful if not the dominant leader, and there was no sinister purpose inspiring him. All for the country's good, considered in all its interests, was his motto, and any legislation which commended itself to his clear mind as an aid to the accomplishment of that end received his hearty and cordial support. It is impossible now to tell with absolute accuracy how much of the present unusual prosperity existing in this country is due to him. But it must be admitted that the policy which he has pursued and the legislation which has been enacted since he came to power have received the unqualified approval of his countrymen. It is a tribute to his political acumen that he was among the first to see the possibility that this country had arrived at that stage of development where it might become its duty to take into consideration the question whether its progress had not been such as to demand a recasting of the lines.

“His deeds as an administrator of international affairs were not yet completed. So far as they were done, they displayed a purpose to act honestly according to the light of our present knowledge. His reluctance to enter upon a contest with Spain—caused

by his intimate knowledge of the horrors of war—revealed his extreme caution in a new and complicated political situation. His acceptance of the consequences of the war, many of which were doubtless unforeseen, was attended with a due sense of the responsibility involved, and a firm purpose to lead the nation along a path approved by its deliberate judgment. In the time yet to come, when we shall have finally determined our relations with those consequences, we will be prepared to pass judgment upon the wisdom of his acts.

Secretary
Beeber's
address

“He doubtless prevented the partition of the Chinese Empire, and kept it intact to the present time, safe from the clutches of other powers not inspired by the same scrupulous regard for the rights of other nations.

“His splendid fight and triumphant victory in the struggle for honest money have received the unqualified approval of his country. No man saw more clearly than he the importance of the question involved, and no one gave more efficient service toward the accomplishment of the end desired. Everywhere and at all times during that long campaign he was found encouraging every honest effort and giving the benefit of his profound knowledge and wide experience. If the ghost of fiat money has been finally laid to rest, no one contributed more to that result than he.

“His career is an illustration of the possibilities afforded to the citizen of a free republic. He was fortunate in that he never felt the narrowness of extreme poverty, and he was never injured by the enervating influences of extreme luxury. He was born to the golden mean of life, and at a very early hour he learned the necessity of absolute and supreme self-control. He began his career in the army in the humble rank of private, and unaided by special political influence he returned at the end of the war a major. Step by step, although sometimes slowly, yet none the less surely, he mounted the ladder until he arrived at the highest station that his grateful countrymen could give him. When we consider this career and its influence upon the destiny of the nation and of the world, we are reminded of Tennyson's lines :

The Union League of Philadelphia

Secretary
Beeber's
address

“ ‘Dost thou look back on what hath been,
At some divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began,
And on a simple village green ;

“ ‘Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star.

“ ‘Who makes by force his merit known
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mould a mighty state's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne ;

“ ‘And moving up from high to higher,
Becomes, on fortune's crowning slope,
The pillar of a people's hope,
The center of the world's desire.’

“ Mr. President, I have the honor to offer the following resolutions for the consideration of the members of the Union League :

The Memo-
rial Resolu-
tions

“ ‘WHEREAS, In the inscrutable wisdom of an overruling Providence, the late President of the United States, William McKinley, has been taken from our sorrowing people by the ruthless hand of an assassin, inspired by hatred of all law and order, the basis of our peace and progress ; the Union League of Philadelphia, in meeting assembled, does now resolve :

“ ‘ *First*, That the Union League bows in submission to this dispensation, seeking not to penetrate the veil hiding the mystery of Divine wisdom from human eyes.

“ ‘ *Second*, That it deplores the nation's grievous loss, which is a calamity whose burden will tax the utmost strength and patience of an outraged people, who have too long tolerated the sowing of the seeds of anarchy, whose flower is assassination.

“ ‘ *Third*, That it records unqualified approval of the public career of William McKinley, who served the people loyally and well, his life illustrating the noble possibilities of a free republic whose corner-stones are equality and liberty, whose atmosphere is peace and order.

“ ‘ *Fourth*, That it expresses unbounded admiration of his private character, which was a model in all life's relations. A

kindly man, whose genial presence prompted confidence that was never betrayed,—a tender husband, whose loving devotion was a perfect type of marital life,—an upright Christian, whose daily life and brave death are an inspiration, his untimely taking off has called forth the heart-felt sympathy of the civilized world.

The Memorial Resolutions

“ ‘*Fifth*, That it condoles with the bereaved widow in the sad hour of her distress, and hopes that she may continue bravely to bear her burden, sustained by the memory of a happy life with a noble husband.’ ”

Address by Joel Cook :

“*Mr. President* : On behalf of the Board of Directors, I desire to second the Resolutions which have been read by the Secretary, and to move that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the President and the Secretary of State at Washington.

Joel Cook's address

“*Mr. President*, and fellow-members of the Union League : our President and our Secretary in felicitous language have described to you the life and the achievements of the lamented President of the United States, and his connection with this Union League, and therefore I need not make a repetition of this excepting in a very general way.

“ I do not think that at any time in what has been a reasonably long life, largely passed in great activities, I have ever been impressed by anything that has happened like this history our country has been making the past two weeks. It has come upon me like a vast load that can not be lifted.

“ In November last we were all of us here ; the President of the United States had come as our guest, as he had done repeatedly before ; he came gladly to join his fellow-members in the rejoicing at our anniversary. He came here released on that occasion from what might have been thought the limitations and the obligations of an election campaign, and after his triumphant reelection selected this hall and this rostrum to announce his policy, his intentions, and the beneficent results of that election. He read that matchless speech to which your President has referred, and I want to call your attention to what I consider the most exalted and the most admirable part of it—the peroration, when, in that pleas-

Joel Cook's
address

ant, far-reaching voice that William McKinley had, he said: 'Be not disturbed. There is no danger from empire. There is no fear for the Republic.'

"From the time that he uttered those words in this room, all of that miserable and wretched suggestion of imperialism fell away, and you have heard scarcely anything about it since, from any respectable man anywhere. I have always looked upon that as one of the great messages that President McKinley has sent out to the world.

"Mr. President, it was my privilege at the beginning of this month to take my family to Buffalo, to the Pan-American Exposition; and in going around the beautiful display of art, invention, and production which is there,—for I think it is one of the greatest aggregations which has been brought together to illustrate what the country can do,—I went into the Temple of Music. There was a musical program that afternoon; there were ten thousand people crowded into that magnificent hall,—for it has the finest interior of all the buildings erected there, octagonal in form, with the great dome rising high above your head. Over there was the grand organ, and here the platform, while in front of the organ the surpliced choir of St. Paul's Cathedral of Buffalo were singing the 'Hallelujah Chorus,' and one of those hymns which has been indissolubly connected with the deathbed scene of William McKinley.

"A few days later the President came to Buffalo himself; it was President's Day at the Exposition. He came into that same hall. He was brought with salvos of artillery, a magnificent procession, the acclaims of the multitude, all was gladness, all was joy; and from that platform he delivered his second message to the people of the United States. The administration had begun its second term successfully. Its policies had been indorsed. The results could be seen. Here was this great Pan-American Exhibition, a practical demonstration of one of the great policies which had been contended for, the bringing together of the American Republics of this vast continent of ours. This was a practical demonstration of the principle of reciprocity which he elaborated,

and sent out in that message to the people. That message came to be McKinley's farewell address. His task was done, so far as official effort was needed; and the next morning he went over to Niagara Falls a few miles away to get a little recreation; and there he gazed upon what I consider the most stupendous exhibition of the powers of nature which the world discloses. He saw that great river, that waterfall over which goes one-fourth of all the fresh water found upon the globe, down that fall, down those rapids—the most matchless and resistless exhibition of power that can be given, the most consummate demonstration of the idea that we have of the omnipotent power of Almighty God.

Joel Cook's
address

“From there he returned again to Buffalo and to the Temple of Music; again he stood in front of that great organ. He stood just where the surpliced choir had sung that hymn and the ‘Hallelujah Chorus’—and there he was stricken down—stricken down by the assassin, who committed a crime which I shall not attempt to describe, for the reason that the English language does not contain words strong enough to describe it properly.

“He fell there; he was carried off; taken away for surgical treatment. He was taken to what proved to be his deathbed, and then there came an outburst of sympathy from the whole world. For a week we had hung upon the news from Buffalo; we were depressed, we were elated, as the pulse-beats came from the telegraph, telling the stricken man's condition, and all the kings, and all the emperors, and all the potentates around the globe, and all the princes of Church and State, and all classes of all races, from the most exalted to the most humble, wherever they were, joined with the sorrowing people of the United States—and when the end came, they all mingled their sorrows.

“Will you tell me that we have not made history in the United States during the past two weeks?

“And now what is the lesson for us? He was our fellow-member; let me speak first of the man.

“Our President has told you that when that sudden blow came, and he was stricken, his first thought was of his wife—her who had been his constant care and solicitude. His next thought was

Joel Cook's
address

of the assassin: 'Let him not be hurt.' And then the President was taken away, and the last words which it is known that he uttered on that deathbed were these words,—memorable as they have come to be,—'It is God's way; His will be done.' Was there ever a better exhibition of true manhood than in the combination of those three sayings of McKinley, each sincere, each true in its way for the particular circumstance to which it was directed?

“Now for the next lesson. The assassin was seized and taken away. The hatred of the entire world was poured upon his head, but the hand of the law was raised at once. He was unharmed. There is no law in the United States to punish him in any other way, shape, or form, or provide a penalty for his crime different from the penalty provided for any similar act against any citizen. The assassin is arraigned under the ordinary forms of law of the city of Buffalo, of the County of Erie, under the statutes of the sovereign State of New York. He will receive justice, but he will get every protection that any criminal can have, and his treatment will be as lawful and as orderly as that accorded the smallest crime and most insignificant criminal in the land.

“And now for the third lesson. When William McKinley looked at Niagara, and saw the marvelous example of resistless power, where the current runs that no known force can stop or impede or even divert, he must have thought that that typified this great country of ours. Where does there exist a nation with more resistless force (I hope always for good), but with a more resistless force than this nation can exert? And yet that force is held in check. The President was stricken down, the President died; but the President still lives. The President may be one man or he may be another. The President that we loved was taken away, and a new President steps into his place—all by the processes of law, all by the processes which this nation has carved out for the orderly regulation of everything that can be thought of as transpiring in the progress of its history. The Government of the United States goes on. As the lamented Garfield said when Lincoln was slain: 'Thank God, the Government at Washington still lives!' There

has been no more impressive lesson that has come to us during this great national cataclysm—for that is what has come upon us—than this, that the Government moves on in the same even tenor of its way; the new President adopts the policy and accepts the Cabinet of the old, and the McKinley government is going on to-day as it did two weeks ago, although there has been a most awful gulf excavated within those two weeks.

Joel Cook's
address

“And now let me impress upon you again, my fellow-members, the two messages which William McKinley has sent out to us and to all men; the first, his declaration in this room: ‘Be not disturbed, there is no danger from empire; there is no fear for the republic’; and the next, ‘It is God’s way; His will be done.’”

The band rendered the national hymn, “America.”

Address by A. Loudon Snowden:

“*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Union League:* In rising to second the resolutions, I desire to express my hearty appreciation and commendation of the admirable paper read by our Secretary as a prelude to the resolutions presented. In this expression of opinion I am sure I voice the views of all present. It is an admirable paper and an almost complete summary of the life, services, and achievements of our late beloved President.

A. Loudon
Snowden's
address

“Nevertheless we must admit that neither the preamble nor resolutions, which are so admirable, or anything I or any one else can say, will adequately express the horror, the anguish, the mortification, which now pervades the American people from one end of the continent to the other. Great joys and great sorrows are difficult to portray, and I am quite sure that in the great sorrow that has befallen us, words can not express our feelings. The causeless, wicked crime that brought this sorrow upon the nation is intensified by the fact that the innocent victim embodied in himself the highest and purest purposes, the noblest patriotism united in as pure and perfect a character as ever has adorned the pages of our history. The horror and detestation we feel at the dreadful

A. Loudon
Snowden's
address

crime is shared by all peoples. Around the entire globe, the flags of all civilized nations have been at half-mast, and the hearts of rulers and peoples have been in deep sympathy in the great calamity which has befallen us. Indeed, at no time in recorded history has there been an occasion when the nations, separated by wide seas, by different customs, speaking different tongues, have united in a common sympathy around the bier of a dead statesman.

“In this universal sympathy and abhorrence of a crime which has taken our first citizen, our noblest son from us, we have had more clearly presented than ever before the brotherhood of mankind. We recognize in this world-wide sorrow and sympathy that the noble qualities of our beloved President were appreciated by the nations and that their sympathy is largely a tribute to his exalted virtues.

“The crime committed at Buffalo was not aimed at the individual, but was an assault upon organized government. The fanatic who struck the blow represented the basest elements in our country. Alas! How dense is the ignorance, how debased the depravity, how mad the fanaticism, that could conceive that any good would come to any individual or class by the death of the representative of the people, in a government of the people, administered in the interests of all the people. No greater evil could befall the fanatic and the misguided fools he represented at Buffalo than to have their murderous deed culminate in the overthrow of our free institutions. Thank God, the Republic still lives, and will continue to flourish, no matter how many of its chosen representatives are stricken down by the hand of the assassin.

“In a government such as ours, a government of law and order, deriving its powers from the people, there is vitality enough to preserve it against every open or secret enemy. It is organized to meet every emergency, and the death of a single representative citizen, or of many, will not materially hinder its progress.

“It is passing strange that under our free government, three of our noblest Presidents have been assassinated within thirty-six years, whilst in the most autocratic government, but one ruler has met such a fate in more than eighty years, and he, perhaps, the

most liberal, benevolent, and humane that ever directed the destinies of that great empire.

“These three martyrs—Garfield, Lincoln, and McKinley—were men who thoroughly illustrated the possibilities presented to American youth under our beneficent institutions. Each of these great men began life with a struggle against adverse conditions, and advanced step by step to the highest place in the Republic. They were not only endowed with great mental gifts, but with the highest moral qualities. They were peculiarly of the people, and possessed the admiration and love of the people. They were the type of men that would seem to be especially exempt from the murderous hate that directs and stimulates the political assassin, and yet of all our Presidents, they were the only ones to die violent deaths.

“Lincoln, the emancipator, perished at the close of the great War of the Rebellion, a victim to the passions engendered by the long bloody strife. Some here to-night can remember that period. Can remember how we labored through four years of war and suffering to save the Union, and how in the very hour of its salvation, when we had solved the question and were assured that the national emblem would float over all the States, how in the height of our joy there came that dreadful message from the national capital on the morning of the 14th of April, ‘The President has been assassinated.’ Some of us can never forget that awful day or ever forget the anguish, the horror, that oppressed the nation. It was coming down from Parnassus to the valley of humiliation, from exalted joy to the deepest gloom and despondency. All the joy of our triumph, all the exaltation over our mighty victory in a saved and redeemed Republic, was lost in the fall of our great leader. No man who lived then can ever forget that day. If he were to live a thousand years, the one impression upon his heart would be of that awful hour when the news came suddenly by telegraph that the great President, who had borne the burden of the war, with a heart as ‘tender as a woman’s and as strong as a lion’s,’ had been slain.

“Garfield fell a victim under political and partizan excitement by the hand of a weak-brained fanatic. The last victim, our

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address

dearly beloved President, with generous kindness in his great heart for all, in the midst of profound peace and abundant prosperity, fell at the hand of organized treason, which had been permitted to exist and spread its deadly virus by too lax laws, or carelessness in their administration on the part of the States and general government.

“Out of the gloom and sorrow in which the nation has been plunged there may come—nay, there must come—some good in the restriction of criminal immigration to our shores and in the unholy license heretofore granted to criminals and lunatics to organize for the overthrow of governments, to plot against the rulers of States, to speak or write and print that which stimulates to deeds of violence and death. We should blush when we remember that in Paterson, N. J., and other cities of our country, anarchists and destructionists have gathered, with drinking and debauchery, to plot for the murder of rulers of States and for the overthrow of governments; and not a hand lifted to stop them in their hellish purposes. True liberty of speech and of the press is the right of freemen, but that licentiousness, miscalled liberty, that is unrestrained by reason, morality, or decency is a menace to government, is destructive of peace, and often ends in crime—just such a senseless, brutal crime as was committed at Buffalo against a life that was pure and noble and a beneficent government.

“Against this licentiousness of speech and of the press we protest in the interest of everything that we hold dear, and demand that the States and general government shall enact such laws as will exclude or banish from our shores the criminals of other countries, who come here to organize conspiracies against our own and other governments, and such laws as will prevent licentiousness of speech and printed matter.

“It must be said in justice that in our vast population there are but few men wicked enough to commit political murder, and but very few journals that allow their columns to be disgraced by advocating doctrines subversive of our institutions, or that encourage political assassination.

“The life of President McKinley is the most beneficent gift

that could have been bestowed upon us as a people. If we take him from his boyhood up, we find that he discharged every duty committed to him with intelligent fidelity. He constantly grew in mental and moral strength. He made few enemies, but many friends. His intellectual growth and mental grasp of great questions thrust upon him was a marvel even to his closest friends and admirers.

A. Loudon
Snowden's
address

“His public life and service were of inestimable value to the Republic, and his example will ever be an inspiration to the manhood of our own and other lands. In his death he presented a spectacle so sublime that in all future time it will be pointed to, as illustrating a calmness and courage, a nobility of character, a subordination of self, that seems to have been molded on the teachings, if not on the life, of the Blessed Master.

“In an hour of supreme exultation, amid the acclaim of thousands of his countrymen, he was suddenly stricken by the deadly bullet. For a moment he looked calmly on the wretched assassin, then entreated that no harm be done him, courageously submitting himself to the surgeons, cheerfully endured the suffering without a word of complaint, and when the end was near, calmly resigned himself to the Supreme Will and passed into the great hereafter.

“In his calm courage, in the face of death, in forgiveness and gentleness of spirit, in the cheerful farewell to his beloved wife and friends, and in the surrender of his own to the Divine Will, the deathbed of William McKinley was one of the most sublime and inspiring spectacles the world has ever witnessed.

“To us he has left his pure life—full of labor and kindness and patriotic purpose—and his heroic death as a lofty example and inspiration.”

Address by Senator Boies Penrose :

“*Mr. President and Gentlemen:* Unable by reason of the lateness of my arrival in town to commit any remarks to writing suitable, as Colonel Snowden has suggested, for the solemnity of this occasion, I yet desire to add a few feeble words to the eloquent tributes that have been paid.

Senator
Penrose's
address

Senator
Penrose's
address

“For two thousand miles I have recently traveled across the American continent, starting on the day on which the President died, and I shall never forget the extraordinary scenes which were witnessed over nearly every mile of the route—anxious crowds of all classes and conditions thronged the stations, awaiting in hushed expectation to receive the last details of the President’s death, all oppressed with a sense of humiliation, shame, and indignation that such an outrage should have been committed in free America. Even prior to my reaching the railroad, in the remote fastnesses of the mountains, several days’ horseback journey from settlement, in a part of Idaho where once all was flourishing and full of promise, but which has now returned to its original wildness by reason of the fall in the value of silver; here where a considerable and happy population had once existed, while now but a few scattered miners remain, amidst scattered ranches and buildings and extensive plants, all abandoned, overgrown with vegetation, and given over to the animals of the forest; here among the inhabitants of this region, deprived of its rich promise and rendered desolate and impoverished by the Republican Party by its maintenance of the gold standard, notwithstanding the bitter hatred engendered thereby, I heard the deepest sorrow and indignation expressed at the dreadful event concerning which scanty information had been brought in. I could not fail to be impressed by it.

“When I came to Canton to attend the funeral, there was in the little town a multitude of people from all over the United States, but particularly from the adjacent portions of Ohio; men with their wives and children, who had driven for miles in all kinds of vehicles. They thronged the streets from early dawn until late in the afternoon, many standing with their children in their arms that they might catch a passing and a tear-dimmed view of the hearse containing the body of their beloved President on its way to the cemetery.

“What a contrast is there, Mr. President, between this solemn occasion here to-night and several other occasions which we have witnessed in this same room! We recall the pageantry, and the enthusiasm, and the pleasure, and the generous greeting. We

heard from the streets the acclaim of multitudes of people, and within this building we heard the sound of the bugle and the clash of military accoutrement, the welcoming voices of our best citizenship herein assembled. These walls echoed with the patriotic sentiments of our Chief Magistrate and those who were associated with him in the government, but to-night all is silence and sadness, grief and gloom. The lessons of his life can not be gone over in the few words which are given to me. Not only do I feel his loss as a citizen, but I feel a keen personal loss, because it was my lot to come in frequent contact with him during his administration. Never in my experience have I seen an executive officer, president or other, dispatch business more promptly or appear to be possessed of a greater amiability and regard for his fellow-men and a more earnest desire to do right than the great man who has passed away from us. His life is full of lessons, and it seemed to me that after he had been re-elected he was almost more careful than he had been before to exercise with wisdom and fairness and moderation and high patriotism those vast powers which were centered in him.

“His life seems to us to have been one long sacrifice. Childless, with an invalid wife, his self-sacrificing devotion to her is the admiration of all men. In a time when colossal fortunes have been piled up, which are the astonishment of other lands, and which are the result of our extraordinary prosperity and of our resources, coincident with that wonderful prosperity which came with the success of his policies under his administration, he died, not, it is true, impoverished, but leaving no greater provision for his widow than he might easily have had in bank as a saving from his salary.

“His political career was a long and unselfish service in the various public positions held by him. Every act of his administration was dictated by the broadest patriotism and the sincerest and most conscientious endeavor to do what was right, what posterity would approve of regardless of partizanship or the fleeting clamor of the moment. Looking back at it, I doubt if the statesmen of the future will ever have to take a backward step from any policy of his administration.

“I heard a man in the funeral procession at Canton, who

Senator
Penrose's
address

occupies no mean position in public life, remark to a friend : ' This is the greatest jar that our free institutions ever had.' I could not help remarking that I disagreed with him. Why, gentlemen, free institutions are the institutions of the future ; free institutions are as imperishable as progress. Imperialism and monarchy can no more live on the free soil of America than can anarchy. The crown and the paraphernalia of monarchy may still be endured in Europe by reason of tradition or conditions arising in past history ; but whatever may be the defects of American institutions, whatever remains to be remedied and improved by intelligent and courageous citizenship, there can be but one form of government in the twentieth century for the most intelligent people in the world, and that is a government by themselves.

" Anarchy is to be suppressed as any other form of lawlessness. That it has existed for a moment is the result of our negligence in not framing and enforcing preventive laws. We have eradicated other forms of lawlessness at other times and in other places, and we can deal with equal vigor and success with this form. More strict regulation of immigration, the prohibition of incendiary publications inciting to lawlessness, and the vigorous prosecution of individuals should be promptly taken up by the nation and by the States. Anarchy is a form of crime reflecting more upon our failure in the enactment and enforcement of law than upon the solidity of our institutions. As long as the American people can point to the lives of statesmen like William McKinley, so full of noble self-sacrifice and high public purpose, so long shall we have no fear in America of either imperialism or anarchy."

Mr. Darlington :

Resolutions
unanimously
adopted

" *Gentlemen* : You have heard the resolutions which have been read by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Cook and Mr. Snowden ; all who are in favor of their adoption will please rise [all present arose] ; they are unanimously adopted."

" Taps"

Following this announcement, the notes of the bugle were heard in the adjoining room, sounding " taps."

Mr. Darlington :

“The saddest fact associated with our saddest experience in life is, that while paying tribute to those we mourn, we are of necessity obliged to give thought to the living.

“William McKinley has been removed from his home upon earth, to his eternal home in Heaven.

“The President of the United States is in Washington.

“You have heard the solemn notes of ‘taps,’ which indicate that the memorial part of this evening’s meeting has been closed.

“It is eminently proper and fitting that before we adjourn, we should pledge the loyal support of the Union League of Philadelphia to the President of the United States.

“The Secretary will please read the resolution which has been prepared by your Board.”

“‘*Resolved*, That the Union League of Philadelphia hereby pledges its loyal and sincere support to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, with entire confidence and faith in his desire and ability to maintain the dignity and honor of his high office, for which, from his wide experience in national and public affairs, he is so eminently qualified.’”

President Darlington’s suggestion of support to President Roosevelt

Resolution for support unanimously adopted

Upon motion of William M. Coates the resolution was unanimously adopted and a copy ordered to be transmitted to President Roosevelt, and the meeting then adjourned, the band playing the “Star Spangled Banner.”

CHAPTER XXV.

THE CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

THE CHARTER

Enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 30, 1864.

An Act to Incorporate the Union League of Philadelphia :

The Charter

WHEREAS, An association has been formed in the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of fostering and promoting the love of Republican Government, aiding in the preservation of the Union of the United States, and extending aid and relief to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy thereof ; and are desirous of being incorporated, the better to enable them to carry out said purposes ; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That William M. Meredith, John B. Myers, Horace Binney, Jr., Adolph E. Borie, Morton McMichael, J. I. Clark Hare, Benjamin Gerhard, James L. Claghorn, Charles Gibbons, George H. Boker, William H. Ashhurst, Joseph B. Townsend, George Whitney, John B. Kenney, John A. Brown, Stephen Colwell, Charles Gilpin, J. Gillingham Fell, N. B.

On the 27th of Dec. 1862, the members of
the Union Club of Philadelphia, a social ^{society} organization
of loyal citizens, assembled ~~at the~~ as the guests and
at the house of J. Forsyth Meigs M.D. one of the
members thereof. — On motion of Mr. Benjamin
Berhard, Mr. Stephen Colwell was called ~~to~~
requested to act as Chairman of the meeting, and
Mr. Charles Hibbons as Secretary. —

After some discussion respecting the
relation to the state of the country, and the expediency
of an ^{attempt} ~~effort~~ to unite ~~the~~ loyal citizens from a
social and political organization of loyal citizens,
for the purpose of counteracting the ~~evil~~ effects of
~~the~~ traitors in the Northern States to destroy
the African American Union; in which Mr. Berhard,
Judge Hare, Mr. ~~Frank~~ Trevelly, Mr. C. Spencer
Miller, Mr. Donoherty and Mr. Hibbons parti-
cipated, Mr. Hibbons submitted to the meeting
the following basis for such organization, to-wit:

Union League of Philadelphia

The undersigned agree to associate under the name of The Union League of Philadelphia, and to adopt the following fundamental articles of association to-wit:

1. The condition of membership shall be unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States and unwavering support of its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion.

2. The primary object of the association shall be, to discountenance and rebuke by moral and social influences, all disloyalty to the Federal Government, and to that end, the associates will use every proper ^{means} ~~effort~~ in public and private.

~~We do not~~ ~~the~~ ~~necessary~~ ~~expenditures~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~rent~~ ~~of~~ ~~premises~~, ~~subscriptions~~ ~~to~~ ~~news~~ ~~papers~~ ~~and~~ ~~periodicals~~, ~~and~~ ~~such~~ ~~things~~ ~~as~~ ~~may~~ ~~be~~ ~~found~~ ~~necessary~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~use~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~club~~, ~~each~~ ~~associate~~ ~~or~~ ~~member~~ ~~shall~~ ~~pay~~ ~~an~~ ~~entrance~~ ~~fee~~ ~~of~~ ~~twenty~~ ~~five~~ ~~dollars~~, ~~and~~ ~~thereafter~~ ~~an~~ ~~annual~~ ~~tax~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~amount~~.

5. No cards, billiards or other games except chess shall be allowed in the ^{Club} House, and no spirituous liquors shall be kept or sold therein.

6. There shall be a standing committee consisting of ~~some~~ ^{several} ~~associates~~ ^{members}, who shall have a general supervision of the concerns of the ^{League} ~~Club~~, who shall be appointed annually, ~~and such members~~ ^{in such manner} at a meeting of the ~~Club~~ ^{League} in such manner as the meeting may decide.

7. The standing committee shall propose such by laws as may be necessary to secure a proper and ^{regular} ~~orderly~~ administration of the affairs of the ~~Club~~ ^{League}, which shall be subject to such amendments from time to time as may ~~be~~ ^{be} a majority of the associates may direct.

Resolved Dec. 27. 1862

Samuel Rogers
Charles Gilpin
Chas. Johnson

W. S. Church

Abel Smith

Samuel Rivers

James T. Cleghorn

H. A. Robinson

John R. Myers

George H. H. H.

Moham. M. M. M.

Jay Cooke

Stephens Howell

J. C. Ashburn

J. J. M. M.

W. H. M. M.

Henry S. Moore

Wm. V. M. M.

Edwin M. Davis

Thomas C. M. M.

W. M. M. M.

Wm. M. M.

A. J. M. M.

<u>G. Fall</u>	<u>Mr Haseltine</u>
<u>W. H. Clark</u>	<u>Saw. E. Stokes</u>
<u>Ferdinand J. Duer</u>	<u>Jas. Somers Smith</u>
<u>James Millington</u>	<u>Mormoney</u>
<u>W. A. D. M. G. H. G. H.</u>	<u>Daniel Smith</u>
<u>Joseph H. H. H. H.</u>	<u>J. H. H. H.</u>
<u>John H. H. H.</u>	<u>Jacob H. H. H.</u>
<u>Geo. Whitney</u>	<u>William T. H. H.</u>
<u>C. H. H. H.</u>	<u>H. H. H. H.</u>
<u>J. H. H. H. H.</u>	<u>P. H. H. H. H.</u>
<u>Geo. H. H. H.</u>	<u>E. H. H. H.</u>
<u>Alex. H. H. H.</u>	<u>Abey. J. H. H. H.</u>
<u>H. H. H. H.</u>	<u>W. B. H. H. H.</u>
<u>A. B. H. H. H.</u>	<u>Geo. A. H. H. H.</u>
<u>J. C. H. H. H.</u>	<u>J. H. H. H. H.</u>
<u>W. H. H. H. H.</u>	<u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>
<u>Wm. H. H. H.</u>	<u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>
<u>John H. H. H.</u>	<u>James S. H. H. H.</u>
<u>Wm. H. H. H.</u>	<u>Wm. H. H. H.</u>
<u>Wm. H. H. H.</u>	<u>George J. H. H. H.</u>

Geo. W. H. H. H.

Browne, Samuel C. Perkins, Benjamin H. Brewster, Lindley Smyth, Daniel Dougherty, George Trott, William Sellers, and such other persons as have been or may hereafter be associated with them, for the purposes of said association, are hereby erected into, and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of The Union League of Philadelphia, and by the same style and title shall have perpetual succession; and may purchase, take and hold, by gift, grant, demise, bargain and sale, devise and bequest, or by any other lawful mode of conveyance, any lands, tenements, goods, chattels and estate, real, personal or mixed, and the same, or any part thereof, from time to time may sell, alien, mortgage or otherwise dispose of; and may have a common seal, which they may alter and renew at their pleasure: *Provided*, that the clear yearly value or income of all the estate and property of the said corporation, including interest on all moneys by them lent, shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, exclusive of the real estate in the actual occupancy of the corporation.

SECT. 2. That the officers of the said corporation, hereafter to be elected, shall be a president, four vice-presidents, and fifteen directors, who shall choose and appoint from their own number a secretary and also a treasurer; the said officers shall be elected at an annual meeting, to be held on the second Monday of December, and if an election be not held on that day, the corporation shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election shall be held as soon thereafter as possible, and

until such new election shall take place, the former officers shall continue and hold over.

SECT. 3. That the duties and rights of the members of the said corporation, the powers and functions of the officers thereof, the mode of supplying vacancies in office, the times of meeting of said corporation or its officers, the number which shall constitute a quorum thereof, respectively, at any such meeting, the mode of electing or admitting members, the terms of their admission, and the causes which justify their expulsion and the manner of effecting the same, and the mode and manner in which the property of said corporation shall be divided and appropriated in case of a dissolution of said corporation, or winding up of its affairs, shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of said corporation, which they are empowered to make and alter, in the manner which may be therein mentioned: *Provided*, that the said by-laws and ordinances shall not be repugnant to nor inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States or of this commonwealth.

SECT. 4. That the following officers elected by the aforesaid association, at its annual meeting in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, shall hold their respective offices under this charter until the next annual election in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and that any vacancies occurring therein, before the next annual meeting, may be filled in the manner provided in their by-laws, to wit: President, William M. Meredith; vice-presidents, William H. Ashhurst, John B. Myers, Horace Binney, Jr.,

Adolph E. Borie; directors, Morton McMichael, J. I. Clark Hare, Benjamin Gerhard, James L. Claghorn, Charles Gibbons, George H. Boker, Joseph B. Townsend, George Whitney, John B. Kenney.

The Charter

HENRY C. JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNY,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

THE BY-LAWS

The By-laws

Adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Union League, December 11, 1899, with subsequent amendments to December 9, 1901

I. THE MEMBERS

The mem-
bers

THEIR OBLIGATION

1. Every member shall support the Constitution of the United States, discountenance by moral and social influence all disloyalty to the Federal Government, encourage and maintain respect for its authority, compliance with its laws and acquiescence in its measures for the enforcement thereof, and for the suppression of insurrection,

treason, and rebellion, as duties obligatory upon every American citizen.

The mem-
bers

2. The members shall not do anything contrary to the charter, or to these By-laws, or to the reasonable rules and regulations of the Board of Directors made in conformity herewith. They shall pay when and as due and payable all entrance fees, annual taxes, assessments lawfully imposed, and indebtedness to the corporation.

THEIR RIGHTS

3. The members shall have, subject to these By-laws and to such reasonable rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors in conformity herewith, the rights of voting at meetings and elections, of holding office, of free access to the buildings, and of free use of the corporate property.

RESTRICTIONS ON THOSE RIGHTS

4. No game shall be permitted between midnight of any Saturday and eight o'clock in the morning of the following Monday.

5. No game of chance or skill played for money, nor any betting upon any game, shall be permitted.

6. No bar shall be opened for the sale of liquor.

7. No member shall receive any profit, salary or emolument from the funds of the corporation.

LIMITATION OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS

8. There shall not be at any one time more than ten honorary members, nor more than eighteen hundred active members, nor more than one hundred and fifty life members.

Honorary
members

HONORARY MEMBERS

THEIR ADMISSION

9. Any person who shall have rendered distinguished service in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States may at any stated meeting be admitted by an unanimous vote of the Board of Directors as an honorary member.

The Charter and By-laws

THEIR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

10. Honorary members shall not be required to pay any entrance fee, annual tax, dues, or assessments. They shall not have any right, title, or interest in the property of the corporation. They shall not hold office, nor vote at any meeting or election of the corporation. They shall have every other right of active members.

Honorary
members

ACTIVE MEMBERS

THEIR ADMISSION

11. Any person of more than twenty-one years of age, who shall have been proposed by one active member, and seconded by another active member, in writing, and whose name, address and occupation, and the date of whose proposal, and the names of whose proposer and seconder shall have been recorded in the "Register of Candidates for Membership," and shall have been posted on the bulletin-board of the club for at least thirty days, and who, after the expiration of such period, shall have been reported by the Committee on Membership with a favorable recommendation, may at any stated meeting be admitted by the Board of Directors as an active member.

Active mem-
bers

THEIR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

12. Every active member shall within fifteen days after his election by the Board of Directors sign the Membership Roll, containing the Charter, By-laws and Rules, and pay to the Treasurer an entrance fee of three hundred dollars, and if elected between November 1 and April 30 an annual tax of sixty dollars; if elected between May 1 and October 31 an amount equal to one-twelfth of the yearly rate for each month from the date of his election. His membership will commence from the date he complies with the above requirements. In every year thereafter during the continuance of his active membership he shall pay to the Treasurer on the first day of November, or within sixty days thereafter, an annual tax of sixty dollars, and he shall enjoy every right of membership.

LIFE MEMBERS

THEIR ADMISSION

Life mem-
bers

13. Any active member may at any stated meeting of the Board of Directors, upon his application in writing, and after ten years' continuous active membership, be admitted as a life member. No such transfer shall be made unless there be a vacancy in the roll of life members. If there shall be at any time more applicants than vacancies, priority shall be given to the senior in active membership.

THEIR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

14. Every life member shall within thirty days after his admission as such pay to the Treasurer the sum of five hundred dollars, and he shall thereafter not be required to pay any annual tax, dues or assessments, and he shall thereafter have in all other respects the rights and be subject to the liabilities of active members.

The guests

II. THE GUESTS OF THE UNION LEAGUE

THE ARMY, NAVY, AND CONSULAR ROLL

Army,
Navy, and
Consular roll

15. Officers of the Army or Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, on duty in the city of Philadelphia, and retired officers residing in the city of Philadelphia and not engaged in any business or in the practice of any profession, and consuls of foreign governments duly accredited to the port of Philadelphia and not being citizens of the United States, may in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the admission of active members be admitted to the privileges of the club-house, and use of the corporate property, upon payment of an annual tax of thirty dollars for each year of the use of the privileges granted hereunder.

THE CLERICAL ROLL

Clerical roll

16. A clergyman residing in the city of Philadelphia, and being in charge of a parish, church, or congregation in the city of Philadelphia, may, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the

admission of active members, be personally admitted to the privileges of the club-house and use of the corporate property, and may continue to exercise the privileges granted hereunder so long as he shall continue to be in charge as aforesaid. Clerical roll

FOURTEEN-DAY CARDS

17. Any person whose residence and place of business shall be more than fifty miles distant from the city of Philadelphia may, upon presentation of a card issued by the Secretary at the written request of a life or active member, be personally admitted to the privileges of admission to the club-house for a period not exceeding fourteen days. The privileges hereunder granted may be renewed in like manner for a further period of fourteen days; but such privileges shall not be again granted to the same person within a year thereafter.

VISITORS TO THE CLUB-HOUSE

18. Any member may introduce a visitor to the Union League, registering in the book kept for that purpose the name of the introducer, the name and residence of the visitor, and the date of introduction; and the introducer shall, if possible, present the visitor to one or more of the Directors. Such introduction shall not confer any right of re-entrance. A visitor resident in the city of Philadelphia shall not be introduced more than four times in any one year, save to an entertainment given in a private room. Visitors

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS

19. The Board of Directors may, in their discretion, invite a distinguished stranger not resident in the city of Philadelphia to be a guest of the Union League for a period not exceeding ten days.

REVOCATION OF GUEST PRIVILEGES

20. The Board of Directors may, in the case of any guest or stranger, revoke the privileges of admission to the club-house whenever in their judgment the interests of the Union League require such action.

III. MEETINGS OF THE CORPORATION

Meetings

NOMINATION MEETING

Nomination
meeting

21. A meeting shall be held at eight o'clock on the evening of the second Monday in November in each year, at which candidates may be placed in nomination for the several offices to be filled at the annual election, and no other business shall be transacted.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Annual
meeting

22. The annual meeting shall be held at eight o'clock on the evening of the second Monday in December in each year, at which the order of business shall be—

First—Reading the Minutes of the last meeting.

Second—Report of the Board of Directors.

Third—Report of Treasurer and Auditors.

Fourth—New Business.

Fifth—Report of the Tellers.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

Special
meetings

23. Special meetings may be called by the Board of Directors, or by the President, in their, or his, discretion. It shall be the duty of the Board to call a special meeting upon the written request of two hundred members, which request shall state the object for which the meeting is to be called ; and no other business than that stated in the call shall be transacted at the special meeting.

SOCIAL MEETINGS

Social meet-
ings

24. Social meetings may be held at such times as the Board of Directors may designate, but at such meetings no business shall be transacted.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

Notices

25. Notice of every meeting shall be posted on the bulletin-board, and mailed to every member, at least three days before the day of the meeting, and every subject to be acted upon at a special meeting shall be stated in the notice therefor.

QUORUM

26. At the meeting at which candidates for office may be placed in nomination the members present shall constitute a quorum. At the annual meeting and at all special meetings two hundred members shall constitute a quorum. Quorum

RULES OF ORDER

27. Questions of order shall be decided in accordance with "Cushing's Manual," with the further rules that no member shall speak more than once, nor longer than ten minutes at one time, on the subject under discussion, unless the consent of a majority of the members present be obtained; and that the mover of a resolution shall be permitted to speak ten minutes in opening the discussion, and also ten minutes, if the resolution be opposed, in closing the discussion. Procedure at meetings

THE TAKING OF A TWO-THIRDS VOTE

28. Where a two-thirds vote shall be required for any purpose, the Chair shall appoint two Tellers, and the members voting in the affirmative shall pass between the Tellers and be counted by them, and the members voting in the negative shall then pass between the Tellers and be counted by them; and the Tellers shall report to the Chair the respective number of votes in the affirmative and in the negative, and the Chair shall announce the result of the vote in accordance with such report. Two-thirds vote

PRESENCE OF STRANGERS

29. No one not a member shall be present at a business meeting, unless permission for his presence be given by a resolution adopted at the meeting.

IV. NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE

30. Nominations for the offices of President, Vice-Presidents, Directors, and [if there be a vacancy to be filled by the corporation] member of the Advisory Real Estate Board, can only be Nominations for office

Nomina-
tions for
office

made at the meeting of the corporation to be held at eight o'clock on the evening of the second Monday in November of each year.

NOTICE OF NOMINATION

31. Immediately after the adjournment of that meeting the Secretary shall cause to be placed on the bulletin-board the names of all the persons nominated for the several offices, and he shall mail to each nominee notice in writing of his nomination.

ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION

32. Every nominee shall, on or before the last Monday in November in each year, mail to the Secretary his written acceptance or declination of his nomination, and the Secretary shall print on the ballot only the names of the candidates who shall have in writing accepted their nominations.

V. ELECTION AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

THE ANNUAL ELECTION

Annual
election

33. An annual election shall be held on the second Monday in December in each year, at which the polls shall be open in the House from 3 P. M. until 10 P. M., and at which there shall be chosen by ballot a President, four Vice-Presidents, fifteen Directors, and, when there is or are a vacancy or vacancies to be filled by the corporation, a member, or members, of the Advisory Real Estate Board.

THE TELLERS

Tellers

34. The President shall appoint twelve members of the corporation, not being candidates at the election, Tellers to conduct the election. They shall receive and count the votes, decide finally and without appeal as to the right of any person to vote and as to the validity of ballots, and report in writing to the President the names of the candidates voted for, the number of votes cast for each candidate, and the result of the election.

The Charter and By-laws

THE BALLOTS

35. The tickets used at such election shall be furnished by the Secretary, and shall be printed on paper of uniform size, shape, and color, without any device of any kind thereon except the time of holding the election and the words "Union League Ticket." Such tickets shall contain, in alphabetic order, the names of all persons nominated for the respective offices, with a memorandum printed over each class of nominations stating the number to be voted for: *Provided, however,* that the names of candidates who are at the time officers of the corporation shall be marked with an asterisk, and there shall be an explanatory note showing the purpose of said mark. Two of such tickets shall be sent by mail to each member's last-known address at least one week before the election. Each member shall mark his ticket with a cross, thus \times , opposite the name of the person he desires to vote for for each office. No vote shall be counted in which more persons are voted for than are to be elected: *Provided, however,* that the erasure of a name or names from a ticket shall not invalidate it.

Ballots

THE VOTING

36. Voting by proxy shall not be allowed, and each member in voting shall give his name to the Tellers and deposit his ballot in the box provided for its reception.

Voting

TERMS OF OFFICE

37. The President, the Vice-Presidents, and the Directors shall hold office for the term of one year and until their successors shall have been elected. The members of the Advisory Real Estate Board shall hold office so long as they shall faithfully perform the duties of their offices. The Secretary, the Treasurer, the members of the Committee on Membership, the Auditors, and the Tellers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

Terms of office

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

38. Any officer may be removed from office by the corporation at any meeting upon ten days' notice of the charge against him

Removal from office

Removal from office and after opportunity of hearing thereon at the meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting.

RE-ELIGIBILITY OF DIRECTORS

Eligibility 39. At or before each annual election, the three Directors senior in the order of election, and not holding at the time the office of Secretary or Treasurer, shall retire and not be candidates for re-election at that election. If there should be at any time two or more Directors of equal seniority, they shall decide by lot which shall retire.

VI. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ORGANIZATION AND MEETINGS

Board of Directors 40. The Board shall meet for organization on the day after their election, and thereafter at such times as their rules may prescribe.

QUORUM

41. Nine Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board.

POWERS

Powers 42. The Board shall have power, in conformity with these By-laws, and subject to the limitations hereinafter set forth—

To control and administer the corporate property; to exercise a general supervision over the corporate affairs; to appoint and remove the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Committee on Membership, and the Auditors; to fill by *ad interim* appointments, vacancies in all offices; and to make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations to carry these By-laws into effect.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF THE BOARD

Limitations 43. The Board shall not have power—
(1) To alien or encumber the real property of the corporation;
(2) Or to expend the corporate funds in any building, rebuilding, or other improvement of the real property of the corporation, or to enter into any contract therefor, without a previous

reference to, and report thereon from, the Advisory Real Estate Board: *Provided, however,* that any contract or expenditure for building, rebuilding, or other improvements, involving an outlay in excess of ten thousand dollars, shall first be submitted to and approved by the corporation. Limitations

(3) Or to admit to active membership more than twenty-five candidates in any one month.

ANNUAL REPORT

Annual
report

44. The Board shall, on or before the first Monday of December in each year, mail to every member of the corporation a printed report of the affairs of the corporation for the year ending at midnight of the preceding 31st day of October, and a balance-sheet of the corporate accounts as of that date.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Committees

45. There shall be four Standing Committees of the Board :
- A House Committee.
 - A Guest Committee.
 - A Finance Committee.
 - A Library Committee.

Each committee shall consist of four members of the Board and a Vice-President, who shall be chairman, and the respective duties of the committees shall be defined by the Board.

VII. THE PRESIDENT

President

46. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation and of the Board of Directors. He shall preside over all meetings of the corporation and of the Board. He shall be *ex officio* a member of the Advisory Real Estate Board and of all committees. He shall appoint all committees whose appointment is not otherwise provided for by these By-laws, or by the rules of the Board.

VIII. THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

Vice-
Presidents

47. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President senior in the order of election shall perform the duties of the President. If two or more Vice-Presidents are elected for the first time at the same election, they shall, at the first meeting of the Board after their election, decide by lot the order of their seniority.

IX. THE SECRETARY

Secretary

48. The Secretary shall be a Director, and shall hold office as Secretary during the pleasure of the Board. He shall, under the supervision of the President, conduct the correspondence of the corporation and of the Board. He shall record the proceedings and correspondence of the corporation and of the Board. He shall be the custodian of the corporate seal and records. No notice shall be placed upon the bulletin-board without his sanction.

X. THE TREASURER

Treasurer

49. The Treasurer shall be a Director, and shall hold office as Treasurer during the pleasure of the Board. He shall be the custodian of the funds, and the disbursing officer of the corporation. He shall give corporate security, to be approved by the Board and paid for by the corporation, for the faithful custody and application of the corporate funds, and for the proper performance of his duties. He shall, when and as required by the Board, report to it and to the Auditors his receipts and disbursements of the corporate funds in detail.

XI. THE ADVISORY REAL ESTATE BOARD

Advisory
Real Estate
Board

50. Silas W. Pettit, Charles E. Pugh, Edward T. Stotesbury, James C. Brooks, and Robert C. Lippincott, having heretofore been elected by the Board of Directors, and Samuel S. Sharp, George

Watson, James Butterworth, and Harry G. Michener, having heretofore been elected by the corporation, and the President of the corporation *ex officio*, and such other persons as shall hereafter be elected as the successors of any of the persons so named, shall constitute "The Advisory Real Estate Board." The members thereof shall severally continue to hold office so long as they shall faithfully perform the duties of their offices. Six members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. They shall elect from their own number a chairman and a secretary. They shall consider and report to the Board of Directors upon such propositions relating to any building, rebuilding, or other improvement of the real property of the corporation, as the Board of Directors shall have referred to them for consideration and report; but they shall not expend any moneys of the corporation, nor enter into any contract binding upon the corporation. Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled by the body which elected the member whose death or retirement shall cause the vacancy. Any member of the Board may at any time be removed from office by the corporation or by the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors.

Advisory
Real Estate
Board

XII. THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

51. Thirteen members of the corporation, not holding any other office, shall be elected by the Board of Directors as the Committee on Membership. They shall from time to time examine the Register of Candidates for Membership, giving priority of consideration to candidates in their order upon the Register, and report to the Board of Directors the names of the candidates whom they recommend for admission.

Committee
on Member-
ship

XIII. THE AUDITORS

52. Three members of the corporation, not holding any other office therein, shall be appointed Auditors. They shall examine all the accounts of the corporation, both as to charges and dis-

Auditors

Auditors charges, and they shall report the results of their examination to the Board of Directors at least once in every quarter.

Finances XIV. THE FINANCES

THE FISCAL YEAR

53. The fiscal year shall terminate on the thirty-first day of October in each year, and the books shall be closed and the accounts balanced to midnight of that day.

THE PERMANENT FUND

Permanent fund 54. All receipts from entrance fees and from life membership fees shall constitute a permanent fund, and shall be invested, together with the interest thereon, under direction of the Board of Directors, in the bonds of the corporation, or in approved securities or real estate. All investments shall be made in the name of the corporation, and when the bonds of the corporation are purchased, the same shall be cancelled.

Penalties XV. PENALTIES

DEFINITION OF OFFENSES

DEFAULT IN PAYMENT

Defaults 55. Any member who shall make default in the payment of his annual tax, or of any assessment lawfully imposed upon him, or of any indebtedness to the corporation, when and as such annual tax, assessment, or indebtedness becomes payable, shall be liable to suspension from membership.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT, ETC.

Disorderly conduct, etc. 56. Any member who shall in the manner hereinafter prescribed be convicted of a willful infraction of any By-law of the corporation, or of any reasonable rule or regulation made by the Board of Directors, or who shall be convicted of any acts or conduct which are disorderly or are injurious to the interests of the corporation, shall be liable to suspension from membership.

PROCEDURE

57. Any member who shall be charged with an offense, the penalty for which is suspension from membership, shall be entitled to notice and a hearing before the Board of Directors, or before a committee thereof, as he may elect, and after such notice and hearing, the Board of Directors shall enter a judgment of acquittal, or of conviction with sentence of suspension, as may be just. A member suspended as aforesaid may appeal therefrom within thirty days after notice thereof is posted on the bulletin-board, by filing with the Secretary a written notice of his appeal and the reasons therefor. In case of no appeal within the time limited, he shall cease to be a member. Within forty days after notice of an appeal shall have been filed with the Secretary, the Board of Directors shall call a special meeting of the corporation for the purpose of hearing the same. At such meeting the cause of suspension shall be reported in writing by the Board of Directors, with a statement of facts on which their sentence was founded, a copy of which shall be furnished to the appellant on his application, to be made to the Secretary at least ten days before the meeting. The appellant shall then present his defense in writing, to which one member of the Board shall reply orally. The appellant, or any one member on his behalf, may then rejoin, and a Director may a second time speak in support of the charge, and no further discussion shall be allowed. The presiding officer shall then put the question, "Shall the sentence of the Board of Directors in this case be affirmed?" If a majority of the meeting shall vote in the affirmative, the sentence shall stand as a final judgment, and the appellant shall thereupon forfeit all the rights and privileges of membership. If less than a majority of the meeting vote in the affirmative, then the sentence of the Board shall be reversed, and the appellant shall thereupon be restored to membership.

Procedure

XVI. RESIGNATIONS

58. Any member who is not at the time indebted to the corporation may send to the Secretary his written resignation, and upon

Resignations

Resignations the acceptance thereof by the Board of Directors he shall cease to be a member ; and if his written resignation be delivered to the Secretary on or before the thirty-first day of October in any year, he shall not be liable for the annual tax or assessments of the next year.

Loss of
property
rights

XVII. LOSS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

59. Whatever right, title or interest any person may, by reason of his membership, acquire in the corporate property, shall, upon his death, resignation, or suspension, vest in the corporation.

Amendments

XVIII. AMENDMENTS

60. A proposed amendment of or addition to these By-laws shall be filed with the Secretary, and posted on the bulletin-board on or before the second Monday of November. A printed copy thereof shall be mailed to every member not later than the first Monday of December ; if, at the annual meeting to be held on the second Monday of December, it shall be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members voting, it shall become a part of these By-laws.

THE UNION LEAGUE LISTS

PART IV

THE UNION LEAGUE LISTS

CHAPTER XXVI

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

The full lists of officers, directors, and members of the Union League from its organization in 1863 until November 30, 1901, are given below. Those who are deceased are marked *. Union
League
Officers

PRESIDENTS

*WILLIAM M. MEREDITH.....	1863, 1864	Presidents
*J. GILLINGHAM FELL.....	1865, 1866, 1867, 1868	
*HORACE BINNEY, JR.....	1869, to Feb. 3, 1870	
*MORTON McMICHAEL.....	Feb. 19, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874	
*JOHN P. VERREE.....	1875, 1876	
*CHARLES E. SMITH.....	1877, 1878	
*GEORGE H. BOKER.....	1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884	
EDWIN N. BENSON.....	1885, 1886, 1887, 1888	
*WILLIAM C. HOUSTON.....	1889, 1890	
*EDWIN H. FITLER.....	1891, 1892	
*JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.....	1893, 1894	
SILAS W. PETTIT.....	1895, 1896	
C. STUART PATTERSON.....	1897, 1898	
JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON.....	1899, 1900, 1901	

VICE-PRESIDENTS

*WILLIAM H. ASHHURST.....	1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868	Vice-Presi-
*HORACE BINNEY, JR.....	1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868	dents
*JOHN B. MYERS.....	1863, 1864	
*ADOLPH E. BORIE ..	{ 1863, 1864, 1865	
	{ 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873	
	{ 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1879, to Feb. 5, 1880	
*MORTON McMICHAEL.....	1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870	

The Union League of Philadelphia

Vice-Presidents

*J. GILLINGHAM FELL.....	{ 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878
*DANIEL SMITH, JR.	1869
*CHARLES GIBBONS.....	1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874
WILLIAM SELLERS.....	Feb. 19, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874
*EDWARD C. KNIGHT.....	1875, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888
*CHARLES E. SMITH.....	1875, 1876
JAMES V. WATSON.....	1876, 1877, 1878
*JOHN P. VERREE.....	1877
*EDWIN R. COPE.....	1878
*B. H. BARTOL.....	1878
EDWIN N. BENSON.....	1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884
*J. FRAILEY SMITH.....	1879, to June 26, 1880
*WILLIAM C. HOUSTON.....	{ 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888
SAMUEL C. PERKINS.....	Feb. 10, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1891, 1892
*EDWIN H. FITLER.....	{ July 13, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890
THOMAS DOLAN.....	1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890
SAMUEL B. HUEY.....	1889, 1890, 1892
THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM.....	1889, 1890, 1891
SILAS W. PETTIT.....	1891, 1892, 1893, 1894
*JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.....	1891
JOHN H. MICHENER.....	1892
ELISHA A. HANCOCK.....	1893
JAMES DOBSON.....	1893, 1894
WILLIAM H. HURLEY.....	1893, 1894
*H. EARNEST GOODMAN, M.D.....	1894, 1895, to Feb. 3, 1896
JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON.....	1895, 1896, 1897, 1898
FAYETTE R. PLUMB.....	1895, 1896
GEORGE CAMPBELL.....	1895, 1896, 1897
R. DALE BENSON.....	March 10, 1896, 1897, 1898
JOSEPH S. NEFF, M.D.....	1897, 1898
HARRY F. WEST.....	1898, 1899, 1900, 1901
JAMES BUTTERWORTH.....	1899
LINCOLN K. PASSMORE.....	1899
CHARLES E. PUGH.....	1899, 1900, 1901
CHARLES S. FORSYTH.....	1900, 1901
EDWARD I. SMITH.....	1900
ALFRED F. MOORE.....	1901

SECRETARIES

Secretaries

*GEORGE H. BOKER.....	{ 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871
*STEPHEN A. CALDWELL.....	1872, 1873, 1874
*WILLIAM CAMAC, M.D.....	1875
SILAS W. PETTIT.....	1876, 1877, 1878, 1889, 1890
WILLIAM E. LITTLETON.....	1879, to Sept. 22, 1880
*SAMUEL B. HUEY.....	{ from Sept. 22, 1880, 1881, 1882 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888
WILLIAM POTTER.....	1891, to Nov. 22, 1892
JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON.....	Nov. 22, 1892, 1893
JOSEPH S. NEFF, M.D.....	1894, 1895

The Officers and Members

C. STUART PATTERSON.....	1896	
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR.....	Dec. 15, 1896, to April 13, 1897	Secretaries
J. LEVERING JONES.....	April 13, 1897, 1898, 1899	
DINNER BEEBER.....	1900, 1901	

TREASURERS

*JAMES L. CLAGHORN.....	1863, to Oct. 1, 1865, 1868 to Aug. 25, 1884	
*EDWARD S. CLARKE.....	Oct. 1, 1865, 1866, 1867	Treasurers
*THOMAS COCHRAN.....	Aug. 27, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890	
WINTHROP SMITH.....	1891	
HARRY F. WEST.....	1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897	
EDWARD I. SMITH.....	1898, 1899	
EDWARD T. STOTESBURY.....	1900, 1901	

DIRECTORS

*MORTON McMICHAEL.....	1863, 1864	
J. I. CLARKE HARE.....	1863, 1864, 1865, 1866	Directors
*CHARLES GIBBONS.....	1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869	
*JAMES L. CLAGHORN.....	1863, 1864, 1865, 1868	
	1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876	
	1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884	
*BENJAMIN GERHARD.....	1863, 1864	
*JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.....	1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867	
*GEORGE H. BOKER.....	1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868	
	1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1878	
*GEORGE WHITNEY.....	1863, 1864, 1865, 1866	
*JOHN B. KENNEY.....	1863, 1864, 1865	
*LINDLEY SMYTH.....	1865, 1866, 1867, 1868	
*DANIEL SMITH, JR.....	1865, 1866, 1867, 1868	
*N. B. BROWNE.....	1865, 1866	
*JAMES H. ORNE.....	1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870	
*H. C. LEA.....	1865, 1868	
WILLIAM SELLERS.....	1865, 1866, 1867, 1868	
*ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M.D.....	1865, 1866	
CADWALADER BIDDLE.....	1865	
*STEPHEN A. CALDWELL.....	1866, 1867, 1868, 1869	
	1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874	
*EDWARD S. CLARKE.....	1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869	
	1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875	
*EDWARD BROWNING.....	1866, 1867, 1868	
*A. H. FRANCISCUS.....	1866, 1867, 1868	
*GEORGE J. GROSS.....	1867, 1868	
ANDREW WHEELER.....	1867, 1876	
*JOHN P. VERREE.....	1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873	
*EVAN RANDOLPH.....	1867	
*SAUNDERS LEWIS.....	1868	
*E. C. KNIGHT.....	1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874	
	July 13, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884	
*HENRY LEWIS.....	1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874	
	1875, 1879, to Feb. 10, 1880	
SAMUEL C. PERKINS.....	1873, 1874, 1875, 1879, to Feb. 10, 1880	
	Sept. 9, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890	

The Union League of Philadelphia

Directors

*RICHARD WRIGHT.....	1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875
*HENRY WINSOR.....	.....1869
*JOSEPH TRIMBLE.....	.....1869, 1870, 1871
*JOHN RICE.....	.....1869, 1870, 1871
*EDWIN R. COPE.....	.....1869, 1870, 1876, 1877
*ALFRED D. JESSUP.....	.....1870, 1871
*J. FRAILEY SMITH.....	1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876
*CHARLES K. IDE.....	1871, 1872, 1873, 1884, to April 15, 1885
WILLIAM E. LITTLETON	1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1879, to Sept. 22, 1880
*CHARLES GILPIN.....	1871, 1872, 1873, 1874
*LEWIS WALN SMITH.....	.....1872, 1873, 1874
HENRY H. BINGHAM.....	.....1872, 1873, 1874
EDWIN N. BENSON.....	.....1872, 1873, 1874, 1876
*EDWIN H. FITLER.....	.....1874, 1879, to July 13, 1880
*WILLIAM D. GEMMILL.....	.....1874
JAMES V. WATSON.....	.....1875
*F. A. COMLY.....	.....1875
*WILLIAM C. HOUSTON.....	.....1875, 1876, 1879
GEORGE PHILLER.....	.....1875
*WILLIAM CAMAC, M.D.....	.....1875
*JOHN J. HARTMANN.....	.....1875, 1876, 1877
*ROBERT GRAY.....	.....1875
THOMAS HART, JR.....	.....1875
*JOHN HOCKLEY, JR.....	.....1875, 1876
SILAS W. PETTIT... {	1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882
EDWARD S. BUCKLEY.....	{ 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890
EDWARD S. BUCKLEY.....	.....1876, 1877, 1878
*B. H. BARTOL.....	.....1876, 1877
*AUBREY H. SMITH.....	.....1876, 1877, 1878
*FREDERIC COLLINS.....	.....1876, 1877, 1878
*WILLIAM BROCKIE.....	.....1876, 1877
*ALEXANDER BIDDLE.....	.....1876, 1877
*THOMAS A. BOYD.....	.....1877, 1878
*JAMES E. CALDWELL.....	.....1877, 1878
*ISAAC HINCKLEY.....	.....1877, 1878
HENRY PETTIT.....	.....1877, 1878
JOSEPH LAPSLEY WILSON.....	.....1877, 1878
AMOS R. LITTLE.....	.....1878
*HENRY ARMITT BROWN.....	.....1878
*JOHN WRIGHT.....	.....1878
CHARLES H. CRAMP.....	1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883
*STRICKLAND KNEASS.....	.....1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883
*JOHN L. LAWSON.....	{ 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884
	{ 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890
*SAMUEL B. HUEY.....	{ 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883
	{ 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888
*FRANCIS P. STEEL.....	.....1879
*H. P. SMITH.....	.....1879, to Sept. 14, 1880
L. F. BARRY.....	.....1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884
J. E. SOULÉ.....	.....1879, 1880, 1881, 1887, to Feb. 14, 1888
WINTHROP SMITH.....	{ 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885
	{ April 13, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891
WILLIAM H. HURLEY.....	{1879, 1880, 1881, 1882
	{ 1883, to Jan. 8, 1884, 1885, 1886

The Officers and Members

		Directors
THOMAS DOLAN.....	Feb. 10, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883	
WAYNE McVEAGH.....	Sept. 22, 1880, 1881	
THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM.....	{ Sept. 22, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888	
ROBERT S. DAVIS.....	..... 1882, 1883	
JOEL J. BAILY.....	1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889	
*THOMAS COCHRAN.....	1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890	
*SAMUEL B. THOMAS.....	..... to Nov. 30, 1884	
*HAMILTON DISSTON.....	..... 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888	
*JAMES B. AGNEW.....	..... 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887	
S. EMLÉN MEIGS.....	..... 1885, 1886	
*JOSEPH BERNARD WILSON.....	..... 1885, to March 25, 1886	
*THOMAS McKEAN.....	..... 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889	
*JOHN R. FELL.....	May 12, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889	
RICHARD A. LEWIS.....	..... 1886, 1887	
MERLE MIDDLETON.....	..... 1887	
SAMUEL S. SHARP.....	..... 1888, 1889, 1894	
JOHN F. STOER.....	..... 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891	
JOSEPH S. NEFF, M.D.....	{ 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896	
JOHN H. MICHENER.....	Feb. 14, 1888, 1889, 1890	
*FRANCIS W. MURPHY.....	..... 1889, 1890	
GEORGE H. COLKET.....	..... 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892	
*WILLIAM B. WARNE.....	..... 1889, 1890, 1891	
CHARLES E. PUGH.....	1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896	
ELISHA A. HANCOCK.....	..... 1890, 1891, 1892	
*JACOB NAYLOR.....	..... 1890, 1891, 1892	
WILLIAM POTTER.....	..... 1890, 1891, 1892	
JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON.....	..... 1891, 1892, 1893	
GEORGE H. NORTH.....	..... 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894	
*H. EARNEST GOODMAN, M.D.....	..... 1891, 1892, 1893	
FAYETTE R. PLUMB.....	..... 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894	
HARRY F. WEST.....	1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897	
CHARLES THACKARA.....	..... 1891, 1892, 1893	
*JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.....	..... 1892	
*N. CHAPMAN MITCHELL.....	..... 1892	
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.....	..... 1892, 1893, 1894	
THOMAS D. STINSON.....	..... 1893	
JAMES POLLOCK.....	..... 1893, 1894, 1895	
GEORGE CAMPBELL.....	..... 1893, 1894	
JAMES BUTTERWORTH.....	..... 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896	
EDWARD I. SMITH.....	..... 1893, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1899	
LOUIS A. FLANAGAN.....	..... 1893, 1894, 1895	
R. DALE BENSON.....	1894, 1895, to March 10, 1896	
GEORGE C. THOMAS.....	..... 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897	
LINCOLN GODFREY.....	..... 1894, 1895, 1896	
C. STUART PATTERSON.....	..... 1894, 1895, 1896	
ALFRED F. MOORE.....	..... 1895, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900	
*COLLINS W. WALTON.....	..... 1895, 1896	
THOMAS POTTER, JR.....	..... 1895, 1901	
JOHN T. BAILEY.....	..... 1895	
SAMUEL B. STINSON.....	..... 1896	
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR.....	..... 1896, to April 13, 1897	
JAMES F. HOPE.....	..... 1896	

The Union League of Philadelphia

Directors

*EDWARD F. KINGSLEY.....	1896, 1897
LINCOLN K. PASSMORE.....	1896, 1897, 1898
ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT.....	March 10, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901
*GEORGE R. HOWELL.....	1897, 1898, 1899
ALFRED C. HARRISON.....	1897, 1898, 1899
J. ALBERT CALDWELL.....	1897, 1898, 1899
J. LEVERING JONES.....	1897, 1898, 1899
CHARLES S. FORSYTH.....	1897, 1898, 1899
ALAN WOOD, JR.....	1897
HENRY S. GROVE.....	1897, 1898, 1899
JAMES C. BROOKS.....	1897
HENRY E. GARSEED.....	April 13, 1897, 1898, 1899
EDWARD T. STOTESBURY.....	1898, 1899, 1900, 1901
M. RIEBENACK.....	1898, 1899, 1900
SAMUEL GOODMAN.....	1898
*HENRY C. DAVIS.....	1898, 1899, 1900
JOEL COOK.....	1899, 1900, 1901
THEODORE C. SEARCH.....	1899, 1900, 1901
JOHN C. LOWRY.....	1899, 1900, 1901
WILLIAM B. VAN LENNEP, M.D.....	1900, 1901
WILLIAM M. COATES.....	1900, 1901
DIMNER BEEBER.....	1900, 1901
CHARLES K. BARNES.....	1900, 1901
E. BURGESS WARREN.....	1900, 1901
JACOB E. HEYL.....	1900, 1901
FREDERICK S. HOVEY.....	1900
EDWIN S. STUART.....	1901
GEORGE W. ELKINS.....	1901
WILLIAM T. TILDEN.....	1901

MEMBERS

December 27, 1862, to November 30, 1901

Explanation of signs:

* Deceased.

† Resigned.

‡ Transferred to Correspondents' Roll.

‡ Transferred to Active Life Roll.

|| Honorary member.

HONORARY ROLL

*DAY, ISHMAEL	Sept.	29,	1864	ROOSEVELT, THEODORE	Oct.	8,	1901
DEWEY, GEORGE, U.S.N.	Oct.	10,	1899	*SHERIDAN, PHILIP H., U.			
EDMUNDS, GEORGE F.	May	8,	1894	S.A.	Sept	29,	1864
*HARRISON, BENJAMIN	Nov.	13,	1888	*WELSH, JOHN	May	9,	1876
*MCKINLEY, WILLIAM	Aug.	11,	1897	*WINSLOW, JOHN A., U.S.			
*MEREDITH, WILLIAM M.	Dec.	12,	1864	N.	Sept.	29,	1864
MORTON, LEVI P.	Nov.	13,	1888				

ACTIVE ROLL

NAME.	DATE OF	ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF	ADMISSION.	
† ABBEY, CHARLES O.	Oct.	15, 1866	ADAMS, WM. W.	Sept.	23, 1893	
* ABBEY, WILLIAM R.	{	May 29, 1865	ADAMS, JR., WM. WAL-			
	{	Sept. 14, 1882	LACE	Nov.	12, 1897	
† ABBOTT, HARRY J.	{	June 16, 1870	† ADAMSON, WILLIAM . . .	Oct.	4, 1866	
	{	Mar. 9, 1880	† ADDICKS, FREDERICK P.	Jan.	12, 1872	
* ABBOTT, JAMES.	April	16, 1880	‡ ADDICKS, J. EDWARD . .	Mar.	19, 1863	
* ABBOTT, JAMES G.	Nov.	6, 1863	* ADDICKS, JOHN E.	Mar.	10, 1864	
† ABBOTT, REDMAN	Sept.	20, 1879	† ADOLPH, ALFRED W. . . .	June	8, 1865	
† ACKLEY, SCHREVE	Feb.	10, 1875	AERTSEN, GUILLIAEM . . .	May	12, 1900	
† ADAMS, A.	Mar.	5, 1874	AERTSEN, JAMES M.	Feb.	10, 1863	
† ADAMS, EDWARD A.	June	15, 1865	* AGNEW, JAMES B.	July	23, 1866	
* ADAMS, FREDERICK M. . . .	Feb.	23, 1863	† AKERS, WILLIAM	May	4, 1866	
ADAMS, HARRY L.	Feb.	11, 1892	* ALBERTSON, SAMUEL {	May	10, 1870	
† ADAMS, HENRY A.	June	15, 1865	M.	{	Oct.	8, 1872
† ADAMS, JR., ROBERT	Nov.	17, 1881	* ALBERTSON, WILLIAM . .	Oct.	13, 1871	
† ADAMS, SAMUEL D.	Jan.	16, 1872	* ALBURGER, JACOB T. . . .	July	1, 1863	
† ADAMS, THEODORE	April	7, 1863	ALBURGER, JACOB T. . . .	May	13, 1897	

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
ALBURGER, JOHN	Nov. 16, 1882	ANDERS, M.D., J. M.	May 13, 1892
*ALBURGER, J. WEST	Oct. 21, 1897	†ANDERSON, GEORGE K.	Oct. 24, 1868
ALCORN, JAMES	May 23, 1896	†ANDERSON, SAMUEL M.	April 28, 1865
†ALCORN, WM. W.	Sept. 13, 1883	ANDRE, JOHN K.	Jan. 15, 1898
†ALDEN, R. PERCY	Mar. 19, 1872	*ANDRES, HIRAM	Aug. 11, 1891
ALDRICH, SILAS	June 20, 1865	*ANDRESS, C. B.	Jan. 20, 1874
†ALEXANDER, JAMES B.	Nov. 10, 1868	*ANDREWS, JOSEPH B.	July 14, 1863
†ALEXANDER, JOHN S.	Oct. 8, 1872	†ANSPACH, CHARLES E.	Oct. 17, 1866
ALEXANDER, ROBERT	Mar. 9, 1898	*ANSPACH, WILLIAM	Dec. 10, 1868
†ALKINS, G.	Feb. 21, 1863	ANTELO, ANTHONY J.	Jan. 8, 1863
*ALLDERDICE, JAMES	May 24, 1865	†ANTES, CHARLES H.	Mar. 4, 1874
ALLEMAN, S. H.	Dec. 10, 1881	APPLETON, WM. HYDE	Nov. 21, 1888
*ALLEN, BENJAMIN	{ Dec. 27, 1867	ARCHAMBAULT, JR., V.	
	{ April 23, 1892	E.	Nov. 15, 1888
ALLEN, 3D, BENJAMIN	Jan. 30, 1897	†ARCHBOLD, SAMUEL	Mar. 27, 1863
ALLEN, CHARLES C.	Nov. 11, 1897	†ARCHER, WILLIAM V.	May 11, 1865
ALLEN, JOHN	May 11, 1892	AREY, WM. E.	April 16, 1897
†ALLEN, JOHN B. A.	Sept. 14, 1866	†ARFVEDSON, W. A.	Jan. 13, 1866
†ALLEN, JOHN H.	May 23, 1865	†ARMSTRONG, E. A.	Feb. 18, 1888
†ALLEN, JOHN H.	Feb. 4, 1871	ARMSTRONG, THEODORE	Jan. 15, 1892
†ALLEN, JOSIAH J.	Feb. 24, 1863	ARMSTRONG, WM. H.	{ Mar. 9, 1864
ALLEN, N. PENROSE	Feb. 15, 1897		{ Mar. 3, 1888
†ALLEN, RALPH W. P.	Sept. 13, 1866	ARRISON, CHARLES E.	Dec. 18, 1897
ALLEN, ROWLAND D.	Nov. 28, 1884	ARRISON, JAMES M.	July 13, 1865
†ALLEN, SAMUEL	Sept. 15, 1866	ARRISON, WM. E.	Feb. 25, 1901
ALLEN, THEODORE M.	June 12, 1896	*ARROTT, WILLIAM	Sept. 2, 1881
ALLEN, WM.	Dec. 15, 1897	ARROTT, WILLIAM H.	Jan. 13, 1892
†ALLEN, WM. H.	July 5, 1870	ARTMAN, E. R.	Dec. 2, 1889
†ALLEN, WM. S.	Feb. 8, 1864	*ASCH, CHARLES J.	Mar. 27, 1873
ALLEN, WM. W.	{ Nov. 22, 1866	†ASCH, MYER	Sept. 14, 1865
	{ Oct. 12, 1880	†ASHBRIDGE, JR., JOHN	{ May 11, 1871
†ALLISON, JOSEPH	Feb. 7, 1863		{ Jan. 14, 1878
†ALLISON, J. W.	April 6, 1863	†ASHBURNER, BENJAMIN	June 20, 1871
†ALLISON, THOMAS E.	Oct. 15, 1868	*ASHBURNER, CHARLES	
†ALLISON, WALTER	Jan. 22, 1863	A.	Dec. 10, 1885
†ALLISON, WM. C.	Mar. 4, 1863	†ASHHURST, FRANCIS	Jan. 2, 1865
*ALLMAN, THOMAS	Mar. 23, 1863	†ASHHURST, HENRY	Jan. 10, 1863
ALTEMUS, EDWARD J.	Aug. 18, 1865	†ASHHURST, JOHN	Jan. 8, 1863
ALTEMUS, JR., EDWARD		†ASHHURST, JR., M.D.,	
J.	Oct. 28, 1893	JOHN	Feb. 9, 1863
†ALTEMUS, GEORGE W.	Jan. 9, 1864	*ASHHURST, LEWIS	Jan. 10, 1863
ALTEMUS, HENRY	Feb. 14, 1894	†ASHHURST, LEWIS R.	Jan. 8, 1863
ALTEMUS, JR., HENRY	Feb. 13, 1892	†ASHHURST, RICHARD	Jan. 8, 1863
†ALTEMUS, HOWARD E.	Feb. 22, 1884	ASHHURST, RICHARD L.	Oct. 22, 1863
ALTEMUS, JOSEPH B.	{ Mar. 20, 1863	†ASHHURST, M.D., SAMUEL	Jan. 10, 1863
	{ Jan. 14, 1879	†ASHHURST, WILLIAM H.	Jan. 8, 1863
ALTEMUS, LEMUEL COF- FIN	Mar. 12, 1896	†ASHMEAD, ALBERT S.	Aug. 15, 1865
†ALTEMUS, ROBERT E.	Feb. 15, 1888	*ASHMEAD, GEORGE	April 10, 1863
ALTEMUS, ROLAND	Jan. 20, 1898	ASHMEAD, HENRY B.	Mar. 28, 1863
†ALTEMUS, SAMUEL T.	Jan. 9, 1863	†ASHTON, GEORGE H.	Feb. 17, 1863
†ALTEMUS, THOMAS	Dec. 3, 1866	†ASHTON, J. HUBLEY	Mar. 5, 1863
		†ASHTON, THOMAS	June 27, 1870

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
† ATKINS, G. E.	Feb. 14, 1872	BAILEY, JR., WESTCOTT.	Feb. 9, 1870
† ATKINS, HANSON E.	May 26, 1865	BAILY, JOEL J.	July 2, 1863
ATKINS, WM.	May 12, 1892	† BAILY, JOSHUA L.	Sept. 23, 1866
† ATKINSON, FRANCIS T.	Oct. 17, 1864	BAIN, JR., HENRY.	Sept. 18, 1897
† ATKINSON, WILLIAM P.	Oct. 12, 1871	† BAINS, EDWARD.	May 2, 1865
† ATLEE, M.D., WASH- INGTON L.	May 30, 1863	BAINS, JR., GEORGE B.	April 10, 1893
ATTERBURY, W. W.	June 15, 1900	BAINS, 3D, GEORGE B.	Aug. 26, 1897
† ATWOOD, ALFRED N.	Sept. 14, 1864	† BAINS, JOSEPH P.	Dec. 7, 1893
† ATWOOD, JOHN H.	Jan. 14, 1869	† BAIRD, CHAS. O.	April 14, 1879
† ATWOOD, WM. C.	July 10, 1865	† BAIRD, HENRY C.	July 7, 1865
† AUBIN, PHILIP J.	Jan. 19, 1863	BAIRD, JOHN.	April 16, 1898
† AUDENRIED, CHARLES Y.	Dec. 17, 1891	* BAIRD, MATTHEW.	Jan. 23, 1863
† AUDENRIED, GEORGE A.	Oct. 9, 1868	BAIRD, THOMAS E.	Feb. 17, 1891
* AUDENRIED, JOHN T.	June 9, 1865	BAIRD, JR., THOMAS E.	Sept. 9, 1879
* AUDENRIED, LEWIS.	Jan. 10, 1863	* BAIRD, WALTER T.	Dec. 18, 1897
AUDENRIED, LEWIS.	Oct. 12, 1899	* BAIRD, WILLIAM H.	June 20, 1870
* AUDENRIED, W. W.	Oct. 9, 1871	* BAIRD, WILLIAM S.	Jan. 18, 1863
† AUGÉ, CLINTON.	Feb. 13, 1866	† BAKER, EDWIN G. A.	June 5, 1865
* AUMONT, JAMES P. E.	July 20, 1882	† BAKER, GEORGE.	June 14, 1865
† AUSTIN, E. H.	Dec. 12, 1885	† BAKER, ISAAC F.	April 10, 1863
† AUSTIN, I. BELL.	Oct. 26, 1868	† BAKER, JAIKUS.	Feb. 25, 1863
AUSTIN, JAMES S.	Oct. 18, 1898	† BAKER, JR., JOHN R.	Dec. 2, 1889
† AUSTIN, JOHN B.	Mar. 14, 1872	† BAKER, WM. C.	Mar. 5, 1863
AUSTIN, RICHARD L.	Dec. 9, 1885	* BAKER, WM. S.	Mar. 14, 1872
AUSTIN, JR., SAMUEL H.	Aug. 26, 1879	† BALCOM, GEO. L.	May 11, 1865
AUSTIN, WM. L.	Feb. 13, 1890	* BALDWIN, M. W.	Jan. 22, 1863
† AVERY, HENRY.	July 13, 1865	* BALDWIN, WILLIAM.	Jan. 5, 1872
† AYRES, WILLIAM.	May 9, 1870	BALDWIN, W. M.	Dec. 8, 1879
		† BALL, GEORGE H.	Jan. 12, 1870
		† BALL, ROBERT H.	Feb. 16, 1870
		BALLARD, ELLIS AMES.	Jan. 16, 1896
† BABCOCK, W. IRVING.	Jan. 16, 1883	BALTZ, WM. P.	July 16, 1891
* BACHE, A. D.	May 8, 1863	† BAMBERGER, H.	Mar. 11, 1873
† BACON, EDWARD.	May 13, 1865	BANCROFT, JR., SAMUEL.	Jan. 18, 1888
† BACON, F. S.	Oct. 12, 1868	† BANER, W. R.	April 4, 1875
† BACON, GEORGE W.	April 17, 1875	† BANES, CHARLES H.	Nov. 22, 1865
† BACON, JOSIAH M.	Jan. 19, 1870	BANKS, GEORGE W.	April 22, 1872
† BACON, RICHARD W.	Nov. 16, 1888	* BANKSON, JOHN P.	Feb. 22, 1866
* BAEDER, CHARLES B.	Dec. 10, 1885	* BARCLAY, ANDREW C.	Jan. 9, 1863
BAILEY, CHARLES W.	Oct. 15, 1887	* BARCLAY, CLEMENT B.	April 14, 1863
† BAILEY, EDWARD.	Jan. 14, 1867	* BARCLAY, JOHN A.	Jan. 10, 1863
* BAILEY, E. W.	{ Jan. 9, 1863	BARGE, B. F.	Oct. 15, 1892
	{ Dec. 15, 1879	† BARGH, WM.	Dec. 16, 1864
† BAILEY, M.D., GEORGE.	Dec. 19, 1865	† BARILI, ETTORE.	Oct. 16, 1871
BAILEY, JOHN T.	Mar. 9, 1864	BARKER, ABRAHAM.	Jan. 10, 1863
BAILEY, JOSEPH T.	{ June 15, 1865	† BARKER, EBEN F.	April 19, 1889
	{ Dec. 5, 1879	† BARKER, HENRY.	Nov. 7, 1868
† BAILEY, JOSIAH F.	July 9, 1881	† BARKER, WHARTON.	Oct. 15, 1880
† BAILEY, MELBOURNE.	Dec. 13, 1870	BARLOW, THOMAS W.	Mar. 25, 1892
† BAILEY, MELVIN J.	Jan. 23, 1884	† BARLOW, WILLIAM M.	June 15, 1865
† BAILEY, MEREDITH.	Dec. 14, 1870	† BARNES, OLIVER W.	Mar. 27, 1863
† BAILEY, WESTCOTT.	May 10, 1866	† BARNES, WM. H.	April 3, 1865

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
BARNES, W. H.	May 9, 1888	*BAYLEY, HARWIN P.	April 4, 1883
†BARNETT, CHARLES B.	June 19, 1869	†BAZIN, HAVIER.	Oct. 26, 1863
*BARNETT, HENRY.	April 12, 1900	†BEACH, C. NICHOLS.	Jan. 27, 1863
BARNEY, CHARLES D. {	Feb. 24, 1880	BEALE, JR., HORACE A.	Nov. 27, 1895
	Jan. 13, 1897	BEALL, WALTER.	April 6, 1897
BARNS, CHARLES K. {	June 4, 1880	BEAN, CHARLES H.	April 26, 1897
	Mar. 26, 1883	BEATES, JR., HENRY.	Feb. 1, 1897
*BARNS, GEORGE T.	May 16, 1876	BEATH, ROBERT B.	June 12, 1897
	April 29, 1884	†BEATTY, M.D., GEORGE.	May 30, 1865
†BARR, M.D., D. M.	April 25, 1871	†BEATTY, JAMES M.	Feb. 3, 1881
BARR, JACOB E.	Nov. 17, 1884	*BEAUMONT, M. D.,	
BARR, THOMAS C.	Feb. 15, 1890	GEORGE H.	Oct. 3, 1864
†BARRATT, JAMES.	May 11, 1865	BEAVER, JAMES A.	Nov. 30, 1888
BARRATT, NORRIS S.	April 12, 1901	†BEAVER, THOMAS.	Aug. 18, 1865
BARRETT, CHARLES OTTO.	Oct. 23, 1897	*BECK, H. DWIGHT.	Jan. 31, 1873
†BARRINGTON, CHARLES.	July 8, 1885	BECK, ISAAC P.	April 17, 1896
BARRY, LLEWELLYN F. {	July 15, 1865	†BECK, PAUL.	July 9, 1872
	April 12, 1877	BEEBER, DIMNER.	Dec. 16, 1887
†BARRY, ROBERT.	Feb. 6, 1886	*BEEKEN, M.D., CARL.	June 20, 1865
BARTLETT, M.D., CLAR-		BEERS, C. E.	Aug. 15, 1884
ENCE.	July 9, 1896	†BEESLEY, BARTHOLO-	
†BARTLETT, I. KEMP.	Sept. 19, 1866	MEW W.	May 25, 1865
†BARTLETT, JOB.	Oct. 2, 1868	†BEITLER, DANIEL B.	July 31, 1866
*BARTOL, BARNABAS H.	May 30, 1865	†BEITLER, DAVID.	May 31, 1863
BARTOL, HENRY W.	Sept. 17, 1869	BEITLER, LEWIS E.	June 11, 1897
†BARTOL, SAMUEL F.	May 18, 1892	†BELFIELD, T. BROOM.	Jan. 26, 1866
†BARTON, FRANCIS.	Jan. 24, 1863	*BELL, CHARLES D.	Aug. 30, 1884
BARTON, HENRY H.	Jan. 15, 1896	BELL, C. H.	Jan. 13, 1899
BARTON, JR., HENRY H.	Jan. 15, 1896	†BELL, EDMUND H.	Apr. 9, 1883
BARTON, M.D., J. M.	Mar. 15, 1889	BELL, FRANK F.	Nov. 15, 1888
BARTRAM, EDWIN B.	Oct. 18, 1899	BELL, J. LOWRIE.	July 12, 1865
BARTRAM, GEORGE W.	Mar. 10, 1892	†BELL, JAMES S.	Sept. 14, 1887
†BASTIAN, HUBER.	Oct. 15, 1866	†BELL, PHILIDORE S.	May 10, 1883
BATEMAN, JR., JAMES.	Nov. 19, 1900	BELL, SAMUEL.	Feb. 22, 1865
†BATES, H. BASCOM.	Aug. 12, 1868	†BELL, JR., SAMUEL.	Nov. 11, 1887
†BATES, JOSEPH C.	June 16, 1865	*BELL, STIRLING.	April 1, 1865
*BATES, JOSEPH WM.	Oct. 12, 1863	*BELL, W. DWIGHT.	Jan. 23, 1863
†BATES, JR., J. W.	Sept. 14, 1864	*BELLAK, JAMES.	{ Aug. 14, 1865
BATES, STOCKTON.	Nov. 15, 1888		{ Mar. 11, 1879
†BATTIN, JOSEPH.	Nov. 14, 1867	*BELROSE, LOUIS.	Jan. 23, 1864
BATTLES, FRANK.	Nov. 15, 1897	BEMENT, CLARENCE S.	April 2, 1884
BAUGH, DANIEL.	Feb. 24, 1880	BEMENT, FRANK.	Dec. 24, 1897
†BAUGH, E. P.	April 10, 1873	*BEMENT, WM. B.	{ Dec. 3, 1866
†BAUGH, LEWIS D.	Oct. 12, 1863		{ Sept. 22, 1880
*BAUGH, SAMUEL.	{ June 1, 1865	BEMENT, WM. P.	Dec. 14, 1887
	{ Nov. 24, 1882	BENDIG, F. H.	June 22, 1896
*BAUGH, WILLIAM M.	Oct. 7, 1868	†BENEDICT, JAMES.	Oct. 10, 1868
BAUSMAN, JOHN W. B.	Dec. 14, 1896	BENERMAN, WM. M.	Dec. 9, 1886
†BAXTER, DE WITT C.	Nov. 19, 1868	†BENNETT, HENRY B.	Feb. 23, 1863
†BAXTER, ROBERT J.	Oct. 10, 1865	†BENNETT, DANIEL R.	April 4, 1865
†BAYARD, JAMES.	May 25, 1863	†BENNETT, EDWARD.	May 11, 1865
BAYARD, WILLIAM M.	April 20, 1869	*BENNETT, JACOB.	Aug. 13, 1866

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
BENNETT, JACOB T.	June 19, 1888	*BIDDLE, ALEXANDER.	Feb. 22, 1864
BENNETT, JAMES M.	Jan. 14, 1873	†BIDDLE, CADWALADER.	Jan. 10, 1863
†BENNETT, JOSEPH M.	May 29, 1863	*BIDDLE, CLEMENT.	Jan. 8, 1863
*BENSON, JR., ALEX- ANDER	Feb. 11, 1863	†BIDDLE, EDWARD C.	Feb. 20, 1863
BENSON, EDWIN N.	May 31, 1863	†BIDDLE, JOHN.	July 15, 1865
†BENSON, FRANK C.	Sept. 15, 1869	†BIDDLE, SAMUEL.	May 15, 1869
*BENSON, GEORGE E.	April 10, 1863	*BIDDLE, THOMAS A.	Jan. 13, 1863
*BENSON, GUSTAVUS S.	Feb. 26, 1863	BIDDLE, WILLIAM F.	April 28, 1865
BENSON, JR., GUSTAVUS S.	April 17, 1885	†BIGELOW, JOHN.	Nov. 10, 1887
†BENSON, R. DALE.	July 20, 1866	†BILLIN, CHARLES E.	Dec. 22, 1884
*BENT, WARD H.	Feb. 22, 1892	BILLINGTON, JR., JAMES H.	Feb. 14, 1885
BENTLEY, HENRY N.	Oct. 9, 1901	*BILYEU, FRAZIER P.	Mar. 13, 1895
†BENTON, ALBERT.	Oct. 7, 1871	BINGHAM, HENRY H.	July 30, 1866
†BERENS, CONRAD.	Feb. 12, 1892	†BINGHAM, JAMES T.	June 15, 1865
†BERG, HART E.	Mar. 7, 1872	*BINNEY, JR., HORACE.	Jan. 8, 1863
†BERGEN, CHRISTOPHER A.	April 8, 1890	BINNS, WM. H.	Feb. 12, 1898
†BERGER, CHARLES F.	July 21, 1865	†BINSWANGER, J.	July 2, 1870
BERGER, STEPHEN C.	April 14, 1890	†BIRCH, EDWIN K.	May 17, 1865
†BERGNER, C. WILLIAM.	May 26, 1883	BIRCH, MILTON.	Sept. 11, 1885
BERGNER, GUSTAVUS W.	Feb. 13, 1896	*BIRCH, THOMAS.	Jan. 22, 1863
*BERGNER, THEODORE.	April 11, 1884	†BIRCHARD, HARVEY L.	Feb. 18, 1888
†BERNADON, F. F.	Feb. 10, 1863	†BIRKBECK, JOHN.	April 9, 1869
†BERNADON, GEORGE W.	May 31, 1864	†BIRKINBINE, JOHN.	Sept. 21, 1868
†BERNARD, GEORGE A.	Jan. 23, 1868	BISHOP, JOHN I.	Jan. 31, 1898
BERNARD, J. MAX.	June 15, 1900	†BISHOP, STILWELL S.	Mar. 31, 1863
†BERNHEIM, BARTHOLD.	Feb. 14, 1872	†BISPHAM, EDWARD K.	Aug. 31, 1883
†BERNHEIM, MORRIS.	May 17, 1865	†BISPHAM, GEO. TUCKER.	July 19, 1865
†BERNIAND, LOUIS.	Jan. 30, 1865	†BISPHAM, HENRY C.	April 14, 1865
*BERRY, GEORGE.	June 20, 1881	†BISPHAM, JAMES L.	Sept. 14, 1871
BERRY, HENRY C.	Feb. 15, 1892	†BISPHAM, JOHN S.	April 20, 1863
BERRY, THOMAS J.	April 15, 1898	†BISPHAM, JOSEPH B.	Nov. 16, 1865
†BERTOLET, M.D., R. M.	Jan. 13, 1872	*BISPHAM, SAMUEL.	April 20, 1863
*BERWIND, CHARLES F. { Nov. 4, 1872 Nov. 8, 1881		†BISPHAM, WM.	July 24, 1863
BERWIND, H. A.	Jan. 18, 1890	†BISSEL, W. R.	Oct. 20, 1868
*BESSON, CHARLES A.	Feb. 20, 1864	†BISSELL, FRED'K MEADE.	June 15, 1865
†BETHELL, GEORGE S.	Aug. 16, 1865	BLABON, GEORGE C.	Jan. 15, 1898
†BETTLE, EDWARD.	May 6, 1865	†BLACK, JAMES T.	Sept. 13, 1867
†BETTLE, JR., EDWARD.	Oct. 9, 1868	†BLACK, JOSEPH R.	Sept. 11, 1880
†BETTLE, HENRY.	Aug. 19, 1868	BLACK, J. FRANK.	Dec. 22, 1897
†BETTON, SAMUEL.	June 14, 1865	†BLACK, R. J.	April 8, 1873
BETTS, CHARLES M.	Jan. 25, 1896	†BLACK, WILLIAM D.	Aug. 18, 1884
†BETTS, SILAS.	Nov. 3, 1868	†BLACKBURN, FRANCIS.	May 26, 1865
*BICKEL, JOHN A.	Mar. 21, 1899	†BLACKBURNE, JR., FRANCIS	May 16, 1865
*BICKEL, JOHN F.	{ Mar. 17, 1871 Jan. 3, 1888	†BLACKBURNE, WILLIAM DEC.	9, 1864
†BICKEL, J. M.	Oct. 30, 1868	†BLADEN, WASHINGTON L.	Sept. 21, 1866
†BICKLEY, ROBERT W.	Dec. 22, 1865	*BLAIR, J. C.	Feb. 14, 1866
		*BLAKE, JOHN T.	Sept. 5, 1865
		†BLAKE, JR., S. PARK- MAN	Mar. 17, 1863

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
*BLAKELEY, JOHN.....	Dec. 8, 1886	BONZANO, H. A.....	July 7, 1892
†BLAKELY, JAMES R....	May 16, 1892	BONZANO, M. F.....	May 14, 1888
BLAKELY, WM. S.....	Dec. 21, 1882	†BOOTH, EDWIN.....	Mar. 13, 1863
†BLAKESLEE, WM. M....	Oct. 28, 1880	†BORDA, EUGENE.....	Sept. 13, 1866
†BLAKISTON, CHARLES..	May 16, 1865	BORDEN, EDWARD P....	Sept. 15, 1869
†BLAKISTON, JOHN....	May 17, 1865	BORDEN, E. SHIRLEY..	Sept. 10, 1896
*BLAKISTON, JOHN R...	Jan. 16, 1873	*BORIE, ADOLPH E....	Jan. 8, 1863
BLAKISTON, KENNETH		BORIE, BEAUVEAU... {	April 14, 1865
M.	Sept. 13, 1893		April 15, 1885
BLANCHARD, CHARLES		*BORIE, CHARLES L... {	Jan. 8, 1863
M.	Mar. 22, 1890		April 8, 1879
*BLANCHARD, HENRY...	Mar. 19, 1864	†BORIE, HENRY P....	Jan. 9, 1863
†BLANCHARD, HENRY B.	May 20, 1865	†BORIE, J. J.	Jan. 9, 1863
*BLANCHARD, WM.....	May 12, 1865	BORTON, JOSHUA E....	June 14, 1894
†BLANCHARD, WM. I....	May 11, 1865	BOSBYSHELL, O. C....	Mar. 1, 1892
†BLANKENBURG, RU-		BOSBYSHELL, O. M....	Jan. 19, 1901
DOLPH	Sept. 17, 1880	BOSBYSHELL, W. L....	Jan. 19, 1901
†BLIGHT, ATHERTON...	Jan. 22, 1863	†BOSLER, D. W. C....	July 2, 1896
†BLIGHT, JR., GEORGE..	Feb. 8, 1866	BOSLER, FRANK C....	May 20, 1896
†BLIGHT, JAMES H....	Mar. 3, 1863	BOSLER, JOSEPH.....	Jan. 16, 1897
†BLISS, THEODORE... {	Mar. 20, 1863	*BOSWELL, JAMES J....	Feb. 28, 1863
	April 12, 1883	BOTTOMLY, JOHN T....	Feb. 22, 1892
*BLITZ, ANTONIO.....	May 31, 1865	†BOUDINOT, ELIAS L...	Dec. 20, 1865
†BLODGET, LORIN.... {	Mar. 20, 1863	BOUGHER, J. K.....	April 18, 1896
	April 20, 1865	†BOUGHTER, CHARLES E.	Sept. 11, 1865
	Feb. 5, 1873	*BOUR, PHILIP A....	May 18, 1896
BLYNN, HARRY..... {	Jan. 13, 1880	BOURNONVILLE, AN-	
	Jan. 26, 1866	TOINE	Feb. 19, 1890
†BOARDMAN, JOHN L...	Jan. 26, 1866	†BOWEN, EDWARD R...	June 15, 1865
†BODINE, FRANCIS L...	Mar. 16, 1863	*BOWEN, EZRA.....	June 21, 1863
†BODINE, GEORGE I....	Jan. 16, 1869	†BOWEN, JR., FRANKLIN	
*BODINE, ROBERT L....	Oct. 24, 1866	H.	Oct. 13, 1883
†BODINE, SAMUEL T....	Feb. 16, 1863	BOWEN, J. B.....	Mar. 13, 1890
BOENNING, M.D., HENRY		BOWER, M.D., JOHN L.	Dec. 11, 1893
C.	Nov. 26, 1897	BOWKER, GEORGE C...	Dec. 24, 1897
*BOICE, D.D.S., ALONZO	Dec. 19, 1879	†BOWLBY, SAMUEL L...	Mar. 15, 1864
BOIES, HENRY M.....	Oct. 21, 1896	*BOWLES, P. P.....	Aug. 25, 1884
†BOKER, M.D., CHARLES		BOWMAN, WENDELL P.	June 20, 1883
S.	Dec. 17, 1864	†BOYD, A.....	Feb. 9, 1863
†BOKER, GEORGE.....	Sept. 11, 1865	*BOYD, D. M.....	Aug. 11, 1870
*BOKER, GEORGE H....	Jan. 8, 1863	†BOYD, GEORGE.....	April 27, 1865
†BOND, ASA M.....	Nov. 21, 1882	†BOYD, GEORGE J....	Aug. 9, 1864
*BOND, FRANCIS S....	Dec. 9, 1880	BOYD, GEORGE W....	Sept. 23, 1887
†BOND, FRANK S.....	Feb. 19, 1878	†BOYD, JAMES W....	Mar. 21, 1864
	Feb. 20, 1872	†BOYD, JOHN.....	Dec. 26, 1882
†BOND, GEORGE..... {	April 12, 1881	BOYD, PETER.....	Nov. 15, 1895
	Mar. 19, 1863	BOYD, ROBERT H....	July 30, 1896
†BOND, L. MONTGOMERY	Mar. 19, 1863	*BOYD, THOMAS A....	June 16, 1865
BONBRIGHT, WM. P....	Mar. 1, 1883	†BOYD, W. BRAY.....	Feb. 18, 1890
†BONHAM, JOSEPH A....	Dec. 19, 1879	*BOYER, JOHN K.....	May 11, 1882
†BONSALL, CHARLES T...	July 2, 1867	BOYER, W. N.....	Feb. 25, 1898
†BONSALL, STERLING...	Mar. 21, 1864	BOYLE, E. M.....	Sept. 29, 1885
*BONWILL, W. G. A....	Jan. 7, 1889		
BONZANO, ADOLPHUS..	Feb. 18, 1890		

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
BOYLE, SAMUEL A.	Mar. 14, 1894	BRIGHT, FRANK D.	Mar. 22, 1884
†BRACKEN, WM.	{ Oct. 9, 1877	BRIGHT, J. C.	June 1, 1896
	{ April 13, 1880	†BRINCKLE, J. GORDON	Sept. 4, 1872
†BRADFORD, SAMUEL	{ Jan. 23, 1863	†BRINGHURST, JR., E.	May 16, 1881
	{ Feb. 23, 1875	†BRINTON, M.D., D. G.	Dec. 14, 1881
†BRADLEE, D. H.	Jan. 10, 1872	†BRINTON, JR., R. B.	Sept. 25, 1875
BRADLEY, JOHN C.	April 6, 1878	*BRINTON, R. M.	Mar. 3, 1871
†BRADLEY, JOSEPH W.	June 15, 1866	BRISCOE, FRANK D.	Oct. 2, 1889
†BRADLEY, WALTER T.	Jan. 21, 1885	†BRISTOW, B. H.	Feb. 7, 1873
†BRADLEY, W. H.	Oct. 25, 1884	†BRITTON, JOHN BLOD-	
†BRADSHAW, JAMES T.	{ June 21, 1867	GET	Nov. 16, 1865
	{ Jan. 12, 1875	BROCK, ARTHUR	Jan. 31, 1888
†BRADSHAW, JOSEPH T.	May 17, 1865	†BROCK, JOHN PENN.	May 2, 1865
†BRAIDWOOD, THOMAS		†BROCK, R. S.	Feb. 25, 1863
W.	May 11, 1865	BROCK, WM. PENN.	May 2, 1865
†BRAINERD, ERASTUS	Jan. 4, 1887	*BROCKIE, WILLIAM	Sept. 13, 1865
BRANSON, DAVID	Nov. 14, 1866	BROMLEY, EDWARD	Feb. 21, 1890
*BRANSON, GEORGE	Sept. 20, 1884	BROMLEY, JOSEPH H.	Dec. 21, 1886
†BRANSON, ORLANDO	Feb. 10, 1863	BROMLEY, W. H.	Mar. 10, 1898
BRATTEN, WM. B.	Jan. 13, 1898	†BROOKE, BENJAMIN	April 14, 1873
†BRAY, M.D., DANIEL	May 11, 1870	BROOKE, BENJAMIN	July 28, 1891
BRAY, HENRY A.	June 8, 1897	*BROOKE, FRANCIS M.	July 4, 1870
†BRAY, THOMAS	Dec. 9, 1885	†BROOKE, GEORGE	April 3, 1865
*BRAY, WM. K.	Jan. 23, 1864	†BROOKE, HUNTER	{ Jan. 13, 1876
BRAZIER, JOSEPH H.	April 11, 1872		{ Jan. 13, 1882
†BREADY, JOHN E.	May 13, 1864	*BROOKE, H. JONES	Jan. 15, 1890
†BREGY, F. AMÉDÉE	May 15, 1882	*BROOKE, NATHAN	{ April 25, 1863
BREGY, LOUIS	Dec. 10, 1887		{ Dec. 8, 1881
BREINTNALL, GEO. K.	Dec. 10, 1891	†BROOKS, CHARLES H.	June 15, 1865
BREMER, GEO. W.	June 26, 1885	*BROOKS, DAVID	Mar. 28, 1863
BREMER, JR., GEO. W.	Mar. 17, 1898	†BROOKS, JR., DAVID	{ Jan. 20, 1873
BREMER, HARRY W.	June 15, 1901		{ Dec. 14, 1880
BREMER, HOWARD B.	July 24, 1901	BROOKS, FRANK MUR-	
BREMER, THEODORE	June 18, 1901	PHY	June 12, 1897
BREMER, WALTER T.	Mar. 17, 1898	†BROOKS, JAMES C.	Feb. 12, 1870
BRENEMAN, B. F.	Nov. 14, 1888	*BROOKS, JEREMIAH M.	May 15, 1865
†BREWSTER, BENJAMIN		BROOKS, WM. H.	June 11, 1897
H.	Mar. 16, 1863	†BROOMALL, JOHN M.	Mar. 21, 1863
*BREWSTER, F. CARROLL	Mar. 20, 1863	†BROOMALL, LEWIS R.	May 15, 1865
BREWSTER, JR., F. CAR-		BROOMALL, W. B.	Mar. 3, 1896
ROLL	Dec. 10, 1872	BROSUIUS, JOSEPH P.	{ May 17, 1865
†BREWSTER, FERDINAND			{ Jan. 2, 1899
T.	April 10, 1866	*BROSUIUS, M. L.	Oct. 14, 1884
†BRICE, EPHRAIM	Dec. 17, 1872	†BROWER, ABRAHAM J.	Oct. 9, 1865
*BRICE, PHILIP H.	Feb. 21, 1863	*BROWN, ALEXANDER	Jan. 9, 1863
†BRICE, SINGLETON MER-		†BROWN, ALEXANDER	
CER	Nov. 17, 1885	LARDNER	Jan. 27, 1869
†BRICK, SAMUEL R.	Dec. 13, 1864	BROWN, BENJAMIN H.	Mar. 21, 1863
†BRIDGES, WILLIAM C.	May 17, 1865	†BROWN, CHARLES WAR-	
†BRIGGS, AMOS	{ Mar. 9, 1863	DELL	Jan. 4, 1888
	{ June 12, 1872	*BROWN, DAVID S.	Jan. 21, 1863
BRIGGS, BOWNESS	April 14, 1891	*BROWN, FREDERICK	Jan. 10, 1863

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†BROWN, JR., FREDERICK	Feb. 26, 1863	BUCK, PETER E.	Mar. 12, 1897
BROWN, GEORGE F.	April 15, 1899	BUCK, STANLEY L.	Aug. 18, 1897
†BROWN, GEORGE H.	July 18, 1865	†BUCK, WM. B.	Feb. 5, 1873
BROWN, HENRY C.	Jan. 15, 1870	*BUCK, WM. R.	April 1, 1864
†BROWN, HENRY W.	May 22, 1884	*BUCKLEY, CLEMENT A.	Feb. 17, 1863
†BROWN, HUBERT S.	Jan. 21, 1883	BUCKLEY, EDWARD S.	Mar. 16, 1863
*BROWN, H. ARMITT.	Jan. 5, 1866	BUCKLEY, L. J.	Dec. 11, 1891
†BROWN, I. H.	Mar. 12, 1873	BUCKLEY, R. NELSON.	April 14, 1899
†BROWN, JAMES P. P.	Jan. 5, 1891	BUCKMAN, JOHN W.	Dec. 14, 1887
*BROWN, JOHN A.	Jan. 8, 1863	BUCKNELL, HOWARD.	Jan. 10, 1898
†BROWN, JOHN H.	June 2, 1863	†BUCKNELL, WM.	Feb. 5, 1863
†BROWN, JOHN T.	May 11, 1865	*BUDD, JOHN B.	Jan. 11, 1865
†BROWN, J. G. L.	April 6, 1863	†BUDD, J. FLETCHER.	June 2, 1863
BROWN, JOSEPH H.	Jan. 14, 1871	BUDD, S. PEMBERTON.	Aug. 16, 1897
BROWN, J. HAY.	Jan. 15, 1901	BUDD, THOMAS J.	Aug. 16, 1897
†BROWN, J. STUART.	June 3, 1872	BUIST, JR., ROBERT.	Dec. 13, 1870
BROWN, N. HOWLAND.	May 9, 1899	†BULKLEY, M. S.	Oct. 17, 1868
*BROWN, ROBERT EDEN.	June 10, 1865	†BULLOCK, BENJAMIN.	Feb. 21, 1863
BROWN, S. B.	Feb. 22, 1873	BULLOCK, JR., BENJA-	
*BROWN, T. HORACE.	April 2, 1864	MIN	Sept. 16, 1893
†BROWN, THOMAS R.	Nov. 21, 1871	*BULLOCK, GEORGE.	Mar. 3, 1863
*BROWN, THORNTON.	Mar. 19, 1863	BULLOCK, HORACE.	Oct. 16, 1897
†BROWN, W. G.	April 26, 1892	*BULLOCK, JAMES M.	May 17, 1865
*BROWN, WASHINGTON.	Feb. 18, 1863	†BULLOCK, JOSEPH W.	Jan. 10, 1863
†BROWN, WM. H.	Mar. 30, 1863	BULLOCK, WM. B.	Nov. 8, 1870
†BROWN, JR., WM. H.	Feb. 23, 1863	*BUMM, HENRY.	Nov. 4, 1864
†BROWN, WM. HOBART.	May 26, 1865	†BUNN, HORACE F.	Aug. 19, 1868
BROWN, WILSON H.	April 4, 1892	†BUNTING, JABEZ.	Feb. 15, 1867
†BROWN, GEORGE		BUNTING, JACOB S.	Feb. 24, 1883
BLIGHT	Sept. 5, 1863	†BUNTING, WM. H.	July 24, 1865
†BROWNE, JOHN C.	May. 29, 1863	BURGIN, WM. M.	Oct. 18, 1884
*BROWNE, NATHANIEL B.	Jan. 22, 1863	*BURKE, EDWARD.	April 15, 1872
†BROWNE, PETER A.	Oct. 25, 1864	†BURKE, HENRY J.	Nov. 20, 1872
†BROWNING, CHARLES H.	April 22, 1880	†BURNETT, M.D., CHAS. H.	Nov. 8, 1870
*BROWNING, EDWARD.	Feb. 26, 1863	BURNHAM, GEORGE.	May 11, 1865
*BROWNING, GENGE.	Sept. 24, 1866	BURNHAM, WILLIAM.	Mar. 16, 1898
BROWNING, G. GENGE.	Feb. 10, 1897	†BURNS, FRANK.	Jan. 15, 1873
BROWNING, MAURICE.	May 15, 1872	†BURPEE, W. ATLEE.	Dec. 4, 1884
BRUCE, ARTHUR.	Jan. 13, 1898	BURR, D. RIDGEWAY.	Feb. 20, 1888
*BRUNER, DANIEL P.	Sept. 16, 1893	BURR, EDWARD H.	July 17, 1897
†BRUNER, H. NAGLEE.	Aug. 12, 1865	*BURR, EVAN W.	Mar. 14, 1890
†BRUNER, J. STANLEY.	May 25, 1865	BURR, HENRY CART-	
BRUNNER, C. T. PARRY.	Sept. 20, 1895	WRIGHT	Mar. 14, 1896
†BRUSH, CHAUNCEY H.	{ Jan. 26, 1866	*BURR, WM. B.	April 15, 1885
	{ Mar. 15, 1878	†BURR, WM. H.	April 15, 1870
BRYAN, MAHLON.	Dec. 18, 1879	†BURR, JR., WM. H.	Jan. 25, 1873
BRYANT, WILLIAM.	Feb. 20, 1892	*BURROUGHS, H. NELSON	Feb. 28, 1863
†BRYSON, JAMES H.	Mar. 3, 1863	BURROUGHS, J. H.	Sept. 25, 1872
†BRYSON, J. HENRY.	Oct. 10, 1868	†BURROWS, THOS.	
BUCHER, FRANCIS E.	Mar. 24, 1890	HENRY	Sept. 21, 1865
†BUCHEY, JOSEPH J.	Nov. 24, 1866	†BURT, ARTHUR.	May 7, 1870
BUCK, FRANK.	Feb. 28, 1892	BURT, EDWARD W.	July 10, 1896

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†BURT, NATHANIEL	Jan. 10, 1863	*CALDWELL, FRED'K L.	Aug. 23, 1882
†BURTON, GEORGE W.	May 25, 1865	CALDWELL, J. ALBERT	Mar. 15, 1872
*BURTON, ROBERT	July 19, 1865	*CALDWELL, JAMES E.	Jan. 8, 1863
BUSCH, HENRY PAUL	April 16, 1896	†CALDWELL, JOSEPH K.	June 15, 1865
BUSCH, MIERS	July 16, 1889	*CALDWELL, JR., SETH	May 15, 1890
†BUSHNELL, JOSEPH	Sept. 9, 1897	*CALDWELL, STEPHEN {	Mar. 16, 1863
BUTCHER, HENRY CLAY	Jan. 7, 1865	A. {	Jan. 14, 1879
BUTCHER, HOWARD	Oct. 20, 1890	*CALLAHAN, JOHN R.	June 12, 1872
*BUTCHER, WASHINGTON	Nov. 16, 1864	†CALVERT, CHAS. W. F.	April 17, 1865
†BUTLER, ANDREW A.	Nov. 1, 1866	CALVERT, P. B.	Nov. 28, 1893
†BUTLER, BAYARD	Dec. 21, 1872	*CAMAC, M.D., WM.	May 2, 1863
*BUTLER, E. H.	Feb. 23, 1863	†CAMDEN, ROBERT L. M.	Sept. 20, 1866
†BUTLER, E. H.	April 17, 1875	CAMERON, J. DONALD	Jan. 12, 1866
*BUTLER, JOHN G.	Oct. 30, 1863	†CAMERON, SIMON	Mar. 17, 1863
*BUTLER, JOHN M.	Jan. 22, 1863	*CAMPBELL, A.	Feb. 19, 1863
†BUTLER, JOHN M.	Nov. 19, 1866	†CAMPBELL, GEORGE	July 20, 1865
BUTTERWORTH, ALBERT		†CAMPBELL, J. D.	Mar. 9, 1892
W.	Dec. 12, 1892	†CAMPBELL, JAMES H.	Nov. 22, 1867
BUTTERWORTH, CHARLES		†CAMPBELL, JAMES M.	July 20, 1865
C.	Dec. 6, 1890	†CAMPBELL, JAMES R.	April 24, 1863
BUTTERWORTH, HARRY		CAMPBELL, MALCOLM G.	Feb. 17, 1899
W.	Jan. 11, 1894	†CAMPBELL, WM. H.	Sept. 11, 1871
†BUTTERWORTH, JAMES	Oct. 18, 1884	CAMPION, HARRY C.	{ Dec. 7, 1872
BUTTON, CONYERS	Dec. 6, 1865	CAMPION, JOHN W.	{ Feb. 12, 1890
BUTTON, JOS. PRIEST-		CAMPION, JOHN W.	{ Feb. 15, 1866
LEY	Jan. 16, 1896	*CAMPION, JOSEPH H.	{ Oct. 7, 1868
†BUZZY, ALBERT G.	April 18, 1884	CAMPION, RICHARD	{ Jan. 11, 1883
BUZZY, DUNCAN L.	Mar. 3, 1870	*CAMPION, RICHARD R.	Nov. 8, 1860
*BUZZY, GEORGE L.	Feb. 10, 1863	CANBY, JAMES B.	Feb. 19, 1898
*BUZZY, J. L.	Feb. 10, 1863	*CANBY, SAMUEL T.	Feb. 14, 1863
†BUZZY, M.	Jan. 25, 1873	CANER, HARRISON K.	Feb. 13, 1890
*BYERLY, ALFRED	May 10, 1869	*CANER, W. J.	Jan. 20, 1863
BYERS, CYRUS A.	Aug. 27, 1896	CAPP, THOMAS H.	May 2, 1896
		CAPP, M.D., WM. M.	July 6, 1865
		CARDEZA, J. W. M.	Dec. 9, 1885
†CABADA, EMILIO F.	Mar. 21, 1870	CARDEZA, THOS. D. MAR-	
†CABEEN, F. VON A.	Jan. 14, 1873	TINEZ	Mar. 19, 1897
†CABEEN, ROBERT B.	Feb. 3, 1863	†CAREY, HENRY C.	Jan. 26, 1863
†CABOT, CHARLES	Feb. 2, 1863	CARLILE, NORMAN W.	Mar. 8, 1898
*CABOT, HENRY	Mar. 28, 1863	*CARMAN, HUDSON	Jan. 14, 1864
†CABOT, JOHN F.	Mar. 28, 1863	†CARPENTER, EDWARD	Feb. 10, 1863
†CADWALADER, GEORGE	July 31, 1863	*CARPENTER, EMLN N.	May 14, 1868
†CADWALADER, RICHARD		†CARPENTER, FRANCIS	Mar. 20, 1863
M.	Jan. 11, 1866	†CARPENTER, HARRY D.	Feb. 19, 1866
*CADWALADER, THOMAS	Feb. 25, 1863	CARPENTER, HARVEY N.	April 11, 1883
†CADWALADER, WILLIAM	Jan. 10, 1863	†CARPENTER, J. EDWARD	Feb. 6, 1865
CADWALLADER, A. J.	Aug. 18, 1897	CARPENTER, JOHN Q.	Sept. 1, 1875
†CADWALLADER, CHARLES		†CARPENTER, JOSEPH R.	Jan. 15, 1863
N.	Dec. 31, 1864	*CARPENTER, SAMUEL H.	Feb. 27, 1863
*CAFFEE, WARD J.	June 20, 1865	†CARPENTER, THOMAS P.	Feb. 26, 1863
†CAKE, HENRY L.	{ Sept. 6, 1866	CARPENTER, W. H.	Feb. 14, 1895
	{ Mar. 11, 1869		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†CARR, WM. HART.....	Aug. 7, 1864	CHAMBERS, A. REEDER.....	Feb. 25, 1865
†CARROW, JOHN S.....	Sept. 17, 1872	†CHAMBERS, JAMES S.....	Feb. 13, 1863
*CARRYL, WM. H.....	Jan. 22, 1863	†CHAMBERS, JOHN H.....	Feb. 20, 1865
CARRUTH, JOHN G.....	Sept. 21, 1885	*CHANCELLOR, WHARTON.....	May 14, 1863
†CARSON, HENRY.....	Jan. 13, 1863	†CHANCELLOR, WILLIAM.....	Feb. 25, 1863
†CARSON, JAMES W.....	April 21, 1863	CHANDLEE, EVAN G.....	Nov. 15, 1900
†CARSON, JOSEPH L.....	Jan. 4, 1873	†CHANDLER, DANIEL W.....	Jan. 2, 1867
CARSON, ROBT. N.....	Jan. 13, 1892	CHANDLER, F. T.....	July 13, 1896
†CARSON, THOMAS D.....	Aug. 19, 1868	CHANDLER, JAMES B.....	{ Feb. 8, 1864
CARSON, THOMAS L.....	Aug. 3, 1896		{ Feb. 15, 1883
†CARSON, WM. R.....	Feb. 24, 1890	†CHANDLER, JOSEPH R.....	Mar. 14, 1864
CARSON, WM. R.....	Sept. 15, 1897	CHANDLER, JR., THE-	
*CARSTAIRS, CHARLES S.....	Feb. 18, 1863	OPHILUS P.....	June 16, 1881
CARSTAIRS, CHARLES S.....	Dec. 11, 1891	CHAPMAN, JAMES H.....	April 15, 1897
CARSTAIRS, DANIEL H.....	Mar. 11, 1897	†CHAPMAN, JOSEPH.....	Feb. 29, 1864
CARSTAIRS, J. HASEL-		CHASE, CHARLES A.....	Mar. 12, 1892
TINE.....	Feb. 13, 1897	†CHASE, EDWARD E.....	Jan. 26, 1866
CARTER, CHARLES J. J.....	July 9, 1896	†CHASE, EDWIN T.....	Mar. 9, 1863
CARTER, GEORGE T.....	Feb. 16, 1893	CHASE, HOWARD A.....	June 15, 1892
†CARTER, JAMES.....	May 17, 1866	†CHESEBOROUGH, A. F.....	June 3, 1863
CARTER, RICHARD C.....	Mar. 16, 1899	†CHEW, SINICKSON.....	Oct. 17, 1866
*CARTER, WM. T.....	Dec. 19, 1879	*CHILDS, GEORGE W.....	Feb. 28, 1863
†CARTY, JEROME.....	Feb. 17, 1871	†CHRISTIAN, SAMUEL J.....	Feb. 26, 1863
†CARVER, ALEXANDER B.....	July 14, 1863	†CHRISTMAN, WM. H.....	Oct. 14, 1869
†CARVER, SAMUEL.....	Mar. 30, 1863	*CHURCHMAN, ALBERT L.....	June 15, 1865
†CARY, CHARLES.....	Oct. 8, 1868	†CHURCHMAN, C. J.....	April 22, 1865
CASANAVE, F. D.....	Sept. 21, 1899	*CHURCHMAN, CHARLES	
†CASANOVA, L.....	Jan. 20, 1873	W.....	Feb. 26, 1863
†CASH, A. D.....	Sept. 11, 1863	†CHURCHMAN, GEORGE.....	Mar. 7, 1876
†CASON, WM. R.....	Feb. 24, 1890	*CHURCHMAN, ROBERT.....	Mar. 4, 1863
*CASTLE, JAMES H.....	May 17, 1865	†CHURCHMAN, WM. B.....	Sept. 18, 1866
†CASTNER, JOHN.....	April 25, 1865	CLAFLIN, WALDO M.....	Jan. 23, 1897
†CASTNER, SAMUEL.....	{ July 15, 1863	CLAGHORN, C. E.....	Oct. 15, 1881
	{ Feb. 17, 1873	†CLAGHORN, EDWARD H.....	April 17, 1865
†CASTNER, JR., SAMUEL.....	Jan. 15, 1869	*CLAGHORN, JAMES L.....	Jan. 8, 1863
CATHERWOOD, D. B.....		†CLAGHORN, J. RAYMOND.....	July 10, 1863
CUMMINS.....	Oct. 11, 1894	*CLAGHORN, JOHN W.....	Feb. 2, 1863
CATHERWOOD, JOHN H.....	Feb. 15, 1881	†CLAGHORN, JOHN W.....	Mar. 26, 1870
†CATTELL, ALEXANDER		†CLAPP, B. FRANK.....	May 22, 1878
G.....	Feb. 25, 1863	*CLAPP, E. HERBERT.....	Sept. 9, 1891
†CATTELL, ANDREW C.....	June 1, 1863	CLAPP, H. MASON.....	Sept. 14, 1893
†CATTELL, ELIJAH G.....	Feb. 25, 1863	*CLAPP, NATHAN T.....	Jan. 22, 1873
CATTELL, M.D., HENRY		§CLAPP, SAMUEL H.....	Feb. 16, 1869
W.....	May 20, 1896	CLARK, CHARLES E.....	Jan. 2, 1888
†CATTELL, SAMUEL W.....	Mar. 15, 1864	†CLARK, CHARLES F.....	Oct. 24, 1868
†CAVADA, ADOLPH F.....	June 3, 1865	†CLARK, CLARENCE H.....	Jan. 8, 1863
CAVANAGH, JOSEPH.....	Jan. 2, 1897	*CLARK, EDWARD L.....	July 21, 1865
CAVEN, FRANK H.....	Jan. 16, 1890	CLARK, EDWARD W.....	Jan. 8, 1863
CAVIN, SAMUEL E.....	Feb. 10, 1892	†CLARK, FRANK H.....	April 18, 1864
†CAVIN, SAMUEL S.....	Jan. 22, 1868	†CLARK, F. H.....	Feb. 25, 1873
CHAMBERLIN, W. B.....	Mar. 1, 1893	†CLARK, GEORGE S.....	May 14, 1881
*CHAMBERS, ANDREW R.....	Jan. 12, 1863	CLARK, JOHN A.....	Sept. 20, 1869

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
*CLARK, J. HINCKLEY.	{ May 12, 1865 Dec. 7, 1881	†COCHRAN, J. HARVEY.	Feb. 28, 1863
†CLARK, J. ROSS.	June 22, 1865	†COCHRAN, THOMAS.	Oct. 1, 1868
*CLARK, J. S.	Dec. 5, 1879	*COCHRAN, WM. ALLISON	April 3, 1884
CLARK, W. H.	Mar. 25, 1897	†COCHRANE, RICHARD	{ Dec. 31, 1872 E. { Dec. 9, 1879
CLARK, WALTON.	July 21, 1897	†COCHRANE, M.D., WM.	R. Feb. 14, 1890
CLARKE, C. H.	May 22, 1894	*COFFEY, GEORGE A.	Jan. 22, 1863
†CLARKE, E. BRADFORD.	Jan. 1, 1868	†COFFEY, TITIAN J.	Oct. 17, 1864
*CLARKE, EDWARD S.	April 6, 1863	†COFFIN, ARTHUR G.	Jan. 10, 1863
†CLARKSON, ROBERT.	May 12, 1865	*COFFIN, LEMUEL.	Jan. 21, 1863
*CLARKSON, SAMUEL.	Feb. 17, 1883	†COFFRODE, JOSEPH H.	Feb. 13, 1891
CLAUSEN, M.D., J. R.	May 12, 1897	*COHEN, HENRY.	April 24, 1863
CLAWSON, JOHN L.	Mar. 16, 1893	COHEN, M.D., J. SOLIS.	Dec. 10, 1881
†CLAXTON, EDMUND.	April 6, 1864	†COIT, EDWARD W.	Feb. 14, 1863
†CLAXTON, WILLIAM R.	Dec. 10, 1872	COLAHAN, JR., J. B.	Jan. 14, 1882
†CLAY, RICHARD E.	Nov. 17, 1871	*COLBURN, ARTHUR.	Jan. 8, 1883
CLAY, JR., RICHARD E.	Feb. 11, 1892	†COLE, GEO. W.	May 5, 1865
*CLAYTON, GEORGE W.	Jan. 10, 1888	†COLEMAN, G. DAWSON.	Feb. 11, 1863
*CLAYTON, JOHN.	Jan. 15, 1863	COLEMAN, JOSEPH T.	Feb. 13, 1892
†CLAYTON, POWELL F.	Mar. 29, 1865	COLEMAN, JR., ROBERT.	Feb. 10, 1887
CLEMENT, SAMUEL M.	Mar. 11, 1897	†COLEMAN, THOMAS M.	Jan. 11, 1871
CLEMENT, JR., SAMUEL		COLESBERRY, ALEX. P.	Oct. 26, 1868
M.	Aug. 13, 1897	†COLHOUN, SAMUEL.	Sept. 21, 1863
†CLEVELAND, CHAS. DEX-		†COLKET, C. HOWARD.	May 11, 1882
TER	May 25, 1865	COLKET, GEORGE H.	{ Feb. 20, 1866 Jan. 20, 1882
†CLEVINGER, SAMUEL J.	Dec. 14, 1885	†COLKET, H. C.	July 12, 1871
†CLIBBORN, FREDERICK.	Mar. 18, 1872	COLKET, WM. W.	Aug. 7, 1872
CLIFF, GEO. H.	Aug. 7, 1897	*COLLADAY, F. S.	Jan. 26, 1864
CLIFTON, H. G.	July 18, 1891	†COLLADAY, JACOB W.	Sept. 15, 1866
CLINGAN, CHARLES B.	May 23, 1896	†COLLIER, C. B.	April 12, 1873
*CLINGAN, CLEMENT B.	Aug. 15, 1865	COLLIER, C. B.	Jan. 11, 1894
*CLINGAN, M.D., C. M.	Jan. 23, 1864	†COLLIER, GEORGE B.	April 14, 1863
CLINTON, L. A.	June 13, 1896	†COLLINS, ALFRED M.	Feb. 12, 1869
CLOSSON, M.D., JAMES		COLLINS, C. R.	Mar. 10, 1890
H.	April 27, 1896	*COLLINS, FREDERICK.	Feb. 9, 1863
CLOTHIER, CLARKSON.	Jan. 16, 1896	COLLINS, HENRY H.	Jan. 10, 1900
CLOTHIER, ISAAC H.	Jan. 2, 1890	*COLLINS, JR., JOSEPH	H. Mar. 4, 1884
CLOTHIER, MORRIS L.	July 14, 1897	†COLLINS, JR., M.D., S. B.	April 19, 1875
CLOTHIER, WALTER.	Feb. 9, 1898	*COLLINS, SAMUEL C.	May 29, 1865
CLOUD, EDWARD H.	Mar. 16, 1885	COLLINS, WILLIAM J.	Mar. 3, 1890
†CLOUD, M.D., J. A.	Feb. 16, 1874	COLLIS, CHARLES H. T.	Oct. 16, 1882
CLYDE, B. F.	Feb. 28, 1874	COLONEY, CHARLES E.	Dec. 10, 1896
*CLYDE, THOMAS.	Feb. 16, 1883	†COLTON, FRANKLIN B.	{ Dec. 11, 1871 Jan. 11, 1876
COANE, WM. J.	July 25, 1901	†COLTON, JOHN J.	Mar. 25, 1870
†COATES, ASHTON.	Dec. 8, 1881	COLTON, JR., SABIN W.	June 5, 1890
*COATES, GEO. MORRISON	Mar. 2, 1863	†COLWELL, CHARLES R.	May 25, 1865
COATES, HENRY T.	{ Jan. 25, 1866 Feb. 15, 1883	*COLWELL, STEPHEN.	Jan. 8, 1863
†COATES, H. CRAWFORD.	May 16, 1882	†COLWELL, S. R.	July 5, 1865
†COATES, JOSEPH H.	Dec. 27, 1890		
†COATES, WM. M.	Dec. 5, 1883		
†COCHRAN, HENRY C.	Mar. 1, 1865		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
COMBS, JOHN F.	April 22, 1892	†CORBIN, GEORGE S.	Feb. 4, 1881
*COMEGYS, B. B.	Mar. 16, 1863	†CORINTH, W. B.	Aug. 13, 1880
*COMLY, F. A.	Jan. 8, 1863	*CORLIES, S. FISHER.	Feb. 26, 1863
*COMLY, SETH I.	Feb. 11, 1864	*CORNELIUS, CHAS. E.	April 3, 1863
†CONARD, CALVIN.	Dec. 25, 1865	†CORNELIUS, JOHN C.	Mar. 30, 1863
†CONARROE, GEORGE M.	Jan. 15, 1863	†CORNELIUS, ROBERT.	Mar. 17, 1863
†CONARROE, GEORGE W.	Feb. 17, 1863	†CORNELIUS, ROBERT C.	Mar. 17, 1863
CONAWAY, JOHN F.	May 24, 1897	CORNISH, THOMAS E.	Sept. 24, 1880
†CONGDON, JOSEPH A.	Feb. 28, 1873	†CORSON, ROBERT R.	{ Feb. 20, 1864
†CONKLE, E. A.	Feb. 10, 1873		Sept. 25, 1883
CONNELLY, ANDREW C.	Sept. 12, 1899	COUGHLIN, GEORGE C.	May 9, 1898
CONNELLY, JAMES A.	Dec. 15, 1897	COULSTON, J. WARREN.	Mar. 16, 1871
†CONNER, EDWARD E.	June 10, 1865	COULSTON, JR., J. WAR-	
CONNER, PHILIP S. P.	May 8, 1863	REN	Dec. 27, 1892
†CONOVER, A. M.	Mar. 2, 1863	*COUSTY, JOSHUA H.	May 11, 1865
*CONOVER, DAVID F.	Mar. 19, 1880	†COWAN, RICHARD.	Feb. 23, 1865
†CONOVER, JR., WM. P.	Jan. 18, 1868	†COWELL, JOSEPH M.	Feb. 10, 1863
†CONRAD, CHARLES.	Mar. 9, 1864	†COWPERTHWAIT, JOSEPH	
*CONRAD, J. HICKS.	Feb. 15, 1884	B.	Feb. 11, 1863
†CONRAD, WILLIAM B.	Feb. 22, 1872	†COWTON, ARTHUR.	April 9, 1866
CONRAD, W. H.	Feb. 6, 1885	†COWTON, CLARENCE.	Jan. 31, 1873
†CONROY, EDWARD.	April 18, 1864	*COX, H. F.	Jan. 2, 1886
CONVERSE, CHARLES A.	Feb. 13, 1896	COX, JR., JUSTICE.	Jan. 25, 1873
CONVERSE, JOHN H.	May 26, 1870	COX, ROBERT M.	Aug. 27, 1897
†COOK, EDWARD M.	May 6, 1868	†COX, WILLIAM.	Jan. 26, 1863
COOK, GEORGE W. C.	May 15, 1896	†COXE, CHARLES H.	April 1, 1870
COOK, JOEL.	Jan. 18, 1890	†COXE, FERDINAND.	Jan. 14, 1863
†COOK, LEANDRO C.	Jan. 18, 1873	†COXE, ROBERT D.	{ June 7, 1871
*COOK, ROBERT.	May 22, 1865		Feb. 16, 1883
†COOK, R. J.	Nov. 12, 1884	†COXE, WHITWELL W.	Feb. 14, 1879
†COOK, SAMUEL C.	Feb. 22, 1863	†COXE, W. E. C.	Nov. 30, 1888
†COOK, WILLIAM C.	Sept. 12, 1868	COYLE, ROBT. M.	Feb. 15, 1896
COOK, W. H.	Feb. 17, 1882	CRAGIN, CHAS. I.	{ May 27, 1869
†COOKE, JAY.	Jan. 8, 1863		Aug. 14, 1886
†COOKE, JR., JAY.	{ Sept. 15, 1866	CRAIG, GEORGE F.	Jan. 24, 1890
	Dec. 26, 1879	*CRAIGE, CHARLES H.	Nov. 24, 1870
COOKE, 3D, JAY.	April 16, 1896	CRAM, AMBROSE L.	Oct. 26, 1866
†COOMBS, R. DUNCAN.	Jan. 14, 1871	†CRAMP, ANDREW D.	June 7, 1881
COOPER, ISAAC.	Dec. 7, 1888	CRAMP, CHARLES H.	May 31, 1863
†COOPER, ISAAC.	June 10, 1865	CRAMP, EDWIN S.	June 16, 1896
†COOPER, J. MASLIN.	Feb. 22, 1864	*CRAMP, HENRY W.	May 18, 1878
COOPER, THOMAS.	May 11, 1892	*CRAMP, JACOB C.	Dec. 10, 1879
COOPER, THOMAS V.	Nov. 15, 1888	CRAMP, NORMAN W.	Dec. 9, 1893
COOPER, WALTER I.	Nov. 12, 1897	CRAMP, SAMUEL H.	Dec. 10, 1879
*COOPER, WM. D.	Mar. 3, 1863	CRAMP, THEODORE.	April 24, 1882
†COOPER, WM. M.	April 25, 1863	†CRAMP, THEODORE W.	Dec. 7, 1883
†COPE, EDWIN R.	Feb. 2, 1863	CRAMP, WALTER S.	Mar. 15, 1890
†COPE, HENRY.	{ May 11, 1870	*CRAMP, WILLIAM.	June 1, 1863
	Jan. 8, 1878	CRAMP, WILLIAM M.	Feb. 20, 1864
*COPE, JOHN E.	Feb. 28, 1863	CRANE, THERON I.	April 30, 1898
†CORBIN, CHARLES F.	Feb. 25, 1865	CRAVEN, JOHN J. R.	Dec. 10, 1891
†CORBIN, E. A.	Aug. 3, 1881	CRAWFORD, BENJAMIN F.	Dec. 31, 1898

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†CRAWFORD, JOHN	Dec. 10, 1883	†CURTIS, JR., JOHN H.	Dec. 1, 1863
§CRAWFORD, S. W.	Aug. 14, 1865	†CURTIS, L. SCOVILLE	Jan. 22, 1868
*CREIGHTON, J. McC.	May 12, 1882	†CUSHMAN, ROBERT W.	May 6, 1864
*CRESSON, EMLÉN	{ Jan. 17, 1873 Dec. 15, 1879	*CUTHBERT, GEORGE	July 22, 1870
†CRESSON, JOHN C.	Oct. 31, 1864	DALAND, M.D., JUDSON	Sept. 10, 1900
†CRESSON, WM. HENRY	Jan. 31, 1871	DALE, HENRY	Feb. 25, 1886
*CRESSON, WM. P.	Jan. 28, 1863	DALE, JOHN M.	Dec. 22, 1893
CRESWELL, DAVID S.	Dec. 12, 1884	†DALEY, JAMES	April 10, 1867
*CRESWELL, JR., SAM'L J.	April 8, 1873	‡DALLAM, D. E.	Jan. 25, 1873
CREW, J. LEWIS	Jan. 19, 1882	DALLET, ALFRED M.	Oct. 14, 1892
*CRISSY, JAMES	Mar. 16, 1863	DALLET, MICHAEL	Dec. 12, 1876
†CROSDALE, B. R.	Feb. 8, 1870	DALLET, MORRIS	Mar. 30, 1899
CROFT, FRANK PENROSE	Feb. 14, 1896	*DALLET, THOMAS	Jan. 5, 1871
CROFT, SAMUEL	April 12, 1888	†DANDO, JOSEPH C.	Sept. 6, 1882
*CROLL, MARTIN J.	May 16, 1865	DANDO, THOMAS S.	Feb. 17, 1882
†CROMELIEN, ALFRED	{ Mar. 14, 1864 Feb. 10, 1880	†DANIELS, SAMUEL	{ Dec. 3, 1864 Jan. 13, 1880
†CROMELIEN, ISIDORE	Mar. 11, 1880	DARBY, M.D., EDWIN T.	Dec. 30, 1895
†CROSKEY, HENRY	Mar. 6, 1863	†DARLEY, FRANCIS T. S.	Jan. 16, 1873
†CROSKEY, JOHN W.	Jan. 25, 1882	†DARLING, E. P.	June 21, 1865
†CROSMAN, GEORGE H.	Jan. 8, 1863	*DARLING, J. VAUGHAN	Dec. 24, 1888
†CROSMAN, J. HERON	Nov. 17, 1873	DARLINGTON, HERBERT SEYMOUR	May 12, 1897
†CROSS, CHARLES I.	April 17, 1866	DARLINGTON, JARED	Jan. 18, 1898
†CROSS, MICHAEL H.	{ May 16, 1865 Sept. 14, 1882	‡DARLINGTON, JOSEPH G.	Dec. 8, 1880
†CROSSMAN, GEORGE H.	June 10, 1869	DARLINGTON, S. P.	Nov. 16, 1888
CROTHERS, STEVENSON	Jan. 18, 1892	DARLINGTON, WAYNE	April 12, 1900
†CROTHERS, WM. S.	Feb. 19, 1863	*DARRAH, JOHN C.	Dec. 20, 1883
CROW, JR., ALEXANDER	Dec. 15, 1880	DARROW, MARCUS H.	Mar. 27, 1884
CROWELL, GEORGE G.	Oct. 12, 1887	*DAVENPORT, E. L.	Aug. 14, 1871
†CROWELL, WM. G.	July 10, 1863	*DAVIDS, HUGH	Jan. 17, 1863
†CROUCH, ROBERT B.	July 13, 1865	†DAVIDSON, WM. M.	May 18, 1865
CROXTON, JOHN G.	Jan. 12, 1884	*DAVIES, CHARLES E.	Aug. 21, 1863
CROZER, JOHN P.	Feb. 10, 1898	†DAVIES, PETER A.	April 15, 1865
CROZER, SAMUEL A.	Jan. 16, 1890	†DAVIS, ARTHUR G.	Sept. 18, 1865
*CROZER, JR., SAMUEL A.	Dec. 27, 1886	†DAVIS, M.D., CHARLES	Jan. 27, 1863
*CRUMP, GEORGE R.	Dec. 12, 1885	DAVIS, CHARLES GIB- BONS	Jan. 22, 1896
*CRUMP, JOHN	Sept. 9, 1865	DAVIS, CHARLES H.	July 8, 1897
CRYER, M.D., MATTHEW H.	Jan. 26, 1895	DAVIS, CHARLES W.	April 16, 1896
†CULIN, JOHN	Feb. 25, 1869	†DAVIS, EDWARD M.	Feb. 11, 1873
†CULIN, W. K.	April 14, 1892	*DAVIS, JR., EDWARD M.	Feb. 24, 1873
CUMING, JOHN K.	Oct. 25, 1884	†DAVIS, ELISHA W.	{ May 27, 1865 Dec. 20, 1879
†CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER	June 27, 1863	†DAVIS, ELLWOOD	Jan. 12, 1863
*CUMMINGS, A. BOYD	Feb. 9, 1863	DAVIS, ERNEST H.	Feb. 11, 1892
†CUMMINGS, WILLIAM	May 2, 1865	DAVIS, G. HARRY	June 10, 1891
*CUMMINS, DANIEL B.	Feb. 6, 1863	*DAVIS, HENRY	Jan. 21, 1863
CUNNINGHAM, M. C.	April 23, 1892	*DAVIS, HENRY C.	{ May 26, 1865 Oct. 8, 1868
*CURBY, JOHN S.	June 27, 1863		
CURTIS, CYRUS H. K.	May 5, 1890		
CURTIS, F. WM.	Mar. 22, 1893		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
DAVIS, HENRY J.	Sept. 19, 1866	DETMOLD, WM. L.	Oct. 16, 1885
DAVIS, JR., H. J.	Dec. 12, 1892	† DEVEREUX, ALFRED	Jan. 16, 1865
† DAVIS, HENRY L.	Dec. 22, 1882	DICK, EVANS R.	Jan. 15, 1897
DAVIS, HENRY T.	Feb. 12, 1898	† DICK, FRANKLIN A.	Jan. 25, 1873
† DAVIS, HENRY W.	Jan. 20, 1868	DICKEY, W. A.	Feb. 12, 1896
DAVIS, HOWARD A.	May 19, 1896	† DICKY, JOHN M.	Feb. 15, 1867
DAVIS, ISAAC R.	Oct. 12, 1895	† DICKEY, J. M. C.	Feb. 15, 1867
DAVIS, JOEL B.	Nov. 13, 1890	* DICKEY, O. J.	Oct. 16, 1868
† DAVIS, JOHN	July 5, 1865	* DICKEY, M. D., SAMUEL J. .	May 18, 1864
* DAVIS, JOHN C.	Feb. 17, 1863	† DICKINSON, JOSEPH R. . . .	Feb. 9, 1891
DAVIS, J. CORBIT	Feb. 17, 1898	† DICKINSON, MAHLON H. . . .	Feb. 23, 1864
† DAVIS, JR., JOHN G.	Jan. 5, 1872	* DICKSON, D. W.	Jan. 16, 1883
DAVIS, JOHN H.	Feb. 16, 1867	† DICKSON, JAMES NEW-	
† DAVIS, LEMUEL H.	April 22, 1865	TON	May 17, 1865
† DAVIS, M. A.	Sept. 5, 1872	† DICKSON, JOHN B.	April 10, 1867
DAVIS, NATHAN H.	Jan. 1, 1885	* DICKSON, LEVI.	Feb. 14, 1870
† DAVIS, O. WILSON.	Mar. 6, 1863	* DICKSON, JR., LEVI.	May 18, 1865
* DAVIS, ROBERT COUL-		* DICKSON, L. TAYLOR.	May 17, 1869
TON	June 19, 1865	† DIEHL, CHARLES F.	May 18, 1865
* DAVIS, ROBERT D.	July 10, 1867	† DIEHL, JOHN H.	Feb. 14, 1863
† DAVIS, ROBERT S.	Dec. 22, 1880	DIEHL, THOMAS.	Mar. 6, 1890
† DAVIS, SAMUEL H.	Oct. 15, 1867	† DIEHL, WM. EDWARD.	Jan. 30, 1883
DAVIS, THOMAS C.	Feb. 15, 1892	† DILLARD, HENRY K.	Oct. 19, 1865
† DAVIS, THOMAS W.	Oct. 15, 1863	† DILWORTH, F. ALBERT. . . .	May 17, 1865
† DAVIS, WILLIAM	Nov. 18, 1872	† DILWORTH, JOHN S.	May 5, 1871
† DAVIS, WM. MORRIS.	Feb. 7, 1863	† DIMPFEL, F. P.	Mar. 16, 1863
DAVIS, WM. J.	Mar. 14, 1892	DINGEE, ALBERT H.	Dec. 5, 1888
† DAVISON, ALEX. Y.	Oct. 18, 1880	DINGEE, CHARLES.	Sept. 27, 1888
† DAVISON, JAMES S.	Oct. 23, 1880	† DINGEE, F. A.	April 4, 1884
* DAWSON, MORDECAI L.	Jan. 29, 1863	DINGEE, HENRY C.	July 1, 1892
DAWSON, T. RUSSELL	Feb. 10, 1863	† DINGEE, JAMES E.	{ Oct. 18, 1864
† DEACON, CHARLES T.	April 16, 1868		{ Oct. 7, 1872
DEANS, JOHN STERLING	Mar. 1, 1897	DINGEE, J. H.	Feb. 13, 1890
DEARNLEY, JOHN H.	Mar. 15, 1899	DISSEL, CHARLES.	Feb. 12, 1892
DEAVER, M. D., JOHN B.	Dec. 15, 1897	DISSTON, FRANK.	Nov. 15, 1900
† DE BROT, JOHN.	Feb. 25, 1863	* DISSTON, HAMILTON.	{ Dec. 30, 1868
DE CAMP, A. J.	Oct. 13, 1888		{ April 12, 1879
† DE HAVEN, HOLSTEIN.	Dec. 9, 1872	DISSTON, HENRY.	Dec. 21, 1897
DE KINDER, JOSEPH J.	Sept. 16, 1898	DISSTON, HENRY C.	Feb. 15, 1896
DELANEY, CHARLES.	June 12, 1886	* DISSTON, HORACE C.	Dec. 10, 1879
* DE LONG, CHARLES F.	June 20, 1899	DISSTON, JACOB S.	May 22, 1890
DE LONG, FRANK E.	June 10, 1897	DISSTON, SAMUEL.	April 23, 1881
† DELP, GEORGE.	Dec. 12, 1871	DISSTON, WILLIAM.	May 20, 1882
* DENCKLA, A. H.	Mar. 4, 1863	DIVEN, GEORGE M.	Nov. 21, 1888
* DENCKLA, C. R.	Sept. 15, 1870	DIVER, WALTER L.	Sept. 18, 1894
† DENNIS, W. L.	Feb. 23, 1863	DIVINE, CLEMENT M.	Mar. 26, 1900
† DENNISON, D. W.	Nov. 28, 1864	† DIVINE, D. GEORGE.	Aug. 29, 1865
* DERBYSHIRE, ALEXAN-		† DIVINE, JOHN G.	Aug. 19, 1865
DER J.	Jan. 12, 1863	* DIVINE, WILLIAM.	Feb. 23, 1863
* DERBYSHIRE, JOHN.	Feb. 27, 1863	† DIVINE, JR., WILLIAM.	Oct. 26, 1866
† DEROUSSE, LOUIS T.	Dec. 4, 1884	† DIXEY, T. B. P.	Oct. 14, 1867
† DE SILVER, FRANK H.	Oct. 17, 1884	† DIXON, CHARLES A.	Feb. 1, 1873

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
DIXON, EDWIN S.	Feb. 15, 1872	†DOWNS, CHARLES.	Mar. 16, 1872
†DIXON, FRANKLIN M.	May 26, 1865	*DOYLE, JAMES B.	Jan. 19, 1876
DIXON, HENRY P.	Dec. 13, 1886	DOYLE, WALTER J.	Sept. 4, 1900
DOAK, JR., JAMES.	Mar. 15, 1884	*DRAKE, THOMAS.	Jan. 30, 1863
DOAN, HORACE A.	June 12, 1896	DREER, EDWIN GREBLE Mar.	12, 1896
DOBBINS, EDWARD T.	April 26, 1865	DREER, FERDINAND J.	Jan. 8, 1863
DOBBINS, MURRELL.	Feb. 9, 1898	DREER, FRED'K ALEX- ANDER	May 11, 1899
†DOBBINS, RICHARD J.	Feb. 23, 1863	*DREER, HENRY A.	Feb. 20, 1863
DOBSON, JAMES.	Nov. 25, 1880	†DREER, WM. F.	Feb. 1, 1876
DOCK, HERMAN.	Sept. 16, 1899	†DREKA, LOUIS.	Jan. 27, 1866
†DOCK, LUTHER.	May 17, 1874	*DREXEL, ANTHONY J. {	Jan. 9, 1863
†DODGE, A. G. P.	April 13, 1870	Feb. 22, 1879	
†DODGE, JAMES M.	Dec. 3, 1890	†DROPSIE, MOSES A.	July 11, 1865
DODGE, JAMES M.	Feb. 16, 1898	†DROUIN, EDWARD.	Jan. 13, 1873
DODSON, C. MINER.	Mar. 9, 1893	Jan. 12, 1883	
†DOLAN, THOMAS.	{ April 25, 1863	†DROWN, WM. A.	Feb. 23, 1863
	{ April 16, 1879	†DROWN, JR., WM. A.	Jan. 10, 1867
DOLSON, JOHN W.	Jan. 3, 1896	DRYSDALE, W. A.	July 11, 1896
*DONAGAN, RICHARD.	Feb. 10, 1870	*DU BARRY, J. N.	{ Nov. 24, 1865
DONALDSON, H. F.	April 16, 1885	April 12, 1877	
DONALDSON, JACOB N.	May 2, 1865	†DU BOUCHET, CHARLES A.	Sept. 16, 1865
DONALDSON, JOHN.	Oct. 12, 1868	DUDLEY, M.D., CHARLES B.	Mar. 13, 1896
†DONALDSON, SAMUEL T.	April 11, 1871	DUDLEY, EDWARD.	Nov. 14, 1888
DONALDSON, W. F.	{ Oct. 10, 1868	*DUDLEY, THOMAS H.	Oct. 31, 1888
	{ Oct. 14, 1879	DUER, M.D., EDWARD L.	June 14, 1897
†DONALDSON, WM. J.	Oct. 15, 1884	†DUFF, ALFRED H.	Sept. 25, 1872
DONNELL, JAMES J.	Mar. 20, 1901	†DUHRING, H. A.	{ Feb. 1, 1867
DONOHUGH, WM. J.	Sept. 20, 1880	June 15, 1883	
DORLAND, M.D., W. A. NEWMAN.	Feb. 12, 1898	†DUMMIG, CHARLES.	Mar. 4, 1863
†DORNAN, JOHN.	April 17, 1868	DUNCAN, JACOB M.	{ Feb. 22, 1865
DORNAN, ROBERT.	Dec. 11, 1886	Jan. 21, 1889	
DORNAN, T. BENTON.	Nov. 19, 1895	*DUNCAN, WM. T. H.	Mar. 11, 1864
†DORR, B. DALTON.	{ Jan. 2, 1868	*DUNDAS, JAMES.	Mar. 30, 1863
	{ Mar. 14, 1871	DUNDORE, CHARLES R.	Mar. 19, 1892
†DORRANCE, ARTHUR.	April 14, 1882	DUNDORE, FRANKLIN {	June 25, 1868
DORRANCE, GEO. M.	Dec. 6, 1887	Dec. 20, 1879	
†DOUGHERTY, DANIEL.	Jan. 17, 1863	DUNDORE, JR., FRANK- LIN	April 23, 1896
*DOUGHERTY, JAMES.	{ Mar. 13, 1863	†DUNDORE, NATHAN.	Jan. 22, 1873
	{ Feb. 25, 1878	*DUNLAP, JAMES.	Mar. 5, 1864
DOUGLAS, EDWARD V.	Mar. 15, 1900	*DUNLAP, THOMAS.	April 16, 1863
DOUGLAS, WALTER PEARCE	Mar. 15, 1900	†DUNLAP, WILLIAM.	April 17, 1865
†DOUGLASS, ARCHIBALD.	Mar. 15, 1870	†DUNN, C. C.	{ Dec. 17, 1872
DOUGLASS, J. WALTER.	Mar. 5, 1896	June 9, 1874	
DOUWELL, AUGUSTUS.	Oct. 24, 1892	†DUNN, JR., C. C.	{ Nov. 13, 1872
DOWNING, CHARLES G.	June 21, 1890	Sept. 22, 1880	
DOWNING, F. T.	Dec. 12, 1885	*DUPUY, BERNARD S.	{ May 17, 1866
DOWNING, RICHARD H.	Feb. 28, 1863	Sept. 9, 1879	
†DOWNING, R. W.	Dec. 12, 1881	†DURAND, ALFRED B.	Sept. 30, 1864
†DOWNING, JR., R. W.	Dec. 10, 1885		
†DOWNING, W. C.	May 13, 1881		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†DURANT, FREDERICK C.	Dec. 15, 1885	ELKINS, JR., WM. L.	Nov. 12, 1897
DURBAN, EDW. J.	Jan. 16, 1897	†ELLIOT, W. B.	Jan. 20, 1869
*DUTILH, CHARLES	April 20, 1863	*ELLIOTT, A. G.	May 1, 1866
†DUTTON, SAMUEL	Nov. 17, 1865	†ELLIOTT, ADOLPHUS W.	Oct. 21, 1870
†DUTTON, W. D.	Feb. 16, 1869	*ELLIOTT, ADOLPHUS W.	Jan. 14, 1878
†DUTTON, W. H.	Dec. 5, 1866	†ELLIOTT, FREDERICK J.	June 17, 1871
DUY, CHARLES A.	{ Mar. 18, 1881	†ELLIOTT, JAMES H.	Sept. 18, 1888
	{ April 14, 1883	*ELLIOTT, S. M.	Sept. 17, 1880
DWIGHT, EDMUND P.	Aug. 7, 1896	†ELLIOTT, WILLIAM	Feb. 16, 1863
*DWIGHT, THOMAS BRAD-		*ELLIOTT, WILLIAM	Mar. 11, 1863
FORD	May 13, 1865	*ELLIOTT, WILLIAM	Jan. 14, 1878
†DYER, M.D., E.	July 18, 1863	*ELLIOTT, JR., WILLIAM	Jan. 16, 1882
†DYER, JOHN	Dec. 13, 1866	ELLIOTT, WILLIAM D.	Dec. 12, 1885
†DYKEMAN, GEORGE R.	Oct. 12, 1866	†ELLIOTT, WILLIAM J.	Feb. 20, 1882
		ELLIOTT, WILLIAM T.	Sept. 22, 1892
EARLE, EDGAR W.	Jan. 30, 1865	†ELLIS, CHARLES J.	Oct. 17, 1864
†EARLE, GEORGE H.	Nov. 16, 1863	†ELLIS, JOSEPH D.	June 10, 1865
†EARLE, JAMES M.	Jan. 30, 1865	†ELLIS, RUDULPH	April 29, 1865
†EARLE, JAMES S.	Jan. 8, 1863	†ELLIS, SAMUEL S.	Dec. 17, 1886
†EARLEY, BARNET	April 12, 1870	*ELLIS, THOMAS S.	Jan. 9, 1863
†EARP, THEODORE	Mar. 27, 1863	†ELLIS, WM. R.	Oct. 31, 1864
*EARP, JR., THOMAS	May 26, 1865	†ELLISON, EUGENE L.	May 16, 1882
†EARP, WILLIAM	Sept. 18, 1869	ELLISON, HENRY H.	Oct. 19, 1880
†EASBY, JOHN H.	Feb. 13, 1874	ELLISON, RODMAN B.	May 11, 1865
†EASTMAN, SETH	April 14, 1865	ELLISON, WILLIAM P.	May 11, 1865
†EASTWICK, ANDREW M.	June 23, 1865	†ELLISON, WILLIAM R.	Oct. 19, 1880
*EBERLE, W. H.	Feb. 13, 1897	†ELLMAKER, PETER C.	Dec. 11, 1865
*ECKERT, GEORGE B.	May 15, 1895	*ELMSLIE, WILLIAM	Feb. 9, 1863
*ECKERT, GEORGE N.	Nov. 26, 1863	ELVERSON, JR., JAMES	April 29, 1892
†ECKERT, HENRY S.	Oct. 26, 1866	*ELWELL, JOSEPH S.	Dec. 20, 1883
ECKERT, HUNTER	June 15, 1897	ELWELL, WILLIAM P.	Dec. 8, 1887
*ECKERT, ISAAC	June 25, 1868	†ELWYN, M.D., ALFRED	
ECKERT, ISAAC	June 22, 1897	L.	Mar. 5, 1863
ECKERT, SAMUEL	Feb. 3, 1899	*ELY, JOHN	Aug. 12, 1865
†EDDY, GEORGE W.	Jan. 20, 1873	*EMERSON, M.D., GOU-	
†EDMONDS, JOHN	Feb. 17, 1892	VERNEUR	Feb. 16, 1863
EDMONDS, CHAS. WELSH	Jan. 9, 1901	EMERY, JR., LEWIS	May 9, 1881
EDWARDS, EDWARD B.	Aug. 8, 1863	EMERY, WILLIAM	Oct. 30, 1891
†EDWARDS, HENRY B.	Mar. 30, 1863	†ENGARD, JOSEPH	Feb. 13, 1868
*EDWARDS, HENRY W.	Jan. 20, 1873	ENGL, FREDERICK	May 23, 1892
†EDWARDS, THOMPSON F.	May 4, 1870	ENGLISH, ABRAHAM L.	May 6, 1897
EHRET, ALVIN M.	Sept. 13, 1897	†ENGLISH, ALFRED	Nov. 27, 1865
EHRET, HENRY S.	Mar. 17, 1896	†ENGLISH, FREDERICK	
EHRET, JR., M.	Oct. 10, 1889	W.	Aug. 1, 1888
†EISENBREY, EDWIN T.	July 13, 1865	*ENGLISH, GUSTAVUS	Feb. 13, 1863
*EISENBREY, JR., JOHN	Mar. 11, 1863	†ENGLISH, JOHN W.	Mar. 14, 1883
†EISENBREY, W. HARRI-		†ENO, GEORGE A.	June 13, 1871
SON	June 14, 1865	†ENOS, DON CARLOS	May 1, 1865
†ELKINS, GEORGE W.	Oct. 7, 1865	*EPPELSHEIMER, AN-	
ELKINS, GEORGE W.	Oct. 10, 1889	DREW	Feb. 23, 1871
†ELKINS, WM. L.	July 21, 1880	†ERBEN, HENRY	Feb. 15, 1872
		ERBEN, LOUIS D.	Dec. 8, 1883

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
ERBEN, WALTER.....	Mar. 14, 1806	†FAHNESTOCK, HARRIS C.	Sept. 18, 1865
*ERETY, GEORGE.....	Jan. 10, 1863	FAHNESTOCK, JR., JAMES	
†ERRICKSON, M.....	Feb. 2, 1863	F.....	Feb. 15, 1900
†ERRINGER, JR., J. R.....	Jan. 3, 1882	FAIRBANKS, E. HAY-	
*ERVIEN, ROBERT.....	Feb. 25, 1863	WARD.....	June 5, 1899
†ERVIN, ALEXANDER.....	June 17, 1872	FAIRES, BENJAMIN M.....	Dec. 12, 1892
†ERVIN, JR., ALEXANDER	Sept. 25, 1865	FAIRES, THEODORE W.....	Oct. 16, 1884
†ERVIN, SPENCER.....	Jan. 19, 1880	†FAIRMAN, GEORGE W.....	Dec. 6, 1872
*ERWIN, J. WARNER..	{ Feb. 27, 1865	†FAIRMAN, R. H. B.....	Jan. 17, 1873
	{ May 9, 1883	*FALES, LEWIS R.....	July 1, 1865
*ESHERICK, FRANK K.....	Jan. 11, 1883	*FALES, SAMUEL B.....	Feb. 25, 1863
†ESHERICK, GEORGE.....	Aug. 20, 1872	†FALLON, JOHN.....	Mar. 16, 1863
ESHLEMAN, B. FRANK..	Nov. 30, 1888	†FAREIRA, JOHN.....	Oct. 30, 1863
ESREY, C. S.....	June 2, 1897	FARNHAM, ALEXANDER	April 3, 1898
ESREY, W. H.....	June 20, 1897	†FARNHAM, BENJAMIN A.	June 3, 1863
†ESSIG, CHARLES J.....	Oct. 12, 1866	†FARNHAM, EDWIN... {	July 23, 1866
ESTÉ, CHARLES.....	July 15, 1897		{ Dec. 30, 1870
†ETTING, HORATIO.....	Oct. 12, 1866	†FARNUM, HENRY.....	June 15, 1865
EVANS, CHARLES.... {	Oct. 7, 1868	*FARNUM, JOHN.....	June 14, 1865
	{ Nov. 15, 1888	*FARNUM, J. EDWARD... {	Aug. 19, 1863
†EVANS, DAVID.....	Jan. 23, 1864	FARR, JR., GEORGE W.....	May 12, 1865
EVANS, DORRANCE.. {	April 10, 1872	†FARR, JAMES M.....	Mar. 9, 1863
	{ Dec. 12, 1881	†FARR, JOHN.....	July 26, 1865
*EVANS, FRANKLIN....	April 11, 1864	FARR, WM. H.....	Feb. 6, 1895
EVANS, GEORGE B.....	May 14, 1898	FARR, WM. M.....	Mar. 5, 1864
EVANS, G. GERALD.....	June 14, 1899	*FARRELL, G. J. K.....	Jan. 17, 1873
†EVANS, GEORGE O.....	Jan. 22, 1863	*FARRELL, WM. E.....	Dec. 14, 1867
†EVANS, GEORGE O.....	July 3, 1865	†FARREN, B. N.....	Mar. 12, 1879
†EVANS, HOWARD.....	April 26, 1882	†FASSITT, FRANCIS T....	Oct. 10, 1867
†EVANS, JAMES.....	Nov. 6, 1866	FASSITT, HORACE.... {	Mar. 14, 1872
†EVANS, NELSON F.....	Oct. 26, 1868		{ May 11, 1883
EVANS, JR., SAMUEL W.	Mar. 9, 1898	FAUGHT, M.D., G. GRAN-	
†EVANS, THEODORE....	July 10, 1884	VILLE.....	Aug. 25, 1896
†EVANS, THOMAS W.....	Feb. 10, 1863	FAUSSETT, H. S.....	Jan. 15, 1898
*EVANS, WM. B.....	Nov. 25, 1871	FEARON, CHARLES.....	Nov. 10, 1897
EVANS, WHITTON.....	Dec. 14, 1891	FEARON, WM. F.....	June 10, 1897
†EVERETT, HORACE....	Jan. 12, 1863	†FEBIGER, CHRISTIAN C.	Dec. 15, 1870
EVERHART, JOHN F....	Feb. 16, 1894	FELL, ALBERT D.....	May 22, 1872
EVERLY, ADAM..... {	Dec. 9, 1872	FELL, E. LAURENCE... {	June 5, 1896
	{ Nov. 3, 1884		{ Jan. 22, 1863
EWING, DANIEL S.....	Feb. 21, 1866	FELL, HENRY.....	April 12, 1880
†EWING, ROBERT.....	June 21, 1863	†FELL, HENRY L.....	Mar. 30, 1865
†EWING, WM. C.....	April 28, 1865	*FELL, J. GILLINGHAM..	Jan. 22, 1863
†EYSTER, GEORGE.....	Mar. 29, 1870	*FELL, J. R.....	Mar. 10, 1883
EYSTER, GEORGE S....	Dec. 25, 1882	*FELL, MORRIS L.....	Jan. 23, 1873
†EYSTER, J. ALLISON..	April 23, 1892	*FELL, PENROSE.....	Jan. 13, 1870
		FELL, ROBERT GRATZ..	Jan. 14, 1901
		*FELSENHELD, D.....	Jan. 16, 1888
†FABER, E. A.....	May 7, 1870	†FELTON, FRANKLIN EL-	
†FAGAN, JOHN.....	July 10, 1863	LIOT.....	Feb. 17, 1863
*FAGAN, MAURICE E....	Oct. 18, 1866	†FELTON, S. M.....	Jan. 10, 1863
*FAHNESTOCK, G. W....	Jan. 12, 1864	†FELTUS, HENRY J.....	June 22, 1865

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†FELTUS, ROSWELL G.	July 23, 1866	FISS, GEORGE W.	{ Oct. 10, 1868
†FENIMORE, EDWARD L.	Jan. 13, 1870		{ Feb. 11, 1879
FENIMORE, FRANCIS	Jan. 23, 1892	*FITLER, ALFRED	Feb. 25, 1863
†FENNELL, WM.	Feb. 25, 1863	*FITLER, EDWIN H.	Feb. 17, 1863
†FENTON, HECTOR T.	Mar. 15, 1871	*FITLER, JR., EDWIN H.	Oct. 28, 1880
†FERAILLE, F. STEPHEN	Mar. 16, 1872	FITLER, N. MYERS	April 12, 1900
†FERGUSON, ALEXANDER		†FITLER, WM. W.	Oct. 28, 1880
C.	Oct. 20, 1866	†FITZGERALD, THOMAS	July 13, 1863
FERGUSON, M.D., GEO.		†FITZGERALD, WILSON	Dec. 24, 1872
M.	Mar. 2, 1899	FLAGG, JR., STANLEY G.	May 17, 1892
FERGUSON, GEORGE S.	Mar. 25, 1882	FLANAGAN, CHARLES	Nov. 12, 1869
*FERGUSON, JAMES M.	Feb. 19, 1872	L.	{ Dec. 23, 1882
FERGUSON, JOSEPH C.	May 8, 1890	*FLANAGAN, JAMES M.	Feb. 24, 1863
FERGUSON, JR., WALTON	Nov. 13, 1897	FLANAGAN, LOUIS A.	Mar. 23, 1882
†FERRIERE, JAMES L.	Nov. 10, 1870	*FLANAGAN, STEPHEN	Feb. 24, 1863
†FERRIS, EDWARD	June 15, 1865	*FLANAGAN, STEPHEN D.	Jan. 12, 1872
*FERRIS, EDWARD B.	April 9, 1884	†FLANAGIN, JAMES S.	Feb. 20, 1864
FERRIS, THOMAS M.	Dec. 7, 1883	†FLEISHER, BENJ. W.	Oct. 14, 1892
FIELD, JR., CHARLES	April 9, 1890	FLETCHER, GEORGE A.	April 4, 1895
FIELD, 3D, CHARLES	Jan. 19, 1900	FLETCHER, ROBERT B.	April 11, 1900
*FIELD, CHARLES J.	Mar. 18, 1864	†FLETCHER, W. S.	May 16, 1876
†FIELD, FRANK	Jan. 11, 1864	†FOBES, A. B.	July 8, 1870
*FIELD, HENRY S.	Mar. 20, 1863	FOERDERER, EDWARD	June 6, 1896
FIELD, JAMES	Sept. 17, 1889	FOERDERER, ROBERT H.	Sept. 13, 1897
†FIELD, JOHN	April 6, 1882	FOERING, JOHN O.	Jan. 15, 1900
†FIELD, JOHN W.	Jan. 13, 1863	†FOGGINI, H. F.	Oct. 11, 1871
†FIELD, PAUL J.	April 2, 1864	†FOLSON, B. FRANK	Feb. 9, 1871
†FIELD, THOMAS Y.	Mar. 16, 1866	*FOLTZ, M.D., JONA-	{ July 14, 1864
†FIERO, C. BERNARD	July 24, 1899	THAN M.	{ Oct. 3, 1870
†FIGUEIRA, F. J.	Jan. 10, 1863	FOLWELL, N. T.	Dec. 9, 1895
FILBERT, M.D., L. S.	Jan. 14, 1882	*FOLWELL, WM. H.	Mar. 15, 1890
FILBERT, RICHARD Y.	Mar. 15, 1894	FORBES, MURRAY	Jan. 16, 1897
FILLEY, JAMES A.	Mar. 5, 1892	†FORBES, M.D., WM. S.	June 10, 1865
FINCKLE, M. L.	May 28, 1896	FORD, ALBERT E.	April 18, 1883
FINLETTER, THOMAS D.	April 13, 1899	*FORD, GEORGE W.	Feb. 1, 1867
†FINLETTER, THOMAS K.	Oct. 9, 1865	†FORD, JOSEPH T.	July 28, 1864
*FIOT, J. R.	Sept. 15, 1870	FORD, LEIGHTON M.	Jan. 13, 1897
FIRTH, FRANK J.	June 10, 1897	†FORD, PHILIP	June 21, 1865
†FISHER, COLEMAN	April 18, 1865	†FORD, SAMUEL C.	July 18, 1863
†FISHER, ELLICOTT	May 11, 1865	†FORNEY, JAMES	Sept. 17, 1868
§FISHER, HARVEY	Dec. 30, 1872	†FORNEY, JOHN W.	Jan. 10, 1863
†FISHER, HENRY A.	Aug. 22, 1866	FORREST, H. C.	Feb. 13, 1896
†FISHER, JABEZ B.	Aug. 30, 1865	FORSYTH, CHARLES S.	April 14, 1891
†FISHER, JAMES C.	Sept. 26, 1864	†FORSYTH, JOSEPH W.	Mar. 23, 1866
*FISHER, JR., JAMES C.	April 19, 1871	FOSTER, J. H.	June 15, 1900
†FISHER, SAMUEL F.	May 22, 1863	†FOSTER, F. B.	May 18, 1883
*FISHER, T. WHARTON	Aug. 8, 1863	†FOSTER, H. L.	Nov. 20, 1891
FISHER, WM. RIGHTER	Feb. 9, 1891	†FOTTERALL, FRED'K W.	Oct. 11, 1867
FISKE, EDWARD R.	June 10, 1897	*FOUCHÉ, M.D., WM. W.	June 27, 1881
†FISKE, LOUIS S.	Feb. 17, 1882	†FOULKE, CHARLES M.	{ May 30, 1865
FISKE, LOUIS S.	Feb. 12, 1896		{ Feb. 28, 1879
†FISS, GEORGE W.	June 19, 1865	†FOULKE, J. ROBERTS	Nov. 20, 1882

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
Foulke, J. Roberts	Mar. 11, 1896	† FRENCH, M.D., MORRIS	
Foulke, Wm. G.	Dec. 7, 1891	S.	May 14, 1888
† FOWLER, T. Trevor	May 1, 1863	† FRENCH, S. H.	Feb. 18, 1873
FOX, ALEXANDER M.	Mar. 30, 1863	† FRENCH, WILLIAM A.	Feb. 11, 1873
FOX, JR., ALEX. M.	April 16, 1888	FRETZ, F. H.	April 15, 1892
* FOX, A. T.	Oct. 16, 1866	† FRICK, H. C.	Aug. 14, 1884
FOX, CALEB F.	Mar. 21, 1882	FRICK, WM. C.	Nov. 21, 1888
† FOX, CHARLES Y.	Dec. 8, 1887	FRIEND, A. M.	Dec. 15, 1897
† FOX, F. MORTON	Dec. 16, 1886	† FRIES, AARON	July 16, 1863
FOX, FLORENCE	May 30, 1894	FRIES, AARON	Dec. 6, 1893
* FOX, GEORGE S.	Feb. 19, 1863	FRISHMUTH, BENONI	May 4, 1870
† FOX, HENRY CLAY	Sept. 17, 1868	* FRISHMUTH, EDWARD H.	April 27, 1865
† FOX, JOSEPH M.	Jan. 13, 1872	† FRISHMUTH, FRANK B.	Feb. 19, 1872
† FOX, SAMUEL	May 18, 1863	FRISHMUTH, F. B.	June 18, 1892
* FOX, SAMUEL M.	Jan. 3, 1865	† FRISHMUTH, J. C. W.	May 12, 1871
* FOX, SAMUEL T.	Dec. 11, 1889	† FRITZ, HORACE	Mar. 29, 1875
† FOX, WILLIAM L.	Jan. 13, 1876	FRITZ, 4TH, PETER	Sept. 11, 1897
* FOX, WILLIAM M.	July 3, 1863	† FRITZ, SPARTA	Feb. 19, 1873
* FRAILEY, JAMES MADI- SON	{ Oct. 20, 1865 Mar. 12, 1870	† FROTHINGHAM, THEO- DORE	Jan. 22, 1863
† FRALEY, FREDERICK	Jan. 8, 1863	† FRY, HENRY A.	Mar. 4, 1873
FRANCIS, HARRY C.	Feb. 21, 1890	† FRY, HORACE B.	June 11, 1863
FRANCIS, W. H.	Dec. 21, 1888	† FRY, JOHN	Oct. 1, 1866
* FRANCISCUS, A. H.	{ Mar. 11, 1863 Dec. 5, 1879	* FRY, JOSEPH R.	Jan. 16, 1863
* FRANCISCUS, G. C.	April 27, 1863	† FRY, WM. H.	April 9, 1863
† FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN	Jan. 6, 1864	FRYER, F. DEWEES	July 11, 1896
FRANKLIN, D.D.S., CLIN- TON	Nov. 10, 1892	* FRYER, J. C.	Feb. 28, 1863
FRANKLIN, ROBERT L.	Feb. 11, 1892	* FULLER, ABBOTT U.	Sept. 28, 1866
† FRANSSEN, E.	Feb. 15, 1871	† FULLER, FRANK	July 18, 1870
* FRAZER, JOHN F.	Jan. 10, 1863	FULLER, JACKSON C.	Dec. 30, 1872
† FRAZER, PERSIFOR	{ Jan. 13, 1863 Aug. 1, 1872	* FULLER, JAMES W.	Oct. 24, 1868
† FRAZER, JR., PERSI- FOR	{ Jan. 11, 1866 Oct. 19, 1870	† FULTON, WM. W.	June 2, 1865
† FRAZIER, M.D., CHAS. HARRISON	Jan. 24, 1898	FUNK, LAWSON C.	Mar. 10, 1897
† FREAS, JOHN A.	July 3, 1865	FURBUSH, C. A.	Dec. 11, 1884
† FREASE, PHILIP R.	Jan. 17, 1863	† FURNESS, CHARLES EL- IOT	May 12, 1865
† FREDERICK, M. L.	Mar. 30, 1863	† FURNESS, FRANK	May 17, 1865
FREEBORN, JAMES	June 22, 1865	† FURNESS, HORACE H.	Mar. 23, 1863
† FREED, DAVID A.	Nov. 13, 1872	† FURNESS, JAMES T.	Feb. 20, 1863
FREEDLEY, CHARLES W.	Jan. 16, 1890	FURST, WILLIAM S.	Sept. 15, 1896
† FREEDLEY, J. K.	Feb. 22, 1864		
FREEDLEY, W. G.	Dec. 20, 1897	† GALLAGHER, ANTHONY J.	Oct. 6, 1866
FREEMAN, E. COLEMAN	Feb. 13, 1888	† GALLONEY, CHARLES A.	Oct. 14, 1884
* FREEMAN, JAMES A.	May 11, 1865	† GARBER, J. LINDLEY A.	Dec. 5, 1883
FREEMAN, WM. COLE- MAN	Jan. 14, 1888	* GARBER, SAMUEL JONES	Nov. 16, 1863
* FRENCH, CLAYTON	Feb. 17, 1871	† GARDEN, C. HENRY	July 3, 1865
FRENCH, HOWARD B.	Feb. 11, 1873	† GARDEN, WM. MORTON	Mar. 19, 1867
		† GARDINER, JR., JOHN	Oct. 16, 1885
		† GARDNER, JACOB A.	Oct. 5, 1865
		† GARNER, ABRAM B.	Nov. 8, 1865

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†GARRETSON, CORNELIUS	Sept. 14, 1865	*GIBSON, CHARLES M.	Mar. 5, 1863
†GARRETT, GEORGE L.	Nov. 21, 1866	†GIBSON, HENRY C.	Mar. 5, 1863
†GARRETT, JESSE	Mar. 3, 1871	*GIBSON, JOHN	Feb. 23, 1863
GARRETT, JR., W. E.	Aug. 5, 1874	*GIBSON, JOHN	Mar. 5, 1863
†GARRIGUES, CHARLES F.	April 12, 1873	GIFFORD, C. H.	May 13, 1897
GARRISON, DAVID R.	June 20, 1868	GILBERT, C. M.	Dec. 1, 1881
*GARRISON, WALTER G.	May 30, 1877	GILBERT, FREDERICK B.	June 4, 1890
GARSED, HENRY E.	Jan. 23, 1871	*GILBERT, SAMUEL H.	Mar. 21, 1876
†GARSED, RICHARD	Mar. 11, 1863	†GILBOUGH, J. W.	Sept. 18, 1863
GARTHWAITE, JAMES H.	Feb. 18, 1806	†GILE, GEORGE W.	Aug. 28, 1871
†GARTLEY, SAMUEL H.	Dec. 1, 1865	GILL, CHARLES D.	May 11, 1899
*GASKILL, EDWIN A.	{ Oct. 10, 1868	GILL, JOSEPH C.	Feb. 13, 1890
	{ June 21, 1882	*GILL, THOMAS R.	July 29, 1891
†GASKILL, JOSEPH W.	Mar. 26, 1868	GILL, WM. B.	May 26, 1890
GASKILL, J. H.	June 28, 1901	*GILL, WM. H.	May 17, 1865
GATCHEL, H. A.	July 20, 1896	GILLER, CHARLES F.	Nov. 29, 1893
GATCHEL, JOSEPH	July 11, 1888	†GILLES, JOHN P.	Feb. 23, 1865
*GATES, JABEZ	{ Mar. 11, 1863	GILLESPIE, THOMAS L.	Feb. 14, 1863
	{ Sept. 30, 1890	GILLESPIE, WILLIAM	Feb. 11, 1863
GATES, JAMES R.	May 10, 1876	†GILLETTE, JAMES	Sept. 8, 1867
GATES, JAY	Dec. 2, 1892	†GILLETTE, JOHN E.	April 1, 1865
GAUSE, H. W.	Oct. 6, 1888	†GILLIAMS, JOHN F.	Feb. 20, 1880
†GAW, ALEXANDER G.	April 17, 1863	†GILLIAMS, M.D., JAMES	
†GAZZAM, JOSEPH M.	Nov. 14, 1879	S.	Dec. 18, 1872
*GEARY, JOHN W.	Feb. 20, 1866	GILLINDER, JAMES	Nov. 1, 1882
GEARY, JOHN W.	April 3, 1896	GILLINGHAM, AUBREY	
GEDDES, JR., W. F.	Dec. 21, 1872	H.	May 14, 1883
†GEIGER, ANDREW J.	Oct. 18, 1866	GILLINGHAM, CHARLES	Dec. 7, 1893
†GEIGER, H.	{ Feb. 16, 1863	GILLINGHAM, FRANK	{ July 2, 1868
	{ Dec. 20, 1875	C.	{ Dec. 10, 1896
GEISSÉ, F. WILLIAM	Mar. 1, 1888	†GILLINGHAM, GEORGE	Oct. 13, 1866
†GEISSÉ, HENRY A.	Nov. 17, 1884	GILLINGHAM, JOSEPH E.	July 11, 1865
†GEMMILL, WM. D.	Oct. 12, 1866	*GILLINGHAM, JOSEPH H.	April 14, 1865
*GEMMILL, Z.	Nov. 15, 1866	†GILLINGHAM, ROBERT	
*GERHARD, BENJAMIN	Jan. 8, 1863	P.	April 2, 1864
†GERHARD, JOHN S.	Oct. 7, 1868	GILMORE, H. K.	Oct. 30, 1900
*GERHARD, M.D., WM. W.	July 5, 1865	GILMORE, JOHN O.	June 23, 1896
†GERLACH, WILLIAM	Jan. 15, 1881	†GILPIN, BERNARD	Dec. 8, 1879
GERRY, FREDERICK R.	Nov. 15, 1890	*GILPIN, CHARLES	Jan. 8, 1863
†GESSLER, CHAS. W.	Mar. 27, 1873	†GILPIN, JR., CHARLES	Oct. 15, 1864
GETCHELL, M.D., F. H.	Dec. 1, 1879	GILPIN, F. L.	Feb. 2, 1899
†GETTY, ARCHIBALD	Mar. 9, 1863	†GILPIN, F. M.	{ Jan. 10, 1872
†GETTY, WM.	Aug. 1, 1865		{ Feb. 15, 1883
GETZÉ, F. A.	Feb. 15, 1883	†GILPIN, GEORGE	Jan. 12, 1863
†GHRISKEY, CHARLES M.	April 29, 1865	†GILPIN, HENRY D.	Dec. 7, 1872
*GIBBONS, CHARLES	{ Jan. 8, 1863	GILPIN, HOOD	Dec. 22, 1875
	{ April 17, 1882	†GILPIN, JOHN F.	Jan. 9, 1864
*GIBBONS, JR.,	{ Jan. 31, 1873	GILPIN, WASHINGTON	
CHARLES	{ Jan. 13, 1880	H.	Oct. 15, 1864
GIBB, JOSEPH S.	May 20, 1896	†GILROY, W. L.	July 14, 1871
*GIBBS, AARON V.	July 5, 1865	†GLENDINNING, H.	
GIBBS, W. W.	Dec. 8, 1890	PERCY	Oct. 22, 1898

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
*GLENDINNING, JR., ROBERT	May 17, 1865	GRAHAM, HUGH	April 13, 1872
GLENDINNING, ROBERT E.	Mar. 18, 1890	*GRAHAM, JAMES	{ Feb. 10, 1863 Jan. 18, 1877
GLENN, JOHN A.	Feb. 23, 1892	*GRAHAM, THEODORE A.	April 18, 1884
†GODDARD, P. F.	Sept. 14, 1870	†GRAHAM, THOMAS	May 7, 1870
†GODEY, HARRY	July 6, 1871	GRAHAM, WILLIAM	May 26, 1884
*GODEY, LOUIS A.	Jan. 26, 1863	†GRAMBO, H.	Mar. 5, 1873
*GODFREY, B. G.	Jan. 21, 1863	GRANGE, ALEXANDER D.	April 14, 1898
†GODFREY, CHARLES H.	Dec. 10, 1879	GRANGE, C. E.	May 24, 1886
GODFREY, HENRY S.	June 16, 1896	GRANGE, JOHN W.	Mar. 15, 1886
†GODFREY, LINCOLN	Jan. 19, 1875	†GRANGE, WILLIAM G.	Oct. 27, 1871
†GODLEY, JESSE	Mar. 28, 1864	GRANGE, W. D.	May 13, 1897
GODSHALK, E. H.	April 2, 1885	*GRANGER, W. R.	April 21, 1890
†GODWIN, F. A.	Mar. 17, 1863	†GRANT, CHARLES H.	Dec. 19, 1864
*GODD, JACOB W.	Jan. 12, 1863	†GRANT, D. LEWIS	Dec. 15, 1882
*GOFORTH, JOHN	April 18, 1864	*GRANT, JR., SAMUEL	{ Jan. 29, 1866 Oct. 11, 1881
*GOODELL, AUSTIN W.	July 13, 1893	GRANT, WM. S.	Jan. 22, 1863
†GOODFELLOW, HENRY	Aug. 7, 1863	*GRATZ, EDWARD	Mar. 4, 1863
GOODMAN, E. H.	April 25, 1890	†GRATZ, H. S.	May 13, 1881
*GOODMAN, M. D., H. EARNEST	Feb. 21, 1867	†GRATZ, LEWIS C.	Oct. 12, 1882
GOODMAN, JOSEPH E.	Feb. 13, 1892	*GRATZ, ROBERT H.	Feb. 10, 1863
GOODMAN, JR., J. EARNEST	Dec. 17, 1897	*GRATZ, WALTER	April 23, 1886
†GOODMAN, SAMUEL	May 18, 1865	GRAY, ALEXANDER J.	Nov. 25, 1897
*GOODRICH, E. O.	May 26, 1869	GRAY, H. W.	Feb. 16, 1863
*GOODRICH, HIRAM P.	Mar. 14, 1870	*GRAY, JEROME B.	Nov. 5, 1888
*GOODWIN, FRED'K J.	June 16, 1865	GRAY, JUSTUS	Feb. 12, 1897
GOODWIN, WILLIAM	Nov. 15, 1900	GRAY, PETER	Feb. 17, 1899
*GOODWIN, WM. WALLACE	Nov. 16, 1872	*GRAY, ROBERT	Mar. 21, 1865
†GORDON, FRED'K W.	Feb. 28, 1888	†GRAY, ROBERT E.	Jan. 14, 1865
†GORDON, GEORGE	Aug. 19, 1865	†GRAY, SAMUEL W.	April 3, 1863
†GORDON, GEORGE C.	July 26, 1865	†GRAY, WM. A.	June 2, 1863
†GOSHORN, A. F.	Nov. 11, 1873	GRAY, WM. J.	July 15, 1897
GOSLING, ADOLPH	Mar. 30, 1898	*GREBLE, EDWIN	Jan. 10, 1863
†GOULD, JOHN E.	Jan. 20, 1863	†GREEN, E. A.	July 28, 1868
GOVETT, A. R.	Oct. 10, 1868	†GREEN, E. F.	Sept. 16, 1881
†GRAEFF, JR., GEO. W.	April 24, 1869	*GREEN, BARTON	Jan. 1, 1864
†GRAEFF, JOHN E.	{ June 21, 1865 Mar. 5, 1878 May 3, 1865 Dec. 20, 1879	†GREEN, BENTON H.	July 12, 1865
GRAFF, ALBERT		*GREEN, ROBERT H.	Feb. 15, 1867
†GRAFF, CHARLES H.	Aug. 8, 1863	GREEN, ROBERT M.	Oct. 25, 1897
*GRAFF, FREDERICK	Jan. 9, 1863	GREENE, CHARLES S.	Nov. 23, 1885
GRAFF, JAMES T.	May 5, 1865	GREENE, STEPHEN	Nov. 5, 1880
GRAFF, JOHN F.	April 20, 1863	GREER, BENJ. W.	Sept. 12, 1898
GRAHAM, CHARLES H.	Feb. 12, 1890	*GREER, JR., ROBERT	Jan. 15, 1866
†GRAHAM, ELWOOD H.	May 15, 1865	*GREER, WILLIAM	June 17, 1865
†GRAHAM, GEORGE S.	Dec. 12, 1881	†GREGG, HENRY L.	July 24, 1868
†GRAHAM, HENRY R.	Dec. 15, 1884	†GREGG, JR., ISAAC	Nov. 17, 1866
		*GREGG, WM. L.	Mar. 4, 1882
		*GREGORY, E. M.	Feb. 11, 1870
		GREINER, JR., R. M.	{ June 26, 1871 Jan. 11, 1881

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
GREINER, WM. M.	{ Feb. 14, 1867 Jan. 11, 1881	*GUMPPER, JACOB J.	Oct. 8, 1868
†GREINER, W. E.	July 15, 1872	†GUTEKUNST, FRED'K.	Dec. 20, 1870
GREY, S. H.	{ Oct. 2, 1866 Feb. 29, 1888	GWILLIAM, GEORGE T.	July 20, 1901
GRIFFITH, JOHN	Nov. 10, 1897	†GWYN, JAMES.	July 15, 1865
†GRICE, SAMUEL B.	Mar. 16, 1863	*HACKER, CHARLES.	May 13, 1869
*GRIER, M.D., M. J.	Mar. 15, 1894	†HACKER, J. BARCLAY.	Oct. 15, 1866
†GRIFFIN, JOHN	Sept. 5, 1868	*HACKER, MORRIS.	Feb. 20, 1863
†GRIFFITH, J. CLARKSON. April 7, 1863		†HACKER, WILLIAM P.	Oct. 10, 1864
GRIFFITH, WARREN G.	Mar. 17, 1892	*HADDOCK, JR., DAN'L.	Jan. 9, 1863
†GRIM, DANIEL K.	Sept. 14, 1866	*HADDOCK, J. ALBERT.	Jan. 7, 1895
†GRIMSHAW, A. H.	June 16, 1868	*HADDOCK, STANLEY B.	Nov. 12, 1891
†GRISCOM, CLEMENT A.	Sept. 15, 1866	†HAEDRICH, H. G.	Feb. 4, 1870
†GRISCOM, GEORGE.	May 29, 1865	†HAEHNLEN, JR., LEWIS.	Mar. 30, 1872
†GROSHOLZ, WILLIAM.	July 5, 1865	†HAEHNLEN, T. D.	Jan. 11, 1871
GROSS, D. W.	Feb. 22, 1899	†HAFLEIGH, J. M.	May 18, 1865
†GROSS, GEORGE J.	Jan. 8, 1863	*HAGEDORN, C. F.	Sept. 11, 1865
†GROSS, HENRY S.	Oct. 20, 1868	*HAGY, J. MILTON.	Nov. 15, 1872
†GROSS, M.D., SAM'L W.	May 29, 1865	†HAINES, B. H.	April 14, 1873
GROSS, WILLIAM C.	Dec. 4, 1897	†HAINES, CHARLES E.	{ Oct. 16, 1877 Dec. 5, 1879
*GROVE, CONRAD S.	April 1, 1863	HAINES, HOWARD L.	July 17, 1888
†GRISCOM, CONRAD S.	Sept. 19, 1881	†HAINES, JAMES B.	Feb. 3, 1866
*GROVE, GEORGE W.	May 8, 1865	HAINES, LINDLEY.	May 11, 1870
GROVE, GEORGE W.	Dec. 10, 1885	HAINES, JR., LINDLEY.	Jan. 18, 1897
GROVE, HENRY S.	{ July 1, 1870 Feb. 16, 1883	HAINES, NATHAN.	Oct. 15, 1897
*GROVE, M.D., JOHN H.	July 5, 1897	†HAINES, WM. A.	Feb. 20, 1883
†GROVES, JR., ANTHONY.	May 23, 1865	HAINES, WM. S.	Feb. 17, 1899
GROVES, EDWARD A.	Feb. 10, 1897	†HALDEMAN, JOHN.	Jan. 3, 1872
§GROW, GALUSHA A.	Sept. 21, 1868	HALE, H. WARREN K.	Mar. 14, 1901
†GRUBB, A. BATES.	Feb. 23, 1863	HALE, HENRY S.	April 26, 1892
†GRUBB, CHARLES B.	April 29, 1865	HALE, J. WARREN.	Sept. 13, 1897
†GRUBB, CLEMENT B.	April 17, 1865	†HALE, THOMAS.	Oct. 21, 1865
*GRUBB, EDWARD BURD. Feb. 18, 1863		*HALFMAN, GEORGE.	July 3, 1865
*GRUBB, JOSEPH C.	Jan. 16, 1863	*HALL, AUGUSTUS R.	Nov. 24, 1866
GRUBNAU, CARL.	Feb. 12, 1890	†HALL, EDWIN.	July 6, 1865
†GRUNDY, JOSEPH R.	Jan. 7, 1888	†HALL, GEORGE E.	Jan. 23, 1872
*GRUNDY, WM. H.	July 5, 1886	HALL, GEORGE W.	Feb. 16, 1869
GUDKNECHT, CHARLES		HALL, HARRY B.	Feb. 10, 1897
M.	April 3, 1896	†HALL, JAMES M.	Sept. 25, 1875
GUENTHER, EMIL.	April 4, 1896	HALL, WALTER F.	Nov. 20, 1889
†GUERNSEY, M.D., HENRY		†HALL, WILLIS E.	Feb. 18, 1888
N.	Feb. 20, 1865	HALL, ZACHARY T.	Nov. 20, 1889
†GUILLOU, VICTOR	May 12, 1866	†HALLIWELL, HENRY W.	July 1, 1865
†GUMBES, W. H.	Nov. 21, 1871		Feb. 22, 1865
†GUMMERE, BARKER.	June 2, 1865	*HALLOWELL, CHARLES {	Oct. 28, 1871
†GUMMERE, WM.	May 19, 1865	HALLOWELL, H. H.	Jan. 17, 1896
†GUMMEY, HENRY R.	May 12, 1865	†HALLOWELL, JOSHUA L.	July 12, 1865
*GUMPERT, ALBERT.	Mar. 12, 1892	†HALLOWELL, MORRIS L.	April 29, 1863
†HAMBLET, GUSTAV.	Oct. 18, 1864	†HAMBLETON, DAVID M.	Feb. 10, 1864
GUMPERT, RICHARD T.	June 2, 1897	HAMER, JOHN W.	April 20, 1892

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†HAMERSLEY, GEORGE W.	Sept. 20, 1865	†HARE, J. I. CLARK	Jan. 17, 1863
†HAMERSLEY, JR., GEORGE W.	April 14, 1873	*HARKNESS, CHARLES H. Feb.	13, 1863
†HAMERSLEY, LEWIS R. {	Dec. 27, 1875	†HARKNESS, HOWARD F. July	14, 1865
HAMILTON, CHARLES L. Feb.	9, 1881	*HARKNESS, JOHN H.	June 17, 1865
HAMILTON, JOHN	Mar. 12, 1897	†HARKNESS, NORRIS W.	May 30, 1865
†HAMM, WILLIAM P.	Mar. 2, 1863	*HARLEY, MILTON	Aug. 25, 1896
*HAMMET, B.	Jan. 27, 1863	†HARMAN, I. HENRY	Aug. 13, 1866
HAMMETT, FRED'K W.	May 22, 1896	†HARMAR, WM.	April 14, 1863
†HAMMETT, W. S.	April 5, 1892	†HARMER, ALFRED C.	Sept. 18, 1867
†HAMMOND, C.	Feb. 24, 1864	†HARMER, JAMES B.	June 21, 1865
HAMPTON, JR., JOHN W. Nov.	25, 1891	*HARMER, JAMES L.	Feb. 10, 1870
†HANCE, EDWARD H.	April 7, 1863	HARNED, R. FREMONT. Feb.	17, 1896
†HANCE, JOSEPH C.	May 14, 1863	*HARPER, ALEXANDER J. June	2, 1865
HANCOCK, ELISHA A.	Mar. 10, 1881	†HARPER, B. W. {	Feb. 28, 1873
†HANCOCK, S. C.	Mar. 17, 1883	Harper, CLARENCE L. April	24, 1883
*HANCOCK, WILLIAM P. M.	Sept. 28, 1865	HARPER, CLARENCE L. April	25, 1892
†HAND, HENRY J.	Dec. 28, 1872	HARPER, ESMONDÉ	Nov. 14, 1891
*HAND, JAMES C.	Jan. 8, 1863	*HARPER, HENRY S.	Jan. 22, 1883
*HAND, THOMAS C.	Feb. 12, 1863	*HARPER, JAMES	Oct. 10, 1863
*HAND, JR., THOMAS C.	Mar. 12, 1886	†HARPER, JAMES	April 28, 1865
HANDY, CHARLES	Jan. 14, 1892	HARPER, JAMES	Oct. 16, 1893
*HANDY, HENRY	Jan. 22, 1863	†HARPER, JAMES H.	June 20, 1865
HANIFEN, JOHN E.	June 30, 1883	*HARPER, JAMES H.	Feb. 19, 1897
HANNA, ALEXANDER Y. Jan.	31, 1900	HARPER, JOHN B.	Feb. 14, 1900
†HANNA, JOHN	Jan. 29, 1863	*HARPER, JOHN M.	Feb. 18, 1863
*HANNA, OSWALD T.	Oct. 19, 1880	†HARPER, JOHN M.	April 14, 1886
HANNA, W. W.	Oct. 7, 1893	HARPER, THOMAS B.	Mar. 15, 1888
†HANNIS, HENRY S.	April 20, 1868	*HARPER, THOMAS S.	Nov. 23, 1872
HANNUM, JOHN B.	Jan. 14, 1899	†HARPER, T. ESMONDÉ. July	5, 1866
HANSELL, A. W.	Jan. 13, 1897	HARRAH, JR., CHARLES J.	Dec. 8, 1886
*HANSELL, BARNETT.	May 29, 1863	HARRIS, FRANK S.	July 13, 1896
†HANSELL, MORRIS	Dec. 15, 1879	†HARRIS, H. G.	Mar. 15, 1879
*HANSELL, WILLIAM A. Oct.	2, 1871	†HARRIS, J. CAMPBELL	Dec. 30, 1876
†HANSELL, WILLIAM F. Mar.	5, 1863	*HARRIS, MADISON R.	April 15, 1865
†HANSELL, WILLIAM F. Jan.	13, 1871	†HARRIS, THOMAS POWER April	30, 1892
HANSELL, WILLIAM W. Dec.	16, 1882	†HARRIS, WASHINGTON {	April 27, 1865
†HANSON, E. HUNN	Jan. 27, 1866	HARRIS, WHARTON E.	Jan. 29, 1872
†HANSON, JOSEPH B.	July 15, 1863	†HARRIS, WILLIAM	June 6, 1865
*HANSON, WILLIAM W.	May 13, 1865	HARRISON, ALFRED C.	Feb. 13, 1890
†HARBERT, CHARLES	Mar. 12, 1868	*HARRISON, GEORGE L. Jan.	13, 1863
†HARBERT, ISAAC D.	June 16, 1865	†HARRISON, JR., GEORGE L.	Jan. 28, 1873
†HARDING, ALEXANDER. May	26, 1870	HARRISON, JOHN	Sept. 1, 1865
†HARDING, GEORGE	Feb. 18, 1863	*HARRISON, JOSEPH	Sept. 22, 1863
HARDING, J. HORACE.	Jan. 13, 1897	†HARRISON, M. LEIB	Dec. 11, 1872
†HARDWICKE, A. H. G. {	Dec. 1, 1877	†HARRISON, SAMUEL	April 4, 1865
HARE, HOBART A.	Jan. 14, 1879	†HARRISON, THEODORE L.	Feb. 12, 1869
	June 15, 1896	†HARRISON, THOMAS	Mar. 6, 1873
		HARRISON, THOMAS S.	April 21, 1865

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†HARRISON, WM. H.	June 16, 1865	HAWLEY, WARREN A.	May 15, 1896
†HARRISON, WM. HENRY	Jan. 4, 1865	*HAWORTH, SAMUEL	May 7, 1881
†HARRISON, W. H.	April 7, 1890	†HAY, ANDREW K.	Mar. 30, 1863
†HART, ABRAHAM.	May 2, 1863	†HAY, M.D., THOMAS.	Dec. 17, 1880
†HART, BYERLY.	Jan. 17, 1868	*HAY, WM.	July 27, 1863
HART, B. F.	Dec. 2, 1875	HAYDON, J. C.	Nov. 9, 1880
†HART, CLARENCE A.	Jan. 13, 1876	HAYES, CHARLES P.	June 8, 1865
HART, E. STANLEY	Feb. 16, 1883	†HAYES, M.D., ISAAC J.	Mar. 16, 1864
†HART, M.D., HARRY C.	Jan. 23, 1873	†HAZARD, JR., SAMUEL.	May 18, 1868
HART, LANE S.	Feb. 17, 1892	†HAZARD, S. H.	Aug. 5, 1865
†HART, NORMAN L.	May 5, 1865	*HAZELTON, JR., WIL-	
HART, JR., THOMAS.	Jan. 17, 1868	LIAM	Mar. 17, 1871
HART, WALTER H.	Mar. 12, 1898	†HAZELTON, 3D, WIL-	
*HART, WM. B.	Jan. 9, 1863	LIAM	Feb. 21, 1882
*HART, WM. R.	Feb. 17, 1870	HAZEN, GEORGE H.	Oct. 23, 1897
†HARTEL, ANDREAS.	June 16, 1882	†HAZLEHURST, FRANCIS.	Jan. 14, 1869
HARTLEY, R. M.	Oct. 22, 1897	†HAZLEHURST, ISAAC.	April 13, 1865
*HARTMANN, JOHN I.	April 6, 1863	†HAZLEHURST, JAMES W.	Mar. 28, 1863
*HARTANFT, JOHN F.	April 14, 1873	†HEADLEY, C. B.	Nov. 10, 1875
HARTANFT, LINN.	Nov. 17, 1897	†HEALD, EDWIN W.	Mar. 19, 1881
†HARTANFT, S. S.	Feb. 1, 1882	†HEALD, JOSHUA T.	Jan. 14, 1869
HARTSHORNE, CHARLES	Jan. 30, 1863	†HEAP, GWYNNE H.	Aug. 18, 1865
†HARTSHORNE, M.D., ED-		*HEATON, AUGUSTUS. {	Jan. 8, 1863
WARD	Feb. 9, 1863	Feb. 16, 1883	
†HARTSHORNE, M.D.,		†HEATON, AUGUSTUS G.	Jan. 11, 1866
HENRY	Feb. 28, 1863	HEATON, GEORGE W.	Mar. 3, 1883
HARTZELL, M.D., M. B.	June 15, 1895	*HEATON, SAMUEL M.	Mar. 22, 1866
HARVEY, C. McD.	Mar. 13, 1896	HEBARD, CHARLES.	Jan. 17, 1899
HARVEY, EUGENE.	Mar. 16, 1883	†HEBERTON, GEORGE A.	Jan. 21, 1870
HARVEY, ROBERT R.	Dec. 17, 1897	†HECKSCHER, A.	Sept. 20, 1884
HARVEY, WM. J.	Mar. 24, 1888	*HECKSCHER, CHARLES	
HARVEY, WM. SPENCE.	Feb. 16, 1898	A.	May 2, 1864
†HASBROUCH, F.	June 12, 1870	HEEBNER, PHILIP A.	Sept. 9, 1897
HASELTINE, CHARLES F.	Sept. 19, 1866	HEED, CHARLES E.	Dec. 12, 1881
†HASELTINE, FRANK.	Oct. 27, 1864	†HEERMANN, M.D., CHAS.	July 16, 1863
*HASELTINE, JOHN.	Jan. 9, 1863	*HEILBRUN, S. M.	{ Aug. 14, 1872
*HASELTINE, JOHN W.	Aug. 21, 1865	{ Oct. 14, 1884	
*HASELTINE, WARD B. {	Jan. 9, 1863	†HEILMAN, HORACE B.	May 14, 1868
Dec. 9, 1879		HEILNER, SAMUEL.	Mar. 12, 1890
†HASSARD, PETER J.	May 6, 1865	HEINEMAN, JOHN L.	Oct. 16, 1897
*HASSON, FRANK P.	April 2, 1892	HEISLER, WM. H.	June 21, 1894
HASTINGS, DANIEL H.	Feb. 28, 1888	†HEIZMANN, THEODORE	
*HASTINGS, MATTHEW.	April 28, 1864	I.	Oct. 5, 1869
HASTINGS, WASHING-		*HELFFENSTEIN, I. S.	Dec. 1, 1877
TON	May 25, 1881	†HELLIER, HENRY R.	Dec. 13, 1865
†HASTINGS, W. H.	June 16, 1890	*HELME, WM.	Feb. 11, 1873
HAUPT, HERMAN.	May 1, 1896	HELME, WM. E.	Feb. 13, 1890
HAUPT, S. B.	Mar. 9, 1888	†HELMUTH, GEORGE.	April 27, 1863
HAUPT, WM. K.	Dec. 21, 1892	*HELMUTH, HENRY.	Jan. 12, 1863
†HAVEN, CHAS. E.	April 2, 1868	†HELMUTH, OLIVER.	Feb. 26, 1863
HAWKINS, CHAS. S.	May 11, 1899	†HEMPSTEAD, WM. O.	Aug. 27, 1886
HAWLEY, JOSEPH W.	June 17, 1892	HEMSLEY, FRED'K.	June 22, 1897

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
HENDERSON, FRANCIS.	June 21, 1899	†HILDEBURN, HENRY M.	Mar. 2, 1863
HENDERSON, GEORGE.	May 25, 1899	†HILDEBURN, JOSEPH H.	April 27, 1865
†HENDERSON, HENRY.	May 23, 1865	†HILGERT, CHARLES M.	Jan. 30, 1871
HENDERSON, J. D. C.	Oct. 9, 1901	HILL, C. W.	Dec. 28, 1889
†HENDRIE, DANIEL.	Jan. 19, 1866	†HILL, FRANCIS C.	April 10, 1866
*HENDRY, EDWIN A.	May 12, 1865	HILL, GEORGE H.	May 28, 1881
HENRY, CHAS. WOLCOTT	Jan. 10, 1901	†HILL, JOHN L.	Aug. 29, 1867
†HENRY, HENRY S.	Nov. 11, 1881	*HILL, MARSHALL.	Jan. 13, 1863
HENRY, LOUIS B.	Feb. 15, 1893	HILL, OLIVER H.	Dec. 10, 1885
†HENRY, S. B.	July 6, 1868	HILL, PERCIVAL S.	Dec. 8, 1886
*HENSEL, HENRY W.	July 2, 1863	†HILL, R. H. C.	Dec. 23, 1879
†HENSZEY, A. WILSON.	May 25, 1866	†HILL, WM. B.	Feb. 27, 1863
†HENSZEY, GEO. C.	Dec. 4, 1872	†HILLARY, JOHN S.	Oct. 17, 1870
†HENSZEY, MARSHALL.	Nov. 2, 1866	†HILLIARD, E. A.	Oct. 9, 1872
†HENSZEY, WILLIAM P.	May 20, 1865	†HILLIARD, GEO. B.	Aug. 13, 1868
†HENTZ, J. HENRY.	Jan. 25, 1864	†HILLIARD, LEWIS F.	April 19, 1869
†HENTZ, JR., J. HENRY.	Mar. 15, 1882	HILLIER, ALONZO.	Nov. 19, 1881
†HERKNESS, B. LEANDER	Oct. 10, 1868	†HINCHMAN, CHARLES S.	Mar. 17, 1866
†HERRING, CHARLES P.	Dec. 22, 1866	†HINCHMAN, HOWARD.	May 13, 1865
†HERRMANN, MAX.	Jan. 20, 1873	†HINCKLE, CHARLES F.	Feb. 4, 1873
†HERST, CHARLES L.	Jan. 20, 1873	†HINCKLE, PETER A.	April 28, 1865
†HERST, HENRY.	Jan. 20, 1873	†HINCKLE, WILLIAM.	May 17, 1865
†HERST, PHILIP.	June 19, 1865	*HINCKLEY, ISAAC.	Dec. 13, 1871
	Oct. 2, 1872	†HINE, FRANK B.	Mar. 20, 1872
†HERSTINE, DAVID W.	Sept. 28, 1864	†HIRONS, J. B. M.	Jan. 17, 1883
†HERTZLER, JOHN.	Feb. 24, 1863	HIRONS, WM. F.	Feb. 15, 1882
†HERZOG, GEORGE.	Dec. 10, 1885	HIRSH, ALFRED C.	Feb. 22, 1883
HESS, FRANK.	May 16, 1890	†HITCHCOCK, WILLIAM	
HESTON, H. B.	Nov. 18, 1882	E.	Jan. 14, 1871
HESTON, JOSEPH T.	Feb. 18, 1896	†HOCK, M.D., WM. R.	April 15, 1892
HETHERINGTON, A. G.	Dec. 21, 1881	†HOCKLEY, JR., JOHN.	Oct. 18, 1865
*HETHERINGTON, GUY S.	Jan. 22, 1892	*HODGE, M.D., HUGH	
HETZELL, GEORGE C.	June 1, 1896	LENNOX	May 21, 1864
HEUSTIS, CHARLES H.	Dec. 7, 1893	†HODGES, ALEXANDER	
HEWES, HARRY W.	June 2, 1892	P.	Jan. 21, 1868
HEWES, WM. A.	Jan. 25, 1898	*HOFFMAN, CHRISTIAN J.	Feb. 11, 1863
†HEWETT, CHARLES.	April 5, 1865	†HOFFMAN, E. F.	Dec. 11, 1871
*HEWSON, HENRY N.	Feb. 25, 1863	*HOFFMAN, F. S.	Nov. 13, 1871
†HEY, EMANUEL.	Mar. 4, 1863		May 11, 1883
†HEYER, WM. L.	Dec. 16, 1882	†HOFFMAN, GEORGE E.	Mar. 28, 1863
HEYL, JACOB E.	April 23, 1896	HOFFMAN, GEORGE F.	Mar. 6, 1901
HEYL, ROBERT C.	Sept. 15, 1885	HOFFMAN, J. OGDEN.	Mar. 12, 1890
HEYL, WM. E.	Dec. 21, 1885	†HOFFMAN, JOHN W.	Feb. 27, 1869
†HIBBS, JAMES M.	April 16, 1863	HOFFMAN, MILES ATLEE	Oct. 11, 1894
	Sept. 14, 1866	*HOFFMAN, M.D., W. AT-	
	June 4, 1897	LEE	April 16, 1868
†HICKMAN, JOHN.	Mar. 30, 1863	†HOFMANN, J. W.	Aug. 19, 1865
†HICKOK, HENRY C.	May 17, 1865	HOGG, J. RENWICK.	April 4, 1895
†HIESTAND, JOHN A.	Oct. 16, 1868	*HOGG, JR., WILLIAM.	Mar. 23, 1863
HIGBEE, GEORGE H.	July 20, 1897	†HOLBROOKE, STEPHEN.	Jan. 16, 1879
HIGHLEY, FRANK M.	Feb. 13, 1897	†HOLLINGSHEAD, FOR-	
HILDEBRAND, H. O.	Mar. 3, 1897	MAN P.	Feb. 1, 1876

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†HOLLINGSHEAD, JOSEPH M.	Feb. 13, 1863	HORWITZ, M.D., OR- VILLE.....	July 9, 1896
HOLLINGSWORTH, PEM- BERTON	July 16, 1897	†HOSKIN, JOHN.....	Jan. 1, 1890
*HOLLINGSWORTH, THO- MAS G.....	Feb. 27, 1863	*HOSKINS, WM. H.....	June 12, 1880
HOLLOWAY, ABNER B.	April 22, 1890	HOUGH, ISAAC.....	April 14, 1871
*HOLMAN, WM. A.....	Nov. 20, 1895	†HOUP, FRANK.....	Nov. 14, 1883
*HOLMES, M.D., JOHN....	Sept. 14, 1866	†HOUP, LEWIS L.....	July 3, 1863
†HOLMES, SAMUEL.....	Feb. 17, 1872	†HOUSEMAN, JOHN A....	Nov. 2, 1868
†HOLMES, WILLIAM.....	July 15, 1865	†HOUSTON, D. F.....	Mar. 25, 1872
HOLTEN, J. S. W.....	July 16, 1897	HOUSTON, HUGH B.....	June 6, 1889
HOLTEN, S. PEARCE....	July 15, 1897	*HOUSTON, WM. C.....	Mar. 2, 1863
*HOMER, BENJAMIN....	Feb. 10, 1863	HOUSTON, JR., WM. C. {	Jan. 18, 1870
*HOMER, THOMAS.....	July 20, 1865	{ Jan. 14, 1886	
HOOPER, ROBERT P....	Jan. 15, 1900	†HOVEY, F. H.....	{ Mar. 12, 1875
HOOPES, ABNER.....	May 24, 1888	{ Feb. 19, 1883	
*HOOPES, BARTON....	{ Dec. 7, 1867	HOVEY, FREDERICK S..	Jan. 15, 1890
{ Feb. 12, 1885		HOWARD, F. A.....	Mar. 19, 1889
†HOOPES, JR., BARTON..	Oct. 31, 1884	†HOWELL, CHARLES F...	Feb. 12, 1880
†HOOPES, BERNARD A...	April 9, 1864	HOWELL, CHARLES H...	April 15, 1885
HOOPES, CLEMENT R...	Dec. 10, 1884	†HOWELL, CHARLES L...	Nov. 8, 1880
HOOPES, DAWSON.....	Mar. 14, 1894	†HOWELL, C. R.....	Nov. 8, 1880
*HOOPES, EDWARD.....	April 16, 1863	†HOWELL, E. I. H.....	Feb. 18, 1867
HOOPES, HERMAN....	April 12, 1889	*HOWELL, FRANK C....	July 3, 1865
†HOOPES, MARIS.....	May 26, 1866	*HOWELL, GEORGE R...	Dec. 9, 1889
HOOVEN, J. HENRY...	{ Dec. 11, 1866	HOWELL, M.D., HARRI- SON W.....	Sept. 29, 1897
{ Feb. 13, 1890		*HOWELL, HENRY C....	Feb. 10, 1863
HOPE, JAMES F.....	Feb. 12, 1890	†HOWELL, JR., JOHN A..	May 17, 1865
†HOPE, JOHN F.....	Nov. 10, 1879	†HOWELL, S. B. T.....	Dec. 13, 1873
†HOPE, THOMAS.....	Dec. 4, 1884	HOWELL, WARNER R...	Feb. 14, 1887
*HOPKINS, JOHN S....	Feb. 14, 1893	†HOWELL, JR., WILLIAM.	Dec. 9, 1872
*HOPKINSON, M.D., JOS- EPH.....	Nov. 26, 1863	†HOWELL, WILLIAM H...	Aug. 15, 1865
HOPPER, HARRY S....	Dec. 20, 1892	†HOWELL, ZOPHAR C...	Oct. 5, 1866
†HOPPER, WM.....	Jan. 16, 1863	HOWES, E. J.....	Oct. 6, 1897
HOPPER, WM. G.....	June 12, 1889	HOWSON, EDWARD T...	April 15, 1897
†HOPPIN, HENRY.....	May 15, 1863	HOWLETT, CHARLES E..	Mar. 15, 1884
HORN, AUSTIN S.....	Sept. 25, 1894	HOWLETT, EDWIN J....	July 15, 1881
†HORN, JR., JOHN.....	July 20, 1866	†HOYT, FREDERIC A....	Sept. 30, 1864
†HORNE, CYRUS.....	Sept. 1, 1866	†HOYT, HARRY T.....	April 21, 1865
*HORNER, ROBERT.....	April 21, 1882	*HOYT, HENRY M.....	April 1, 1884
†HORNER, JR., SAMUEL.	Dec. 10, 1883	†HUBBELL, JOHNSON...	Feb. 12, 1869
†HORSTMANN, F. O....	Feb. 11, 1875	†HUBER, JAMES S.....	Mar. 16, 1863
*HORSTMANN, SIGMUND H.....	Jan. 14, 1863	†HUBER, OWEN F.....	Oct. 2, 1866
†HORSTMANN, WALTER.	Feb. 17, 1883	†HUCKEL, BENJAMIN...	Sept. 6, 1865
HORSTMANN, WM. H. {	Sept. 11, 1877	HUCKEL, JR., SAMUEL.	June 14, 1901
{ Nov. 17, 1882		†HUDELL, JOSEPH...	April 9, 1863
*HORSTMANN, WILLIAM J.....	May 13, 1865	†HUDDY, BENJAMIN F...	July 2, 1863
†HORTER, HIRAM.....	Mar. 6, 1868	HUEY, ARTHUR B.....	Feb. 14, 1900
		*HUEY, SAMUEL B.....	Sept. 17, 1869
		*HUEY, SAMUEL C.....	July 11, 1870
		HUEY, WILLIAM G.....	Dec. 19, 1879
		†HUFF, JOHN W.....	July 20, 1866

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†HUGEL, ADOLPH.....	Jan. 31, 1865	HUTCHINSON, J. B.....	Jan. 13, 1897
†HUGHES, CLEMENT L....	April 4, 1872	†HUTCHINSON, SAMUEL	
*HUGHES, JOHN O.....	Oct. 17, 1884	P.	Sept. 29, 1868
HUGHES, ROBERT J....	April 12, 1894	{ Dec. 21, 1872	
*HUGHES, WILLIAM F....	Oct. 3, 1866	{ Feb. 22, 1888	
HUGHES, WM. H.....	Oct. 9, 1901	HYNEMAN, J. E.....	July 11, 1871
*HUGHES, WILLIAM H.		HYNEMAN, SAMUEL M..	Nov. 18, 1882
H.	May 18, 1865		
†HUHN, HENRY.....	Mar. 11, 1868		
HUHN, GEORGE A.....	Oct. 24, 1879	*IDE, CHARLES K.....	July 3, 1865
HUHN, JR., GEORGE A..	June 12, 1896	*IDE, FRED'K W.....	Oct. 14, 1886
HUHN, SAMUEL P.....	Oct. 9, 1901	*INGERSOLL, JOSEPH R..	April 11, 1863
HUHN, WM. TERRY....	Oct. 9, 1901	†INGHAM, ELLERY P....	Dec. 12, 1892
HUIDEKOPER, HENRY S.	Feb. 11, 1897	†INGHAM, M.D., JAMES V.	May 18, 1865
†HULL, IRVING.....	April 21, 1866	†INGHAM, JONATHAN....	Nov. 11, 1863
*HULSE, CHARLES F....	Jan. 23, 1866	†INGHAM, WILLIAM A... Feb. 21, 1863	
HUMES, WM. P.....	Nov. 21, 1888	INGRAM, HENRY A....	Jan. 15, 1896
†HUMPHREY, H. S.....	Nov. 2, 1869	†INSTEEL, AYER D.....	Mar. 12, 1869
*HUMPHREYS, CHARLES.	Oct. 27, 1864	IRVIN, M.D., C. J.....	June 15, 1897
†HUNN, TOWNSEND S....	April 15, 1865	IRVIN, E. C.....	April 3, 1883
†HUNSICKER, HENRY R..	Nov. 8, 1870	*IRVIN, THOMAS.....	Sept. 17, 1866
{ Feb. 26, 1863		IRVINE, WM. B.....	April 5, 1894
{ Jan. 6, 1883		*IRWIN, J. H.....	Jan. 31, 1873
†HUNT, BENJAMIN P....	Feb. 21, 1863	†IUNGERICH, EDWARD C.	Mar. 22, 1866
*HUNT, ELISHA H.....	Feb. 25, 1863	†IUNGERICH, LOUIS C... Mar. 9, 1863	
†HUNT, NATHAN CLEM-		†IVINS, A. B.....	Mar. 1, 1873
MONS.....	Sept. 24, 1866	IVINS, EUGENE.....	Dec. 13, 1900
HUNT, WALTER E.....	Mar. 16, 1893	†IVINS, JOB S.....	June 2, 1863
†HUNTER, E. A. W.....	April 10, 1872		
†HUNTER, JAMES.....	Mar. 8, 1881	JACKSON, ELLWOOD C..	Mar. 7, 1896
†HUNTER, JOHN C.....	Jan. 23, 1864	†JACKSON, FRANCIS H... Oct. 12, 1866	
†HUNTER, M.D., L. B... Sept. 15, 1865		JACKSON, JOSEPH B... Aug. 8, 1894	
*HUNTER, JR., WILLIAM.	Mar. 5, 1863	†JACKSON, J. T.....	Feb. 14, 1883
†HUNTER, WM. D.....	June 6, 1884	JACKSON, J. MONTEITH..	July 10, 1900
†HUNTZINGER, GEORGE		†JACKSON, OSWALD.....	Nov. 6, 1867
W.	Sept. 26, 1866	*JACKSON, SAMUEL.....	Nov. 8, 1864
*HURLEY, AARON A....	Jan. 9, 1869	*JACKSON, WARNER....	Sept. 11, 1868
†HURLEY, CHARLES B... Jan. 14, 1886		*JACOBS, J. E.....	Dec. 6, 1897
HURLEY, WM. H.....	May 11, 1865	*JACOBS, SAMUEL F....	Oct. 25, 1866
†HURLEY, JR., WM. H... Dec. 11, 1880		†JACOBS, SAMUEL W... Jan. 31, 1866	
†HURST, ALFRED.....	July 13, 1865	†JACOBS, WILLIAM BOYD	April 12, 1867
*HURST, WM. J.....	May 13, 1892	JAGGARD, HERBERT A..	April 11, 1899
†HUSBANDS, CLEMENT M.	Feb. 27, 1865	†JAGODE, PAUL.....	Nov. 6, 1866
†HUSBANDS, JR., CLEM-		JAGODE, PHILIP.....	July 17, 1897
ENT M.	June 17, 1865	JAMES, ALVAN T.....	Dec. 12, 1887
HUSTON, J. M.....	Aug. 18, 1897	JAMES, M.D., BUSHROD	
†HUSTON, R. M.....	Jan. 16, 1873	W.	June 17, 1879
†HUSTON, SAMUEL.....	May 16, 1863	*JAMES, CLARENCE G... Mar. 12, 1885	
HUTCHINS, J. WARNER.	Sept. 27, 1899	†JAMES, EDWARD G.... Mar. 30, 1863	
†HUTCHINSON, ENOCH R.	Jan. 9, 1863	†JAMES, JOHN F.....	Sept. 17, 1866
*HUTCHINSON, I. PEM-		†JAMES, THOMAS P.... Mar. 17, 1863	
BERTON.....	April 16, 1863		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
† JAMES, WILLIAM A.	Aug. 14, 1865	JOHNSON, LAWRENCE	Nov. 16, 1870
JAMESON, D.D.S., G. L. S.	Nov. 2, 1891	† JOHNSON, LEWIS M.	Mar. 7, 1885
† JAMISON, JR., JOHN	Nov. 18, 1882	† JOHNSON, WILLIAM C.	Oct. 28, 1871
† JANNEY, FRANKLIN	Sept. 30, 1868	* JOHNSON, W. S.	Mar. 8, 1888
† JANNEY, JACOB	June 5, 1865	† JONES, ANDREW M.	Jan. 12, 1863
JANNEY, MORRIS A.	June 10, 1898	† JONES, D.D.S., CHARLES S.	Sept. 18, 1865
JANNEY, NATHANIEL E.	July 26, 1871	† JONES, CHARLES S.	Sept. 28, 1866
JANNEY, ROBERT M.	{ Feb. 11, 1873 June 15, 1883	† JONES, CONRAD S.	{ Jan. 18, 1873 Dec. 20, 1879
† JANNEY, M.D., WM. S.	Dec. 12, 1881	† JONES, D. D.	Mar. 13, 1865
† JARDEN, ALBERT B.	Dec. 9, 1867	† JONES, EDWARD R.	Oct. 12, 1866
† JARVIS, CHARLES H.	{ Sept. 13, 1867 Nov. 17, 1882	† JONES, FRANKLIN C.	Jan. 31, 1873
* JAYNE, M.D., DAVID	Feb. 17, 1863	† JONES, GEORGE F.	Mar. 3, 1865
* JAYNE, EBEN C.	Mar. 10, 1890	JONES, HORACE C.	June 15, 1896
† JAYNE, H. LA BARRE	Dec. 22, 1879	* JONES, H. GATES	Feb. 26, 1868
† JAYNE, HORACE F.	April 27, 1880	† JONES, I. WILLIAM	Oct. 12, 1866
† JEFFORDS, J. E.	April 20, 1871	* JONES, JACOB P.	Feb. 16, 1863
JEFFRIES, THOMAS J.	Nov. 17, 1888	† JONES, JAMES F.	Mar. 4, 1890
† JENKS, BARTON H.	Feb. 11, 1863	JONES, J. LEVERING	Mar. 31, 1890
JENKS, JOHN STORY	Mar. 15, 1893	JONES, JOHN C.	July 30, 1897
† JENKS, WILLIAM F.	Sept. 28, 1870	* JONES, JOHN D.	Oct. 5, 1864
JENKS, WILLIAM H.	{ May 20, 1865 April 15, 1878	† JONES, JOSHUA R.	Sept. 18, 1871
† JENKS, WILLIAM J.	{ July 11, 1870 Dec. 9, 1879	† JONES, MICHAEL	Sept. 20, 1869
† JENKS, WILLIAM P.	Feb. 14, 1863	* JONES, RICHARD T.	June 22, 1865
JENKS, WILLIAM P.	Feb. 10, 1900	† JONES, SAMUEL A.	Jan. 25, 1864
JENNINGS, EDMUND P.	Mar. 6, 1899	* JONES, SAMUEL B.	Feb. 22, 1873
† JENNINGS, R. W.	Dec. 26, 1884	† JONES, SAMUEL H.	Feb. 9, 1864
† JENNISON, J. MORGAN	Jan. 11, 1866	JONES, SILAS	June 11, 1898
* JESSUP, ALFRED D.	{ Jan. 9, 1863 Dec. 5, 1879	* JONES, WM. F.	Feb. 16, 1883
† JESSUP, JR., A. D.	{ Feb. 8, 1866 Dec. 26, 1870	† JORDAN, FRANCIS	{ July 31, 1866 Sept. 16, 1870
* JEWELL, LEONARD	Oct. 5, 1865	† JORDAN, G. FREDERICK	Jan. 27, 1872
JEWELL, WM. K.	April 21, 1882	† JORDAN, JR., JOHN	Feb. 17, 1863
* JEWETT, T. L.	Jan. 2, 1872	† JORDAN, JOHN W.	April 1, 1876
† JOHNS, EDWIN A.	July 1, 1865	* JORDAN, P. A.	Feb. 10, 1883
* JOHNS, WILLIAM H.	Nov. 28, 1865	† JOSLIN, DAVID K.	Nov. 19, 1872
JOHNSON, ALBA B.	Feb. 14, 1894	† JUDD, LEONARDO D.	Oct. 11, 1867
JOHNSON, BENJAMIN	Dec. 10, 1883	JUDD, M.D., L. D.	April 18, 1898
† JOHNSON, CHARLES ENEU	April 7, 1870	JUDSON, D. ALLEN	Oct. 8, 1872
JOHNSON, EDWARD N.	Aug. 10, 1896	JUNKIN, JOSEPH DE F.	Nov. 11, 1891
† JOHNSON, ELLWOOD	April 28, 1865	* JUSTICE, JACOB	Feb. 15, 1884
JOHNSON, GEORGE K.	Oct. 18, 1892	† JUSTICE, PHILIP S.	Mar. 4, 1863
JOHNSON, JOHN D.	Jan. 6, 1898	JUSTICE, WM. W.	{ May 30, 1865 Jan. 13, 1882
JOHNSON, JOHN R.	Feb. 16, 1884	KAIGHN, ROBERT	Feb. 16, 1897
† JOHNSON, JOSEPH WANNER	Mar. 30, 1863	KAISER, JULIUS A.	Jan. 11, 1900
		† KARSTEN, HENRY	Mar. 16, 1863
		KASE, M.D., EDMUND H.	Aug. 25, 1897
		* KATES, HORACE N.	Mar. 17, 1890

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
KATES, J. LOUIS	May 11, 1896	† KENDRICK, GEORGE W. Mar.	4, 1873
*KAUFFMAN, ANDREW J. Mar.	12, 1897	KENDRICK, 3D, GEORGE	
†KAY, J. ALFRED	May 12, 1865	W.	Mar. 15, 1898
*KAY, SAMUEL W.	{ Dec. 9, 1872	KENDRICK, MURDOCH	Jan. 12, 1898
	{ June 14, 1883	KENNARD, JOSEPH	
†KEATING, W. V.	Feb. 23, 1863	SPENCER	Feb. 28, 1900
*KEEHLÉ, WM. C.	Jan. 10, 1863	KENNEDY, ALBERT E.	Sept. 2, 1891
KEELEY, JEROME	Feb. 23, 1897	†KENNEDY, DAVIDSON	Feb. 24, 1882
KEEN, CHARLES B.	Dec. 10, 1883	†KENNEDY, FRANCIS W.	Oct. 14, 1880
KEEN, EDWIN F.	Feb. 15, 1890	KENNEDY, JR., FRANK	
†KEEN, ELI	Jan. 29, 1864	G.	May 12, 1899
*KEEN, FRANK A.	Feb. 15, 1890	†KENNEDY, H. C.	April 27, 1863
KEEN, FRANK H.	Feb. 15, 1890	KENNEDY, JOHN H.	July 28, 1886
KEEN, HAROLD PEROT. June	11, 1897	†KENNEDY, JR., JOHN M. April	16, 1869
†KEEN, JAMES M.	Nov. 11, 1885	*KENNEDY, ROBERT F.	April 22, 1897
†KEEN, JOHN F.	Jan. 21, 1873	†KENNEDY, WM. M.	Aug. 6, 1864
†KEEN, M.D., WM. W.	Dec. 26, 1868	*KENNEDY, JR., WM. M.	Aug. 3, 1880
†KEENE, HENRY E.	Feb. 28, 1863	KENNEY, HENRY F.	{ April 9, 1863
†KEENEY, THEODORE M. Dec.	17, 1869		{ April 16, 1883
KEESE, FRANCIS S.	Nov. 16, 1882	*KENNEY, JOHN B.	Jan. 22, 1863
KEIM, JOSEPH R.	April 19, 1897	†KENT, FRED'K R.	{ Nov. 27, 1865
*KEITH, WASHINGTON. Jan.	10, 1863		{ Feb. 22, 1868
†KELCH, JAMES C.	Jan. 6, 1865	KENT, HENRY T.	April 17, 1897
†KELLER, PAUL P.	May 31, 1863	KENT, SAMUEL L.	Sept. 20, 1897
KELLER, PAUL S.	Dec. 21, 1897	†KENT, WILLIAM C.	Feb. 23, 1863
†KELLEY, JOHN G.	May 3, 1865	KERBAUGH, JOSEPH O. Mar.	19, 1896
*KELLEY, WM. D.	{ Mar. 13, 1863	†KERFOOT, GEORGE B.	April 3, 1865
	{ Oct. 14, 1879	*KERLIN, M.D., ISAAC N. Jan.	10, 1888
†KELLOGG, EDWARD	Jan. 16, 1873	†KERN, HOWARD R.	Dec. 14, 1868
*KELLOGG, JR., HENRY		†KERN, WALTER R.	Dec. 11, 1872
C.	Mar. 27, 1893	*KERN, WILLIAM H.	Jan. 14, 1863
†KELLY, CHARLES E.	Sept. 13, 1866	†KERNS, JAMES N.	Aug. 28, 1868
†KELLY, CHARLES E.	Jan. 16, 1877	†KERR, ALEXANDER	May 11, 1865
†KELLY, EDWARD P.	Feb. 18, 1863	†KERR, FRANK	Oct. 15, 1866
KELLY, EDWARD SMITH Jan.	20, 1863	†KERR, HENRY C.	Dec. 9, 1871
†KELLY, G. A.	Jan. 15, 1875	KERR, JAMES K.	Oct. 12, 1866
†KELLY, HENRY K.	Sept. 18, 1866	*KERR, JOSEPH	Feb. 17, 1863
*KELLY, JOSEPH	Oct. 9, 1868	†KERR, JOSEPH S. F.	Jan. 13, 1892
†KELLY, REUBEN C.	Jan. 13, 1876	KERR, JOSEPH WAUGH. Dec.	9, 1871
†KELLY, S. S.	Mar. 23, 1863	†KERR, NORMAN M.	Mar. 28, 1866
KELLY, WM. D.	Feb. 15, 1896	*KERSEY, JOHN J.	{ Sept. 13, 1866
†KELTON, FRANCIS	Feb. 20, 1871		{ April 8, 1879
KEMBLE, E. G.	May 18, 1896	*KERSHOW, EDWARD P. April	1, 1863
KEMBLE, ISAAC W.	July 14, 1896	KERSHOW, J. HENRY	Dec. 26, 1872
*KEMBLE, WM. H.	Mar. 30, 1863	†KESSLER, JR., JOHN	April 4, 1863
KEMMERER, JOHN L.	Dec. 25, 1900	KESSLER, J. MILLARD	Mar. 13, 1890
KEMMERER, M. S.	April 20, 1896	KETCHAM, HOWARD	Feb. 14, 1901
†KEMPTON, WM. B.	Oct. 10, 1864	†KETCHAM, JOHN	Mar. 30, 1863
†KENDALL, ADNA E.	Aug. 6, 1897	†KETCHAM, WINTHROP	
†KENDALL, E. F.	Aug. 11, 1873	W.	Nov. 27, 1865
†KENDALL, E. O.	Jan. 13, 1863	†KETTERLINUS, JR., EU-	
†KENDALL, OTIS H.	April 12, 1871	GENE	Mar. 10, 1881

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
KETTERLINUS, J. L.	April 24, 1886	*KLAUDER, RUDOLPH. {	Oct. 11, 1866
†KEYES, D. A.	July 7, 1881	KLAUSHECK, ELVIN . . .	Mar. 25, 1881
†KEYES, W. W.	June 19, 1867	KLEMM, J. GEORGE . . .	Feb. 26, 1883
†KEYSER, GEORGE F. . . .	May 4, 1868	*KLETT, FREDERICK . . .	June 14, 1865
*KEYSER, M.D., P. D. . .	{ Nov. 21, 1872	†KLINE, ABRAHAM	Oct. 9, 1867
	Dec. 18, 1882	KLINE, MAHLON N. . . .	June 15, 1896
†KIDDER, WALTER	Jan. 20, 1873	KLOPP, M.D., E. L. . . .	Jan. 23, 1899
†KIENZLÉ, EUGENE Z. . .	Feb. 20, 1880	†KLOSE, CHARLES	{ Oct. 10, 1868
†KIMBALL, EDWARD S. . .	May 1, 1865	Dec. 12, 1872	
†KIMBALL, GEORGE P. . .	Jan. 31, 1865	†KLOTZ, PAUL	Feb. 21, 1863
†KIMBALL, JAMES H. . . .	May 11, 1865	†KNEASS, CHRISTIAN . . .	Feb. 4, 1871
*KIMBALL, STEPHEN . . .	Feb. 6, 1865	KNEASS, HORN R.	Nov. 20, 1897
KIMBALL, Wm. S.	Sept. 20, 1889	†KNEASS, SAMUEL H. . . .	July 12, 1872
†KIMBER, JR., THOMAS . .	Jan. 9, 1863	KNEASS, M.D., SAMUEL S.	Jan. 19, 1899
KINDRED, C. F.	June 30, 1890	*KNEASS, STRICKLAND . .	July 3, 1863
*KING, CHARLES C.	Dec. 8, 1888	*KNECHT, CHARLES	Feb. 17, 1863
†KING, CHARLES G.	Mar. 22, 1864	*KNIGHT, B. ANDREWS . .	Feb. 15, 1872
†KING, M.D., CHARLES R.	Feb. 20, 1863	KNIGHT, CHARLES C. . .	{ July 9, 1864
†KING, D. RODNEY	May 19, 1865	Nov. 9, 1880	
†KING, EDWARD G.	Mar. 22, 1864	§KNIGHT, DANIEL R. . . .	June 17, 1870
KING, HENRI C.	Nov. 11, 1885	*KNIGHT, EDWARD C. . . .	Jan. 10, 1863
†KING, HENRY H.	May 24, 1866	KNIGHT, JR., EDWARD	
†KING, JOHN A.	Feb. 17, 1872	C.	Dec. 7, 1888
*KING, ROBERT P.	Mar. 3, 1863	KNIGHT, G. LEE	July 9, 1896
KING, THOMAS M.	Feb. 29, 1888	*KNIGHT, J.	July 13, 1863
†KING, WILLIAM	July 20, 1865	†KNIGHT, J. GARRISON . .	Mar. 15, 1864
†KING, WILLIAM	Jan. 21, 1869	†KNIGHT, J. FRANK	July 3, 1865
KING, WILLIAM	Nov. 18, 1893	†KNIGHT, REEVE L.	Feb. 21, 1863
KING, WILLIAM R.	Nov. 17, 1884	KNIGHT, SAMUEL B. . . .	May 10, 1888
†KINGSLAND, ALFRED B.	Jan. 16, 1865	†KNIGHT, W. A.	Aug. 1, 1870
*KINGSLEY, EDWARD F. .	Oct. 14, 1880	†KNORR, FRED'K E.	Oct. 29, 1864
*KINGSLEY, J. E.	{ April 10, 1863	†KNORR, M.D., GEORGE F.	May 25, 1865
	Dec. 5, 1879	†KNORR, JACOB E.	Nov. 25, 1875
*KINGSLEY, Wm. T.	Dec. 6, 1883	KNOWLES, GEORGE L. . .	Dec. 19, 1879
KINSEY, JOHN L.	Mar. 3, 1887	†KNOWLES, JOSEPH J. . . .	Dec. 22, 1879
KIRBY, M.D., ELLWOOD		KNOWLES, Wm. G.	Nov. 10, 1888
R.	June 14, 1899	KNOWLES, Wm. GRAY . .	Oct. 1, 1897
KIRK, D.D.S., EDWARD C.	May 11, 1891	†KNOX, JOHN C.	Jan. 23, 1863
*KIRK, HOWARD	Oct. 18, 1871	†KNOX, JR., JOHN C. . . .	Mar. 23, 1872
†KIRKBRIDE, GEORGE B.	Sept. 11, 1872	KNOX, SAMUEL M.	Oct. 16, 1901
*KIRKBRIDE, M.D., JOS.		†KOECKER, LEONARD R. . .	July 10, 1863
J.	Nov. 14, 1872	*KOECKER, LOUIS M. . . .	Sept. 16, 1871
*KIRKPATRICK, EDWIN . .	April 16, 1864	KOHLER, M. L.	July 17, 1897
KIRKPATRICK, Wm. H. . .	July 20, 1882	†KOLB, MATTHEW	May 10, 1870
KISTERBOCK, JOHN	Dec. 10, 1894	KOLISCHER, THEODORE.	Mar. 14, 1901
KISTERBOCK, JR.,		†KOONS, FRED'K A.	{ Mar. 26, 1863
JOSIAH	April 16, 1892	Nov. 28, 1883	
KITCHEN, THEODORE . .	Sept. 14, 1865	†KOONS, ISAAC B.	Nov. 16, 1865
†KITCHING, F. W.	July 15, 1870	†KOONS, ROBT. J. W. . . .	Feb. 15, 1882
†KITE, LOUIS S.	Nov. 6, 1880	†KOONS, SYLVESTER M. . .	May 24, 1865
KITTINGER, M.D., L. A.	Oct. 23, 1888	*KRAMER, FRANCIS D. . .	Feb. 13, 1897
†KLAHR, LEWIS W.	April 27, 1883		

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
*KRAMER, JR., FRANCIS		†LAUDENSLAGER, JACOB	May 23, 1865
D.	Dec. 12, 1892	†LAUDERBACH, CHAS. J.	Jan. 18, 1871
*KRAMER, LEE ROY. {	Nov. 19, 1866	†LAUDERBACH, HARRIS	July 13, 1865
	Dec. 10, 1872	Y.	July 13, 1881
KREMER, HERMAN P.	Oct. 5, 1891	†LAUDERBACH, J. W.	Sept. 15, 1866
KREWSON, EDMUND F.	Feb. 23, 1881	†LAUREAU, LOUIS G.	Mar. 14, 1888
KUEMMERLE, JR., WM.	Feb. 14, 1900	LAURENT, EDWARD	Jan. 23, 1897
KULP, MONROE H.	Nov. 1, 1897	LAW, ERNEST	Mar. 14, 1890
†KURSH, FRANK	Feb. 22, 1872	†LAWRENCE, FRANCIS C.	June 1, 1863
KURTZ, W. W.	Oct. 15, 1890	†LAWRENCE, PHILIP	Oct. 16, 1867
KYLE, M.D., D. BRADEN	July 11, 1901	LAWSON, HARRY	April 14, 1898
		*LAWSON, JOHN L.	Mar. 17, 1863
		†LAWSON, THOMAS S.	Dec. 10, 1872
		†LAWSON, WILFORD L.	Feb. 14, 1881
		LAYNG, FRANK S.	Dec. 12, 1892
		†LAZARUS, AARON	Feb. 19, 1877
		*LAZARUS, W. W.	April 24, 1863
		†LEA, HENRY CHARLES	Feb. 3, 1863
		†LEA, HENRY C.	Jan. 8, 1878
		†LEA, ISAAC	Feb. 14, 1863
		†LEA, JOSEPH	Jan. 23, 1863
		LEA, J. TATNALL	Nov. 29, 1879
		§LEA, RICHARD M.	April 21, 1864
		†LEA, ROBESON	Sept. 15, 1869
		†LEA, THOMAS T.	Sept. 13, 1866
		LEAKE, FRANK	April 30, 1897
		†LEAMING, J. FISHER	April 20, 1863
		†LEAMING, R. WALN	Jan. 8, 1863
		LE BAR, FRANK	Feb. 11, 1898
		†LEBREZ, W. R.	May 8, 1888
		†LE CONTE, M.D., JOHN L.	Aug. 14, 1865
		†LEDYARD, E. PARKER	Oct. 15, 1891
		†LEDYARD, WM. W.	June 14, 1865
		LEE, ALBERT R.	Dec. 13, 1888
		LEE, HORACE H.	July 10, 1896
		†LEE, JOHN S.	Mar. 16, 1870
		*LEE, JULIUS	Feb. 2, 1865
		†LEE, SAMUEL	June 15, 1883
		†LEE, JR., WASHINGTON	June 27, 1865
		LEE, WILLIAM	Dec. 10, 1885
		†LEECH, DAVID C.	Jan. 19, 1871
		†LEECH, HARRY S.	Jan. 18, 1865
			Feb. 16, 1870
		†LEEDOM, BENJAMIN J.	Mar. 25, 1863
		LEEDOM, CHARLES	Dec. 6, 1893
		†LEEDOM, M.D., JOHN M.	Aug. 19, 1865
		LEEDOM, JOSEPH	Dec. 5, 1883
		*LEEDOM, THOMAS L.	July 9, 1896
		*LEEDS, WM. R.	Mar. 6, 1868
			Jan. 14, 1879
		†LEHMAN, WILLIAM E.	Jan. 27, 1863
†LAFOURCADE, EDWARD	April 18, 1863		
†LAFOURCADE, JR., P. M.	June 21, 1865		
†LAING, HENRY M.	July 14, 1863		
†LA LANNE, FRANK D. {	Jan. 18, 1873		
	Dec. 7, 1880		
*LAMB, JR., PETER	April 16, 1868		
†LAMBIN, GEORGE C.	June 1, 1863		
†LAMBIN, J. HARRISON	Feb. 16, 1866		
†LAMBIN, J. R.	June 1, 1863		
LAMBERT, JAMES H.	Dec. 5, 1890		
LAMBERT, WM. H.	May 21, 1888		
†LAMBORN, ROBERT H.	April 22, 1865		
†LAMMOT, JR., DANIEL	June 15, 1865		
*LAMSON, A. D.	Jan. 12, 1883		
LANCASTER, M.D., THO-			
MAS	June 20, 1896		
LANCASTER, THOMAS B.	May 11, 1865		
†LANCASTER, THOMAS J.	June 16, 1871		
LANDELL, CHARLES W.	Feb. 13, 1896		
†LANDELL, E. A.	June 14, 1865		
†LANDELL, GEORGE A.	Jan. 11, 1864		
†LANDELL, JAMES W.	Feb. 27, 1863		
†LANDIS, CHARLES K.	May 18, 1863		
*LANDIS, HENRY D.	May 12, 1870		
†LANDRETH, OLIVER	May 20, 1865		
†LANE, ALEX. T.	May 19, 1863		
*LANE, MILLARD F.	Jan. 15, 1886		
†LANE, WILLIAM S.	Dec. 9, 1872		
†LANG, GEORGE S.	May 12, 1865		
LANGENHEIM, F. D.	May 28, 1894		
†LANGSTROTH, B. L.	Mar. 18, 1870		
†LAPSLEY, SAMUEL W.	May 13, 1863		
*LARDNER, LYNFORD	Nov. 8, 1882		
†LARMORE, LEON J.	Sept. 9, 1882		
*LARNED, WILLIAM H. {	Feb. 7, 1863		
	April 22, 1890		
LA RUE, WALTER M.	Aug. 14, 1897		
LATTA, JAMES W.	Dec. 6, 1867		
*LATTA, JOHN E.	July 14, 1865		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†LEIGH, JOHN W.	May 11, 1865	*LEWIS, HENRY	{ Jan. 22, 1863
†LEINAU, SAMUEL W.	April 10, 1863		{ April 8, 1879
LEIPER, JAMES G.	June 13, 1898	*LEWIS, H. R.	July 22, 1880
LEISENRING, ALBERT		†LEWIS, JOHN S.	Sept. 16, 1870
C.	Feb. 23, 1897	†LEWIS, JOHN T.	Feb. 4, 1863
*LEISENRING, JOHN	{ May 14, 1869	†LEWIS, JOSEPH W.	Feb. 18, 1863
	{ May 12, 1892	†LEWIS, JR., LAWRENCE. Feb. 18, 1863	
*LEISENRING, E. B.	Feb. 20, 1888	†LEWIS, RICHARD A.	Jan. 26, 1865
LEISENRING, WALTER. April 20, 1896		*LEWIS, ROBERT B.	Feb. 10, 1883
†LEISINRING, A. W.	Oct. 26, 1866	†LEWIS, ROBERT M.	Jan. 15, 1863
*LEJEE, WILLIAM R.	Jan. 9, 1863	†LEWIS, M.D., SAMUEL. Feb. 26, 1863	
*LELAND, CHARLES.	July 13, 1863	*LEWIS, SAMUEL G.	Mar. 3, 1881
†LELAND, GEORGE F.	Dec. 9, 1880	†LEWIS, SAMUEL N.	May 11, 1865
*LENNIG, CHARLES.	Jan. 17, 1863	†LEWIS, SAUNDERS.	Feb. 17, 1863
†LENNIG, GEORGE G.	Feb. 16, 1865	†LEWIS, WALTER H.	Feb. 18, 1863
LENNIG, JOHN B.	Oct. 11, 1870	*LEWIS, WILLIAM D.	Jan. 8, 1863
†LENNIG, N.	July 6, 1870	†LEWIS, WILLIAM F.	May 11, 1865
†LENNIG, THOMPSON.	Dec. 5, 1872	†LEWIS, WILLING F.	June 16, 1865
†LENTZ, JOHN S.	Jan. 25, 1871	LEWISOHN, ADOLPH.	Mar. 14, 1900
*LESLEY, ALEXANDER.	Dec. 11, 1865	†LIEPER, CHAS. LEWIS. Sept. 18, 1866	
†LESLEY, J. PETER.	Oct. 16, 1863	†LIGHTNER, HERVEY.	Dec. 9, 1865
†LESLEY, JOSEPH.	June 28, 1865	*LILLY, WILLIAM.	Dec. 17, 1864
LESLE, JOHN A.	July 12, 1890	†LINCH, ISAAC P.	Oct. 31, 1884
†LETCHWORTH, A. S.	Jan. 14, 1863	†LINCOLN, E.	Jan. 15, 1863
†LE VAN, W. BARNETT. June 10, 1865		LINCOLN, HARRY E.	Feb. 14, 1900
†LEVEY, FRED'K H.	Sept. 26, 1870	LINCOLN, WM. H.	Sept. 1, 1896
†LEVICK, HOWARD R.	Jan. 6, 1883	LINDSAY, GEORGE B.	Oct. 17, 1888
LEVICK, LEWIS J.	Jan. 19, 1882	LINDSAY, JAMES G.	May 6, 1891
†LEVICK, RICHARD.	May 22, 1865	†LINDSLEY, EDGAR T.	July 13, 1865
*LEVIS, HENRY.	July 30, 1887	LINNARD, GEORGE B.	April 13, 1898
†LEVIS, GEORGE H.	Jan. 16, 1865	†LINVILLE, J. HAYS.	Feb. 11, 1870
LEVIS, SAMUEL W.	Aug. 26, 1872	*LIPPÉ, M.D., ADOLPHUS. Feb. 19, 1863	
†LEVIS, WILLIAM.	Aug. 16, 1866	†LIPPINCOTT, ALFRED H. Jan. 26, 1886	
LEVY, EDMUND L.	June 26, 1891	LIPPINCOTT, CHARLES. Oct. 10, 1882	
LEVY, LAURANCE B.	Dec. 9, 1890	LIPPINCOTT, CRAIGE.	April 1, 1869
LEWARS, GEORGE H.	Nov. 20, 1901	LIPPINCOTT, F. HAZARD Mar. 18, 1890	
†LEWIS, A. J.	Jan. 8, 1863	LIPPINCOTT, GEORGE T. Mar. 19, 1897	
†LEWIS, A. NELSON.	{ Oct. 4, 1871	†LIPPINCOTT, HENRY B. Aug. 16, 1865	
	{ June 13, 1876	†LIPPINCOTT, HORACE G. Feb. 15, 1866	
*LEWIS, CHARLES S.	Jan. 17, 1863	LIPPINCOTT, HOWARD	
†LEWIS, EDWARD.	Jan. 15, 1873	W.	Jan. 29, 1897
†LEWIS, EDWIN M.	Jan. 8, 1863	*LIPPINCOTT, JOSHUA.	Jan. 22, 1863
LEWIS, ENOCH.	Oct. 16, 1866	†LIPPINCOTT, JOSHUA W. Oct. 4, 1866	
*LEWIS, E. J.	July 24, 1868	LIPPINCOTT, J. BER-	
†LEWIS, FRANCIS A.	Jan. 15, 1863	TRAM	May 19, 1884
LEWIS, FRANCIS D.	{ Jan. 17, 1872	*LIPPINCOTT, J. B.	Mar. 11, 1863
	{ Aug. 13, 1897	†LIPPINCOTT, J. DUNDAS Dec. 10, 1864	
†LEWIS, M.D., FRANCIS { Feb. 19, 1868		LIPPINCOTT, ROBERT C. Dec. 8, 1886	
W.	{ Nov. 14, 1876	LIPPINCOTT, WALTER. Dec. 21, 1869	
LEWIS, FRANK S.	Mar. 15, 1900	LIPPINCOTT, W. A.	{ Mar. 29, 1872
*LEWIS, GEORGE T.	Jan. 30, 1863		{ June 14, 1881
†LEWIS, HAROLD R.	Feb. 13, 1884	LIPPINCOTT, JR., W. A.	April 27, 1898

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†LIPPINCOTT, WILLIAM		†LOVEJOY, FREDERICK	{ Nov. 18, 1865
H.	Oct. 10, 1868		{ Feb. 17, 1879
†LIST, J. FRED'K.	Sept. 11, 1868	†LOVERING, JOSEPH S.	Feb. 25, 1863
†LIST, WM. H.	Feb. 26, 1873	†LOVERING, JR., JOSEPH	
LISTER, CHARLES C.	Mar. 25, 1892	S.	Jan. 8, 1863
†LITTLE, AMOS R.	Mar. 17, 1863	†LOVETT, ROBERT R.	Feb. 15, 1868
†LITTLE, ARTHUR H.	Dec. 8, 1886	*LOWBER, JR., EDWARD.	Jan. 16, 1865
†LITTLE, ARTHUR W.	Aug. 24, 1865	*LOWBER, JOHN W.	Oct. 18, 1865
†LITTLE, JR., EDWARD P.	Aug. 14, 1865	†LOWBER, WILLIAM T.	Jan. 10, 1863
LITTLE, WM.	Mar. 11, 1897	LOWRY, ALFRED.	Mar. 28, 1892
LITTLEFIELD, HENRY W.	Feb. 23, 1889	†LOWRY, EDWARD S.	Nov. 6, 1865
†LITTLETON, WILLIAM E.	July 3, 1865	†LOWRY, H. B.	Sept. 4, 1882
†LOYD, C. N.	Feb. 18, 1890	LOWRY, HOWARD H.	Aug. 15, 1900
*LOYD, ISAAC.	Feb. 12, 1883	†LOWRY, JOHN C.	July 18, 1888
LOYD, JOHN.	April 30, 1896	†LOYD, WILLIAM H.	Feb. 25, 1867
LOYD, JR., JOHN.	Dec. 12, 1881	LUCAS, JAMES F.	Nov. 17, 1883
†LOYD, MALCOLM.	Jan. 1, 1866	*LUCAS, JOHN.	{ Oct. 14, 1872
*LOYD, SAMUEL.	Feb. 5, 1867		{ April 9, 1878
*LOYD, WILLIAM J.	Sept. 15, 1868	*LUCAS, JOHN C.	Aug. 4, 1883
LOYD, W. S.	Jan. 17, 1883	†LUCAS, JOHN T.	Mar. 14, 1884
LOBER, JOHN B.	Dec. 12, 1892	LUCAS, WM. H.	Jan. 17, 1898
LOBER, WM. D.	Feb. 24, 1900	LÜDERS, H. C.	Feb. 17, 1883
†LOCKE, ZEBULON.	Aug. 21, 1865	†LUDLOW, WILLIAM.	April 9, 1884
*LOCKWOOD, E. DUNBAR.	June 15, 1865	*LUDWIG, WM. C.	Mar. 23, 1863
†LOCKWOOD, JOHN W.	Oct. 7, 1868	*LUKENS, CHARLES M.	{ Oct. 14, 1872
†LOCKWOOD, W. E.	April 29, 1863		{ Mar. 14, 1892
†LOGAN, A. C.	May 1, 1872	LUKENS, EDWARD FELL.	May 11, 1899
†LOGAN, JAMES A.	Nov. 4, 1880	LUKENS, JAWOOD.	Nov. 28, 1888
LONG, M.D., F. FAR-		†LUKENS, JR., REUBEN	{ Sept. 18, 1866
WELL.	Sept. 4, 1899		{ Nov. 12, 1887
LONG, JAMES.	Dec. 25, 1879	LUKENS, W. E.	Oct. 6, 1885
LONG, OLIVER N.	Mar. 27, 1886	LUTHER, R. C.	May 21, 1897
LONG, WILLIAM H.	Mar. 27, 1886	LUTZ, M.D., GEORGE H.	May 11, 1896
†LONGACRE, J. M.	Feb. 22, 1873	†LUTZ, M. B.	Sept. 24, 1866
LONGCOPE, THOS. M.	April 21, 1892	LYLE, FRANK L.	June 15, 1897
LONGSHORE, M.D., WM.		†LYMAN, BENJAMIN	
R.	May 1, 1893	SMITH.	Oct. 11, 1871
†LONGSTRETH, EDWARD.	June 16, 1884	LYMAN, WM. R.	Sept. 10, 1897
LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM.	Oct. 25, 1880	†LYNCH, AUGUSTUS T.	Nov. 17, 1871
LONGWELL, WM. H.	Nov. 21, 1888	*LYND, JAMES.	{ Feb. 11, 1863
LOPER, GEORGE WEAV-			{ Mar. 9, 1875
ER.	Feb. 16, 1883	LYND, JAMES F.	Aug. 1, 1888
†LOPER, R. F. W.	Dec. 2, 1875	*LYNDALL, JOSEPH R.	Aug. 16, 1866
LORIMER, JOHN H.	Dec. 9, 1889	†LYNN, JOHN W.	Oct. 27, 1864
†LOUDEN, G. HEIDEL.	Oct. 14, 1881	†LYON, EDMOND R.	{ Nov. 28, 1872
†LOUDENSLAGER, DAVID			{ Jan. 14, 1879
H.	July 18, 1865		
*LOUGHEAD, GEORGE P.	Jan. 19, 1863	†MACALISTER, JAMES.	Feb. 14, 1890
LOUGHEAD, ISAAC M.	Dec. 18, 1888	MACDONALD, JOHN J.	Sept. 10, 1890
†LOUTEY, JOHN.	June 3, 1863	†MACQUEEN, CHARLES D.	Sept. 24, 1866
†LOVE, THOMAS C.	Mar. 5, 1863	MCADOO, JR., WM.	Aug. 28, 1899
LOVEJOY, ARTHUR B.	Dec. 28, 1885		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†McALLISTER, JOHN A.	Oct. 29, 1864	McFADDEN, JOHN H.	{ Sept. 2, 1872
†McALLISTER, OSWALD.	Mar. 16, 1882		{ Dec. 5, 1879
†McARTHUR, JOHN	May 14, 1863	†McFARLAND, JAMES B.	April 3, 1863
†McARTHUR, JR., JOHN	Feb. 24, 1863	†McFETRIDGE, JOHN H.	June 19, 1872
†McBEATH, FRANK J.	April 27, 1865	McGILL, WM. E.	Feb. 12, 1892
†McBRIDE, ISAAC	Oct. 30, 1868	†McGOWAN, JR., JOHN	April 14, 1883
McCAHAN, JR., W. J.	May 14, 1897	McGOWIN, A. C.	Nov. 25, 1901
McCALL, JOSEPH B.	Jan. 5, 1899	*McGRATH, FRANCIS H.	April 18, 1865
McCALLUM, IRVING	Mar. 1, 1897	†McGRATH, M.D., JOHN	
McCALLUM, W. H.	July 22, 1896	M.	May 11, 1865
†McCAMMON, JOSEPH K.	July 3, 1865	†McHENRY, ALEX. R.	Feb. 28, 1863
McCANDLESS, WM.	April 14, 1898	†McILVAIN, A. H.	Feb. 22, 1872
*McCANLES, JOHN	Jan. 14, 1863	†McILVAINE, ABRAM R.	Oct. 27, 1871
McCARRELL, SAMUEL J.		†McILVAINE, CHARLES	Dec. 5, 1870
M.	Aug. 12, 1896	†McILVAINE, H. C.	{ Mar. 14, 1872
†McCARTER, JR., RICH-			{ Jan. 14, 1879
ARD T.	Dec. 9, 1881	*McINNES, JOHN T.	Dec. 14, 1885
McCARTER, JR., RICH-		McINTIRE, JR., H. I.	June 15, 1895
ARD T.	Feb. 22, 1892	McINTIRE, WALTER C.	Dec. 27, 1886
*McCARTNEY, W. H.	Nov. 30, 1888	†McINTYRE, ARCHIBALD	Jan. 14, 1863
†McCLARY, W. J.	Oct. 16, 1886	†McINTYRE, S. MAXWELL	Nov. 12, 1897
†McCLEES, WM. K.	Feb. 17, 1863	†McKEAN, HENRY PRATT	Jan. 8, 1863
†McCLELLAN, ELY	Oct. 3, 1865	*McKEAN, THOMAS	{ April 20, 1865
†McCLINTOCK, CHARLES	April 4, 1868		{ Oct. 12, 1880
McCLOUD, CHARLES M.	April 11, 1888	†McKEE, JAMES H.	Aug. 27, 1866
McCLURE, ALEX. K.	Mar. 3, 1863	†McKEE, JOSEPH D.	{ June 15, 1865
†McCOMB, HENRY S.	Feb. 3, 1863		{ Dec. 15, 1879
McCONNELL, HENRY	June 15, 1891	†McKIM, J. MILLER	Feb. 14, 1863
McCONNELL, WM. C.	Feb. 25, 1897	†McKIM, WM. W.	May 9, 1865
McCORMICK, HENRY C.	Dec. 22, 1892	*McKEEHAN, C. W.	Feb. 4, 1881
†McCOUCH, WILLIAM	June 15, 1865	†McKELWAY, M. D	
McCREARY, GEORGE D.	Sept. 21, 1867	GEORGE I.	April 19, 1881
*McCREARY, J. B.	Feb. 26, 1864	†McLAUGHLIN, JOHN	Jan. 14, 1863
†McCREARY, J. E.	Mar. 22, 1873	McLAUGHLIN, W. J.	Oct. 16, 1897
*McCREIGHT, JOHN	June 17, 1865	McLEAN, W. L.	Oct. 26, 1885
†McCULLAGH, ROBERT P.	July 3, 1865	†McMAHON, GEORGE	{ Feb. 23, 1863
McCURDY, JOHN M.	Sept. 2, 1886	W.	{ May 14, 1872
*McDANIEL, DELA-		*McMANES, JAMES	Oct. 6, 1866
PLAINE	June 22, 1866	McMANUS, HARRY	Mar. 28, 1890
†McDANIELS, J. L.	Mar. 11, 1873	*McMANUS, WM. S.	Nov. 20, 1899
McDOWELL, CHARLES	Jan. 2, 1899	McMICHAEL, CLAYTON	Jan. 12, 1866
*McDOWELL, JR., JOHN	Dec. 20, 1864	†McMICHAEL, C. B.	Mar. 16, 1871
†McDOWELL, JOHN A.	Dec. 9, 1886	*McMICHAEL, MORTON	Jan. 8, 1863
*McDOWELL, M. E.	Dec. 9, 1884	McMICHAEL, JR.,	{ Jan. 22, 1863
McDOWELL, JR., M. E.	Dec. 19, 1892	MORTON	{ Dec. 15, 1879
†McELMELL, JACKSON	Dec. 11, 1886	†McMICHAEL, WALTER	Mar. 11, 1864
†McELROY, ARCHIBALD	Sept. 27, 1867	†McMICHAEL, WILLIAM	Feb. 27, 1865
†McELROY, JOSEPH R.	April 21, 1868	†McMURTRIE, FRANCIS	Jan. 9, 1863
*McELROY, THOMAS E.	Nov. 9, 1870	McNEELY, RICHARD P.	June 16, 1901
*McEVEN, M.D., THOMAS	Sept. 30, 1864	†McNEELY, ROBERT P.	{ Feb. 1, 1866
†McFADDEN, GEORGE		K.	{ Nov. 16, 1882
H.	Nov. 9, 1869	*McNEELY, WM. T.	June 8, 1888

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
MCOWEN, FRED'K.....	Mar. 9, 1898	MARIS, RICHARD.....	Oct. 22, 1891
†MCQUAIDE, J. G.....	Mar. 16, 1863	*MARIS, THOMAS R.....	Feb. 25, 1863
MCQUILLEN, D.D.S., D. N.....	Mar. 15, 1883	MARKLE, ALVAN.....	April 20, 1896
*MCQUILLEN, M.D., JOHN H.....	Dec. 12, 1863	†MARKLE, G. B.....	June 30, 1865
MCQUILLEN, JR., JOHN H.....	June 14, 1900	*MARKLEY, EDWARD C.....	Feb. 18, 1863
†MCPHERSON, EDWARD	Feb. 6, 1879	MARKLEY, JR., EDWARD C.....	Feb. 26, 1863
MCVEAGH, WAYNE.....	Oct. 22, 1863	MARKLEY, JR., EDWARD C.....	Jan. 4, 1889
†MCWHINNEY, M.D., AR- THUR.....	June 6, 1865	†MARKLEY, T. W.....	Mar. 19, 1863
MCWILLIAMS, R. B.....	May 10, 1892	†MARKS, JAMES N.....	April 20, 1866
†MACALESTER, CHARLES	July 8, 1865	*MARKS, JAMES P.....	April 25, 1871
†MACDOWELL, JAMES J.	Sept. 13, 1865	MARON, ALFRED C.....	Aug. 17, 1897
†MACDOWELL, W. G.....	Oct. 14, 1871	†MARQUÉZE, EMILE.....	Oct. 18, 1865
*MACUEN, CHARLES IZ- ARD.....	Jan. 22, 1863	MARR, FRANK S.....	Feb. 19, 1900
*MADEIRA, LOUIS C.....	Feb. 18, 1863	MARSDEN, M.D., BIDDLE R.....	Feb. 13, 1896
†MAGARGE, CHARLES.....	Dec. 9, 1871	†MARSELIS, M.D., NICHOLAS H.....	May 31, 1863
MAGARGE, SAMUEL J.....	Mar. 16, 1892	†MARSHALL, ALFRED.....	May 23, 1882
*MAGEE, CHRISTOPHER L.....	April 18, 1892	MARSHALL, CHARLES.....	Nov. 15, 1888
MAGEE, JAMES R.....	Feb. 10, 1876	*MARSHALL, JOSEPH F.....	Feb. 20, 1863
MAGILL, EDWARD W.....	Feb. 26, 1898	MARSHALL, T. W.....	Oct. 30, 1888
†MAGILL, THOMAS J.....	May 11, 1865	†MARSTON, JR., JOHN.....	April 14, 1868
†MAGILL, WM. H.....	July 27, 1865	†MARTIEN, ALFRED.....	June 3, 1863
*MAGINNIS, EDWARD J.....	July 10, 1863	MARTIN, D. B.....	Feb. 13, 1897
†MAGUIRE, JAMES.....	Jan. 27, 1863	†MARTIN, EDWARD.....	Mar. 19, 1897
*MAGUIRE, ROBT. E.....	June 16, 1865	†MARTIN, EDWIN.....	Feb. 21, 1882
*MAILERT, HENRY J.....	July 18, 1884	†MARTIN, GEORGE W.....	Mar. 28, 1863
*MAITLAND, JOSEPH.....	May 12, 1865	MARTIN, JAMES.....	Jan. 18, 1890
†MALIN, CALEB H.....	Dec. 28, 1866	†MARTIN, JAMES S.....	{ Mar. 16, 1865 May 14, 1878
MALIN, JOHN T.....	Dec. 18, 1871	†MARTIN, JOHN S.....	Feb. 22, 1872
†MALLORY, GEORGE B.....	Feb. 19, 1877	†MARTIN, JOHN T.....	Sept. 18, 1865
†MALONE, BERNARD T.....	Jan. 17, 1873	*MARTIN, JOSEPH J.....	{ April 12, 1869 April 8, 1879
MALONE, EDWIN B.....	Aug. 18, 1897	*MARTIN, OLIVER D.....	Jan. 12, 1866
†MALONE, FRANKLIN T.....	Jan. 17, 1873	†MARTIN, ROBERT L.....	Feb. 12, 1863
†MALONE, WATSON.....	Feb. 24, 1869	†MARTIN, ROBERT T.....	Feb. 16, 1870
†MALONEY, ANDREW J.....	Mar. 11, 1886	†MARTIN, SANDERSON R.....	May 18, 1865
MALONEY, MARTIN.....	Mar. 13, 1896	MARTIN, WM. L.....	April 4, 1898
*MANDERSON, JAMES.....	May 19, 1863	MARVILL, WM. H.....	Sept. 14, 1899
MANGES, H.F.....	April 19, 1897	†MARVINE, E. E.....	April 18, 1863
MANN, CHARLES N.....	July 10, 1894	†MASON, A. HEYWOOD	{ July 20, 1876 May 10, 1881
*MANN, JOSEPH H.....	June 10, 1886	*MASON, JAMES S.....	Jan. 20, 1863
†MANN, WILLIAM.....	June 29, 1863	MASON, 3D, JAMES S.....	Dec. 21, 1900
*MANN, WILLIAM B.....	Mar. 27, 1863	MASON, JR., JOHN.....	{ July 11, 1871 Dec. 13, 1886
MANN, JR., WILLIAM B.	Dec. 31, 1897	†MASON, JR., JOHN.....	Feb. 27, 1863
†MANNING, THOMAS S.....	May 11, 1892	†MASON, RICHARD S.....	Oct. 10, 1867
†MARCHANT, E. D.....	April 28, 1865	MASON, SIDNEY.....	Oct. 11, 1901
†MARCUS, WILLIAM N.....	April 18, 1871		
†MARIS, JOHN M.....	April 29, 1863		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
MASSEY, GEORGE V.	Dec. 8, 1886	MELLOR, EDWARD	{ Jan. 20, 1873
MASSEY, HENRY V.	Dec. 3, 1888		{ Feb. 17, 1882
†MASSEY, M.D., ISAAC	Oct. 18, 1892	†MELLOR, JOHN B.	May 3, 1865
†MASSEY, JR., ROBERT		†MELLOR, WILLIAM	May 3, 1865
V.	April 27, 1863	*MENDENHALL, W. B.	Dec. 15, 1876
*MASSEY, WILLIAM	Mar. 16, 1875	MENDINHALL, W. G.	June 18, 1892
*MASSON, CHAS. H.	Dec. 17, 1870	†MENDUM, JOHN A.	Jan. 9, 1871
MASTERS, GEORGE	April 16, 1896	†MERCER, GEO. GLUYAS. Feb. 18, 1882	
†MATHER, CHARLES E.	Feb. 21, 1882	*MERCER, HALL W.	Jan. 14, 1863
†MATHER, L. M.	April 5, 1879	†MERCER, JOHN C.	Jan. 17, 1863
*MATHEWS, EDWARD J.	June 14, 1865	*MERCER, WM. HALL	May 29, 1865
†MATHEWS, JAMES F.	Oct. 23, 1871	†MERCER, SINGLETON A. Jan. 8, 1863	
†MATHEWS, S. R. C.	May 28, 1889	MERCHANT, CLARKE	Sept. 15, 1879
MATLACK, DAVID J.	Mar. 21, 1879	†MERCUR, M.D., JOHN D. Jan. 1, 1881	
MATTHEWS, CHARLES L. Nov. 23, 1883		†MERCUR, MAHLON C.	June 1, 1866
*MATTHEWS, CHARLES		MERCUR, RODNEY A.	Nov. 19, 1888
W.	Dec. 9, 1868	†MERCUR, ULYSSES	Dec. 20, 1872
†MATTHEWS, GEO. P.	Sept. 16, 1865	†MEREDITH, WILLIAM	Jan. 14, 1863
MATTHEWS, WM. G.	Nov. 23, 1882	||MEREDITH, WILLIAM M. Jan. 26, 1863	
MATTSON, FRANK H.	April 14, 1887	MERRICK, J. VAUGHAN { July 22, 1863	
MATTON, LEVI.	Dec. 29, 1892		{ May 20, 1878
MATTON, THOMAS L.	Oct. 31, 1884	*MERRICK, SAMUEL V.	Jan. 12, 1863
†MATTON, W. H.	April 18, 1872	MERRICK, WILLIAM H. { Feb. 23, 1863	
†MAULE, EDWARD	Mar. 29, 1869		{ April 13, 1878
†MAULE, FRANCIS I.	Jan. 14, 1869	MERRIHEW, FRANK	Dec. 21, 1900
†MAULE, HENRY	Sept. 10, 1868	†MERRILL, L.	July 31, 1894
*MAULE, ISRAEL	Sept. 13, 1866	*MERRITT, JOHN A.	Feb. 18, 1865
†MAULE, S. G. M.	Jan. 12, 1872	†MERSHON, A. H.	Mar. 7, 1864
MAULE, WM. HENRY	June 15, 1896	*MERSHON, DANIEL	Mar. 19, 1863
†MAWSON, EDWARD S.	Jan. 14, 1863	†MESSCHERT, M. H.	Jan. 28, 1863
†MAXWELL, ROBERT A. Feb. 10, 1863		†MESSICK, WM. P.	Mar. 1, 1871
†MAXWELL, WILLIAM M. Jan. 29, 1866		†METZGER, EMANUEL	Nov. 8, 1866
†MAY, ISAAC	Feb. 17, 1866	MEYER, I. REED	May 26, 1865
†MAYBIN, FRANCIS	Dec. 23, 1875	†MICHENER, ALLEN C.	Sept. 9, 1867
MAYBURY, WM. G.	Nov. 16, 1894	†MICHENER, ALLEN L.	Oct. 10, 1868
MEARS, M.D., J. EWING. April 2, 1873		MICHENER, CHARLES G. Oct. 15, 1891	
MEARS, WM. A.	Mar. 26, 1892	†MICHENER, EDGAR P.	Oct. 10, 1868
*MECKE, J. HOWARD	Feb. 10, 1876	MICHENER, FRANK L.	Oct. 20, 1893
†MEGARGEE, THEODORE. June 17, 1865		†MICHENER, H. G.	Mar. 15, 1882
†MEGEAR, ALTER	April 1, 1882	MICHENER, JOHN H.	July 11, 1865
*MEGEAR, THOMAS J.	April 2, 1863	MICHENER, JR., J. H.	May 17, 1889
†MEHAFFEY, J. B. MCP. June 25, 1870		MIDDLETON, M.D., C. S. Mar. 11, 1897	
†MEHL, THEODORE A.	June 17, 1865	†MIDDLETON, C. W.	May 4, 1870
MEIGS, ALEXANDER W. Mar. 9, 1898		*MIDDLETON, GABRIEL { July 29, 1865	
*MEIGS, M.D., CHARLES			{ Dec. 8, 1881
D.	Mar. 16, 1863	MIDDLETON, MERLE	Feb. 13, 1880
*MEIGS, FRANK B.	Jan. 28, 1863	†MIDDLETON, NATHAN. July 10, 1863	
MEIGS, H. V. L.	April 14, 1892	MIDDLETON, ROBERT	
†MEIGS, M.D., J. FORSYTH Jan. 8, 1863		TAYLOR	Dec. 13, 1882
MEIGS, S. EMLEN	May 14, 1863	†MILES, FREDERICK B.	July 14, 1882
†MEILY, JAMES	June 15, 1882	†MILES, JOHN S.	April 17, 1880
†MELLON, A. W.	Jan. 4, 1888	MILES, JR., THOMAS H.	Nov. 11, 1885

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
MILLER, ALFRED S.	Oct. 15, 1896	† MITCHELL, JOHN N.	May 30, 1865
* MILLER, ANDREW H.	Jan. 22, 1885	* MITCHELL, JONATHAN B.	May 11, 1865
† MILLER, ARTHUR	{ July 21, 1868	† MITCHELL, JOSEPH G.	Feb. 11, 1863
	{ April 8, 1873	† MITCHELL, J. HOWARD.	June 21, 1865
† MILLER, BARTON	Oct. 16, 1879	* MITCHELL, N. CHAP- MAN	{ Oct. 31, 1867
MILLER, CHARLES	Aug. 4, 1900		{ Jan. 16, 1882
† MILLER, CHARLES A.	Aug. 23, 1866	† MITCHELL, S. AUGUSTUS	Mar. 4, 1863
† MILLER, E. SPENCER	Jan. 10, 1863	† MITCHELL, THOMAS	June 7, 1865
MILLER, E. SPENCER	Feb. 6, 1901	† MITCHELL, WALTER	June 7, 1866
MILLER, GEORGE M. C.	Dec. 22, 1886	MITCHELL, WILSON	Nov. 13, 1896
† MILLER, JACOB S.	Nov. 19, 1866	† MITCHELL, W. A.	Mar. 6, 1863
† MILLER, JAHU DE WITT	Mar. 7, 1885	† MOCKRIDGE, E. T.	April 23, 1872
* MILLER, J. CRAIG	Jan. 14, 1863	† MOFFLY, JOHN W.	June 16, 1865
* MILLER, JOS. WILLIAM	Feb. 16, 1863	MOHR, J. JACOB	Oct. 23, 1884
† MILLER, LEVI	Dec. 12, 1895	MOHR, JAMES N.	Sept. 2, 1884
MILLER, RICHARD R.	{ June 13, 1871	MOLAND, WM. N.	Mar. 23, 1897
	{ Feb. 6, 1888	† MONEY, JOSEPH S.	Nov. 8, 1864
† MILLER, STEPHEN	May 4, 1867	† MONGES, GORDON	Dec. 9, 1864
MILLER, W. HARRY	Oct. 10, 1889	* MONROE, JOHN T.	Jan. 28, 1890
† MILLHOLLAND, JAMES	May 25, 1865	† MONTGOMERY, ALEXAN- DER	Sept. 24, 1866
MILLIKEN, JAMES	Jan. 13, 1863	† MONTGOMERY, JAMES B.	Jan. 20, 1866
† MILLS, C. F.	April 14, 1865	MONTGOMERY, WM. B.	Nov. 11, 1897
† MILLS, JAMES W.	Oct. 24, 1884	† MOODY, CARLTON M.	Feb. 16, 1883
† MILLWARD, WILLIAM	Feb. 13, 1863	MOON, HAROLD P.	June 14, 1899
† MILNE, CALEB J.	Dec. 17, 1881	* MOON, SAMUEL S.	Feb. 28, 1863
† MILNE, JR., C. J.	Dec. 9, 1886	MOORE, ALFRED F.	Dec. 8, 1884
MILNE, CLYDE	June 13, 1896	MOORE, ARTHUR	Dec. 13, 1886
† MILNE, DAVID	{ May 25, 1865	* MOORE, A. M.	Sept. 24, 1866
	{ June 2, 1883	* MOORE, BLOOMFIELD H.	Jan. 9, 1863
MILNE, FRANCIS F.	{ Aug. 14, 1865	† MOORE, CARLTON R.	Mar. 30, 1863
	{ April 17, 1893	† MOORE, CHARLES H.	Feb. 12, 1885
MILNE, JR., FRANCIS F.	Sept. 15, 1896	MOORE, EDWARD J.	Feb. 11, 1892
† MILNES, JOHN	{ Oct. 6, 1866	MOORE, M.D., EDWARD K.	Sept. 21, 1897
	{ Dec. 20, 1879	† MOORE, GEORGE H.	Feb. 26, 1863
† MINDIL, GEO. WASHING- TON	Sept. 20, 1865	† MOORE, HENRY C.	May 17, 1865
† MINDIL, GUSTAVUS	Sept. 24, 1866	MOORE, HENRY C.	Oct. 11, 1894
* MINTZER, WILLIAM	July 25, 1866	† MOORE, HENRY D.	Jan. 9, 1863
† MISKEY, WM. F.	Jan. 23, 1863	MOORE, HENRY W.	Feb. 17, 1890
† MITCHELL, BENJAMIN A.	Sept. 28, 1866	* MOORE, JAMES S.	Nov. 11, 1884
* MITCHELL, CHAS. W.	Oct. 19, 1866	* MOORE, JOHN M.	Feb. 10, 1887
† MITCHELL, EDWARD P.	Feb. 19, 1863	MOORE, JOHN W.	Nov. 30, 1894
† MITCHELL, EDWIN	Feb. 25, 1863	† MOORE, JOSEPH	May 19, 1865
† MITCHELL, ELLWOOD	July 1, 1865	MOORE, JR., JOSEPH	Oct. 2, 1875
† MITCHELL, GEORGE C.	Feb. 1, 1867	MOORE, J. HAMPTON	July 16, 1897
† MITCHELL, HARVEY J.	Feb. 26, 1869	MOORE, L. W.	Mar. 19, 1898
MITCHELL, HENRY F.	April 18, 1896	† MOORE, OSCAR F.	{ Mar. 2, 1863
* MITCHELL, JAMES E.	May 12, 1871		{ Feb. 11, 1873
MITCHELL, JAMES E.	Sept. 24, 1880	MOORE, JR., SAMUEL	Aug. 13, 1897
† MITCHELL, JAMES T.	Feb. 13, 1864	* MOORE, THOMAS	Oct. 25, 1866
† MITCHELL, JOHN C.	Feb. 11, 1863	† MOORE, THOMAS H.	Jan. 10, 1863
† MITCHELL, JOHN M.	July 13, 1863		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
MOORE, ZIBA T.	Sept. 24, 1896	† MOSS, ISAAC M.	Feb. 12, 1863
† MOORHEAD, J. B.	Jan. 10, 1863	† MOSS, JR., JOHN.	{ Jan. 25, 1864
† MOORHEAD, J. K.	Feb. 19, 1866		{ Dec. 8, 1881
† MOORHEAD, W. E.	April 9, 1863	* MOSS, JOSEPH L.	Jan. 27, 1865
† MOORHEAD, W. G.	April 9, 1863	† MOSS, LUCIEN.	Mar. 18, 1865
† MOREHOUSE, M.D., GEO. R.	Mar. 9, 1864	MOTT, ABRAM C.	June 20, 1884
* MOREY, JOHN D.	Feb. 22, 1873	MOTT, RICHARD.	Dec. 12, 1892
† MORGAN, JR., CHAS. E.	April 1, 1872	† MOTT, THOMAS.	Jan. 14, 1863
MORGAN, JR., CHAS. E.	Sept. 8, 1897	MOULTON, BYRON P.	Jan. 4, 1888
* MORGAN, DAVID.	{ June 2, 1865	† MOUNT, C. B.	Jan. 15, 1863
	{ June 14, 1889	* MOYER, EDWARD P.	Feb. 28, 1863
MORGAN, GEORGE P.	Oct. 18, 1884	† MOYER, J. M.	Mar. 10, 1870
MORGAN, JOHN B.	Feb. 2, 1891	MUIR, WILLIAM.	Feb. 11, 1892
† MORGAN, J. B.	Jan. 6, 1873	* MUIRHEID, CHAS. H.	Feb. 27, 1863
* MORGAN, THEODORE M.	May 12, 1866	* MUIRHEID, HENRY P.	Oct. 19, 1866
MORRELL, EDWARD.	Dec. 12, 1892	MULFORD, SPENCER K.	Mar. 4, 1901
* MORRELL, DANIEL J.	May 19, 1869	† MULLEN, JAMES H.	July 14, 1865
MORRIS, A. G.	Jan. 19, 1897	† MÜLLER, GEORGE K.	Aug. 8, 1876
† MORRIS, EFFINGHAM B.	Nov. 16, 1888	† MULLIKIN, CHARLES.	May 13, 1871
* MORRIS, E. JOY.	Oct. 31, 1871	† MULLIN, G. K.	Jan. 25, 1883
† MORRIS, FRED'K W.	Feb. 25, 1863	* MULLIN, G. W.	{ Feb. 5, 1873
† MORRIS, GALLOWAY C.	April 29, 1865		{ Jan. 11, 1883
MORRIS, HENRY G.	Feb. 14, 1863	MUMFORD, J. P.	Dec. 8, 1887
† MORRIS, HENRY.	Dec. 23, 1882	† MUNROE, WM. H.	April 2, 1863
† MORRIS, ISRAEL.	Feb. 24, 1863	* MURPHEY, JOHN A.	Jan. 10, 1863
MORRIS, ISRAEL W.	Oct. 16, 1901	* MURPHY, ALEXANDER.	June 22, 1865
† MORRIS, JR., ISRAEL W.	May 26, 1865	* MURPHY, CHARLES S.	Oct. 6, 1865
* MORRIS, JAMES T.	Jan. 12, 1866	* MURPHY, FRANCIS W.	Oct. 6, 1865
MORRIS, JOHN T.	Dec. 16, 1875	† MURPHY, WILLIAM.	June 1, 1863
† MORRIS, JR., J. CHESTON	Dec. 12, 1884	† MURRAY, JOHN B.	May 6, 1865
* MORRIS, RICHARD H.	Feb. 1, 1890	MURRAY, THOMAS R.	{ Dec. 20, 1884
* MORRIS, STEPHEN.	Jan. 22, 1863		{ Mar. 14, 1892
† MORRIS, THEODORE H.	Feb. 25, 1863	MUSGROVE, T. C.	Dec. 22, 1879
† MORRIS, THOMAS B.	Feb. 20, 1871	MUSSELMAN, CLARENCE A.	Jan. 11, 1900
† MORRIS, WADE H.	July 3, 1865	MUSSER, J. H.	May 7, 1894
MORRIS, WALTER B.	May 9, 1888	* MUSSER, M.D., M. B.	Nov. 29, 1882
† MORRIS, WILLIAM J.	May 16, 1865	† MUZZEY, WILLIAM M.	Jan. 27, 1864
† MORRISON, JAMES F.	June 21, 1875	† MYER, E. REED.	Feb. 25, 1863
MORRISON, JOHN W.	June 5, 1897	MYERS, E. B. SHOWELL	Dec. 15, 1897
† MORRISON, JR., W. H.	Mar. 10, 1875	MYERS, GEORGE H.	Feb. 15, 1896
† MORSE, CHARLES W.	Aug. 25, 1866	* MYERS, JOHN B.	Jan. 8, 1863
MORSE, EDWIN F.	Oct. 14, 1897	* MYERS, JOHN B.	Mar. 11, 1880
MORSE, HENRY G.	Dec. 17, 1897	MYERS, JOHN B.	April 30, 1896
MORTIMORE, CHARLES.	Dec. 10, 1894	* MYERS, JOSEPH B.	Jan. 10, 1863
* MORTON, A. N.	Mar. 15, 1877	† MYERS, LEONARD.	Mar. 20, 1863
MORTON, JOHN I.	Feb. 2, 1900	† NAGLE, GEORGE F.	Aug. 2, 1865
† MORTON, ROBERT P.	Dec. 6, 1864	† NASSAU, WILLIAM H.	Mar. 13, 1863
* MORTON, SAMUEL C.	Feb. 23, 1863	* NAYLOR, JACOB.	Mar. 14, 1864
MORTON, M.D., THOMAS GEORGE	{ Nov. 22, 1864		{ Jan. 16, 1897
	{ April 15, 1882		
† MOSS, FRANK.	Mar. 5, 1864		

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
NEAL, R. C.	Nov. 21, 1888	*NORRIS, ALEX. WILSON	July 23, 1897
†NEAL, WILLIAM.	April 16, 1863	*NORRIS, A. WILSON.	Nov. 28, 1872
†NEALL, DANIEL.	April 4, 1863	*NORRIS, CHARLES.	Jan. 10, 1863
†NEALL, FRANK L.	Sept. 15, 1866	†NORRIS, JR., CHARLES.	Dec. 6, 1864
†NEALL, WM. M.	April 23, 1881	†NORRIS, CHARLES C.	Feb. 11, 1873
†NEEDLES, CALEB H.	Feb. 14, 1863	†NORRIS, E. EDMUND.	July 12, 1865
NEEDLES, JR., CALEB H.	June 21, 1882	†NORRIS, M.D., GEO. W.	Jan. 9, 1863
*NEEDLES, EDWARD.	Dec. 15, 1882	†NORRIS, JR., THADDEUS	Mar. 22, 1871
†NEEDLES, E. M.	May 27, 1867	*NORTH, EDWIN.	{ July 1, 1865 Nov. 9, 1869
*NEFF, M.D., CHARLES.	July 21, 1865	†NORTH, GEORGE H.	{ Jan. 27, 1866 Jan. 13, 1880
†NEFF, HARMANUS.	May 1, 1863	†NORTH, WM. F.	{ Sept. 15, 1870 Sept. 22, 1880
†NEFF, M.D., JOSEPH S.	Oct. 22, 1881	NORTON, CHARLES D.	{ Aug. 10, 1868 June 13, 1883
†NEILSON, JR., R.	Aug. 19, 1863	*NORTON, CHARLES F.	Feb. 23, 1863
†NEILSON, THOMAS.	Feb. 12, 1868	†NUNES, JOSEPH A.	Feb. 28, 1868
NEILSON, WM. G.	April 20, 1888	†NYSTROM, JOHN WM.	Sept. 21, 1865
†NELL, HENRY D.	Oct. 29, 1868		
†NEUMANN, JOSEPH.	Sept. 20, 1868		
NEVIL, GEORGE W.	June 23, 1896		
NEVIL, JR., JOSEPH.	June 23, 1896		
†NEVIN, JR., EDWIN H.	Feb. 12, 1878		
†NEVIN, SAMUEL.	July 1, 1869		
†NEVIN, WM. C.	June 20, 1867		
*NEVIN, WM. WILBER- FORCE	June 20, 1867	†OAKFORD, WM. H.	Jan. 3, 1881
*NEVINS, JAMES.	May 23, 1865	OBER, THOMAS K.	{ June 22, 1871 July 13, 1880
†NEWBOLD, CLEAYTON.	Sept. 18, 1860	†O'BRIEN, DENNIS W.	April 27, 1865
†NEWBOLD, JAMES L.	May 11, 1865	†O'BRIEN, JOHN.	May 20, 1865
†NEWBOLD, JOHN S.	Jan. 9, 1863	OELLERS, RICHARD G.	May 19, 1897
§NEWBOLD, WM. A.	Feb. 23, 1864	OGDEN, B. E.	July 25, 1890
†NEWHALL, GILBERT H.	Mar. 17, 1863	†OGDEN, CHARLES S.	Nov. 30, 1864
NEWHALL, H. L.	May 20, 1887	†OGDEN, EDWARD H.	Feb. 13, 1885
†NEWHALL, THOMAS A.	Jan. 13, 1863	*OGDEN, F. PEROT.	Oct. 14, 1880
†NEWITT, HARVEY K.	Oct. 15, 1897	OGDEN, J. HERBERT.	Oct. 12, 1901
*NEWKIRK, MATTHEW.	May 25, 1865	*OGDEN, MIDDLETON.	Sept. 10, 1879
*NEWKUMET, JOHN.	May 22, 1864	OGDEN, ROBERT C.	Dec. 9, 1887
†NEWPORT, JOHN E.	Oct. 5, 1866	OGELSBY, JR., WM. P.	Nov. 12, 1898
†NEWTON, CHARLES C.	Nov. 14, 1887	†OGLE, CHARLES S.	May 9, 1876
†NICHOLS, EGBERT K.	Jan. 18, 1868	†OKIE, J. BROGNARD.	May 7, 1863
*NICHOLS, JEREMIAH.	Oct. 13, 1864	†OLEGAR, D. W.	April 12, 1873
NICHOLSON, EDGAR W.	July 8, 1901	†ONDERDONK, CHARLES S.	Sept. 14, 1883
†NICHOLSON, JR., WM.	Dec. 31, 1869	†ONDERDONK, GEO. V.	Dec. 15, 1883
NICHOLSON, WM. R.	Mar. 26, 1896	†ONDERDONK, JOHN P.	April 15, 1869
†NICKERSON, N. J.	Mar. 15, 1869	†O'NEILL, CHARLES.	Feb. 9, 1863
†NICOLLS, GUSTAVUS A.	Dec. 4, 1865	*O'NEILL, CHARLES.	Jan. 6, 1865
†NICOLLS, JASPER O.	April 4, 1892	†O'NEILL, THOMAS.	Jan. 1, 1866
†NICOLLS, W. J.	Mar. 13, 1890	*ORAM, HENRY C.	Feb. 13, 1866
NIMLET, DAVID C.	Nov. 19, 1897	†ORME, CHARLES E.	July 13, 1870
NIXON, W. H.	Oct. 18, 1884	†ORME, GEORGE R.	Nov. 11, 1870
†NOBLE, JR., CHARLES.	Oct. 28, 1865	†ORNE, JR., BENJAMIN.	Dec. 28, 1864
†NOBLIT, DELL.	June 30, 1863	†ORNE, EDWARD B.	May 13, 1865
†NOBLIT, JOHN.	June 30, 1863	*ORNE, JAMES H.	Jan. 14, 1863

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
*ORNE, JOHN F.....	{ Jan. 21, 1863 Dec. 7, 1880	†PARRISH, JAMES CRES- SON	May 19, 1865
†ORR, JOHN R.....	Sept. 17, 1866	†PARRISH, JOSEPH.....	Feb. 12, 1869
†ORR, ROBERT L.....	{ Dec. 9, 1872 Dec. 15, 1879	†PARRISH, JR., ROBERT A.	Oct. 8, 1864
†OSBOURN, THOMAS R...	Oct. 13, 1881	†PARRISH, THOMAS C....	Oct. 30, 1868
†OSLER, JOSEPH L.....	Oct. 13, 1880	*PARRY, CHARLES T... {	May 12, 1865 Dec. 20, 1879
†OSTHEIMER, A. J.....	{ Sept. 19, 1873 Sept. 22, 1880	*PARRY, W. A.....	Oct. 1, 1883
OSTHEIMER, ALFRED J..	Feb. 14, 1895	PARSONS, ALONZO R....	Sept. 8, 1897
†OSTHEIMER, GEORGE R.	Dec. 16, 1872	PARSONS, JOHN B.....	Mar. 12, 1885
†OSTHEIMER, WM. J... {	Dec. 16, 1872 Feb. 15, 1883	†PARTRIDGE, C. D.....	July 7, 1870
*OTTO, CHARLES W.....	Nov. 13, 1890	PARVIN, THOMAS S....	June 15, 1892
†OWEN, JOSHUA T.....	Sept. 17, 1866	PASSMORE, JOHN A. M.	Dec. 10, 1894
		†PASSMORE, LINCOLN K.	Jan. 11, 1883
		*PATTEN, WM..... {	July 14, 1865 Dec. 5, 1879
†PACKARD, FREDERICK A.	Feb. 9, 1863	†PATTEN, W. HENRY...	July 17, 1865
†PACKARD, JOHN H.....	July 8, 1872	*PATTERSON, ABRAHAM S.	Mar. 12, 1880
*PAGE, CHARLES F.....	April 15, 1865	PATTERSON, C. STUART.	Mar. 10, 1892
†PAGE, CHARLES HENRY.	Nov. 5, 1880	PATTERSON, FRANK T..	Feb. 14, 1884
†PAGE, M.D., EDWARD A.	April 19, 1865	PATTERSON, GEORGE STUART	Oct. 5, 1898
PAGE, HARLAN.....	July 8, 1897	*PATTERSON, HENRY C. {	June 4, 1866 Jan. 19, 1882
*PAGE, JOSEPH F..... {	Feb. 4, 1863 Jan. 14, 1879	PATTERSON, HENRY L..	Oct. 16, 1886
†PAGE, JR., JOSEPH F...	June 18, 1872	PATTERSON, JAMES W..	Jan. 16, 1896
*PAINTER, WILLIAM....	Jan. 7, 1865	*PATTERSON, JOSEPH. {	Jan. 17, 1863 Feb. 12, 1878
PAIST, HENRY M.....	Aug. 13, 1897	PATTERSON, JOSEPH...	Mar. 23, 1864
†PALMER, B. FRANK....	July 8, 1863	†PATTERSON, J. N.....	May 10, 1866
†PALMER, GEORGE W...	July 20, 1872	*PATTERSON, JOSEPH STORM	May 12, 1881
PALMER, HENRY.....	April 17, 1897	†PATTERSON, ROBERT...	Feb. 9, 1863
†PALMER, JONATHAN...	May 26, 1865	PATTERSON, THEO. CUY- LER	June 6, 1892
*PANCOAST, ALBERT....	Aug. 16, 1865	†PATTERSON, THEODORE F.	Feb. 7, 1871
*PANCOAST, CHARLES S.	Jan. 10, 1863	PATTERSON, WM. HOU- TON	Nov. 24, 1897
†PANCOAST, NATHAN F.	May 11, 1865	PATTON, A. E.	Jan. 13, 1900
†PANCOAST, RICHARD...	Mar. 19, 1866	PATTON, J. LEE	June 12, 1896
*PANCOAST, M.D., WM. H.	Oct. 10, 1889	PATTON, PRICE J.	Oct. 23, 1900
†PARDEE, A.....	June 30, 1865	PATTON, WM. A.....	Sept. 16, 1892
PARDEE, CALVIN.....	April 30, 1896	†PAUL, DAVID B.....	Oct. 31, 1866
†PARK, W. K.....	Oct. 31, 1868	†PAUL, EDWIN B.....	Jan. 11, 1873
†PARKER, GEORGE A....	Jan. 10, 1863	†PAUL, FRANK W.....	May 12, 1865
†PARKER, GEORGE W...	Feb. 21, 1876	PAUL, HENRY S.....	Mar. 10, 1892
†PARKER, ISAAC B.....	May 25, 1872	†PAUL, M.D., JAMES...	Feb. 1, 1865
†PARKER, JOHN B.....	Aug. 4, 1865	†PAUL, JAMES MARSHALL	April 8, 1863
†PARRISH, ALFRED.....	Jan. 25, 1873	†PAUL, JAMES W.....	Jan. 8, 1863
†PARRISH, CHARLES.. {	July 12, 1865 Nov. 10, 1868		
*PARRISH, GEORGE D...	Jan. 30, 1863		
†PARRISH, GEORGE H...	Mar. 30, 1888		
†PARRISH, HARDEN... {	Jan. 11, 1872 Oct. 10, 1883		

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
PAUL, JR., JAMES W....	Feb. 9, 1898	†PENROSE, CHARLES....	April 6, 1863
†PAUL, M.D., J. RODMAN.	Feb. 10, 1863	*PENROSE, JOHN R.	Mar. 17, 1863
*PAUL, SAMUEL W.....	Jan. 4, 1865	†PENROSE, PIERSON M....	July 14, 1865
†PAUL, WILLIAM W.....	Mar. 5, 1863	†PENROSE, WILLIAM....	Sept. 24, 1866
PAULDING, TATNALL...	Dec. 2, 1889	*PEPPER, FREDERICK S.	Mar. 16, 1863
†PAXON, EDWARD E. ...	Dec. 20, 1886	*PFPPER, GEORGE S....	April 14, 1865
†PAXSON, EDWARD M....	Jan. 13, 1864	*PEPPER, M.D., L. S....	Feb. 9, 1863
†PAXSON, FREDERICK...	May 14, 1864	†PERCIVAL, F. C.....	Feb. 22, 1872
PAXSON, HENRY D.....	June 12, 1896	*PERELLI, NATALE....	Oct. 8, 1864
*PAXSON, JOSEPH A....	Oct. 11, 1882	†PERKINS, ABRAHAM R.	Feb. 17, 1863
PAXSON, MAHLON B....	Mar. 12, 1897	†PERKINS, JR., A. R....	Oct. 9, 1868
*PAXSON, RICHARD....	July 20, 1866	†PERKINS, JR., B.....	Feb. 17, 1870
†PAXSON, WILLIAM....	Oct. 27, 1868	†PERKINS, EDWARD L...	May 23, 1865
†PAXTON, JAMES W....	Oct. 25, 1867	PERKINS, M.D., FRAN-	
†PAXTON, JOHN W.....	Jan. 30, 1872	CIS M.	Sept. 14, 1883
*PAXTON, JOSEPH R....	Feb. 14, 1866	*PERKINS, HENRY.....	May 19, 1863
PAYNE, GEORGE F....	Jan. 22, 1896	†PERKINS, H. A.....	April 14, 1873
†PEABODY, R. SINGLE-		PERKINS, SAMUEL C....	Feb. 16, 1863
TON	Jan. 2, 1885	†PERKINS, SAMUEL H...	May 21, 1863
†PEACOCK, GIBSON....	Jan. 10, 1863	†PEROT, EFFINGHAM....	Aug. 9, 1864
*PEALE, FRANKLIN....	Mar. 16, 1866	*PEROT, ELLISTON....	June 1, 1864
†PEALE, JR., HARRY...	Dec. 6, 1898	†PEROT, JOSEPH S.....	Sept. 14, 1866
PEARCE, ALFRED.....	Jan. 2, 1880	PEROT, T. MORRIS....	Sept. 10, 1864
PEARCE, JOHN W.....	Dec. 6, 1887	PEROT, JR., T. MORRIS.	Aug. 12, 1897
PEARCE, THOMAS A....	Dec. 8, 1883	PEROT, JR., WM. S....	Jan. 27, 1897
PEARSON, DAVIS.....	Jan. 3, 1880	PERRINE, WM.....	Dec. 22, 1900
PEARSON, FRANK.....	Dec. 7, 1887	*PERRY, F. W.....	April 14, 1890
†PEASE, WILLIAM K....	June 14, 1872	*PERRY, WILLIAM G....	Feb. 15, 1871
*PEASLEE, CHARLES S..	Aug. 8, 1865	PETERS, JACOB M....	April 5, 1884
PECK, CHARLES R....	June 22, 1899	PETERSON, CHARLES E..	Sept. 18, 1897
†PEEL, EMERSON W....	Aug. 21, 1868	†PETERSON, CHARLES J.	Jan. 8, 1863
†PEIPER, M. G.....	Jan. 2, 1873	†PETERSON, C. LEHMAN.	Sept. 19, 1881
PEIRCE, HAROLD.....	April 12, 1894	†PETERSON, ISRAEL....	Feb. 25, 1863
PELTZ, RICHARD....	Mar. 17, 1866	†PETERSON, NATHAN S..	April 21, 1865
PELTZ, SAMUEL.....	Feb. 16, 1893	*PETERSON, PEARSON S.	Feb. 26, 1863
PENDLETON, FRANCIS E.	May 26, 1865	†PETERSON, RICHARD...	Mar. 11, 1863
†PENNINGTON, JR., ED-		†PETERSON, T. B.....	{ July 12, 1865
WARD	May 12, 1865		{ April 12, 1881
†PENNINGTON, MORRIS	{ July 25, 1884	†PETTIT, HENRY.....	July 1, 1871
	{ Mar. 10, 1885	PETTIT, HORACE.....	July 27, 1889
PENNEWILL, WALTON..	Aug. 4, 1896	†PETTIT, D.D.S., JOSEPH.	Feb. 19, 1883
†PENNINGTON, ROBERT		PETTIT, SILAS W.....	Oct. 21, 1870
H.	May 18, 1866	†PETTIT, WILLIAM....	July 12, 1864
PENNOCK, ABRAHAM L..	Sept. 29, 1885	PF AHLER, ALFRED E...	Nov. 18, 1899
†PENNOCK, CHARLES E..	April 21, 1865	PF AHLER, WM. H.....	Nov. 14, 1896
†PENNOCK, I. SELLERS..	Oct. 20, 1871	†PHILLER, GEORGE....	April 28, 1865
PENNOCK, E. ELDRIDGE	Feb. 1, 1890	†PHILLIPS, A. F.....	Dec. 15, 1870
PENNOCK, JOSEPH E...	Feb. 6, 1890	*PHILLIPS, CHARLES C..	May 22, 1884
†PENNOCK, JOSEPH L...	April 21, 1865	†PHILLIPS, FLEMING S..	Dec. 3, 1869
PENNYPACKER, SAMUEL		PHILLIPS, HENRY C....	Mar. 21, 1899
W.	Mar. 6, 1890	PHILLIPS, HOWARD M..	Feb. 17, 1899
PENROSE, BOIES.....	Sept. 2, 1884	†PHILLIPS, MANUEL N...	July 3, 1865

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
PHILLIPS, M. W.	July 15, 1897	POTTER, C. A.	June 15, 1883
*PHILLIPS, SAMUEL R.	Feb. 13, 1863	†POTTER, CHARLES S.	Dec. 9, 1872
PHILLIPS, T. BENNETT.	Mar. 15, 1884	POTTER, HENRY A.	Mar. 20, 1896
†PHIPPS, ELLIS P.	Feb. 12, 1869	†POTTER, HENRY C.	Sept. 7, 1872
PHYSICK, M.D., EMLEN.	Dec. 15, 1886	†POTTER, PHILIP J.	Nov. 23, 1870
*PICKERING, CHARLES W.	April 16, 1866	†POTTER, THOMAS.	Mar. 11, 1863
†PIERCE, WILLIAM L.	Feb. 17, 1870	POTTER, JR., THOMAS.	Sept. 24, 1880
†PIERCE, WILLIAM S.	May 2, 1863	POTTER, WILLIAM.	Mar. 10, 1881
PIERIE, GEORGE G.	Nov. 16, 1882	†POTTS, CHARLES W.	Feb. 16, 1883
PIERSOL, M.D., GEO. A.	Mar. 12, 1898	POTTS, FRANCIS L.	April 13, 1899
†PIGOTT, H. HERBERT.	Oct. 19, 1897	POTTS, FRANKLIN M.	Dec. 7, 1893
PIKE, CHARLES E.	Jan. 23, 1897	POTTS, HORACE T.	Nov. 19, 1897
*PILE, WILLIAM H.	June 22, 1865	†POTTS, HOWARD N.	Mar. 7, 1880
*PILLING, JOHN.	Mar. 9, 1883	*POTTS, JOSEPH D.	Jan. 17, 1880
PILLING, ROBERT.	Jan. 14, 1897	*POTTS, THOMAS J.	Feb. 28, 1863
PINKERTON, JOHN J.	Mar. 13, 1869	*POTTS, T. ELLWOOD.	June 15, 1896
PINTARD, HENRY AL-		†POTTS, WILLIAM F.	Mar. 7, 1863
EXIS.	July 17, 1865	†POULSON, C. G.	{ May 14, 1870
*PIPER, JOHN G.	Feb. 16, 1883		{ Nov. 11, 1873
PITCAIRN, ROBERT.	Jan. 2, 1888	†POULSON, ERASTUS.	Jan. 22, 1873
†PLATT, GEORGE.	Oct. 12, 1866	†POULTERER, EDWIN F.	Oct. 4, 1864
†PLEASANTS, EDWARD.	April 14, 1865	†POULTERER, WILLIAM.	Jan. 20, 1873
*PLITT, GEORGE.	April 26, 1865	†POULTNEY, CHAS. W.	Feb. 14, 1863
†PLUMB, C. E.	April 19, 1874	†POWEL, MILTON.	Jan. 29, 1885
PLUMB, FAYETTE R.	Jan. 8, 1876	†POWEL, SAMUEL.	Oct. 12, 1864
†POLLOCK, JAMES.	Jan. 20, 1863	POWELL, W. BLEDDYNN.	May 13, 1897
POLLOCK, JAMES.	April 20, 1880	PRATT, D. T.	Mar. 10, 1873
*POLLOCK, WILLIAM J.	May 29, 1863	†PRATT, DUNDAS T.	Feb. 23, 1863
*POLSZ, WILLIAM F.	Jan. 20, 1873	†PRATT, EDMUND.	April 15, 1863
†POMEROY, JOHN M.	Feb. 2, 1864	PRATT, JAMES D.	Feb. 15, 1890
POMEROY, RICHARD S.	Nov. 14, 1896	*PRATT, JOSEPH T.	Oct. 5, 1869
POOLE, CHARLES P.	Mar. 7, 1898	†PRAUT, HENRY.	Jan. 12, 1863
†PORTER, CHARLES A.	Feb. 17, 1873	†PREVOST, CHAS. M.	July 26, 1866
PORTER, CHARLES A.	Dec. 11, 1891	PRICE, EDWARD A.	Jan. 13, 1894
PORTER, JR., CHARLES A.	Oct. 19, 1897	†PRICE, HARRY W.	July 14, 1871
PORTER, CLARENCE E.	Sept. 10, 1897	†PRICE, ISAAC C.	April 27, 1865
*PORTER, DANIEL.	May 15, 1884	†PRICE, JOSEPH.	Jan. 24, 1867
†PORTER, HENRY.	Dec. 7, 1872	†PRICE, J. SERGEANT.	Mar. 7, 1863
†PORTER, J. L.	Sept. 28, 1888	†PRICE, R. NEWTON.	{ Sept. 24, 1872
†PORTER, ROBERT P.	Nov. 11, 1884		{ Jan. 14, 1879
†PORTER, THOMAS A.	Jan. 13, 1872	†PRICE, STEPHEN S.	Feb. 24, 1863
†PORTER, WILLIAM G.	Oct. 7, 1865	†PRICE, THOMAS C.	July 10, 1863
PORTER, M.D., JR., WIL-		†PRICE, THOMAS W.	Oct. 29, 1864
LIAM G.	May 20, 1872	PRICE, JR., WILLIAM G.	Jan. 31, 1900
PORTER, WM. W.	Nov. 12, 1885	†PRIESTLEY, ALEXANDER.	Mar. 9, 1863
§PORTERFIELD, J. C.	Mar. 15, 1865	PRIZER, HARRY A.	Feb. 12, 1898
POSEY, M.D., LOUIS P.	Oct. 10, 1888	†PROSSER, EDGAR C.	May 11, 1865
POSEY, M.D., WM. CAMP-		PROSSER, THOMAS B.	Mar. 14, 1901
BELL.	Aug. 14, 1899	PUGH, CHARLES E.	April 21, 1883
POST, AUGUSTUS T.	July 7, 1897	PUGH, WM. R.	May 19, 1884
†POTTER, ALFRED R.	{ July 25, 1863	†PURDON, JOHN G.	Mar. 20, 1863
	{ Oct. 7, 1868	†PURVES, ALEXANDER.	July 8, 1863

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
PURVES, ALEXANDER..	Dec. 6, 1890	† REED, JAMES	Oct. 25, 1888
PURVES, AUSTIN M....	Jan. 14, 1892	REED, JAMES H.....	June 20, 1901
* PUSEY, ELLWOOD T....	Oct. 27, 1864	REED, JOSEPH P.....	June 21, 1883
PUSEY, FRED TAYLOR..	April 29, 1899	* REED, ROBERT.....	May 27, 1863
PUSEY, HOWARD.....	Jan. 11, 1883	† REED, ROBERT S.....	July 17, 1863
PUSEY, W. W.....	Jan. 2, 1888	* REED, M.D., THOMAS S.	May 12, 1870
* PYLE, FRANK.....	Dec. 12, 1887	† REED, WILLIAM S.....	Mar. 8, 1892
		REEDER, WILBUR F....	Feb. 12, 1896
		† REES, H. E.....	Sept. 19, 1871
QUAY, RICHARD R....	July 18, 1894	* REEVES, ALFRED S....	Jan. 2, 1897
† QUINTARD, E. A.....	Feb. 21, 1863	† REEVES, C. H.....	Jan. 1, 1873
		† REEVES, ISAAC COOPER.	July 13, 1865
		REEVES, JOHN M.....	Dec. 20, 1882
		REEVES, M.D., JOSEPH	
		M.	May 12, 1890
† RAFSNYDER, EDWIN..	June 13, 1863	† REEVES, LOUIS.....	Feb. 14, 1865
† RAIN, SAMUEL.....	April 25, 1871	REEVES, PAUL S.....	Feb. 22, 1890
† RALSTON, FRANCIS W..	Jan. 27, 1863	† REEVES, SAMUEL J....	Jan. 10, 1863
† RALSTON, LEWIS W....	Dec. 9, 1868	REEVES, SAMUEL K....	Jan. 1, 1898
RALSTON, ROBERT.....	Oct. 30, 1897	REEVES, STACY.....	May 19, 1891
RAMBO, WM. B.....	Nov. 9, 1886	† REGER, A. P.....	Oct. 14, 1875
RAMSAY, WM. HOWARD	Feb. 8, 1900	† REGER, M.D., C. ALBERT	Dec. 8, 1888
† RAMSEY, MILNE.....	July 22, 1872	REGISTER, ALBERT LAY-	
RAMSEY, WM. H.....	Jan. 17, 1896	TON	April 14, 1899
† RAND, ABRAHAM W....	Nov. 15, 1866	† REGISTER, H. C.....	April 10, 1873
* RANDOLPH, EVAN....	Jan. 30, 1863	REGISTER, I. LAYTON..	Mar. 14, 1896
* RANNEY, CHARLES H..	Jan. 17, 1883	† REGISTER, J. LAYTON.	Jan. 31, 1873
† RANSLEY, ROBERT H..	Nov. 24, 1866	† REHN, W. L.....	Jan. 8, 1863
† RASER, W. H.....	Dec. 9, 1872	† REIFF, JOSIAH C.....	Feb. 15, 1866
RASIN, MIFFLIN.....	Feb. 17, 1899	REIFFSNYDER, HOWARD	April 29, 1892
† RASIN, WARNER M....	June 3, 1863	REILLY, THOMAS A....	April 17, 1897
† RATHBUN, R. N.....	Feb. 17, 1863	† REIMER, B. F.....	Feb. 14, 1863
* RATHBUN, ROBERT P..	April 22, 1892	† REIMER, W. G.....	June 1, 1885
† RAWLE, HENRY.....	Jan. 16, 1882	† RELF, CHAS. P.....	Feb. 16, 1863
RAWLE, FRANCIS.....	Dec. 11, 1890	† REMINGTON, PYM. ...	Nov. 12, 1884
† RAWLE, WM. HENRY..	Jan. 8, 1863	† REMSEN, GEORGE....	April 6, 1864
RAYMOND, HENRY W....	Nov. 21, 1887	† REMSEN, JR., GEORGE.	Jan. 24, 1873
† RAYMOND, J. E.....	Jan. 1, 1873	RENNYSON, WM.....	Jan. 10, 1888
READ, FRANK.....	Nov. 21, 1899	† REPPLIER, H. P.....	Nov. 12, 1870
READ, JACOB L.....	June 11, 1897	* REVERE, FREDERICK B.	Feb. 17, 1871
* READ, JOHN M.....	July 1, 1865	REX, ALFRED C.....	Dec. 22, 1885
* READ, M.D., L. W....	April 15, 1878	REX, JOHN B. S.....	Sept. 11, 1897
† READING, JOHN G....	Dec. 18, 1872	REX, OLIVER P.....	Sept. 11, 1897
READING, M.D., J. HER-		REX, WALTER E.....	Nov. 2, 1897
BERT	Jan. 10, 1900	* REXSAMER, GEORGE W.	Jan. 21, 1870
READING, M.D., THOMAS	Nov. 22, 1900	REYBURN, JOHN E....	Feb. 15, 1873
† REAKIRT, EDWIN L....	Feb. 27, 1863	* REYBURN, WM. S....	Feb. 15, 1873
† REAKIRT, TRYON.....	Feb. 24, 1869	REYNOLDS, GEORGE...	Aug. 30, 1900
† REANEY, W. B.....	April 4, 1863	† REYNOLDS, THOMPSON	Feb. 17, 1863
† REDFIELD, JOHN H....	Jan. 19, 1863	† RHAWN, W. H.....	Oct. 10, 1868
† REDNER, LOUIS H....	June 3, 1863	RHODS, JOSEPH R....	Nov. 20, 1895
REED, M.D., BOARDMAN	May 17, 1900	† RHODES, CHARLES M..	Aug. 13, 1868
* REED, CHARLES D....	Feb. 12, 1866		
* REED, HENRY H.....	Dec. 12, 1864		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
*RHODES, COURTLANDT.	Mar. 4, 1890	RILEY, HENRY C.....	July 14, 1896
†RHODES, FRANK H....	Feb. 15, 1890	RILEY, JAMES.....	Nov. 29, 1882
RHODES, JAMES M....	April 16, 1885	†RILEY, JOHN M.....	Mar. 21, 1863
†RHODES, THOMAS.....	July 18, 1865	RILEY, JOHN T.....	Dec. 7, 1889
†RHODES, WM.....	Mar. 14, 1888	RILEY, WILLIAM B.....	April 20, 1892
RIANHARD, C. C.....	Jan. 17, 1896	RINGWALT, JOHN L....	Aug. 15, 1897
†RICE, GEORGE.....	Mar. 16, 1863	†RIPKA, ANDREW A....	July 24, 1865
RICE, GEORGE.....	Oct. 29, 1888	RISLEY, M.D., SAMUEL D.	Jan. 16, 1897
†RICE, JOHN.....	Feb. 9, 1863	†RITCHIE, CRAIG D....	Feb. 6, 1863
*RICE, LEWIS.....	May 3, 1897	*RITCHIE, MAXWELL H.	July 9, 1892
†RICHARDS, BENJAMIN		RITER, FRANK M.	April 1, 1897
W.....	Jan. 28, 1865	RITTENHOUSE, HENRY	
†RICHARDS, CHARLES E.	Feb. 5, 1866	N.....	Jan. 15, 1887
†RICHARDS, C. AUSTIN..	June 15, 1865	†RITTENHOUSE, JOHN S.	Sept. 14, 1880
†RICHARDS, HORACE E..	Aug. 6, 1883	*RITTER, ABRAHAM... {	Feb. 25, 1863
†RICHARDS, HOWARD... {	April 10, 1863		Oct. 23, 1882
†RICHARDS, M. DAWSON.	April 29, 1865	RITTER, A. HOWARD... {	Oct. 16, 1891
†RICHARDS, ROBERT... {	Jan. 4, 1865	†RITTER, J. RUSH.....	June 3, 1865
†RICHARDS, S. BARTRAM.	Mar. 9, 1887	†RIVINUS, M.D., E. F. .	Mar. 21, 1866
RICHARDS, THOMAS M.	April 18, 1882	*ROACH, JOSEPH H....	Mar. 19, 1863
†RICHARDSON, CHARLES.	Dec. 2, 1863	†ROBERTS, ALBERT C. .	June 20, 1865
†RICHARDSON, CHAS. . {	Sept. 14, 1866	*ROBERTS, ALGERNON S.	Feb. 27, 1863
	Nov. 23, 1882	ROBERTS, A. S.....	July 27, 1872
RICHARDSON, CHARLES		†ROBERTS, CHARLES... {	Feb. 14, 1872
B.....	Mar. 15, 1884	*ROBERTS, EDWARD... {	Jan. 31, 1866
†RICHARDSON, GEORGE J.	Oct. 27, 1864	†ROBERTS, JR., EDWARD	April 7, 1863
†RICHARDSON, M.D., J. P.	Mar. 3, 1873	ROBERTS, FRANK C. .	Jan. 31, 1899
*RICHARDSON, WILLIAM.	Feb. 4, 1863	†ROBERTS, FRANK H....	Oct. 9, 1868
†RICHARDSON, WILLIAM.	Oct. 16, 1882	†ROBERTS, GEORGE H. .	Mar. 28, 1863
†RICHARDSON, W. H....	April 14, 1873	ROBERTS, HARRY C. .	May 19, 1884
†RICHÉ, GEO. INMAN... {	Oct. 10, 1864	†ROBERTS, H. OSCAR... {	Jan. 18, 1868
†RIDDLE, JAMES W..... {	Sept. 14, 1866	ROBERTS, ISRAEL..... {	Feb. 7, 1891
RIDGE, JOSEPH B..... {	Feb. 13, 1895	ROBERTS, JOHN..... {	Jan. 9, 1883
†RIDGWAY, JR., JOHN {	Dec. 20, 1864	ROBERTS, JOHN..... {	Nov. 29, 1889
J.....	Jan. 8, 1878	ROBERTS, M.D., JOHN B.	Jan. 12, 1901
†RIDGWAY, THOMAS... {	June 25, 1864	†ROBERTS, PERCIVAL... {	April 6, 1863
WIN.....	June 16, 1865	†ROBERTS, THOMAS... {	Feb. 4, 1865
RIDINGS, HORACE S....	Dec. 5, 1891	†ROBESON, CHARLES G.	July 3, 1865
*RIDPATH, SAMUEL....	May 17, 1897	†ROBESON, GEORGE M..	Feb. 9, 1863
RIEBENACK, HENRY G..	May 14, 1897	*ROBINSON, HANSON... {	Mar. 28, 1863
†RIEBENACK, MAX.....	Nov. 15, 1883	†ROBINSON, JOHN N....	Oct. 24, 1865
RIEBENACK, JR., MAX..	May 14, 1897	ROBINSON, JOSEPH B. .	Feb. 13, 1892
†RIEDEL, A. B.....	June 12, 1882	†ROBINSON, JOSEPH W.	Feb. 17, 1882
*RIEDEL, JACOB.....	Jan. 26, 1865	ROBINSON, ROBERT E..	Jan. 12, 1898
†RIEDEL, JOHN.....	Feb. 25, 1873	ROBINSON, WM. M....	Dec. 8, 1879
†RIEDEL, JOSIAH.....	Dec. 11, 1865	†ROBINSON, M.D., WM. T.	Feb. 19, 1881
RIEHLÉ, FRED'K A....	April 13, 1893	§ROBINSON, ROBERT I..	Jan. 12, 1870
†RIFE, HENRY J.....	Aug. 21, 1868	†ROCKHILL, JOHN C....	July 27, 1866
†RIGGS, J. MORTON....	Oct. 22, 1885	†ROCKHILL, JOSEPH B..	June 17, 1865
RIGHTER, THOMAS M..	Jan. 23, 1897	RODGERS, JAMES.....	June 14, 1901
†RILEY, CHARLES S....	Feb. 23, 1873	*RODGERS, JAMES B....	May 19, 1868
		†RODNEY, J. DUVAL....	June 15, 1865

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†ROE, M.D., JOSEPH B.	July 18, 1865	ROWLAND, HOWARD	May 15, 1900
ROELOFS, HENRY H.	{ Jan. 10, 1884	†ROWLAND, JAMES	June 2, 1863
	{ July 8, 1897	†ROWLAND, NATHAN	Mar. 21, 1863
ROGERS, CHARLES R.	Mar. 23, 1866	†ROWLAND, P. S.	July 20, 1863
*ROGERS, EVANS	Jan. 10, 1863	ROWLAND, WALTER	Jan. 14, 1898
†ROGERS, FAIRMAN	Jan. 8, 1863	†ROWLAND, WM. DAY	Dec. 15, 1875
†ROGERS, FRANK G.	Dec. 10, 1872	†ROWLAND, WILLIAM N.	Feb. 23, 1863
†ROGERS, GEORGE H.	Feb. 6, 1873	ROWLAND, W. L.	Jan. 18, 1899
ROGERS, HARRY	July 12, 1871	†ROWLEY, EDWARD H.	Mar. 8, 1869
ROGERS, JOSEPH M.	Jan. 27, 1896	†ROYAL, THEODORE A.	Oct. 4, 1864
†ROGERS, M. EDWARD	Feb. 23, 1863	†ROYER, M.D., LEWIS	Oct. 4, 1864
*ROGERS, M.D., ROBERT		†RUBICAM, CHARLES A.	Feb. 16, 1863
E.	May 28, 1864	RUDOLPH, GEORGE W.	May 6, 1897
*ROGERS, THEODORE	July 10, 1865	*RUDOLPH, PHILIP	June 19, 1896
†ROGERS, JR., W. B.	May 13, 1863	RUNYON, ELIAS W.	Mar. 12, 1884
*ROGERS, WM. D.	Feb. 18, 1880	RUSHTON, R. H.	Mar. 10, 1898
ROHRMAN, JOSEPH B.	June 2, 1891	RUSS, EBEN G.	Feb. 4, 1899
ROLIN, HARRY M.	Mar. 15, 1893	RUSS, M.D., EBEN J.	Feb. 8, 1896
*ROLIN, WM. A.	July 3, 1865	§RUSSELL, B. S.	Feb. 27, 1869
†ROLLINS, E. A.	April 12, 1873	†RUSSELL, E. W.	Dec. 18, 1885
ROMMEL, J. MARTIN	Aug. 9, 1893	†RUSSELL, GEORGE	Feb. 28, 1868
ROMMEL, LEWIS A.	Aug. 13, 1897	RUSSELL, GEORGE P.	{ May 15, 1865
RONEY, WM. J.	July 9, 1900		{ Jan. 17, 1884
†ROOD, HENRY E.	Nov. 19, 1864	*RUSSELL, WINFIELD S.	Feb. 17, 1863
ROOT, D.D.S., GEORGE		RUTHERFORD, ALEX. G.	Mar. 15, 1893
F.	May 17, 1899	RUTHERFORD, A. MIT-	
†ROOT, THOMAS S.	April 24, 1872	CHELL	April 16, 1898
†RORER, JAMES M.	Mar. 8, 1866	RUTHERFORD, HENRY	Nov. 27, 1899
*RORKE, ALLEN B.	Feb. 13, 1890	†RUTTER, JR., CLEMENT	
RORKE, JR., ALLEN B.	May 22, 1897	S.	May 18, 1865
ROSENBERGER, EMIL	May 31, 1897	†RUTTER, HENRY P.	Dec. 7, 1867
†ROSENCRANTZ, JOHN	July 24, 1865	†RUTTER, LEVI T.	Mar. 17, 1863
ROSENGARTEN, F. H.	July 20, 1870	†RYERSS, JOSEPH W.	July 13, 1863
†ROSENGARTEN, G. D.	Mar. 30, 1863	†RYERSS, R. W.	April 30, 1870
†ROSENGARTEN, HARRY			
B.	Feb. 26, 1866		
†ROSENGARTEN, JOSEPH		†SABINE, ALEX. F.	June 20, 1865
G.	Jan. 29, 1864	SAFFORD, THOMAS S.	Jan. 16, 1900
*ROSENGARTEN, M. G.	Nov. 5, 1880	†SAGEE, J. R.	April 20, 1875
†ROSS, SOBIESKI	Sept. 15, 1865	*SAGERS, JAMES W.	Sept. 14, 1865
ROSSMASSLER, RICHARD	April 20, 1897	†SAGERS, W. W.	Feb. 10, 1873
ROTAN, ISAAC F.	May 3, 1892	SAILER, JOHN	Oct. 20, 1897
ROTAN, S. P.	Feb. 25, 1896	SALOM, PEDRO G.	June 6, 1883
†ROTHERMEL, P. F.	{ Jan. 12, 1863	SALTER, J. ELDON	Oct. 17, 1864
	{ Mar. 8, 1870	*SAMUEL, ADAM R.	April 17, 1868
ROTHERMEL, P. F.	Jan. 6, 1886	†SAMUEL, EDWARD	Nov. 18, 1865
†ROTHERMEL, REUBEN	May 15, 1865	†SAMUEL, HENRY	Jan. 20, 1863
*ROTHERMEL, SAMUEL		SANDERSON, HARRY	Dec. 11, 1893
H.	Aug. 31, 1865	SANDERSON, JOHN H.	Dec. 10, 1881
ROWLAND, BENJAMIN	Nov. 15, 1897	†SARGENT, M.D., RUFUS	Mar. 13, 1884
ROWLAND, CHARLES	April 24, 1874	†SARGENT, R. W.	Sept. 21, 1877
ROWLAND, EDWIN S.	Nov. 12, 1896		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
SARGENT, JR., WIN- THROP	Feb. 4, 1888	†SCOTT, LUCIUS H.	Feb. 14, 1868
SARTAIN, M.D., PAUL J.	July 14, 1897	†SCOTT, WM. B.	{ April 20, 1866 Feb. 14, 1884
†SARTORI, VICTOR A.	Mar. 16, 1863	†SCOTT, WM. C.	Feb. 14, 1884
†SAUNDERS, HENRY	Mar. 7, 1870	†SCOTT, WM. D.	May 29, 1890
†SAVERY, JOHN C.	May 26, 1865	SCOTT, WM. H.	May 29, 1890
†SAWYER, BURRITT H.	Dec. 4, 1884	SCOTT, WM. M.	May 16, 1896
†SAWYER, H. H.	Dec. 4, 1891	†SCOVEL, JAMES M.	{ Mar. 3, 1863 June 13, 1865
SAYEN, OSGOOD	Feb. 18, 1901	*SCRANTON, EDWARD S.	April 14, 1890
SAYEN, WM. HENRY	Feb. 13, 1896	†SCULL, ALFRED P.	May 2, 1863
*SCATTERGOOD, S. S.	Aug. 17, 1863	SCULL, W. CARMALT ...	April 5, 1897
SCHAFFER, WM. I.	May 19, 1899	SCULL, WM. S.	Feb. 23, 1897
†SCHALL, GEORGE	Oct. 17, 1866	†SEAL, ALFRED	Nov. 12, 1870
†SCHALL, JOHN H.	Oct. 26, 1868	SEARCH, THEODORE C.	Mar. 3, 1882
*SCHELL, H. S.	Feb. 18, 1878	†SEARLE, ORLANDO H.	Feb. 9, 1883
†SCHELL, M.D., HENRY L.	May 11, 1864	SEARLES, J. G.	June 22, 1896
†SCHENCK, JOSEPH H.	Nov. 28, 1868	†SEAVER, JOSEPH H.	June 12, 1865
SCHENCK, M.D., JOSEPH H.	Feb. 5, 1883	SEEDS, JACOB J.	July 22, 1897
SCHENCK, JR., JOSEPH H.	Mar. 12, 1896	*SEEGER, ROLAND	Oct. 19, 1863
SCHERMERHORN, FRANK E.	June 13, 1898	†SEIBERT, JAMES J.	July 27, 1865
*SCHIVELY, EDWARD S.	Sept. 22, 1869	†SELFRIDGE, JAMES L.	{ June 14, 1865 Feb. 22, 1869
SCHMIDT, FRED'K W.	Feb. 13, 1896	†SELLERS, COLEMAN ...	Feb. 24, 1865
*SCHMIDT, HENRY	Dec. 20, 1880	†SELLERS, DAVID W.	Mar. 21, 1863
SCHMUCKER, N. J.	June 24, 1901	SELLERS, HOWARD ...	Mar. 14, 1896
SCHOBER, GEORGE P.	April 17, 1897	SELLERS, JR., JOHN ...	{ Jan. 8, 1863 Jan. 17, 1882
SCHOEN, CHARLES T.	Mar. 28, 1896	SELLERS, WILLIAM ...	Jan. 8, 1863
SCHOFF, FREDERIC	Oct. 18, 1897	†SELLMAN, FRANK H.	Dec. 4, 1872
*SCHOFIELD, WM. S.	Dec. 12, 1881	†SELTZER, M.D., C. JAY ...	Dec. 10, 1888
†SCHOLFIELD, JOHN P.	Dec. 9, 1872	†SELTZER, M.D., JOHN H.	April 22, 1865
*SCHOLFIELD, M.D., ED- WIN	July 11, 1867	SELTZER, JONATHAN R.	Oct. 27, 1884
†SCHOLFIELD, SAMUEL ...	Oct. 10, 1868	†SELYE, WM. W.	Sept. 14, 1867
*SCHOLLE, ADOLPH T.	Nov. 10, 1892	*SEMPLER, MATTHEW ...	{ Dec. 9, 1872 Dec. 17, 1881
†SCHOTT, CHARLES M.	Jan. 12, 1864	*SEMPLER, ROBERT A. ...	Dec. 7, 1895
†SCHROPP, CHARLES W.	Sept. 10, 1872	†SENNEFF, ISAAC	July 3, 1865
SCHUTE, LOUIS	Dec. 13, 1892	†SERRILL, HENRY	April 6, 1863
†SCHWARTZ, CHARLES W.	May 11, 1865	†SERVER, ERASTUS P. ...	Oct. 17, 1866
†SCHWARZMAN, F. J.	Mar. 10, 1873	SEWELL, W. J.	Aug. 26, 1872
SCOTT, JR., CHARLES ...	Feb. 21, 1901	†SEXTON, JOHN W.	Nov. 14, 1867
SCOTT, CHARLES H.	June 1, 1882	*SEYBERT, HENRY	Feb. 12, 1863
†SCOTT, FRANKLIN	Jan. 6, 1873	*SHAFFER, SAMUEL ...	Mar. 9, 1863
SCOTT, HENRY J.	Jan. 16, 1896	*SHAFFNER, JOHN	Mar. 19, 1863
†SCOTT, I. FREDERICK ...	Sept. 24, 1866	†SHAFFNER, JR., JOHN ...	Jan. 11, 1864
†SCOTT, JAMES P.	Nov. 18, 1871	*SHANLEY, B. M.	Feb. 20, 1888
*SCOTT, JAMES W.	Mar. 18, 1865	*SHANNON, JOHN R. ...	{ Feb. 14, 1872 Jan. 14, 1879
†SCOTT, JOHN C.	July 3, 1865	†SHANTZ, CHARLES R. ...	Jan. 14, 1873
SCOTT, JOHN C.	April 14, 1893	SHAPLEY, E. COOPER ...	June 8, 1900
†SCOTT, LEWIS A.	Feb. 11, 1863	SHAPLEY, R. E.	Feb. 23, 1875

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
*SHARP, BENJAMIN...	{ Jan. 9, 1863	†SHIRK, HENRY R.....	July 31, 1886
SHARP, H. S.....	{ Oct. 8, 1868	†SHOBER, SAMUEL L.....	Jan. 29, 1863
	{ Mar. 6, 1899	SHOCH, HENRY R.....	Nov. 11, 1897
†SHARP, SAMUEL S....	{ Oct. 6, 1871	†SHOEMAKER, B. H.....	Nov. 30, 1868
	{ Feb. 16, 1882	SHOEMAKER, CHARLES	
SHARP, WM. H.....	Dec. 11, 1893	J.....	Mar. 14, 1896
†SHARP, WM. L.....	Oct. 23, 1866	SHOEMAKER, M.D., D. W.	Jan. 11, 1899
†SHARPE, CHARLES.....	May 25, 1865	†SHOEMAKER, FRANCIS..	April 13, 1865
SHARPLES, FRANCIS W.	Mar. 4, 1895	SHOEMAKER, GEORGE A.	Jan. 7, 1888
SHARPLES, WALTER M.	Feb. 9, 1898	§SHOEMAKER, H. F.....	Feb. 10, 1870
†SHARPLESS, C. W.....	May 13, 1875	*SHOEMAKER, JOHN L..	Sept. 16, 1870
SHARPLESS, CHARLES F.	Jan. 18, 1882	SHOEMAKER, JOSHUA L.	April 29, 1892
†SHARPLESS, F. H.....	Feb. 1, 1876	SHOEMAKER, J. K.....	Dec. 22, 1887
*SHARPLESS, H. H. G....	Feb. 11, 1863	SHOEMAKER, OWEN.....	May 18, 1896
†SHARPLESS, JOSEPH I..	July 13, 1865	†SHOEMAKER, R. M.....	Jan. 14, 1873
SHARPLESS, SAMUEL J..	Feb. 21, 1863	†SHOENBERGER, EDWIN	
†SHARPS, CHRISTIAN....	Sept. 11, 1865	F.....	May 17, 1864
SHARWOOD, EDWARD R.	Jan. 3, 1891	†SHOENBERGER, JOHN H.	May 27, 1865
†SHAW, EDWARD H.....	Aug. 1, 1865	†SHOENER, CHARLES F..	Mar. 10, 1863
†SHAW, EDWARD T.....	Feb. 10, 1863	SHORTRIDGE, N. P....	Feb. 4, 1874
SHAW, FREDERIC.....	Dec. 9, 1887	†SHOWELL, E. B.....	Feb. 15, 1883
SHAW, JAMES G.....	July 8, 1896	SHOWELL, JOHN B. M..	Oct. 16, 1884
†SHAW, JR., THOMAS....	Sept. 5, 1865	*SHRODER, FRANCIS....	Oct. 24, 1884
†SHEAFF, JOHN F.....	May 1, 1865	SHULL, WM. A.....	Oct. 10, 1894
*SHEBLE, GEORGE H....	Aug. 29, 1865	†SHULZE, AUGUSTUS E..	Sept. 15, 1866
†SHELTON, FRED'K R....	July 27, 1870	SHUSTER, W. DURELL..	Jan. 18, 1886
†SHEPPARD, A. MAXWELL	Dec. 1, 1877	SIBLEY, FRANCIS P....	Feb. 17, 1890
SHEPPARD, EDGAR L....	Aug. 28, 1891	*SICKEL, HORATIO G....	Oct. 13, 1866
SHEPPARD, FRANK LIT-		†SIDES, J. L.....	Jan. 14, 1873
TELL.....	Jan. 11, 1888	SILL, JAMES J.....	Feb. 9, 1898
SHEPPARD, FRANKLIN		†SILLIMAN, A.....	May 15, 1872
LAWRENCE.....	Nov. 7, 1890	†SIMES, SAMUEL.....	Mar. 16, 1863
SHEPPARD, HOWARD R..	Oct. 16, 1890	†SIMMONS, CHARLES F..	Jan. 18, 1873
*SHEPPARD, ISAAC A....	June 8, 1868	†SIMON, AUGUSTUS....	June 15, 1865
†SHEPPARD, JOSEPH B..	July 18, 1863	SIMONIN, ISAAC M....	Mar. 16, 1891
SHEPPARD, JR., J. B....	Jan. 17, 1890	†SIMONS, HENRY.....	Feb. 21, 1863
†SHEPPARD, WILLIAM B.	June 18, 1883	SIMPERS, THOMAS W..	Sept. 4, 1900
*SHERMAN, CONGER....	Mar. 16, 1863	*SIMPSON, FRANK S....	Jan. 12, 1878
SHERMAN, FRED'K S....	Oct. 2, 1894	†SIMPSON, JAMES.....	Jan. 23, 1883
†SHERMAN, JR., JOSEPH	Sept. 2, 1872	†SIMPSON, JOHN M.....	Oct. 2, 1866
*SHERMAN, M.D., W....	April 10, 1863	*SIMPSON, THOMAS....	July 1, 1871
*SHERRERD, HENRY D..	Oct. 11, 1867	*SIMPSON, JR., WILLIAM	June 14, 1872
*SHERRERD, JAMES H....	Nov. 2, 1869	†SIMPSON, WM. A.....	July 13, 1865
*SHERRERD, WM. D....	Mar. 31, 1863	SIMPSON, WM. PERCY..	Jan. 17, 1896
†SHERWIN, EDWARD....	Mar. 11, 1870	*SIMS, JOHN C.....	April 19, 1864
SHERWOOD, GEORGE H.	Mar. 14, 1893	†SIMS, JR., JOHN C....	{ Feb. 17, 1866
SHETTER, R. L.....	Jan. 7, 1898		{ May 25, 1872
SHINN, JOHN H.....	Mar. 20, 1895	*SINCLAIR, W. M.....	Oct. 9, 1868
SHIPLEY, SAMUEL R....	Feb. 16, 1882	†SINGER, J. SHERBORNE	Feb. 10, 1890
†SHIPPEN, EDWARD....	July 25, 1863	†SINGERLY, JOSEPH....	Feb. 26, 1863
†SHIPPEN, JOSEPH.....	Oct. 27, 1864	SINN, JOSEPH A.....	May 13, 1897
SHIPPEN, SAMUEL S....	Dec. 8, 1887	†SINNOTT, JOSEPH T....	April 30, 1868

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†SIPES, WM. B.	Oct. 13, 1865	†SMITH, H. CLIFFORD . . .	Jan. 14, 1870
SITER, EDWARD	Mar. 3, 1863	*SMITH, H. P.	April 13, 1863
†SLACK, M.D., JOHN H. . . .	Sept. 30, 1864	†SMITH, JAMES D.	Jan. 9, 1863
†SLADE, JARVIS	April 18, 1863	†SMITH, JAMES G.	Feb. 17, 1863
†SLAYMAKER, SAMUEL E. . . .	Feb. 7, 1863	†SMITH, JAMES SOMERS . .	Jan. 21, 1863
SLOAN, A. J.	Mar. 13, 1882	†SMITH, JESSE E.	April 17, 1863
†SLOAN, H.	Sept. 17, 1868	*SMITH, JOHN F.	July 13, 1865
†SLOAN, HENRY P.	{ June 26, 1867 April 12, 1881	†SMITH, JOSEPH EMLEN . .	Oct. 15, 1869
†SLOCOMB, WM. H.	June 7, 1865	*SMITH, J. FRAILEY	May 2, 1865
†SMALL, D. E.	Dec. 30, 1868	SMITH, J. FRAILEY	May 22, 1893
†SMALL, JR., ROBERT H. . . .	Oct. 4, 1865	SMITH, J. FUTHEY	June 22, 1875
SMALTZ, HENRY N.	April 25, 1892	*SMITH, LEWIS WALN	April 23, 1868
SMEDLEY, FRANKLIN	Oct. 12, 1894	†SMITH, LLOYD P.	Feb. 28, 1863
*SMEDLEY, ISAAC G.	June 10, 1897	*SMITH, LOUIS I.	Oct. 15, 1884
*SMEDLEY, SAMUEL L.	Feb. 19, 1870	*SMITH, L. HEBER	Nov. 29, 1888
SMEDLEY, WM. H.	Oct. 20, 1894	SMITH, MAHLON K.	May 15, 1894
*SMETHURST, RICHARD	Oct. 7, 1863	SMITH, MONROE	July 14, 1881
†SMITH, ALFRED	July 27, 1865	†SMITH, P. FRAZIER	July 28, 1868
*SMITH, M.D., ALBERT H. . . .	Jan. 8, 1866	†SMITH, P. JENKS	April 20, 1863
†SMITH, AUBREY H.	Jan. 23, 1863	†SMITH, R. PEARSALL	Oct. 12, 1887
†SMITH, CHARLES	Feb. 5, 1863	†SMITH, R. RUNDLE	Feb. 10, 1863
†SMITH, CHARLES B.	April 9, 1869	†SMITH, RICHARD S.	Jan. 23, 1863
*SMITH, CHARLES E.	Jan. 14, 1863	†SMITH, R. S.	July 28, 1865
SMITH, CHARLES EMORY	June 28, 1880	†SMITH, ROBERT W.	Feb. 18, 1873
†SMITH, CHARLES H.	April 21, 1863	SMITH, S. DECATUR	{ May 15, 1865 May 15, 1882
†SMITH, CHARLES H.	June 12, 1884	*SMITH, S. GRANT	May 17, 1865
†SMITH, CHARLES S.	Jan. 8, 1863	SMITH, M.D., S. MAC-	
SMITH, CHARLES WM.	Mar. 25, 1899	EWEN	Mar. 10, 1896
†SMITH, CLEMENT H.	Aug. 21, 1866	†SMITH, THOMAS	Jan. 8, 1863
†SMITH, C. EBER	Nov. 22, 1867	*SMITH, THOMAS J.	April 14, 1870
SMITH, C. SHILLARD	Mar. 12, 1891	†SMITH, T. GUILFORD	Jan. 27, 1866
*SMITH, JR., DANIEL	Jan. 8, 1863	†SMITH, USELMA C.	Dec. 11, 1871
†SMITH, D. C. WHARTON	May 17, 1864	SMITH, WALTER BAS-	
†SMITH, EDMUND	Oct. 5, 1864	SETT	Feb. 17, 1893
†SMITH, EDWARD I.	Jan. 15, 1879	SMITH, WALTER E.	Feb. 12, 1890
†SMITH, ERWIN H.	Jan. 23, 1882	†SMITH, WILLIAM	May 10, 1870
SMITH, ERWIN H.	Dec. 15, 1894	†SMITH, WILLIAM B.	Nov. 10, 1881
SMITH, ERSKINE D.	Dec. 25, 1882	SMITH, WILLIAM C.	Aug. 19, 1895
SMITH, ERSKINE M.	Feb. 23, 1901	*SMITH, WILLIAM M.	{ April 14, 1881 Dec. 12, 1885
†SMITH, E. CLARENCE	Jan. 14, 1873	*SMITH, WILLIAM P.	July 15, 1869
SMITH, E. ELDRIDGE	Feb. 17, 1890	*SMITH, WILLIAM S.	Jan. 18, 1863
†SMITH, M.D., FRANCIS G. . . .	May 27, 1863	†SMITH, WILLIS S.	Jan. 20, 1869
*SMITH, F. PERCY	Dec. 28, 1872	†SMITH, WINTHROP	Nov. 20, 1876
*SMITH, GEORGE A.	Mar. 22, 1864	†SMUCKER, JR., SOLOMON . .	May 2, 1865
†SMITH, GEORGE PLUMER	Jan. 24, 1863	†SMYTH, JAMES	Oct. 2, 1865
†SMITH, GEORGE M.	April 22, 1885	*SMYTH, LINDLEY	Jan. 8, 1863
SMITH, HENRY E.	Dec. 12, 1889	†SMYTH, MARRIOTT C.	May 4, 1870
*SMITH, HENRY W.	Jan. 3, 1891	†SMYTH, WILLIAM C.	Sept. 24, 1864
*SMITH, HERBERT	Dec. 9, 1881	SMYTH, WILLIAM J.	Mar. 9, 1898
SMITH, HORACE E.	Dec. 2, 1889	SNELL, HENRY I.	Feb. 12, 1890
SMITH, HORACE F.	Jan. 15, 1898		

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
SNOWDEN, A. LOUDEN.	Dec. 13, 1872	†SPOONER, M.D., EDWARD	
†SNYDER, GEO. W.	June 2, 1865	A.	Oct. 24, 1864
SNYDER, JR., HENRY M.	Jan. 13, 1898	*SPOONER, EDWIN.	Mar. 19, 1866
†SNYDER, LOUIS.	Mar. 7, 1865	†SPRECKELS, CLAUS.	Oct. 20, 1890
†SNYDER, ROBERT.	Jan. 12, 1884	†SPRECKELS, C. A.	Dec. 6, 1890
†SNYDER, THOMAS A.	Oct. 5, 1864	SPROUL, W. C.	July 21, 1896
SNYDER, W. FRED'K.	Mar. 4, 1895	SPROULL, W. A.	Feb. 13, 1901
SOBERNHEIMER, FRED'K		STAAKE, WM. H.	June 16, 1897
A.	Jan. 12, 1898	†STACKHOUSE, WM. K.	Feb. 6, 1866
SOLIS, ISAAC N.	Mar. 13, 1890	†STAIRS, JOHN S.	May 30, 1865
†SOLMS, SIDNEY I. B.	Jan. 30, 1867	†STANTON, CHARLES H.	Nov. 15, 1893
	Jan. 14, 1863	STANTON, HOWARD.	Nov. 11, 1891
†SOLMS, S. J.	{ Feb. 19, 1874	*STANTON, M. HALL.	July 7, 1865
	{ Dec. 15, 1879	STANTON, WILLIAM A.	May 11, 1897
†SOMMER, B.	Mar. 8, 1881	†STARR, EDWARD.	Feb. 12, 1869
SOMMERVILLE, MAX-		†STARR, F. R.	Feb. 10, 1870
WELL	Jan. 16, 1890	†STARR, JR., ISAAC.	Feb. 7, 1863
*SOUDER, EDMUND A.	Jan. 12, 1863	†STARR, JAMES.	Dec. 2, 1864
†SOUDER, WILLIAM T.	Mar. 17, 1863	†STARR, R. T.	Sept. 24, 1888
†SOULE, HORACE H.	Jan. 1, 1864	STARR, D.D.S., R. WAL-	
SOULE, J. E.	{ July 9, 1870	TER.	Nov. 10, 1897
	{ Feb. 19, 1892	†STARR, THEODORE.	Oct. 7, 1868
†SOUTHER, HENRY.	May 15, 1866	†STAUFFER, D. McN.	Oct. 29, 1888
SOUTHWICK, JAMES L.	Aug. 29, 1865	STAVERS, W. A.	Feb. 13, 1890
†SOUTHWORTH, D. P.	April 15, 1863	†STAVLEY, J. THOMAS.	Feb. 4, 1873
†SOUTHWORTH, JOHN H.	April 6, 1863	*STEARNS, GEORGE L.	Aug. 29, 1863
†SOWER, C. G.	April 21, 1863	STEARNS, IRVING A.	May 15, 1897
†SOWERS, WM. H.	Feb. 26, 1863	†STEARNS, WILLIAM.	April 9, 1863
†SPACKMAN, HENRY C.	Sept. 19, 1871	†STEEDMAN, CHARLES.	July 10, 1865
*SPACKMAN, WALTER S.	Feb. 10, 1888	*STEEL, E. T.	April 14, 1875
SPARHAWK, CHARLES		*STEEL, FRANCIS P.	Mar. 21, 1865
W.	Jan. 17, 1896	STEEL, GEORGE P.	Jan. 28, 1892
SPARHAWK, JR., JOHN.	May 15, 1896	STEEL, HENRY M.	Dec. 9, 1889
SPARKS, C. A.	Nov. 19, 1872	†STEEL, HUGH E.	Sept. 24, 1866
SPARKS, E. K.	Oct. 12, 1887	STEEL, JAMES.	Mar. 13, 1890
*SPARKS, THOMAS.	Jan. 9, 1863	†STEEL, ROBERT.	Jan. 18, 1870
SPARKS, THOMAS W.	Jan. 17, 1894	STEEL, WILLIAM G.	April 12, 1882
†SPEAKMAN, THOMAS H.	Jan. 14, 1863	STEEL, W. W.	{ July 13, 1870
SPEAKMAN, WM. E.	June 14, 1897		{ Feb. 16, 1883
SPEAR, JAMES.	Feb. 16, 1869	STEELMAN, A. LINCOLN.	Nov. 12, 1896
*SPENCER, CHARLES.	Feb. 27, 1863	†STEEN, ROBERT J.	Dec. 11, 1871
SPENCER, JESSE F.	Jan. 20, 1896	STEIGERWALT, W. H.	Dec. 10, 1884
†SPENCER, ROBERT.	June 15, 1882	†STEINER, JOHN PHILIP.	Mar. 13, 1865
†SPENCER, ROBERT S.	Oct. 21, 1891	*STEINMETZ, ADAM.	May 8, 1876
SPENCER, M.D., WM.	July 8, 1896	STELLWAGEN, D.D.S.,	
†SPENCER, WM. G.	July 20, 1865	THOMAS C.	July 24, 1866
†SPERING, CHARLES.	July 7, 1871	†STELWAGON, JOSEPH.	Sept. 17, 1872
†SPERING, HARRY C.	July 27, 1872	†STERLING, H. G.	April 11, 1864
*SPERING, JOSHUA.	Feb. 12, 1863	STERLING, RALPH T.	July 4, 1892
†SPERING, JR., JOSHUA.	Sept. 4, 1871	†STERLING, ROBERT B.	Oct. 13, 1866
†SPERING, NATHAN.	Aug. 27, 1872	STERLING, WALTER H.	July 10, 1894
*SPOONER, D. C.	Dec. 5, 1879	STERN, EDWARD.	Jan. 19, 1897

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
STERN, SIMON A.	{ Feb. 19, 1866	*STODDART, JOHN GIL-	
	{ Feb. 15, 1882	BERT	Mar. 31, 1892
STERN, WM. A.	Jan. 10, 1900	†STODDART, JOSEPH M.	June 7, 1865
STERNER, FRANK W.	April 21, 1897	STOER, JOHN F.	Jan. 3, 1882
†STERRETT, SAMUEL H.	Oct. 23, 1867	STOEVER, WM. C.	Dec. 28, 1897
STETSON, JAMES N.	Dec. 24, 1897	†STOKES, JOHN H.	April 28, 1865
STEVENS, J. FRANKLIN.	Dec. 17, 1896	†STOKES, SAMUEL E.	Jan. 10, 1863
STEVENS, JOHN S.	April 7, 1875	§STOKES, SAMUEL W.	Aug. 17, 1868
§STEVENS, WM. H.	Oct. 5, 1864	†STOKES, T. P. C.	Jan. 16, 1872
†STEVENSON, BENJAMIN.	Mar. 20, 1863	STOKLEY, WM. S.	{ July 31, 1872
†STEVENSON, EDWARD K.	July 16, 1864		{ Nov. 14, 1888
STEVENSON, GEORGE.	Aug. 21, 1891	†STONE, A. G.	Jan. 17, 1871
STEVENSON, HOWARD A.	June 14, 1900	STONE, CHARLES W.	June 19, 1897
†STEVENSON, I. H.	Sept. 20, 1866	STONE, F. W.	April 1, 1892
STEVENSON, JOHN A.	Feb. 13, 1896	†STONE, HENRY M.	Feb. 20, 1864
*STEVENSON, WILLIAM		†STONE, JAMES N.	May 30, 1863
C.	Feb. 18, 1863	STONE, JR., JAMES N.	{ May 12, 1870
†STEVENSON, W. H.	April 16, 1872		{ Mar. 29, 1882
†STEWARDSON, JR.,		*STONE, J. EMERY.	Feb. 10, 1863
THOMAS	Mar. 23, 1863	†STONE, W. E.	Feb. 25, 1863
†STEWART, BENEDICT D.	Mar. 17, 1863	†STONER, ALFRED M.	Oct. 3, 1864
STEWART, M.D., GEO. W.	Sept. 24, 1900	†STOTESBURY, EDWARD	
STEWART, HENRY C.	June 18, 1896	T.	April 18, 1882
†STEWART, JR., JAMES.	July 6, 1868	†STOTESBURY, J. M.	June 21, 1882
†STEWART, JOHN.	Jan. 8, 1870	†STOTESBURY, THOMAS P.	Nov. 21, 1868
*STEWART, M.D., JOHN S.	Mar. 9, 1892	*STOTESBURY, THOMAS	
†STEWART, T. McI.	Feb. 14, 1863	P.	Nov. 11, 1887
†STEWART, T. SCOTT.	July 6, 1865	STOUT, EUGENE A.	April 30, 1892
†STEWART, WILLIAM M.	Oct. 5, 1872	STOW, EDGAR D.	Feb. 18, 1890
†STEWART, WILLIAM R.	Feb. 19, 1864	†STRAWBRIDGE, GEO. S.	Jan. 14, 1871
†STEWART, WILLIAM S.	Jan. 8, 1863	STRAWBRIDGE, JUSTUS	
†STICKNEY, CHARLES E.	April 21, 1882	C.	Jan. 16, 1882
STILES, GEORGE C.	Feb. 20, 1893	*STRICKLAND, EDWARD.	July 24, 1863
*STILES, HENRY A.	May 29, 1865	STROBEL, VICTOR O.	Mar. 14, 1888
†STILES, JR., WM. C.	Oct. 31, 1863	†STRONG, WILLIAM.	June 14, 1869
†STILLÉ, M.D., ALFRED.	Jan. 9, 1863	†STROUD, GEORGE D.	Mar. 30, 1863
*STILLÉ, C. J.	May 8, 1863	*STROUD, GEORGE M.	Jan. 9, 1863
STILLWELL, A. H.	May 3, 1897	†STROUD, MORRIS R.	May 3, 1864
STINSON, C. HENRY.	Aug. 22, 1894	†STROUD, WILLIAM.	Feb. 12, 1870
*STINSON, JAMES.	Aug. 19, 1884	*STROUD, WILLIAM C.	Feb. 13, 1890
†STINSON, SAMUEL B.	Jan. 12, 1884	STRUBING, JOHN K.	Oct. 16, 1897
†STINSON, THOMAS D.	Jan. 12, 1884	†STRUTHERS, JOHN.	July 19, 1866
STIRK, M.D., JAMES C.	Dec. 21, 1897	†STRUTHERS, THOMAS.	Feb. 4, 1868
STITT, SETH B.	Jan. 20, 1863	*STRUTHERS, WILLIAM.	Feb. 3, 1863
†STIVER, CHRISTIAN.	July 28, 1865	†STUART, DAVID.	May 24, 1865
†St. JOHN, H. H.	May 23, 1865	†STUART, D. W.	July 12, 1865
†STOCKHAM, GEORGE.	Sept. 13, 1866	STUART, EDWIN S.	Dec. 9, 1886
STOCKTON, H. M.	Nov. 14, 1888	†STUART, GEORGE H.	Jan. 15, 1863
†STOCKTON, J. D.	April 4, 1868	STUART, WM. H.	Jan. 13, 1899
STODDART, HARRY T.	Sept. 8, 1897	STULB, EDWIN H.	Sept. 8, 1898
STODDART, J. MAR-		STULL, A. A.	Feb. 10, 1897
SHALL	Mar. 21, 1882	*STURDEVANT, CHAS. H.	May 22, 1888

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
†STURGIS, ROBERT S....	Mar. 13, 1863	†TAYLOR, ENOCH.....	Dec. 19, 1879
SULZBERGER, MAYER....	May 16, 1894	TAYLOR, FRANCIS G....	April 11, 1901
SUPER, JR., WM.....	Aug. 18, 1897	§TAYLOR, M.D., FRANKLIN	June 22, 1865
*SUPPLEE, J. W.....	June 4, 1872	†TAYLOR, GEORGE E....	May 16, 1864
*SUPPLEE, WM. D.....	Feb. 10, 1890	*TAYLOR, GEORGE W. B.	Dec. 9, 1893
SUPPLEE, W. L.....	Feb. 14, 1890	*TAYLOR, HENRY P....	May 17, 1865
SUPPLEE, WM. W.....	Sept. 15, 1868	†TAYLOR, JOHN A.....	Jan. 19, 1889
*SUTTER, DANIEL....	{ Dec. 13, 1872	TAYLOR, JOHN C.....	April 13, 1899
	{ Dec. 9, 1891	†TAYLOR, JOHN D.....	Feb. 11, 1863
SUTTON, FREDERICK...	May 12, 1897	†TAYLOR, JOHN G.....	Jan. 12, 1867
†SUTTON, THEODORE D...	Nov. 24, 1891	†TAYLOR, JOHN KINSEY	May 19, 1865
SWAIN, JOSEPH W.....	Jan. 12, 1894	†TAYLOR, LEVI.....	Sept. 15, 1865
†SWANN, M.D., WILSON C.	Jan. 10, 1863	TAYLOR, JR., L. H.....	Feb. 22, 1879
†SWAYNE, W. A.....	April 28, 1883	*TAYLOR, ROBERT F....	Mar. 4, 1863
SWAYNE, WM. P.....	Jan. 28, 1882	TAYLOR, ROBERT J....	June 17, 1881
SWEATMAN, V. C.....	June 16, 1870	*TAYLOR, THOMAS N...	Feb. 21, 1866
SWEIGARD, I. A.....	May 14, 1888	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM....	Sept. 20, 1869
†SWENEY, THOMAS W...	Mar. 30, 1863	†TAYLOR, WM. BANKSON	Oct. 3, 1864
†SWIFT, JOSEPH.....	Aug. 3, 1870	TAYLOR, WM. SHIPLEY	Jan. 10, 1894
†SWOPE, HENRY B.....	Jan. 7, 1867	†TAYLOR, W. J.....	Mar. 28, 1863
SWOYER, A. P.....	Jan. 9, 1901	†TAYLOR, W. S.....	Mar. 8, 1875
†SWOYER, J. H.....	June 2, 1865	TENNEY, JOHN.....	April 23, 1886
SYKES, WALTER F.....	April 10, 1890	TERRY, HENRY C....	{ Nov. 27, 1868
SYLVESTER, FREDERICK	April 16, 1868		{ June 8, 1880
†SYLVESTER, FREDERICK		*TERRY, WILLIS.....	July 27, 1896
J.	Nov. 14, 1867	†TEVIS, EDWIN L.....	Oct. 14, 1870
†SYLVESTER, HARRY J...	Nov. 5, 1888	†TEVIS, W. H.....	Jan. 23, 1875
§SYLVESTER, HENRY....	June 15, 1865	*THACKARA, B.....	April 15, 1865
*SYLVESTER, LEWIS....	Nov. 14, 1867	THACKARA, CHARLES...	Feb. 18, 1869
†SYPPER, J. R.....	Feb. 22, 1868	*THACKARA, S. W.....	July 3, 1863
		*THAW, JR., WM.....	Nov. 23, 1888
†TABER, WILLIAM H....	Mar. 3, 1880	†THAYER, M. RUSSELL.	Feb. 23, 1863
†TAGGART, DAVID.....	July 10, 1865	†THAYER, WM. R.....	Jan. 11, 1883
†TAGGART, EDWIN R....	May 13, 1865	THOMAS, AUGUSTUS...	Oct. 16, 1899
TAITE, BENJAMIN G....	Nov. 10, 1897	THOMAS, A. CUTHBERT	April 13, 1865
*TAITT, JOHN T.....	Mar. 10, 1863	†THOMAS, B. B.....	Mar. 19, 1872
†TARR, KINGSTON R....	Jan. 19, 1870	†THOMAS, CHARLES F...	Jan. 22, 1887
†TASKE, STEPHEN P. M.	Feb. 14, 1863	*THOMAS, CHARLES G...	Dec. 16, 1881
*TASKER, JR., THOMAS T.	Feb. 14, 1863	THOMAS, M.D., CHAS. M.	Jan. 11, 1901
†TASKER, W. H.....	Feb. 14, 1863	†THOMAS, CHARLES M...	June 12, 1869
TATEM, BENJAMIN H...	June 21, 1897	THOMAS, C. WESLEY...	May 3, 1897
†TATHAM, GEORGE N....	Feb. 9, 1863	THOMAS, EDGAR G....	Nov. 24, 1897
†TATHAM, WM. P.....	Feb. 25, 1863	†THOMAS, F. W.....	July 2, 1870
TATNALL, HENRY.....	Dec. 10, 1894	†THOMAS, GEORGE C...	{ Sept. 5, 1866
†TATUM, JOHN.....	Mar. 18, 1865	{ Oct. 12, 1880	
*TAW, LEWIS.....	Jan. 23, 1864	THOMAS, JR., GEO. C...	Nov. 11, 1897
†TAYLOR, ABSALOM....	Jan. 28, 1867	†THOMAS, G. D.....	April 25, 1885
*TAYLOR, ANTHONY....	Jan. 7, 1873	†THOMAS, HOWARD D...	Feb. 25, 1865
TAYLOR, A. MERRITT...	Aug. 13, 1897	†THOMAS, HENRY.....	Oct. 5, 1870
†TAYLOR, DANIEL W....	Mar. 14, 1890	*THOMAS, JOHN.....	Jan. 14, 1865
*TAYLOR, EDWARD.....	Sept. 15, 1866	THOMAS, D.D.S., JOHN D.	Oct. 15, 1884
		†THOMAS, JOHN J.....	Feb. 24, 1865

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
THOMAS, JOSEPH H.	April 16, 1897	*TILDEN, WALTER H.	Mar. 4, 1873
†THOMAS, JOSEPH T.	April 4, 1864	TILDEN, WILLIAM T.	Dec. 6, 1893
THOMAS, LEONARD M.	July 10, 1900	†TILGE, FREDERICK A.	July 22, 1870
†THOMAS, ROBERT C.	Dec. 8, 1869	†TILGE, HENRY	Feb. 4, 1864
*THOMAS, SAMUEL B.	{ Jan. 9, 1863	†TILGE, JESSE A.	May 11, 1865
	{ May 9, 1883	†TILGHMAN, BENJAMIN C.	July 8, 1865
†THOMAS, S. HARVEY	May 17, 1865	†TILGHMAN, R. A.	Jan. 10, 1863
†THOMAS, THEODORE	July 30, 1872	†TILGHMAN, WM. M.	Jan. 8, 1863
†THOMAS, WALTER C.	Dec. 10, 1885	†TILLINGHAST, JOSEPH	Sept. 14, 1866
†THOMAS, WILLIAM B.	Jan. 30, 1863	†TINGLEY, DANIEL L.	May 5, 1865
THOMAS, WILLIAM G.	Feb. 27, 1863	TODD, HENRY C.	{ Mar. 5, 1863
*THOMPSON, ALBERT K.	Mar. 19, 1892		{ Feb. 9, 1875
THOMPSON, BENJAMIN	Mar. 14, 1898	TODD, M. HAMPTON	Dec. 11, 1896
*THOMPSON, DAVID	Oct. 16, 1866	TODD, M. HAMPTON	Mar. 15, 1879
*THOMPSON, E. O.	Mar. 3, 1871	TOMLINSON, EDWARD C.	April 1, 1896
*THOMPSON, GEORGE	Feb. 7, 1863	†TOMPKINSON, H. S.	May 25, 1872
†THOMPSON, GEORGE R.	Aug. 15, 1866	†TORPIN, JR., RICHARD	Mar. 13, 1875
†THOMPSON, HENRY C.	Oct. 3, 1864	†TORREY, D.	Nov. 1, 1876
†THOMPSON, HUGH	{ Aug. 24, 1865	†TOURGEE, A. W.	Dec. 14, 1881
	{ Nov. 28, 1868	†TOURTELOT, E. P.	April 27, 1865
THOMPSON, JAMES B.	Dec. 8, 1886	†TOURTELOT, FRANK J.	May 7, 1866
*THOMPSON, JOHN	Jan. 22, 1863	*TOWER, CHARLEMAGNE	Jan. 30, 1867
*THOMPSON, JOHN J.	Feb. 27, 1863	TOWER, JR., CHARLE- MAGNE	Jan. 20, 1894
THOMPSON, JOHN J.	Dec. 27, 1887	*TOWNE, JOHN H.	Jan. 16, 1863
THOMPSON, JUSTICE M.	April 13, 1899	TOWNSEND, DAVID	Feb. 15, 1890
§THOMPSON, LEWIS	May 16, 1865	TOWNSEND, GEORGE W.	April 15, 1868
THOMPSON, LEWIS A.	Dec. 19, 1883	†TOWNSEND, F. E.	Nov. 29, 1866
†THOMPSON, LUCIUS P.	May 14, 1864	TOWNSEND, HARRISON	May 14, 1885
*THOMPSON, OSWALD	Feb. 12, 1863	*TOWNSEND, HENRY C.	Jan. 10, 1863
†THOMPSON, SAMUEL L.	Nov. 19, 1872	†TOWNSEND, HENRY L.	Aug. 8, 1882
THOMPSON, SAMUEL S.	Jan. 25, 1896	†TOWNSEND, ISAAC	Oct. 24, 1866
†THOMPSON, S. S.	Jan. 14, 1873	†TOWNSEND, JESSE	July 20, 1865
THOMPSON, THOMAS M.	Dec. 2, 1882	TOWNSEND, JOHN B.	Sept. 10, 1897
THOMPSON, T. MASON	Oct. 9, 1901	*TOWNSEND, JOSEPH B.	Jan. 9, 1863
THOMPSON, WILLIAM	July 11, 1889	TOWNSEND, ROBERT Y.	Jan. 9, 1895
*THOMSON, A. H.	Feb. 26, 1863	†TOWNSEND, S. SHARP- LESS	Nov. 29, 1866
*THOMSON, FRANK	Aug. 5, 1897	†TOY, JAMES M.	June 21, 1863
*THOMSON, GEORGE H.	Feb. 28, 1863	†TOY, WM. N.	June 21, 1875
*THOMSON, JOHN EDGAR	Mar. 13, 1863	†TRACY, ELIASHIB	Mar. 4, 1863
†THORN, GEORGE W.	Jan. 9, 1863	†TRACEY, MILES S.	July 8, 1870
†THORNE, FROST	Mar. 16, 1871	†TRAQUAIR, JAMES	Feb. 14, 1863
*THORNE, GEORGE T.	Feb. 3, 1863	TREAT, F. H.	Feb. 5, 1885
*THORNLEY, JOHN	May 29, 1865	*TREDICK, BENJAMIN T.	Mar. 21, 1863
*THOURON, NICHOLAS E.	July 8, 1863	TREDICK, EDWARD	Jan. 9, 1890
*THURLOW, CHARLES L.	June 1, 1865	†TREICHEL, CHARLES	Aug. 28, 1866
	Feb. 4, 1868	†TREICHEL, WM. P. C.	Dec. 11, 1865
†THURLOW, S. LEONARD	{ April 8, 1879	TREICHLER, M. K.	Dec. 9, 1889
†TIEDEMANN, F.	Oct. 15, 1866	†TRELXER, HORATIO	June 7, 1866
†TIEDEMANN, M. D., HEIN- RICH	Nov. 12, 1866	*TRIEBELS, CHAS. H. R.	Dec. 30, 1872
*TIERS, W. H.	Feb. 18, 1863		
†TIERS, WM. T.	July 19, 1877		

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
TRIMBLE, JAMES	Sept. 27, 1893	† TYLER, SIDNEY F.	Jan. 18, 1890
† TRIMBLE, JAMES L.	Jan. 20, 1872	* TYNDALE, HECTOR.	May 26, 1865
† TRIMBLE, JOSEPH.	Feb. 23, 1863	TYSON, CANBY S.	Dec. 11, 1891
TRINKLE, JOHN W.	April 18, 1896	TYSON, EDWARD B.	Nov. 19, 1879
† TRIPLETT, THOMAS W.	Sept. 28, 1866	TYSON, ELWOOD.	May 13, 1897
† TROTH, EDWARD.	Oct. 28, 1868		
† TROTH, WM. P.	Jan. 27, 1865	UHLENHAUT, JR., F.	Aug. 13, 1897
† TROTT, GEORGE.	Jan. 10, 1863		
* TROTT, JOHN B.	Nov. 26, 1866	† VAIL, LEWIS D.	Feb. 28, 1863
TROTTER, CHARLES W.	Jan. 15, 1863	* VALENTINE, JOHN K.	Oct. 25, 1864
* TROTTER, EDWARD H.	Feb. 3, 1863	VAN BAUN, M.D., WM.	
† TROTTER, GEORGE.	Mar. 6, 1863	W.	Feb. 17, 1899
TROTTER, JOSEPH.	Nov. 16, 1882	* VAN CULIN, SAMUEL W.	Jan. 14, 1882
* TROTTER, JOSEPH H.	Mar. 11, 1863	† VANDERVEER, DAVID.	Mar. 10, 1881
† TROTTER, NEWBOLD H.	Feb. 10, 1863	VAN DUSEN, GEORGE R.	Sept. 11, 1897
* TROTTER, SAMUEL H. {	May 17, 1865	VAN DUSEN, JR., JOS. B.	Jan. 16, 1892
{	Mar. 8, 1870	VAN DYKE, JR., THEO.	
† TROTTER, WALTER N.	Mar. 9, 1887	A.	Mar. 20, 1899
† TROTTER, WILLIAM		† VAN GUNTEN, W. H.	Jan. 5, 1889
HENRY	Feb. 28, 1863	VAN LENNEP, M.D., WM.	
† TROUTMAN, LEWIS M.	Mar. 18, 1871	B.	May 20, 1884
† TRUITT, CHARLES B.	Oct. 13, 1866	† VAN LOAN, EUGENE	Mar. 1, 1890
TRUITT, JOSEPH P.	Feb. 19, 1883	VANSANT, M.D., EUGENE	
† TRUITT, ROBERT W.	Oct. 13, 1866	LA RUE	Jan. 15, 1898
† TRUMAN, JR., GEORGE.	June 1, 1865	VANSANT, H. CHESTON.	Mar. 9, 1892
TRUMP, CHARLES E.	Sept. 21, 1895	* VAN SCHAICK, B. A.	April 12, 1888
† TRUXTUN, WM. T.	July 5, 1865	VANUXEM, L. C.	April 13, 1892
† TRYON, EDWARD K.	Mar. 6, 1863	VAUCLAIN, S. M.	Jan. 12, 1901
TRYON, WM. S.	Feb. 22, 1890	* VAUX, GEORGE.	Sept. 13, 1866
† TUCKER, ALFRED.	Aug. 15, 1872	* VAUX, WM. S.	Oct. 7, 1863
* TUCKER, CAMPBELL.	June 15, 1865	§ VER MEULEN, M.D., ED-	
† TUCKER, JOHN.	Feb. 14, 1863	MUND C.	April 30, 1885
† TUCKER, JR., JOHN.	{ May 30, 1863	VERNER, HARRY J.	Sept. 15, 1897
{	June 18, 1870	VERNER, WM. R.	May 15, 1896
TUCKER, WM. R.	Dec. 3, 1889	† VER PLANCK, P. W.	Dec. 14, 1872
† TUNIS, THOMAS R.	Aug. 9, 1864	* VERREE, JOHN P.	Feb. 2, 1863
TURNBULL, M.D., CHAS.		† VEZIN, ALFRED.	Mar. 19, 1866
S.	April 26, 1897	† VEZIN, CHARLES.	Jan. 9, 1863
† TURNER, M.D., A. PAUL.	July 13, 1872	† VEZIN, HENRY A.	Feb. 19, 1866
† TURNER, M.D., CHAS. P.	Jan. 16, 1866	† VICKERS, DAVID.	Nov. 20, 1865
† TURNER, E. A.	April 19, 1892	* VOGEL, GEO. W.	Feb. 16, 1863
† TURNER, JOHN.	Feb. 25, 1863	VON UTASSY, A. W.	{ Dec. 11, 1872
TURNER, JOHN Z.	June 2, 1896	{	Jan. 13, 1882
† TURNER, NEWTON R.	Nov. 1, 1880	† VOORHEES, PETER L.	Mar. 27, 1863
TURNER, WM. B.	Nov. 25, 1899	VOORHEES, PETER V.	Feb. 3, 1888
TURNER, WM. J.	April 14, 1892	† VOUTE, LOUIS H.	May 11, 1865
TURNER, WM. JAY.	April 14, 1892	VROOMAN, S. B.	Feb. 25, 1898
TUSTIN, ERNEST L.	May 16, 1891		
TWADDELL, J. LEWIS.	May 13, 1899		
† TWINING, EDWARD H.	July 7, 1870	WADE, ANGUS S.	Nov. 10, 1897
† TYLER, GEORGE F.	Jan. 19, 1863	† WAGNER, CHARLES M.	Jan. 13, 1863
† TYLER, H. BLAKE.	Feb. 12, 1885		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
WAGNER, CHARLES M.	Oct. 10, 1895	† WARD, HIRAM	Sept. 13, 1866
WAGNER, GEORGE E.	Dec. 4, 1889	† WARD, WM.	Jan. 17, 1868
WAGNER, GEORGE M.	Oct. 13, 1892	WARDEN, WM. G.	Mar. 16, 1897
* WAGNER, JAMES D.	April 14, 1865	WARDEN, HERBERT W.	Feb. 21, 1901
† WAGNER, JOHN	April 18, 1865	WARDER, M.D., CHAS. B.	Mar. 10, 1898
† WAGNER, LOUIS	June 15, 1875	† WARLEY, CHARLES F.	June 16, 1881
WAGNER, LOUIS M.	July 21, 1897	WARNE, THEODORE V.	Mar. 14, 1891
† WAGNER, JR., SAMUEL	{ Sept. 15, 1869 Aug. 20, 1883	* WARNE, WILLIAM B.	Nov. 15, 1879
WAGNER, W. WORRELL	July 16, 1897	WARNER, B. H. H.	July 15, 1897
† WAINWRIGHT, C. P.	May 10, 1870	* WARNER, REDWOOD F.	Jan. 22, 1863
* WAINWRIGHT, WM. J.	Feb. 4, 1863	† WARNOCK, WILLIAM	Feb. 22, 1863
† WALBORN, CORNELIUS		WARREN, ALBERT M.	May 11, 1896
A.	Jan. 18, 1863	WARREN, E. BURGESS	Dec. 9, 1880
† WALBORN, RUFUS C.	Sept. 15, 1865	WARREN, HENRY M.	Dec. 17, 1891
† WALKER, FREDERICK A.	May 25, 1865	† WARREN, L. H.	April 8, 1872
WALKER, M.D., JAMES B.	Feb. 22, 1892	WARTHMAN, C. H.	Nov. 13, 1890
† WALKER, J. S.	Oct. 15, 1870	WARWICK, CHARLES F.	Dec. 5, 1888
WALKER, R. J. C.	{ Aug. 5, 1867 Feb. 6, 1888	† WASHBURN, WM. S.	Mar. 19, 1864
† WALKER, W. LEHMAN	Mar. 16, 1865	WATERHOUSE, A. N.	July 21, 1896
* WALKER, WM. WEIGHT-		WATERS, DANIEL A.	April 7, 1886
MAN	Dec. 29, 1886	WATKIN, HOWARD	Mar. 15, 1897
* WALKINSHAW, ALEX. M.	Sept. 6, 1865	WATKINSON, GEORGE	Feb. 8, 1898
† WALLACE, M.D. ELLERS-		† WATMOUGH, JOHN G.	{ Jan. 27, 1864 June 14, 1881
LIE	Feb. 9, 1863	† WATMOUGH, PENDLE-	
† WALLACE, HENRY E.	July 20, 1863	TON G.	May 24, 1865
† WALLACE, J. M. P.	July 17, 1868	† WATSON, ADOLPHUS E.	July 1, 1865
* WALLEN, J. R.	Feb. 17, 1882	* WATSON, CHARLES	Feb. 9, 1863
† WALRAVEN, IRA E.	Nov. 12, 1863	* WATSON, FRANK D.	April 6, 1880
† WALTER, FRANK	June 1, 1864	WATSON, FRANK R.	May 27, 1899
* WALTER, HARRY	Oct. 11, 1866	WATSON, GEORGE	April 27, 1863
WALTER, THOMAS	Feb. 11, 1873	WATSON, GEORGE J.	Feb. 14, 1890
WALTERS, LOUIS R.	Mar. 10, 1893	WATSON, HENRY W.	April 1, 1887
* WALTON, CHARLES J.	Oct. 15, 1884	WATSON, JAMES V.	Mar. 3, 1863
† WALTON, COATES	April 29, 1865	† WATSON, PETER	May 12, 1865
* WALTON, COLLINS W.	Dec. 3, 1889	† WATSON, RUDOLPH J.	May 22, 1865
WALTON, E. T.	April 16, 1892	† WATSON, WILLIAM C.	July 15, 1865
WALTON, FRED'K M.	Feb. 24, 1888	WATT, CHARLES C.	Jan. 15, 1896
† WALTON, F. T.	Dec. 14, 1866	* WATTLES, JOHN D.	Dec. 30, 1886
WALTON, HENRY F.	Oct. 11, 1894	† WATTS, HENRY M.	Jan. 17, 1863
† WALTON, JAMES M.	Nov. 16, 1865	† WATTS, WM. M.	Nov. 14, 1865
† WALTON, JOHN M.	Mar. 13, 1884	† WATTSOON, JOHN B.	April 17, 1868
WALTON, S. DAVIS	Sept. 13, 1894	† WATTSOON, L. T.	Sept. 20, 1865
WANAMAKER, JOHN	May 28, 1880	† WATTSOON, THOMAS	May 30, 1863
WANAMAKER, WM. H.	June 10, 1896	* WATTSOON, THOMAS B.	Jan. 21, 1863
WARBURTON, BARCLAY		* WATTSOON, THOMAS D.	May 1, 1865
H.	Aug. 3, 1897	† WAUGH, JOHN H.	Mar. 12, 1884
* WARBURTON, CHAS. E.	Nov. 8, 1869	WAY, JOSEPH	Mar. 16, 1891
* WARD, M.D., ELIAB	Mar. 24, 1863	† WAY, J. TUNIS	Dec. 28, 1872
† WARD, FLEETWOOD	{ Mar. 5, 1873 Dec. 10, 1881	† WEATHERLY, JR., DAVID	May 13, 1865
		WEAVER, CLEMENT	Aug. 14, 1896
		WEAVER, EDWIN C.	Dec. 8, 1888

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
*WEAVER, GEORGE J.	Feb. 26, 1863	†WETHERILL, CHRISTO- PHER	Feb. 16, 1863
WEAVER, J. H.	Nov. 17, 1888	†WETHERILL, F. D.	May 16, 1870
*WEAVER, MICHAEL	May 7, 1870	†WETHERILL, GEORGE D.	Feb. 9, 1863
†WEAVER, ROBERT F.	Jan. 30, 1866	†WETHERILL, JR., GEORGE D.	Sept. 21, 1869
WEBB, CHARLES J.	Mar. 10, 1892	*WETHERILL, JOHN PRICE	Jan. 8, 1863
†WEBB, EDWIN H.	Oct. 12, 1866	WETHERILL, JOHN PRICE	Jan. 18, 1896
WEBB, FRANK P.	Jan. 29, 1898	WETHERILL, RICHARD	Aug. 30, 1884
†WEBSTER, BENJAMIN C.	July 7, 1865	WETHERILL, ROBERT	May 21, 1892
WEBSTER, EDMUND	Sept. 29, 1866	†WETHERILL, SAMUEL	Feb. 21, 1863
WEBSTER, GEORGE S.	Oct. 10, 1895	†WETHERILL, SAMUEL { P.	May 6, 1870 June 15, 1883
†WEBSTER, LA FAYETTE L.	June 13, 1864	*WETHERILL, M.D., WIL- LIAM	April 28, 1865
†WEBSTER, THOMAS	Jan. 22, 1863	†WETHERILL, WM. H.	Dec. 3, 1884
†WEEKS, E. O.	June 9, 1890	†WETMORE, H. STANLEY WETTER, CHARLES G.	May 26, 1865 Dec. 15, 1897
†WEEKS, WM. H.	June 27, 1865	†WEYL, NATHAN	Oct. 9, 1867
*WEIGHTMAN, M.D., JOHN F.	Nov. 5, 1880	†WHARTON, JR., CHAS.	Mar. 13, 1863
*WEIGHTMAN, JR., M.D., WM.	Feb. 12, 1885	†WHARTON, CHARLES W.	Jan. 9, 1863
WEIGLEY, W. W.	April 13, 1872	*WHARTON, DANIEL C.	May 29, 1865
*WEIHENMAYER, A.	Jan. 18, 1883	*WHARTON, EDWARD	Jan. 26, 1865
†WEIMER, JOHN S.	July 10, 1863	†WHARTON, JR., GEORGE W.	May 13, 1865
†WEIR, WM. B.	Mar. 18, 1865	†WHARTON, JOSEPH	Jan. 22, 1868
WEISER, H. S.	Feb. 16, 1892	†WHARTON, ROBERT S.	Jan. 8, 1883
†WELD, WILLIAM F.	Feb. 28, 1879	WHEELER, ANDREW	Feb. 7, 1863
†WELD, JR., WILLIAM F.	Jan. 23, 1882	*WHEELER, CHARLES	Feb. 21, 1863
†WELLES, FRED'K L.	Feb. 6, 1866	†WHEELER, JOSEPH K.	Feb. 28, 1863
†WELLING, CHARLES H.	Jan. 9, 1863	WHELEN, CHARLES S.	Dec. 26, 1871
WELLMAN, S. T.	Feb. 15, 1892	†WHELEN, JR., HENRY	Jan. 25, 1873
WELLS, BENJAMIN G.	Jan. 12, 1898	†WHETHAM, CHARLES H.	Jan. 6, 1872
WELLS, CALVIN	Nov. 13, 1888	WHESTSTONE, CLAUDE G.	Jan. 12, 1898
†WELLS, CHARLES	Mar. 17, 1865	†WHILLDIN, ALEXANDER Feb. 14, 1863	Feb. 14, 1863
†WELLS, CHARLES	Feb. 15, 1868	†WHILLDIN, JR., ALEX- ANDER	Oct. 30, 1868
†WELLS, CLARK H.	Mar. 2, 1865	†WHILLDIN, L. M.	Sept. 20, 1870
†WELLS, FRANCIS	Feb. 16, 1863	†WHITAKER, GEORGE W.	Dec. 2, 1865
†WELLS, KIRK B.	Jan. 21, 1863	†WHITAKER, JOSEPH R.	Nov. 24, 1865
WELLS, SAMUEL C.	June 26, 1896	WHITAKER, ROBERT	Jan. 17, 1882
†WELSH, WILLIAM	Jan. 8, 1863	†WHITAKER, WM. M.	April 22, 1868
WENTZ, DANIEL B.	Mar. 17, 1897	*WHITE, GEORGE H.	{ Oct. 17, 1865 Feb. 13, 1867
WENTZ, JOHN L.	Mar. 17, 1897	†WHITE, GEORGE W.	July 15, 1865
WENTZ, JOHN S.	Mar. 17, 1897	†WHITE, HENRY C.	July 1, 1865
WENZELL, SAM'L S.	May 16, 1883	†WHITE, HENRY J.	May 16, 1865
*WERNWAG, THEODORE	Oct. 10, 1864	†WHITE, JAMES W.	Oct. 13, 1863
*WERNWAG, WM. P.	May 1, 1865	†WHITE, J. ATLEE	May 13, 1865
†WERTZ, SAM'L A.	Oct. 1, 1866		
WESLEY, JOHN M.	Mar. 13, 1896		
WEST, HARRY F.	Feb. 12, 1885		
†WEST, M.D., HILBORNE	Jan. 13, 1866		
†WEST, WM.	Aug. 16, 1865		
WEST, WM. P.	Dec. 11, 1893		
†WESTERMAN, CHARLES	May 25, 1869		
†WETHERILL, ALFRED N.	Dec. 1, 1865		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
WHITE, J. CLARENCE.	{ Feb. 14, 1873 Aug. 9, 1881	*WILCOX, EDMUND.	Jan. 1, 1864
†WHITE, JR., J. DE HAVEN	April 22, 1871	*WILCOX, SAMUEL.	Mar. 17, 1863
†WHITE, JOHN P.	April 8, 1863	†WILDMAN, JAMES G.	May 12, 1865
†WHITE, JOHN R.	Sept. 4, 1884	†WILE, WM. H.	Oct. 9, 1871
†WHITE, JR., JOHN R.	April 6, 1893	*WILEY, WM. M.	Aug. 6, 1873
†WHITE, J. WILLIAM.	{ Dec. 10, 1872 Mar. 9, 1880	†WILKINS, JOSEPH R.	May 5, 1863
†WHITE, ROBERT B.	Mar. 20, 1863	†WILKINS, JR., JOSEPH R.	Sept. 20, 1870
*WHITE, SAMUEL S.	Feb. 21, 1863	WILKINSON, CHARLES BENJAMIN.	Dec. 11, 1888
WHITE, SAMUEL S.	Jan. 2, 1890	WILKINSON, OGDEN D.	Jan. 13, 1898
WHITE, JR., SAMUEL S.	Sept. 22, 1880	WILLARD, DWIGHT D.	Sept. 6, 1899
*WHITE, WILLIAM R.	Jan. 10, 1863	*WILLARD, DWIGHT D.	Dec. 13, 1875
†WHITE, WILLIAM R.	May 24, 1870	WILLARD, FRANK M.	Mar. 4, 1896
†WHITE, W. J. P.	April 20, 1867	WILLIAMS, B. FRANK.	April 20, 1883
†WHITEHEAD, G. IRVINE	June 12, 1868	†WILLIAMS, CHARLES.	Mar. 20, 1863
†WHITING, J. H. C.	Mar. 6, 1873	†WILLIAMS, CHARLES.	Dec. 18, 1872
WHITING, JOHN H. C.	May 1, 1896	†WILLIAMS, CHARLES P.	May 1, 1865
WHITMAN, HORACE F.	Nov. 2, 1897	†WILLIAMS, DANIEL M.	Oct. 9, 1872
WHITMER, ROBERT F.	June 10, 1897	*WILLIAMS, M.D., ED- WARD H.	May 20, 1870
*WHITNEY, ASA.	Jan. 19, 1863	†WILLIAMS, EDWARD J.	Feb. 20, 1872
*WHITNEY, E. D.	Feb. 11, 1863	†WILLIAMS, ELLIS D.	April 25, 1876
†WHITNEY, GEORGE.	Jan. 9, 1863	†WILLIAMS, FRANK H.	Nov. 15, 1866
†WHITNEY, JAMES S.	Jan. 19, 1863	†WILLIAMS, GEORGE W.	Mar. 1, 1865
WHITNEY, J. P.	Aug. 2, 1888	†WILLIAMS, HENRY J.	Mar. 23, 1863
†WHITNEY, JOHN R.	Jan. 19, 1863	WILLIAMS, HENRY S.	Mar. 16, 1891
†WHITNEY, L. F.	Sept. 4, 1866	WILLIAMS, HORACE G.	Jan. 17, 1899
†WHITNEY, W. BEAU- MONT	Jan. 14, 1885	*WILLIAMS, JOHN.	Oct. 8, 1868
*WHITTAKER, JOHN.	April 12, 1884	†WILLIAMS, M.D., THO- MAS C.	Oct. 27, 1868
*WICKERSHAM, JOHN B.	Feb. 23, 1876	WILLIAMS, WM. F.	Nov. 20, 1889
†WICKHAM, DELOS O.	Jan. 13, 1900	†WILLIAMSON, C. S.	April 19, 1865
†WIDDIS, CORNELIUS C.	Dec. 10, 1886	WILLIAMSON, FRANK.	Feb. 12, 1890
WIDENER, GEORGE D.	April 16, 1887	†WILLIAMSON, MAHLON.	July 3, 1865
WIDENER, PETER A. B.	Aug. 3, 1868	†WILLIAMSON, ROBERT S.	Aug. 29, 1867
WIEDERSHEIM, WM. CANER	Dec. 27, 1900	†WILLIAMSON, M.D., WAL- TER	Feb. 18, 1863
WIEDERSHEIM, JOHN A.	Feb. 22, 1883	WILLIAMSON, W. C.	Jan. 9, 1901
WIEDERSHEIM, THEO. E.	Jan. 14, 1871	*WILLING, M.D., CHARLES	Feb. 28, 1863
WIEDERSHEIM, WM. A.	Aug. 5, 1893	†WILLING, EDWARD SHIPPEN	Feb. 11, 1863
†WIEGAND, ADAM E.	April 13, 1870	WILLING, JAMES EDGAR	Feb. 18, 1899
†WIEGAND, JR., JOHN.	Dec. 14, 1868	WILLING, JOHN.	Nov. 15, 1889
WIENER, EDWARD.	May 11, 1899	†WILLING, RICHARD L.	Feb. 17, 1865
*WIENER, LEVIS.	Mar. 18, 1882	*WILLIS, CHARLES E.	July 15, 1865
WIGTON, F. H.	Dec. 20, 1881	WILLS, A. E.	Nov. 16, 1888
*WIGTON, RICHARD B.	Oct. 9, 1866	WILLSON, ROBERT N.	Jan. 16, 1873
WIGTON, THEODORE H.	Dec. 10, 1897	†WILSON, BENJAMIN P.	Nov. 25, 1871
†WIGTON, W. H.	Mar. 11, 1890	WILSON, CHARLES A.	Oct. 14, 1882
†WILBUR, HORACE P.	May 17, 1865	†WILSON, EDWARD W.	June 21, 1865
WILBUR, W. N.	April 7, 1897	*WILSON, M.D., ELLWOOD	Jan. 18, 1863

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
WILSON, E. H.	April 25, 1883	WOLF, OTTO C.	Mar. 18, 1901
*WILSON, FRANKLIN S.	Mar. 21, 1863	†WOMRATH, FRED'K K.	May 17, 1865
WILSON, GEORGE B.	Jan. 13, 1897	†WOOD, ALAN.	July 11, 1863
WILSON, G. SEARING.	Jan. 3, 1899	WOOD, JR., ALAN.	{ June 15, 1865 Jan. 12, 1882
†WILSON, M.D., JAMES C.	Mar. 22, 1872	*WOOD, A. HUNTER.	May 14, 1883
†WILSON, JOHN A.	April 15, 1863	WOOD, ANDREW G.	Feb. 1, 1897
†WILSON, JOHN G.	Mar. 11, 1873	†WOOD, CHARLES M.	Dec. 10, 1885
WILSON, JOHN L.	Jan. 16, 1897	†WOOD, EDWARD R.	{ Feb. 25, 1863 July 13, 1880
†WILSON, JOHN S.	July 27, 1865	*WOOD, FRANK W.	Sept. 27, 1893
WILSON, JOSEPH LAPS- LEY	Mar. 9, 1872	†WOOD, GEORGE.	June 1, 1872
*WILSON, J. BERNARD.	Nov. 21, 1867	WOOD, GEORGE.	Feb. 11, 1897
WILSON, J. DALE.	Dec. 21, 1885	†WOOD, GEORGE A.	Jan. 22, 1863
*WILSON, MATTHEW.	Jan. 20, 1888	†WOOD, GEORGE R.	May 17, 1865
†WILSON, OLIVER HOW- ARD	Oct. 9, 1863	†WOOD, HENRY.	July 21, 1880
*WILSON, RANDALL W.	Jan. 21, 1880	†WOOD, HOWARD.	Oct. 18, 1884
WILSON, THOMAS H.	Dec. 9, 1895	†WOOD, JAMES P.	Sept. 14, 1866
*WILSON, WALTER G.	Dec. 11, 1872	†WOOD, JOSEPH.	July 12, 1865
*WILSON, WM. C.	May 13, 1892	WOOD, J. R.	July 5, 1889
*WILSON, WILLIAM H.	Feb. 26, 1863	*WOOD, RANDOLPH.	July 18, 1872
†WILSON, WILLIAM M.	Oct. 29, 1864	WOOD, RICHARD.	Jan. 27, 1863
*WINCH, A.	Dec. 10, 1868	†WOOD, ROBERT.	Sept. 27, 1870
*WINDRIM, JAMES H.	Nov. 5, 1892	†WOOD, R. FRANCIS.	June 16, 1871
†WINEBRENER, DAVID S.	Oct. 17, 1865	†WOOD, THOMAS.	Jan. 30, 1865
*WINKLER, M.D., GUSTAV	June 15, 1865	*WOOD, THOMAS CHALK- LEY.	May 27, 1863
†WINSOR, HENRY.	Feb. 26, 1863	†WOOD, THOMAS S.	April 2, 1863
†WINSOR, JAMES D.	June 1, 1864	WOOD, T. STEWART.	July 17, 1897
WISE, HOMER.	Jan. 27, 1898	†WOOD, WALTER.	Feb. 3, 1873
†WISE, JOHN.	April 14, 1870	WOOD, WILLIAM.	Dec. 12, 1889
WISE, JOHN S.	Feb. 14, 1881	†WOOD, WILLIAM M.	Aug. 21, 1883
WISEMAN, JOHN.	July 22, 1890	WOODIN, W. H.	Mar. 11, 1898
WISTAR, C. CRESSON.	Sept. 19, 1870	WOODMAN, GEORGE B.	April 16, 1885
WISTAR, DILLWYN.	Jan. 15, 1890	*WOODRUFF, CHARLES H.	Sept. 15, 1880
†WISTAR, JOHN.	April 12, 1867	WOODRUFF, JR., CHARLES H.	July 9, 1900
†WISTAR, M.D., THOMAS.	Sept. 20, 1870	WOODRUFF, CLINTON ROGERS.	Dec. 31, 1897
†WISTAR, W. H.	Feb. 14, 1863	*WOODRUFF, FRANK H.	Oct. 16, 1884
WISTER, JR., A. W.	Sept. 10, 1897	WOODRUFF, FRANK O.	Mar. 9, 1892
†WISTER, FRANCIS.	Oct. 23, 1866	*WOODRUFF, JONAH.	Oct. 27, 1866
†WISTER, JONES.	July 3, 1865	WOODS, CYRUS E.	Feb. 11, 1892
†WISTER, LANGHORNE.	Oct. 18, 1866	†WOODS, M.D., D. FLA- VEL	{ Nov. 30, 1865 June 17, 1882
§WISTER, RODMAN.	Feb. 18, 1867	WOODS, S. S.	Jan. 5, 1888
†WISTER, WILLIAM.	Dec. 1, 1865	†WOODS, THOMAS.	Oct. 30, 1868
WISTER, W. ROTCH.	Jan. 18, 1863	WOODSIDE, JOHN W.	Dec. 23, 1882
†WITHEROW, JAMES P.	Jan. 10, 1888	WOODWARD, B. J.	{ Feb. 14, 1872 Dec. 8, 1881
†WITHERS, JOSEPH S.	April 3, 1863	†WOODWARD, EDWIN A.	May 17, 1865
WOEBKEN, AUGUST W.	April 16, 1898	WOODWARD, HARRY C.	Dec. 5, 1883
†WOELPPER, DAVID.	July 29, 1865		
†WOELPPER, DAVID A.	Feb. 14, 1868		
†WOELPPER, GEORGE.	Mar. 5, 1873		
*WOLBERT, FRED'K G.	Jan. 10, 1865		
†WOLCOTT, JOHN R.	Jan. 22, 1890		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
† WOODWARD, JAMES G.	June 14, 1872	† YARD, JR., EDMUND	Oct. 15, 1867
† WOODWARD, JOSEPH A.	Oct. 7, 1868	YARD, HENRY H.	Jan. 13, 1861
† WOODWARD, J. J.	Mar. 13, 1869	* YARDLEY, J. MARTIN	Sept. 12, 1879
* WOODWARD, WM. H.	Jan. 20, 1863	YARNALL, ELLIS	Jan. 9, 1863
† WOOLMAN, SAM'L C.	April 6, 1870	† YARNALL, E. A.	May 7, 1864
† WOOLSTON, J. W.	Feb. 28, 1863	† YARNALL, F. C.	Dec. 5, 1884
* WOOLVERTON, JOHN P.	Nov. 12, 1875	† YERKES, A. J.	Mar. 14, 1873
WORK, MILTON C.	Jan. 12, 1898	† YERKES, CHARLES T.	Jan. 16, 1863
WORK, ROBERT D.	Dec. 22, 1879	† YERKES, HARRY E.	Mar. 28, 1872
† WORK, SAMUEL	June 3, 1863	* YERKES, WM. H.	April 12, 1863
† WORKMAN, H. WEIR	May 1, 1865	† YORKE, WM.	June 18, 1870
WORRELL, HIBBARD B.	June 14, 1901	* YOUNG, ARMAR	Mar. 28, 1864
* WORTH, S. B.	Jan. 21, 1868	† YOUNG, GEORGE	Mar. 27, 1863
WORTH, WM. P.	Mar. 31, 1864	* YOUNG, GEORGE I.	April 8, 1879
† WORTHINGTON, B. C.	Jan. 3, 1873	† YOUNG, HORACE L.	Feb. 16, 1883
† WORTHINGTON, WM. G.	Feb. 5, 1873	† YOUNG, JAMES	Nov. 3, 1863
WRAY, CLARENCE A.	Feb. 18, 1882	* YOUNG, JAMES F.	Oct. 14, 1891
WRAY, JAMES C.	April 11, 1882	YOUNG, JAMES RAN-	
WRAY, SAM'L W.	Feb. 13, 1892	KIN	July 2, 1894
† WRIGHT, CHARLES	Jan. 3, 1873	† YOUNG, JAMES S.	Jan. 22, 1863
† WRIGHT, CHARLES A.	Jan. 6, 1895	† YOUNG, JOHN L.	Aug. 24, 1866
† WRIGHT, CHARLES B.	May 12, 1865	* YOUNG, JOHN RUS-	Jan. 16, 1863
† WRIGHT, JR., C. B.	April 21, 1882	SELL	Dec. 5, 1882
† WRIGHT, EDWARD N.	Feb. 27, 1863	YOUNG, JOHN R.	Sept. 16, 1893
† WRIGHT, JAMES A.	Feb. 20, 1863	YOUNG, J. BENTON	Sept. 15, 1863
† WRIGHT, JOHN	Feb. 16, 1863	† YOUNG, LEWIS T.	Oct. 18, 1880
* WRIGHT, JOHN	April 18, 1872	† YOUNG, LEWIS T.	Jan. 13, 1881
* WRIGHT, JOHN A.	May 22, 1865	YOUNG, WILLIAM J.	Oct. 19, 1897
* WRIGHT, J. HOOD	Jan. 23, 1866		
* WRIGHT, JOHN W.	Jan. 28, 1873	ZANE, ANTHONY M.	Dec. 3, 1897
* WRIGHT, RICHARD	Mar. 5, 1863	† ZANE, JOEL	Aug. 19, 1864
† WRIGHT, THEODORE	Aug. 29, 1872	ZANE, JUDSON M.	Oct. 7, 1897
WRIGHT, THOMAS B.	Mar. 15, 1897	* ZANTZINGER, ALFRED	Aug. 22, 1868
* WRIGHT, WALTER C.	Mar. 20, 1888	† ZANTZINGER, ERNEST	July 3, 1865
WRIGHT, WILLIAM	Sept. 15, 1897	ZEHNDER, C. H.	Feb. 22, 1897
† WRIGHT, WILSON	April 20, 1872	† ZIEGLER, GEORGE J.	May 6, 1863
† WRIGHT, W. R.	Dec. 13, 1872	† ZIEGLER, HENRY S.	Aug. 29, 1872
† WURTS, M.D., CHAS.		ZIEGLER, M.D., S.	
STEWART	Feb. 28, 1863	LEWIS	Oct. 13, 1892
WYETH, FRANK H.	July 10, 1863	ZIEGLER, M.D., WALTER	
WYETH, MAXWELL	Dec. 10, 1896	M. L.	April 15, 1895
† WYMAN, D.D.S., HARRY		† ZINN, GEORGE	May 10, 1878
P.	Nov. 12, 1884	ZOOK, J. GUST	Sept. 23, 1898
WYMAN, D.D.S., JOSEPH			
P.	Nov. 12, 1884		

CORRESPONDENTS' ROLL

Established January 11, 1870. Abolished December 12, 1887, to take effect December 1, 1888

Explanation of signs:

- * Deceased. † Transferred to Army, Navy, and Consular Roll.
 † Resigned. ‡ Transferred to Active Roll.
 || Roll abolished.

NAME.	DATE.	NAME.	DATE.
† ABBOTT, W. STEVENSON	May 25, 1872	§ BEAVER, JAMES A.	Jan. 19, 1881
* ADAMS, H. A.	Oct. 15, 1874	† BELL, JR., WM. R.	Jan. 21, 1884
† ADDICKS, JOSEPH T.	Jan. 20, 1872	† BENSON, N. R.	Sept. 20, 1876
† AKEKU, S.	Nov. 12, 1875	† BERWIND, E. J.	April 10, 1872
† ALBERT, JOHN S.	Dec. 19, 1871	§ BICKEL, J. F.	April 15, 1885
† ALBRIGHT, JOHN JOSEPH	Nov. 16, 1880	§ BIRCHARD, HARVEY L.	July 2, 1883
§ ANTES, C. H.	Mar. 14, 1872	† BLUNT, S. E.	Jan. 14, 1875
§ APPLETON, W. HYDE	Jan. 16, 1875	† BOUGHTON, C. FRANK	Nov. 16, 1883
† ARMES, F. H.	May 5, 1876	† BOUTCHER, C. S.	July 12, 1870
§ ARMSTRONG, E. A.	Jan. 17, 1887	† BOUTELLE, F. A.	Jan. 5, 1884
§ ARMSTRONG, WM. H.	July 12, 1887	|| BOYD, JAMES	April 30, 1885
* ARNSTHAL, L. G.	Jan. 20, 1873	† BOYTS, JOHN H.	Dec. 10, 1870
† ASCH, JOSEPH J.	Jan. 13, 1874	† BRADFORD, ED. F.	Jan. 14, 1873
† ASCH, M. J.	May 22, 1872	† BRAKER, JR., C.	Feb. 15, 1887
† ATWOOD, J. W.	Sept. 10, 1872	§ BRENNEMAN, B. F.	Feb. 12, 1870
‡ AVERY, CHARLES F.	{ May 28, 1876	† BRIGHT, GEORGE A.	Oct. 16, 1876
	{ April 20, 1882	§ BROCK, ARTHUR	July 26, 1887
‡ AYMAR, EDMUND B.	Dec. 15, 1886	† BROOKMIRE, JAMES H.	Nov. 4, 1873
† AYRES, S. L. P.	Mar. 31, 1875	† BROOMALL, HENRY L.	May 22, 1884
		§ BROSIUS, M. L.	Jan. 19, 1881
		§ BROWN, CHARLES WAR-	
		DELL	Dec. 13, 1887
† BACHE, A. D.	{ Nov. 3, 1871	† BROWN, J. STEWART	Jan. 14, 1875
	{ Dec. 7, 1880	† BUCK, CHESTER J.	Dec. 23, 1884
† BACHE, GEORGE M.	Jan. 14, 1873	† BUEHLER, M.D., H. B.	Dec. 29, 1881
† BACON, JOHN	Dec. 16, 1875	† BUEHLER, WM. G.	July 12, 1870
|| BAILEY, D. E.	Aug. 3, 1887	† BURTIS, ARTHUR	Feb. 17, 1874
|| BAILEY, J. TROWBRIDGE	Dec. 8, 1886	† BYINGTON, W. W.	April 18, 1881
|| BAILY, CHARLES L.	Feb. 25, 1885		
† BAKEWELL, JR., BEN-			
JAMIN	May 1, 1872		
† BALDWIN, D. LORD	Jan. 14, 1875	† CADWALADER, A. S.	Oct. 1, 1875
§ BANCROFT, JR., SAMUEL	Jan. 16, 1871	§ CAKE, J. F.	Jan. 9, 1872
† BARKER, S. P.	Nov. 30, 1875	† CALDER, JR., GEORGE	Feb. 28, 1879
† BARNARD, J. W.	April 18, 1872	|| CANBY, EDWARD T.	Dec. 8, 1882
† BATES, JR., MARTIN	July 11, 1882	|| CANBY, WILLIAM	Dec. 8, 1883
* BEAUMONT, M.D., H. N.	Jan. 14, 1875	† CAPP, SAMUEL H.	Mar. 14, 1870

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE.	NAME.	DATE.
†CARLE, EDWARD H.	Jan. 8, 1872	||DICKSON, H. C.	June 2, 1887
||CARNEGIE, ANDREW.	Mar. 21, 1885	†DILLINGHAM, J. B.	Mar. 7, 1871
*CARNEGIE, THOMAS M.	Sept. 10, 1885	§DINGEE, CHARLES.	Jan. 10, 1884
†CARSTAIRS, DAN'L H.	Jan. 21, 1886	§DIVEN, GEORGE M.	May 27, 1887
‡CASEY, JR., SILAS.	{ Jan. 15, 1875	||DONNELLAN, M.D., P. S.	Dec. 8, 1887
	Dec. 15, 1879	†DOUGHTY, E. A.	Dec. 27, 1877
†CASEY, THOMAS K.	Nov. 26, 1877	†DRUM, RICHARD C.	Sept. 20, 1871
||CATTELL, W. C.	Jan. 25, 1873	§DUDLEY, EDWARD.	Jan. 15, 1887
†CHEYNEY, W. A.	May 5, 1870	§DUDLEY, THOMAS H.	Sept. 26, 1872
†CHURCHMAN, CALEB.	Mar. 13, 1872	||DUNNING, AUGUSTUS	
†CHURCHMAN, F. A.	Mar. 13, 1872	W.	June 13, 1884
§CHURCHMAN, GEORGE.	Jan. 31, 1872	||DU PONT, WM.	June 17, 1887
§CLAYTON, GEORGE W.	July 25, 1884		
†CLEM, JOHN L.	Jan. 11, 1883		
||CLINGAN, A. H.	Jan. 20, 1887	†EASTON, L. V.	Aug. 16, 1872
||CLINGAN, CHARLES B.	Dec. 5, 1887	§ELLIOTT, JAMES H.	April 16, 1874
‡COCHRAN, GEORGE.	Aug. 25, 1884	*ELLIOTT, JOHN R.	Oct. 28, 1878
†COCHRANE, H. CLAY.	{ May 18, 1872	†ELLSWORTH, H. G.	Oct. 12, 1883
	Nov. 1, 1884	†EMORY, CAMPBELL D.	Sept. 20, 1871
||COLBRON, W. T.	April 21, 1884	*ESHLEMAN, B. F.	Jan. 24, 1872
†COLLUM, R. S.	Sept. 25, 1882	‡ESHLEMAN, B. FRANK.	April 8, 1879
†CONGOSTO, JOSÉ.	Dec. 8, 1886	*ETTING, HENRY.	Dec. 11, 1872
||CONWAY, W. P.	Dec. 10, 1886	†EVANS, B. D.	Jan. 12, 1875
†COOPER, CHARLES L.	Mar. 30, 1876	§EVANS, CHARLES.	April 10, 1882
§COOPER, THOMAS V.	Oct. 2, 1882	*EVERHART, J. B.	May 9, 1871
†CORSON, N. B.	Jan. 11, 1881	§EYSTER, GEORGE S.	Mar. 24, 1880
§COXE, W. E. C.	Oct. 18, 1884		
†CRAVEN, H. S.	Oct. 3, 1879		
†CROSBY, PEIRCE.	May 14, 1878		
†CROSSAN, J. MCD.	Nov. 11, 1870		
†CUNDALL, J. H.	Oct. 1, 1875	†FAGAN, L. E.	{ Jan. 10, 1872
†CUNNINGHAM, JOHN S.	April 10, 1879		July 13, 1885
†CUNNINGHAM, WILSON.	Dec. 6, 1870	||FARLEY, PHILIP H.	May 12, 1886
		†FARR, H. G. H.	Sept. 25, 1875
		§FELSENHELD, D.	Dec. 10, 1881
†DALLAM, W. L.	May 19, 1874	||FERGUSON, WALTON.	Oct. 28, 1885
†DANA, J. J.	Oct. 28, 1875	§FIELD, JOHN W.	June 22, 1872
*DANA, S. W.	Dec. 9, 1880	†FIELD, THOMAS Y.	Mar. 16, 1877
||DARLING, J. VAUGHAN.	Oct. 17, 1885	||FISH, FRED'K S.	Oct. 1, 1885
||DAVIDSON, M. T.	Nov. 27, 1882	*FISHER, HARVEY.	Mar. 10, 1874
||DAVIS, L. M.	Jan. 13, 1886	||FISHER, JOHN J.	Oct. 22, 1884
†DAWES, J. K.	Sept. 28, 1870	†FITCH, H. W.	{ Nov. 12, 1875
†DAWSON, L. L.	Dec. 28, 1871		Feb. 10, 1887
||DAYTON, A. O.	June 6, 1887	†FLETCHER, W. SCOTT.	Mar. 15, 1875
†DAYTON, J. H.	Feb. 14, 1884	†FORSYTH, JAMES M.	Feb. 24, 1887
†DEAN, M.D., RICHARD C.	Jan. 3, 1881	†FOX, S. T.	May 24, 1871
†DEMERRITT, JOHN F.	May 25, 1872	†FRAILEY, WM. H.	April 10, 1874
†DEMUTH, GEORGE.	June 10, 1872	||FRANKLIN, GEORGE M.	May 17, 1881
§DE SILVER, FRANK H.	Sept. 10, 1884	§FREEMAN, E. COLEMAN.	Oct. 5, 1883
§DETMOLD, WM. L.	Jan. 26, 1881	§FREEMAN, WM. COLE-	
†DE VEBER, L. GEORGE.	May 11, 1870	MAN	Sept. 25, 1883
§DICK, F. A.	June 14, 1871	†FRENZEL, ARTHUR B.	Mar. 22, 1883
†DICKSON, FRED S.	July 21, 1871	§FRICK, WM. C.	Nov. 9, 1886

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE.	NAME.	DATE.
† GAGE, CHARLES O.	Dec. 10, 1879	|| HILL, EDWARD.	Dec. 18, 1886
† GARRETT, JESSE.	Nov. 16, 1882	† HILL, HORACE L.	{ Jan. 10, 1871
§ GAUSE, H. W.	Feb. 8, 1883	† HILLMAN, H. BAKER.	{ Dec. 16, 1879
§ GAZZAM, JOSEPH M.	May 17, 1879	† HINES, H. K.	Nov. 12, 1892
† GILBERT, H.	Jan. 17, 1872	† HODGES, HENRY C.	Sept. 14, 1871
† GILBERT, LYMAN D.	May 3, 1873	† HOFF, HENRY K.	Nov. 28, 1871
† GILPIN, F. L.	Dec. 20, 1873	† HOFFECKER, JR., J. H.	Oct. 9, 1875
† GOING, HENRY B.	Jan. 13, 1876	† HOLABIRD, S. B.	Nov. 15, 1882
* GOLDSBOROUGH, J. R.	Dec. 9, 1873	† HOLBROOK, E. F.	April 17, 1885
|| GOODHART, A. E.	Sept. 18, 1882	† HOLLISTER, DOUGLAS.	July 9, 1885
† GORDON, GEORGE C.	Dec. 13, 1881	§ HOOPES, ABNER.	Dec. 17, 1886
|| GRAEF, A.	Feb. 12, 1886	† HOPKINS, H. M.	Dec. 8, 1874
† GRANNIS, JAMES E.	Mar. 12, 1880	† HORD, WM. T.	Dec. 7, 1887
§ GRAY, J. B.	Nov. 29, 1876	|| HOWE, FRANK P.	Oct. 11, 1887
† GREEN, EDWARD H.	May 20, 1870	§ HUMES, WILLIAM P.	Jan. 21, 1886
† GREEN, HENRY.	Feb. 6, 1871	‡ HUNT, ALFRED.	Jan. 15, 1874
† GREGORY, C. E.	Dec. 13, 1873	§ HYNEMAN, A. A.	Sept. 24, 1880
§ GREY, S. H.	April 20, 1885		
† GROW, GALUSHA A.	July 25, 1872	† IRVINE, M. C.	Mar. 3, 1883
§ GRUNDY, JOSEPH R.	Dec. 10, 1885	† IRWIN, JAMES B.	Jan. 20, 1873
§ GRUNDY, WM. H.	Nov. 16, 1882	† IRWIN, JOHN H.	Mar. 12, 1887
† GUARNA, SQUITTI DI PALERMITI'E.	Mar. 23, 1887		
† GURNEY, A. L.	July 25, 1872		
		|| JACKSON, JOHN B.	Dec. 9, 1887
† HALL, FRANK L.	Feb. 16, 1883	† JENKINS, H. M.	May 8, 1872
† HALL, P. P. G.	July 14, 1884	† JENKINS, JAMES G.	Sept. 26, 1872
† HALL, R. T.	Dec. 7, 1883	† JENNINGS, W. W.	July 1, 1885
† HALL, W. FRANK.	Nov. 16, 1882	§ JOHNSON, WM. S.	July 10, 1884
|| HAMILTON, EDMOND H. Feb. 25, 1882		† JOHNSTON, J. L.	Oct. 28, 1880
* HARDIE, JAMES A.	Dec. 13, 1873	† JORDAN, T. KEARNEY.	Sept. 14, 1880
† HARKER, JR., C. M.	Sept. 5, 1872	† JOYCE, J. JAY.	Oct. 21, 1879
|| HART, LANE S.	May 26, 1885		
§ HARVEY, WM. J.	Feb. 12, 1887	† KELTON, ALLAN C.	April 17, 1874
† HASHAGEN, JR., JOHN. Jan. 3, 1873		§ KERLIN, M.D., ISAAC N. June 12, 1885	
§ HASTINGS, D. H.	Sept. 15, 1887	† KING, ALBERT.	Mar. 9, 1875
‡ HAUPT, S. B.	Feb. 14, 1887	† KING, J. W.	Dec. 13, 1881
† HAWLEY, CHARLES E. Jan. 15, 1874		§ KING, THOMAS M.	Dec. 18, 1885
† HAYDEN, F. V.	July 29, 1880	† KING, W. F.	Nov. 13, 1882
† HAYS, CHARLES P.	July 4, 1871	† KING, W. S.	Feb. 19, 1872
† HAZARD, SPENCER H.	April 22, 1870	† KINGSBURY, E. P.	Mar. 19, 1883
* HEALD, J. T.	Jan. 8, 1876	† KITCHING, F. W.	April 17, 1874
† HEATON, A. G.	Jan. 15, 1874	|| KITTINGER, M.D., LEON- ARD	June 10, 1884
† HEATON, R. C.	May 5, 1870	§ KITTINGER, M.D., L. A. Dec. 15, 1883	
|| HEBARD, CHARLES.	Mar. 20, 1885	† KNEASS, FRANK.	July 11, 1873
† HERR, DANIEL C.	Jan. 15, 1884	† KNIGHT, DANIEL R.	Oct. 25, 1871
|| HERRIMAN, JR., JOHN. Dec. 29, 1884		† KNIGHT, H. W.	Dec. 14, 1881
† HESTON, JAMES D.	Feb. 16, 1884		
† HEWES, EMLÉN.	July 12, 1882		
|| HEYL, E. M.	Feb. 2, 1882		
† HICHBORN, PHILIP.	Jan. 24, 1880	† LACHLAN, J. M.	Jan. 10, 1882
† HIGGINS, ANTHONY.	Nov. 26, 1872	† LA MOTTE, W. A.	Feb. 14, 1883

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME.	DATE.	NAME.	DATE.
||LANDER, GEORGE.....	Aug. 17, 1886	†MONTGOMERY, J. B.....	April 28, 1870
||LAWSON, W. S.....	Nov. 16, 1883	†MOORE, G. G.....	Jan. 14, 1879
§LEA, JOSEPH T.....	May 23, 1870	§MOORE, JOHN M.....	July 10, 1884
†LEA, RICHARD M.....	Jan. 7, 1871	†MORRISON, HENRY....	Dec. 13, 1871
§LEISENRING, E. B.....	Feb. 19, 1885	||MORRISON, WALTER...	Oct. 28, 1887
†LEWIS, ALBERT.....	April 26, 1886	§MOULTON, BYRON P....	Sept. 27, 1887
†LINDSAY, M. B.....	Jan. 14, 1873	†MUHLENBERG, JR., H.	
||LIPPINCOTT, E. E.....	Jan. 4, 1888	E.....	Dec. 8, 1874
†LIVEMORE, W. HARRI-		*MULLANEY, J. R. M....	Mar. 13, 1872
SON.....	Dec. 8, 1884	†MURPHY, FRANKLIN...	April 3, 1883
†LOCKE, D. R.....	Mar. 8, 1872	†MURPHY, PAUL ST. C..	Sept. 16, 1882
§LONGWELL, WILLIAM H.	July 6, 1886	†MUZZEY, H. W.....	July 18, 1871
	May 27, 1872	†MUZZEY, L. W.....	May 8, 1871
§LOWRY, H. B.....	{ July 13, 1880		
†LUCKENBACH, W. D....	Dec. 15, 1879		
†LYNCH, D.....	Jan. 12, 1871	§NEALL, ROBERT C.....	June 2, 1884
		†NEILL, RICHARD R....	Feb. 28, 1872
		†NEWBOLD, WM. A.....	Oct. 25, 1871
†McCARTER, JAMES....	Nov. 11, 1870		
§McCARTNEY, W. H....	Aug. 8, 1882	†OLIPHANT, S. D.....	April 18, 1873
†McCAULEY, L. G.....	April 20, 1882	†OLIVER, JR., H. W....	April 14, 1874
†McCLARY, W. J.....	July 14, 1882	†OWEN, A. M.....	May 19, 1874
||McCOMB, S. C.....	Dec. 14, 1885	†OWEN, F. C.....	Nov. 22, 1875
||McCORMICK, HENRY C.	Sept. 22, 1887		
†McDANIEL, C. A.	May 13, 1875	†PARKER, JOSEPH B....	Nov. 1, 1882
§McELMELL, JACKSON.	Feb. 9, 1875	†PARKER, JR., JOSEPH W.	Jan. 30, 1873
§McGOWAN, JOHN.....	Mar. 14, 1883	§PARRISH, GEORGE H.	{ Dec. 16, 1884
†McKIM, J. MILLER....	Mar. 14, 1870		{ Nov. 12, 1887
†McMURTRIE, D.....	Dec. 19, 1877	†PARRY, EDWARD OWEN.	May 11, 1871
†McPHERSON, J. B.....	Oct. 14, 1873	†PASSMORE, J. A. M....	Dec. 14, 1885
*MAHON, JAMES D.....	Sept. 28, 1870	†PEMBERTON, HENRY...	Oct. 17, 1871
†MANCHESTER, C. N....	April 10, 1873	†PERDUE, J.....	April 12, 1872
§MARSHALL, THOMAS W.	Dec. 13, 1886	†PETERSON, C. G.....	June 19, 1876
†MARTIN, A. F. R.....	Nov. 16, 1882	†PHIPPS, FRANK H....	May 21, 1872
§MASSEY, GEORGE V....	Mar. 9, 1875	§PITCAIRN, ROBERT....	Feb. 14, 1885
	Dec. 12, 1881	§PORTER, J. L.....	Dec. 8, 1884
†MAY, S. H.....	{ Feb. 19, 1887	†PORTERFIELD, J. C....	Mar. 25, 1871
§MEGEAR, ALTER.....	Oct. 8, 1878	†POTTER, E. E.....	Feb. 14, 1887
§MELLON, ANDREW W....	Oct. 20, 1884	†PRINCE, WM.....	Sept. 26, 1872
†MENDENHALL, HENRY.	Nov. 9, 1880	§PUSEY, WM. W.....	Nov. 17, 1882
†MENZIES, WILLIAM...	July 14, 1873	§PYLE, FRANK.....	May 17, 1882
†MENZIES, JR., WILLIAM.	July 14, 1873	†PYLE, FREDERICK....	June 23, 1882
†MERCUR, RODNEY A....	June 13, 1885		
†MERRILL, GEORGE P...	Jan. 16, 1872	†QUACKENBUSH, J. N....	April 30, 1870
†MERRILL, LEWIS.....	Nov. 23, 1883		
†MERRILL, PAUL B....	Dec. 8, 1873		
†METCALF, HENRY.....	Oct. 7, 1875	§RAMBO, WM. B.....	Dec. 29, 1883
†MILLER, A. F.....	Jan. 13, 1874	§RASER, WM. H.....	Mar. 16, 1874
†MILLER, E. E.....	April 30, 1886	§RAWLE, HENRY.....	Oct. 28, 1880
†MILLER, E. H.....	July 23, 1873	†READ, JOHN J.....	May 22, 1872
†MILLER, REUBEN.....	Dec. 21, 1870		
§MILLER, RICHARD R....	Nov. 10, 1887		
†MONECHESI, N. R.....	Nov. 11, 1874		

The Officers and Members

NAME.	DATE.	NAME.	DATE.
§ REED, JAMES.....	Dec. 9, 1887	|| SMITH, J. E.....	May 2, 1885
† REEDER, WM. H.....	Feb. 9, 1875	§ SMITH, L. HEBER.....	Dec. 30, 1886
† RELYEA, CHAS. D.....	Mar. 29, 1872	† SMITH, PERSIFOR F.....	Dec. 24, 1872
§ RENNYSON, WM.....	Mar. 10, 1886	† SMYSER, JOHN D.....	May 27, 1872
§ REVERE, F. B.....	Sept. 27, 1870	§ SPACHMAN, WALTER S.....	Jan. 15, 1883
† RHOADES, M.D., A. C. {	May 14, 1870	† SPENCER, C. H.....	Dec. 8, 1884
	April 17, 1882	§ STARR, RICHARD T.....	Nov. 3, 1883
‡ RICE, GEORGE.....	Jan. 24, 1887	§ STAUFFER, D. McN.....	April 3, 1872
† RICHARDSON, A. S.....	April 8, 1884	† STEARNS, IRVING A.....	Sept. 23, 1885
† ROBERTS, JOSEPH.....	Nov. 17, 1882	† STEEDMAN, CHARLES.....	Jan. 3, 1874
† ROBINSON, R. I.....	Nov. 4, 1873	† STEELE, JOSEPH.....	Oct. 21, 1882
† ROGERS, HOWARD D.....	Feb. 2, 1884	† STERLING, THEODORE W.....	June 10, 1879
† RONALDSON, CHARLES E.....	Nov. 4, 1873	† STEVENS, WM. H.....	Mar. 3, 1871
† ROOT, W. J.....	July 10, 1872	† STEWART, H. H.....	Mar. 16, 1877
† RUSH, RICHARD.....	Sept. 20, 1871	† STEWART, T. SCOTT.....	May 4, 1872
† RUSSELL, B. REEVES.....	Jan. 14, 1886	† STICKER, S.....	Jan. 12, 1875
† RUSSELL, B. S.....	April 3, 1872	§ STOCKTON, H. M.....	April 11, 1884
† RUTH, M. L..... {	June 10, 1874	† STOKES, SAMUEL W.....	Mar. 1, 1870
	Nov. 12, 1878	† STONE, C. W.....	Sept. 22, 1887
|| RUTTER, JOHN R.....	Feb. 25, 1882	|| STONE, GEORGE W.....	Oct. 14, 1882
|| RUTTER, J. E. T.....	May 9, 1883	† STRATTON, JAMES N.....	Sept. 5, 1872
|| RUTTER, THOMAS.....	Feb. 20, 1872	† STRONG, A. M.....	Dec. 9, 1871
† SACKETT, D. B.....	Sept. 28, 1871	† STRUTHERS, JR., ROB- ERT.....	Mar. 2, 1885
† SARGEANT, REDFORD W.....	Feb. 3, 1880	|| STRUTHERS, S. C.....	Dec. 6, 1887
§ SARGEANT, JR., WIN- THROP.....	April 30, 1887	§ STURDEVANT, CHAS. H.....	Dec. 19, 1883
† SAWTELLE, C. G.....	Sept. 11, 1872	† SWIFT, WM. H.....	April 17, 1871
† SAWYER, E. T.....	Feb. 18, 1873	† SYLVESTER, HENRY.....	Jan. 2, 1872
† SAXTON, RUFUS.....	May 14, 1875		
† SCHEFER, ERNEST.....	Mar. 1, 1883	† TANNER, Z. C.....	June 24, 1874
† SCHENCK, W. S.....	Oct. 2, 1880	† TAYLOR, FRANKLIN.....	Feb. 12, 1870
† SCHOFIELD, JOHN P.....	June 20, 1871	† TAYLOR, H. GENET.....	Aug. 9, 1871
† SCHUYLER, HOWARD.....	Oct. 17, 1871	† TAYLOR, M. B.....	Aug. 9, 1871
† SCOTT, JOHN B.....	Dec. 7, 1883	† TAYLOR, W. H.....	July 27, 1870
† SEVÉ, EDMUND.....	Jan. 19, 1881	† TAYLOR, WM. S.....	April 2, 1873
† SHACKELFORD, H. A.....	Nov. 16, 1871	§ THAW, JR., WM.....	Jan. 3, 1888
† SHACKFORD, J. W.....	July 6, 1874	† THOMAS, GEORGE C.....	Mar. 27, 1880
§ SHANLEY, B. M.....	Dec. 21, 1886	† THOMPSON, LEWIS.....	July 18, 1871
† SHAW, M.D., S. FRANCIS.....	Dec. 3, 1878	† THOMPSON, S. H.....	Dec. 22, 1879
† SHENK, R. H.....	May 16, 1879	† THOMPSON, THEODORE S.....	June 20, 1887
† SHEPARD, E. M.....	April 14, 1887	† THROPP, JOSEPH E.....	Oct. 24, 1884
§ SHEPPARD, FRANK L.....	Oct. 16, 1886	† TILGE, GEORGE E. .. {	April 10, 1878
§ SHIPPEN, SAMUEL S.....	Jan. 15, 1886		Jan. 9, 1883
§ SHOEMAKER, G. A.....	Dec. 19, 1885	† TINKHAM, JAMES H. {	April 17, 1870
|| SHOEMAKER, H. F.....	April 10, 1878		Jan. 29, 1876
§ SIMS, JR., JOHN C.....	Mar. 8, 1870	† TODD, LEMUEL.....	Mar. 3, 1873
† SKEKIS, S.....	Nov. 17, 1875	* TORBET, A. T. A.....	May 13, 1879
† SKELDING, H. T.....	May 24, 1883	† TOWNSEND, J. W.....	June 19, 1871
† SLACK, M.D., J. H.....	Jan. 11, 1871	† TREDDWELL, T. J.....	May 24, 1873
† SLAPE, HARRY L.....	Dec. 9, 1881	TRIPP, CHAS. E.....	Mar. 12, 1886
* SMITH, GEORGE F.....	Mar. 1, 1870		

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NAME.	DATE.	NAME.	DATE.
†VAN VLEIT, S.....	Oct. 11, 1875	†WHITESIDE, S. M.	April 11, 1872
†VEZIN, OTTO C.....	April 18, 1870	†WICKERSHAM, CHARLES	
§VOORHEES, PETER V...	Dec. 29, 1882	J.....	Feb. 19, 1872
†VOSSION, LOUIS.....	Mar. 7, 1887	†WILBUR, E. P.....	May 1, 1873
		†WILKINSON, F. R.....	April 25, 1870
		†WILSON, H. G.....	Dec. 6, 1870
§WALKER, R. J. C.....	Feb. 25, 1886	†WILSON, J. C.....	April 17, 1883
*WALLACE, WILLIAM...	June 14, 1882	§WILSON, J. DALE.....	June 25, 1885
†WALTER, JOSEPH R....	July 23, 1873	§WILSON, MATTHEW....	July 23, 1876
†WANLICK, STEWART...	Oct. 11, 1875	†WILSON, ROBERT P....	Nov. 28, 1872
†WARBURTON, EDGAR T.	Dec. 10, 1886	†WINDLE, WM. S.....	Jan. 17, 1873
†WASHINGTON, HORACE		†WISTAR, RODMAN....	May 9, 1871
LEE.....	Nov. 4, 1885	§WITHEROW, JAMES P. {	Sept. 14, 1880
†WATSON, GEORGE H....	Dec. 5, 1884		Nov. 9, 1887
†WEAKLEY, J. M.....	Nov. 25, 1870	*WOLFF, C. H.....	Mar. 2, 1872
§WEAVER, J. H.....	April 16, 1885	†WOODHULL, WM. W....	Oct. 20, 1885
†WEISS, JOHN H.....	July 27, 1885	§WOODS, S. S.....	Dec. 10, 1886
§WELLS, CALVIN.....	Jan. 14, 1879	†WOODWARD, E. T.....	Jan. 14, 1879
†WEST, WILLIAM.....	Nov. 19, 1870	†WOOLVERTON, M.D.,	
†WESTON, HENRY G....	Jan. 21, 1871	THEORON.....	June 14, 1882
†WHEELER, FRED. M....	Oct. 3, 1871	†WYSE, WM. S.....	May 9, 1883
†WHEELER, M. D.....	July 17, 1872		
*WHITE, GEORGE H....	Dec. 6, 1883		
†WHITE, GEORGE Q.j...	Nov. 16, 1871		
†WHITE, JOHN C.....	{ Jan. 7, 1884	†YARDLEY, T. W.....	April 5, 1880
	{ Jan. 14, 1887	†YORKE, LOUIS A.....	May 25, 1885
†WHITEHEAD, WM.....	Feb. 17, 1874	†YOUNG, JAMES R.....	Sept. 5, 1882

CHAPTER XXVII
THE GUESTS OF THE UNION LEAGUE
ARMY, NAVY, AND CONSULAR ROLL

November 8, 1887, to November 30, 1901

Explanation of signs:

* Deceased. † Resigned. ‡ Transferred to Active Roll.

NAME	TITLE	DATE OF ADMISSION
ANDRADE, CIPRIANO.....	Capt. U.S.N.	Jan. 13, 1898
†BACHE, ALBERT D.....	Paym. U.S.N.	May 17, 1889
†BALL, R. T. M.....	Paym. U.S.N.	Jan. 14, 1897
†BARTLETT, HENRY A.....	Major U.S.M.C.	June 12, 1897
BARTON, J. K.....	Lieut.-Com. U.S.N.	July 17, 1897
†BEAN, WM. H.....	Lieut. U.S.A.	Nov. 19, 1889
BELL, JOHN A.....	Lieut. U.S.N.	Mar. 9, 1898
†BINGHAM, G. S.....	Major U.S.A.	Feb. 1, 1897
†BINGHAM, JUDSON D.....	Gen. U.S.A.	Apr. 17, 1896
†BLAKELY, GEORGE.....	Lieut. U.S.A.	Oct. 6, 1894
BONNAFFON, E. W.....	Capt. U.S.A.	Dec. 14, 1900
†BORDEN, T. S.....	Lieut. U.S.A.	{ Feb. 14, 1896
		{ Feb. 22, 1897
BUEHLER, W. G.....	Rear-Ad. U.S.N.	{ Nov. 8, 1888
BUTLER, SMEDLY DARLINGTON.....	Capt. U.S.M.C.	{ Dec. 13, 1900
		{ June 12, 1901
CARPENTER, LEWIS H.....	Gen. U.S.A.	Nov. 17, 1899
†CASEY, SILAS.....	Commander U.S.N.	Dec. 12, 1887
CLARK, CHARLES E.....	Capt. U.S.N.	May 10, 1899
†CLIPPERTON, ROBERT CHARLES.....	British Consul	Dec. 19, 1894
*COCHRAN, GEORGE.....	Pay-Dir. U.S.N.	Feb. 14, 1895
†COLLUM, R. S.....	Capt. U.S.M.C.	April 6, 1892
†CONGOSTO, JOSÉ.....	Spanish Consul.	Feb. 2, 1895
†COWLES, W. C.....	Lieut. U.S.N.	Mar. 3, 1891
*CRAWFORD, S. W.....	Gen. U.S.A.	Nov. 8, 1888
†DUTTON, R. McM.....	Capt. U.S.M.C.	Jan. 26, 1900

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME	TITLE	DATE OF ADMISSION
ENGARD, ALBERT C.....	Chief Eng. U.S.N.	April 17, 1896
†FARQUHAR, NORMAN H.....	Commodore U.S.N.	June 13, 1894
†FEASTER, JOSEPH.....	Lieut. U.S.N.	July 18, 1894
FIELD, THOMAS Y.....	Col. U.S.M.C.	Jan. 31, 1896
†FLAGLER, D. W.....	U.S.A.	Jan. 5, 1888
†FOLGER, WM. M.....	Com. U.S.N.	Mar. 13, 1893
FORNEY, JAMES.....	Col. U.S.M.C.	{ Nov. 13, 1891 May 11, 1898
FORSYTH, JAMES M.....	Capt. U.S.N.	{ Nov. 14, 1889 Jan. 16, 1901
FRAZER, REAH.....	Paym. U.S.N.	Dec. 6, 1893
FUREY, JOHN V.....	Maj. U.S.A.	May 1, 1896
†GORDON, WALTER H.....	Lieut. U.S.A.	Mar. 20, 1897
†GRAY, W. W.....	Capt. U.S.A.	Feb. 14, 1896
†GREEN, F. M.....	Capt. U.S.N.	Feb. 27, 1890
HANSCOM, JOHN F.....	Naval Const. U.S.N.	Feb. 16, 1894
†HARRIS, WM. H.....	Chief-Eng. U.S.N.	Nov. 12, 1892
†HERNDON, C. G.....	Surg. U.S.N.	Jan. 17, 1899
*HEYL, THEODORE C.....	Med. Dir. U.S.N.	Nov. 12, 1892
†HINES, H. K.....	Ensign U.S.N.	Feb. 16, 1893
HOUGH, ALFRED L.....	Col. U.S.A.	May 5, 1896
†HUTCHINS, C. T.....	Com. U.S.N.	Jan. 14, 1897
†JANEWAY, JOHN H.....	Surgeon U.S.N.	Sept. 16, 1891
†JEWELL, THEODORE F.....	Capt. U.S.N.	Jan. 2, 1899
JOHNSTON, J. L.....	Capt. U.S.A.	Nov. 8, 1887
†KAISER, J. A.....	Ass't Eng. U.S.N.	Jan. 16, 1892
†KELLOGG, WAINWRIGHT.....	Lieut. U.S.N.	Nov. 15, 1890
†KELTON, A. C.....	Capt. U.S.M.C.	Dec. 4, 1889
†LAWS, ELIJAH.....	Chief Eng., U.S.N.	July 12, 1888
LEARY, R. P.....	Capt. U.S.N.	Feb. 15, 1901
†LECCA, G. M.....	Italian Consul	Jan. 15, 1897
†LINNARD, JOSEPH H.....	Lieut. U.S.N.	Feb. 20, 1893
†LONGNECKER, HENRY C.....	Ensign U.S.N.	Sept. 10, 1898
LYON, GEORGE A.....	Pay-Dir. U.S.N.	May 11, 1898
McCLURG, W. A.....	Surg. U.S.N.	{ July 14, 1898 June 16, 1900
†MCKEE, J. C.....	Surg. U.S.A.	Sept. 11, 1889
†MAGRUDER, D. L.....	Col. U.S.A.	Mar. 12, 1896
†MAGUIRE, EDWARD.....	Capt. U.S.A.	May 1, 1889

The Guests of the Union League

NAME	TITLE	DATE OF ADMISSION
MAHONEY, JAMES E.	Capt. U.S.M.C.	{ Mar. 11, 1897
†MARHEINICKE, CARL B.	Imp. German Consul	Jan. 9, 1901
†MASON, THEODORE B. M.	Lieut. U.S.N.	Mar. 23, 1899
*MEADE, RICHARD W.	Rear-Ad. U.S.N.	Jan. 13, 1892
†MEADE, ROBERT L.	Major U.S.M.C.	July 10, 1895
†MENOCAL, ADOLFO J.	Chief Eng. U.S.N.	Mar. 3, 1893
†MERRILL, LEWIS.	Gen. U.S.A.	July 16, 1897
†MERRIMAN, E. C.	Capt. U.S.N.	Nov. 8, 1887
†MICKLEY, JOSEPH P.	Civ. Eng. U.S.N.	Oct. 16, 1891
†MORRISON, CHARLES C.	U.S.A.	July 6, 1899
†MURPHY, PAUL ST. CLAIR.	Lieut. U.S.M.C.	Mar. 28, 1890
†MYERS, T. D.	Surgeon U.S.N.	Feb. 12, 1890
		May 17, 1898
NEIDE, HORACE.	Gen. U.S.A.	Dec. 13, 1892
PARKER, J. B.	Med.-Dir. U.S.N.	July 12, 1901
†PARKS, RUFUS.	Pay-Dir. U.S.N.	Dec. 1, 1896
PESOLI, E. A.	French Consul	Dec. 1, 1897
PETERSEN, ARTHUR.	Paym. U.S.N.	Dec. 14, 1891
*POTTER, CARROLL H.	Lieut.-Col. U.S.A.	{ Dec. 10, 1894
POWELL, WILFRID.	British Consul	Aug. 15, 1900
PRATT, R. H.	Major U.S.A.	Oct. 16, 1899
†PRINCE, T. C.	Major U.S.M.C.	Oct. 7, 1899
		Jan. 16, 1899
†RAYMOND, C. W.	Maj. U.S.A.	June 17, 1890
†READ, JOHN J.	Commander U.S.N.	Feb. 23, 1889
RITSCHL, FERDINAND.	German Consul	April 11, 1900
†ROBINSON, S. Q.	Capt. U.S.N.	Dec. 10, 1894
†ROCKWELL, A. F.	Col. U.S.A.	Feb. 21, 1891
ROONEY, W. R. A.	Lieut. U.S.N.	Mar. 22, 1893
RUSSELL, A. W.	Pay-Dir. U.S.N.	May 12, 1892
RUSSELL, B. REEVES.	Lieut.-Col. U.S.M.C.	{ Dec. 4, 1889
		Jan. 14, 1897
		April 12, 1900
†SALTER, T. G. C.	Lieut. U.S.N.	Apr. 15, 1890
†SAWTELLE, CHARLES G.	General U.S.A.	June 17, 1892
†SELFRIDGE, JAMES RUSSELL.	Lieut.-Com. U.S.N.	July 10, 1895
SEWELL, ROBERT.	Capt. U.S.A.	April 25, 1900
†SKELDING, HENRY T.	Paym. U.S.N.	July 14, 1898
SMITH, F. GURNEY.	Lieut. U.S.A.	May 21, 1897
SMITH, J. A.	Rear-Ad. U.S.N.	July 15, 1895
SMITH, JOSEPH R.	Col. U.S.A.	Mar. 15, 1900
SPEEL, JOHN N.	Paym. U.S.N.	{ Feb. 22, 1893
		June 2, 1899
†STRONG, W. C.	Lieut. U.S.N.	Aug. 8, 1895
†SWIFT, WILLIAM.	Lieut.-Com. U.S.N.	July 17, 1891

The Union League of Philadelphia

NAME	TITLE	DATE OF ADMISSION
THOMPSON, THEODORE S.	Paym. U.S.N.	June 20, 1887
† THOMSON, W. J.	U.S.N.	April 18, 1888
† TIDBALL, J. C.	Gen. U.S.A.	Dec. 4, 1888
* VER MEULEN, EDW. C.	Surgeon	Feb. 9, 1888
† VOSSION, LOUIS	French Consul	Nov. 8, 1887
WALLEM, J. N.	V.-Con. Sweden and Norway	Aug. 15, 1899
† WEIN, JACOB.	V.-Con. Austro-Hungary	May 26, 1896
WILLIAMSON, GEO. MCKNIGHT.	Capt. U.S.A.	July 4, 1900
† WILSON, JOHN C.	Lieut. U.S.N.	June 14, 1896
WOLCOTT, C. C.	Civ. Eng. U.S.N.	Aug. 8, 1891
† WOOLEY FRED'k.	Lieut. U.S.A.	Dec. 15, 1888

CLERICAL ROLL

February 7, 1863 to, November 30, 1901

The Board of Directors of the Union League immediately after the organization adopted a resolution, on February 7, 1863, extending the privileges of the Union League House to clergymen as guests. The clergymen thus admitted signed the Clerical Roll, but no record was kept of the dates of signatures prior to 1884. On October 12, 1897, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution providing that the privileges "shall only be extended to clergymen residing in the city of Philadelphia and during the period of such residence," and that the privileges shall be terminated upon "resignation from the ministry or removal from the city." At that time all the clergymen upon the list were requested to call at the office of the Union League and sign the Clerical Roll. The annexed list contains all the names upon the Clerical Roll from 1863 down to November 30, 1901, but the dates of signature after 1896, in some cases, are the dates of the second signature by clergymen previously upon the roll. Deceased clergymen are marked *. Resignations are marked †. Removals from Philadelphia, causing the privileges to cease, are marked ‡.

ABNEW, B. L.	BAKER, GEORGE D. { Jan. 26, 1885
*ADAIR, ROBERT.	{ Dec. 9, 1897
*ADAMS, E. E.	‡BARKER, THOMAS B.
†ADAMSON, C. EDGAR. April 11, 1900	BARTLETT, J. F. July 7, 1899
ALBERT, LUTHER E. Feb. 26, 1898	{ Dec. 10, 1891
ALBERTSON, CHARLES C. Mar. 14, 1900	‡BATTON, LORING W. { Dec. 23, 1897
‡ALDAY, J. H.	{ Sept. 12, 1895
‡ALISON, ALEXANDER. Oct. 15, 1888	‡BAUM, W. M.
‡ALSOP, REESE F. Jan. 2, 1882	‡BEATY, ARCHIBALD.
‡AMES, CHARLES G.	‡BECKLEY, JOHN T. Nov. 14, 1888
ANDERSON, MERLE H. Jan. 28, 1901	‡BEGGS, JOSEPH. Nov. 20, 1893
ANSTICE, HENRY. { Mar. 12, 1897	‡BELL, J. EDWARD.
{ Dec. 10, 1897	BICKERTON, J. G. Nov. 12, 1901
†APPLETON, E. W. Jan. 19, 1891	BISPHAM, CLARENCE W. Jan. 16, 1901
APPLETON, SAMUEL E. Dec. 9, 1897	{ April 4, 1891
ARMSTRONG, CHAS M. Jan. 15, 1900	†BLANCHARD, JOS. N. { Dec. 13, 1897
ARNDT, CHAS. HENRY. Jan. 13, 1898	{ July 6, 1901
*ATKINS, A. B.	BOARDMAN, G. DANA July 6, 1901
	*BOARDMAN, W. E.
	BODINE, W. B. { Nov. 7, 1893
	{ Dec. 23, 1897
	*BOKUM, HERMAN.
†BAILEY, WM. NEWBOLD Nov. 29, 1893	BOLTON, J. GRAY. Dec. 10, 1897

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BOWN, WILLIAM HENRY	Jan. 17, 1899	*DOBBINS, J. B.	
BOYLE, JOHN RICHARDS	June 13, 1901	DOWLING, G. DEWITT	Mar. 23, 1900
BRADLEY, LEVERETT.	{ June 10, 1892	DOYLE, SHERMAN H. . .	Sept. 4, 1899
	{ Dec. 9, 1897	DRIPPS, J. FREDERIC.	{ Mar. 13, 1896
†BRADY, CYRUS T.	{ Jan. 15, 1896		{ Dec. 13, 1897
	{ Dec. 11, 1897	*DUCACHET, HENRY W. .	
*BRAINARD, THOMAS.		DUHRING, HERMAN L.	{ May 13, 1896
*BREED, WILLIAM P.			{ Dec. 10, 1897
*BRIGGS, NATHANIEL S. . .		*DURBURROW, SAMUEL. .	
BRINGHURST, GEORGE	{ Sept. 28, 1893		
	{ April 17, 1900	†ECCLESTON, J. HOUSTON	
*BROOKS, PHILLIPS.		ECKELS, MERVIN J. . .	{ April 16, 1894
†BROWN, F. EDWIN.	Dec. 8, 1890		{ Dec. 4, 1898
BROWNSON, MARCUS	{ April 20, 1897	†EDWARD, R. A.	
A.	{ Jan. 24, 1898	ERDMAN, CHARLES R.	{ Nov. 21, 1891
*BUGBEE, G. FRANKLIN	Nov. 6, 1884		{ Dec. 13, 1897
*BUOY, CHARLES W.	Sept. 15, 1890	FALKNER, JOHN B. . . .	{ May 15, 1897
BURNFIELD, GEO. STAN-			{ Feb. 14, 1898
LEY	May 5, 1899	†FALKNER, W. H.	{ April 15, 1896
*BUTLER, C. M.			{ Dec. 14, 1897
		†FARR, WM. D.	
*CANFIELD, FRANCIS D. . .		†FARRINGTON, S.	
*CATTELL, W. C.	Dec. 23, 1897	†FISCHER, C. L.	
†CHAPMAN, J. WILBUR. . .	Oct. 17, 1898	*FORBES, JOHN IRVING. .	
*CHASE, W. T.	{ Oct. 25, 1893	FORD, JAMES WALLACE	Mar. 20, 1899
	{ Dec. 4, 1898		{ Nov. 16, 1887
*CHESHIRE, JOHN E.		Fox, HERMAN C.	{ Dec. 17, 1897
*CLAPP, HOWARD S.	July 14, 1894	*FULTON, ROBERT H. . . .	Oct. 29, 1894
†CLIFFORD, JOHN H.	Dec. 30, 1890	FULTON, WILLIAM P. . . .	June 12, 1899
COCHRAN, JOS. WILSON	Mar. 20, 1899	†FURBAY, HARVEY G. . .	May 13, 1896
COLFELT, LAWRENCE M.	Aug. 27, 1898		
*COLTON, FRANCIS.		GEHRETT, S. W.	June 20, 1898
*CONKEY, JOHN P.		†GERNANT, EDWIN A. . . .	Oct. 17, 1898
COOPER, CHARLES D.		†GIBBONS, H. O.	
COPE, EDGAR.	July 5, 1899	*GODDARD, KINGSTON . .	
*CORBETT, SIDNEY.	{ Nov. 12, 1887	GRAHAM, JOHN.	{ Jan. 20, 1890
	{ Dec. 10, 1897		{ Dec. 10, 1897
†CORNELL, WILLIAM M. . .		†GRAHAM, RICHARDSON	
*CRAIGHEAD, JAMES G. . . .		*GRAHAM, ROBERT. . . .	{ Oct. 29, 1888
†CRAVEN, E. R.	May 5, 1888		{ Dec. 13, 1897
*CRAVEN, JAMES C.		†GREEN, JR., W. BRINTON	
CULVER, ANDREW.	{ July 10, 1865		
	{ Sept. 19, 1900	†HAMMOND, WALTER W. .	May 14, 1888
†CURRIE, C. GEORGE. . . .		HARDING, JOHN B.	Mar. 2, 1900
		HARRIS, H. RICHARDS	{ May 16, 1895
*DALES, J. B.			{ Dec. 9, 1897
DANA, STEPHEN W.	Dec. 13, 1897	HARRIS, J. ANDREWS. . .	
*DAVIDSON, ROBERT.			{ June 2, 1894
*DENISON, CHARLES W. . . .		†HART, BURDETT.	{ Dec. 17, 1897
DENNISON, R. E.		*HAWES, EDWARD.	
DICKEY, CHARLES A.	Dec. 9, 1897		
†DIXON, JOSEPH K.	Mar. 3, 1890		

The Union League of Philadelphia

NICHOLS, T. MC.B....	{ Jan. 8, 1894	*SMITH, CHARLES A....	
†NICHOLS, WILLIAM F....	{ Dec. 17, 1897	SMITH, DUDLEY D....	July 10, 1901
	Nov. 21, 1887	*SMITH, MATSON MEUR....	
†OLMSTEAD, CHARLES	{ Feb. 11, 1897	†SPALDING, CHARLES E....	Nov. 11, 1896
S.....	{ Dec. 13, 1897	STANGER, I. NEWTON	{ Nov. 26, 1894
†OTTO, JOHN M. P.			{ Dec. 13, 1897
		†STARR, WILLIAM C....	
†PALMER, FRANCIS....	{ Mar. 29, 1897	STEVENS, C. ELLIS... {	July 4, 1893
	Jan. 10, 1897		April 28, 1899
†PARKS, J. LEWIS.....	{ Oct. 19, 1895	†STEVENS, THEODORE...	
*PARVIN, ROBERT J....		†STONE, JAMES S.....	Jan. 3, 1887
†PAXTON, JAMES D.....	Feb. 16, 1891	*SUDDARDS, WILLIAM...	
*PEDDIE, JOHN.....		SULLIVAN, ANDREW {	Nov. 3, 1894
PERRY, J. DEWOLF....		JACKSON..... {	Dec. 9, 1897
*PHILLIPS, B. T.		†SUTPHEN, PAUL F....	Nov. 9, 1894
†PRATT, GEORGE B....		*SYLE, EDWARD W....	
*PRATT, JAMES.....			
†RADCLIFFE, WALLACE..		†TAYLOR, MALACHI....	
†RAMSAY, W. W.....	Jan. 10, 1898	†TAYLOR, WILLIAM R... {	Jan. 4, 1886
*REED, H. MORTON....		†TERRY, ROBERT E....	
†REYNOLDS, JOHN.....		THOMAS, NATHANIEL S. Mar.	2, 1900
RICE, WILLIARD M....	Mar. 28, 1900	†THOMAS, T. SNOWDEN..	
RICHARDSON, W. C....	Sept. 14, 1901	THOMPSON, J. MILTON..	Nov. 12, 1901
RITCHIE, ROBERT.....		TOMKINS, FLOYD W....	April 28, 1899
†ROBBINS, FRANK L....		*TORRENCE, IRVIN H....	
ROBERTS, WM. HENRY {	Dec. 30, 1893	TRACY, WILLIAM.... {	May 16, 1893
	Dec. 9, 1897		Dec. 10, 1897
ROBINS, JAMES W....		TRUMBULL, H. CLAY... {	Dec. 13, 1897
*ROBINSON, JAMES....		TUPPER, KERR BOYCE {	Dec. 6, 1896
*RODNEY, JOHN.....			June 13, 1900
ROULSTON, WILLIAM A. Sept.	11, 1900	TYLER, CORYDON C... {	Nov. 16, 1895
†RUDOLPH, WARREN....			{ Dec. 17, 1897
		UPJOHN, SAMUEL.....	Jan. 13, 1898
SAGEBEER, JOS. EVANS. April	15, 1901	†VIBBERT, WILLIAM H... {	
*SAUDERS, E. D.		†VINTON, 2D, ALEXAN-	
*SAUL, JAMES.....		DER H.....	
SCHENK, W. E.....	Dec. 30, 1897	WADSWORTH, JR., {	April 23, 1890
†SCHLOSSER, HENRY....	Mar. 16, 1885	CHARLES..... {	Dec. 13, 1897
SCOTT, JOHN L.	Jan. 24, 1898	†WALKER, C. CAMP- {	Dec. 15, 1896
†SCOTT, WALTER Q.....		BELL..... {	Dec. 17, 1897
SEISS, JOSEPH A.... {	Nov. 15, 1889	†WALLACE, J. S.....	
	Dec. 9, 1897	†WARD, CHARLES W....	
*SEYMOUR, CHARLES....		†WARD, J. E.....	
*SHARPE, J. HENRY....	Dec. 9, 1897	†WATKINS, WILBER F... Nov.	14, 1887
†SHEPPERD, THOS. JAMES		†WATSON, BENJAMIN... Dec.	18, 1888
*SIMPSON, MATTHEW...		†WATSON, J. HENRY....	
†SMILEY, FRANCIS ED-		WHITAKER, O. W.... {	April 12, 1894
WARD.....	Dec. 19, 1887		{ Feb. 26, 1898

The Guests of the Union League

WHITMAN, BENAIAH L.	June 5, 1900	WOOD, CHARLES	{ June 11, 1888
WILLIAMSON, W. H.	April 12, 1901		{ Dec. 10, 1897
† WILLITTS, A. A.		* WOODS, BYRON A.	April 12, 1894
† WINES, C. MAURICE		WORDEN, JAMES AVERY	Dec. 11, 1897
† WINN, WILLIAM H.		† WRIGHT, J. ELLIOTT	Dec. 24, 1888
* WINSLOW, FRANK W.			
* WISWELL, GEORGE F.			
† WITHROW, J. L.		† YARNALL, THOMAS C.	

CHAPTER XXVIII

HONORS CONFERRED BY THE UNION LEAGUE

The Board of Directors of the Union League from time to time has given honorary membership, medals, and the freedom of the Union League House to the following persons who rendered distinguished services to the Government. Those deceased are marked *.

1863.

*ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President,	Gold medal and freedom of Union League House.
*HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice-President, . . .	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, . .	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, .	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*JOHN P. USHER, Secretary of the Interior,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster General,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*EDWARD BATES, Attorney General, . . .	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. B. F. BUTLER,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. H. W. HALLECK,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.

Honors Conferred by the Union League

*MAJ.-GEN. IRWIN McDOWELL,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. W. S. ROSECRANZ,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. W. T. SHERMAN,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE CADWALADER,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
MAJ.-GEN. FRANZ SIGEL,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. D. N. COUCH,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
MAJ.-GEN. N. J. T. DANA,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. Q. A. GILMORE,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*BRIG.-GEN. LORENZO THOMAS,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*SURGEON-GEN. W. A. HAMMOND,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*COL. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*BRIG.-GEN. M. C. MEIGS,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
BRIG.-GEN. W. D. WHIPPLE,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*ADMIRAL DAVID G. FARRAGUT,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*ADMIRAL J. C. DAHLGREN,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*CAPT. JOHN LORIMER WORDEN,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
WIDOW OF ADMIRAL FOOTE,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*M. GUEROULT,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*COMTE DE GASPARIN,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*M. DE LABOULAYE,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*M. MALESPINE,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*J. E. CAIRNES,	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.

The Union League of Philadelphia

*JOHN BRIGHT,.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*RICHARD COBDEN,.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*M. TERSTEN,.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*WILLIAM E. FORSTER (London),.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*ROBERT TRIMBLE (Liverpool),.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*WILLIAM L. DAYTON,.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*JOHN STUART MILL,.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*JOSIAH QUINCY,.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MORDECAI L. DAWSON,.....	Privileges of Union League House.
*WILLIAM NEALS,.....	Privileges of Union League House.

1864.

*MAJ.-GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN,.....	Silver medal and honorary membership.
*MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS,.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*CAPT. JOHN A. WINSLOW,.....	Silver medal and honorary membership.
*COMMODORE CHARLES BOGGS,.....	Silver medal.
*LIEUT.-COM. WILLIAM B. CUSHING,....	Silver medal.
*WASHINGTON WILKS, } Editors of	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House,
*SAMUEL LUCAS, } <i>London Star</i> ,	
*BARON JACOB CEDERSTROM (Sweden),	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,.....	Gold medal and honorary membership.
*F. W. SARGENT, M.D.,.....	Silver medal.
PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH,.....	Silver medal.
*ISHMAEL DAY,.....	Silver medal and honorary membership.

1865.

*ANDREW JOHNSON, President,.....	Gold medal.
*HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*MAJ.-GEN. ALFRED H. TERRY,.....	Silver medal.
*MAJ.-GEN. A. A. HUMPHREYS,.....	Silver medal.
*MAJ.-GEN. JOHN GIBBON,.....	Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.
*LIEUT.-COL. COUNT WARBURG (Sweden),	Silver medal.

Honors Conferred by the Union League

1866.

- *MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE,..... Gold medal.
*MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH HOLT,..... Silver medal and freedom of Union League House.

1868.

- *LINDLEY SMYTH,..... Gold medal.

1876.

- *JOHN WELSH,..... Honorary membership.

1879.

- *JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND,..... Gold medal.
*EDWARD C. KNIGHT,..... Gold medal.

1880.

- *GEORGE H. BOKER,..... Gold medal.

1883.

- *JAMES L. CLAGHORN,..... Gold medal.

1888.

- *BENJAMIN HARRISON, President,..... Honorary membership.
LEVI P. MORTON, Vice-President,..... Honorary membership.

1889.

- EDWIN N. BENSON,..... Gold medal.
*SAMUEL B. HUEY,..... Gold medal.

1893.

- *EDWIN H. FITLER,..... Gold medal.

1894.

- REAR ADMIRAL A. E. K. BENHAM,.... Gold medal.
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, ex-Senator,..... Honorary membership.

1897.

- *WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President,..... Honorary membership.

1899.

- ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY,..... Honorary membership.

1901.

- THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President,.... Honorary membership.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE UNION LEAGUE ART COLLECTION

PORTRAITS

George Washington
Martha Washington
John Quincy Adams
Andrew Jackson
William Henry Harrison
Zachary Taylor
Abraham Lincoln
Ulysses S. Grant
Rutherford B. Hayes
James A. Garfield
Chester A. Arthur
Henry Clay
Daniel Webster
Edward Everett
Hannibal Hamlin
Edwin M. Stanton

Schuyler Colfax
Gideon Welles
John Marshall
Adolph E. Borie
Andrew G. Curtin
William D. Kelley
John Sergeant
Thaddeus Stevens
Horace Binney, Sr.
Henry C. Carey
James W. Paul
George S. Pepper
John Scott
J. Donald Cameron
Count Camillo Cavour

General Washington
General Grant
General Scott
General Sherman
General Sheridan
General Fremont
General McCall
General Halleck
General Burnside
General Pope
General Meade
General Thomas
General Hooker
General Reynolds

General Sickles
General Hancock
General Birney
General Geary
General Hartranft
General Tyndale
Major McEwen
Admiral Farragut
Admiral Dupont
Admiral Foote
Admiral Goldsborough
Admiral Read
Admiral Porter

PORTRAITS OF UNION LEAGUE OFFICERS

William M. Meredith
J. Gillingham Fell
Horace Binney, Jr.
Morton McMichael

John P. Verree
Charles E. Smith
George H. Boker
Edwin N. Benson

The Union League Art Collection

William C. Houston
Edwin H. Fittler
John Russell Young
Silas W. Pettit
C. Stuart Patterson

Charles Gibbons
James L. Claghorn
Daniel Smith, Jr.
Edward C. Knight
J. Frailey Smith

MARBLE BUSTS

George Washington
Andrew Jackson
Zachary Taylor
Abraham Lincoln
Ulysses S. Grant
Henry Clay
Daniel Webster

Benjamin Franklin
John Jay
General Sheridan
General Howard
Richard Cobden
Thomas Buchanan Read

BRONZE BUSTS

General Meade
Edouard René Laboulaye

Colonel H. Earnest Goodman
Charlemagne Tower

MARBLE STATUES

America Honoring Her Fallen Brave
(Haseltine)

Esmeralda
Abdiel

BRONZES

General Grant (equestrian)
The Cossacks
Tiger and Horseman
The Runners
The Indian
The Soldier

The Hunter
The Trumpeter
The Lancer
The Fisherwoman
The Wine Drinker
The Sailor

PAINTINGS

Episode de la Bataille De Loigny.....	Grolleron
Soir d'Été.....	Ridgway Knight
Barbaro Palace.....	Rico
If I Were Pope.....	Vibert
Soldiers Halt at an Inn.....	Szerner
Gate of the Fortress at Agra.....	Weeks
The Zither Player.....	Maccari
A Whiff of Comfort.....	Hernandez
On the Field of Honor (The Duel).....	Flameng
Charge of the Cuirassiers (Waterloo).....	Berkeley
Sunset on the Kiskeminetas.....	Williams
Café Royal, Paris.....	Tissot
Lafayette at Valley Forge.....	Heaton
Cortez' Invasion of Mexico.....	Rothermel
The Sacking of Altamura.....	Cammerano
Psyche.....	

The Union League of Philadelphia

Ship in Mid-ocean	Moran
Brigantine Beach	Richards
The Meadow	Menard
Light and Shadow Along the Shore	Smillie
Reading the Declaration of Independence, 1776	
The Monitor and the Merrimac	Xanthus Smith
La Pierette	Clairin
The Farm	Veron
Dogs in the Wood	Pratere
Cows	Menard
Birds.....	

ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

The Roll Call	The Picture Gallery
Cheik Arabe en Voyage	The Sculpture Gallery
Gettysburg	Saved
Coming from the Fair	Avant le Grain
The Vintage Festival	Henry W. Longfellow
The Railway Station	Limbourg Cathedral
The Derby Day	St. Michael's Mount

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

On main staircase in memory of Presidents of the Union League, Meredith, Fell, Binney, and McMichael.

Four windows in the new café in memory of:

Colonel Henry Earnest Goodman,
Brevet Brigadier General Lewis Merrill,
Brevet Brigadier General Henry Martyn Hoyt,
Brevet Major General John White Geary.

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