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GENESIS and REVELATIONS

OF THE FORMER

40
"California Society of Sons of
Revolutionary Sires"

BUT NOW THE

California Society of Sons of the American
Revolution

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48

STONES LAID

IN THE BASE OF THE

SLOAT MONUMENT AT MONTEREY.

EAST FACE COMPLETED.

U. S. Army, Mariposa Co., Kern Co., Lassen Co., Employees U. S. N. Yard, U. S. Navy
San Diego Co., San Bernardino Co., Plumas Co., Placer Co., San Joaquin Co., N.S.G.W., V.M.W.
Monterey Co., Santa Cruz Co., Contra Costa Co., Santa Clara Co., Alameda Co., Pioneers

NORTH FACE COMPLETED.

U.S.N., Cal. Miners, Butte Co., Mendocino Co., Bear Flag, Daughters Am. Revolution, G.A.R.
Vets Mexican War, N. D. G. W., C. P. R. R., Sonoma Co., Lake Co., Mas. Vets. Pacific Coast
California, San Francisco Co., Sacramento Co., Solano Co., Napa Co., Public Schools

SOUTH FACE HALF DONE DECEMBER 25, 1904.

Rear Admiral S. F. Dupont, Los Angeles Co., U. S. A.
San Benito Co., Cal. Fed. Woman's Clubs, San Diego
Presidents, U. S. A. Santa Barbara Co., Ventura Co., San Luis Obispo Co., Monterey Co.

WEST FACE NEARLY HALF DONE DECEMBER 25, 1904.

Grand Army of the Republic,
Mas. Vets. Assn.
Public Schools, California Pioneers, Oakland, San Mateo Co., Consul Parrott, President's

48 STONES LAID. 18 MORE REQUIRED FOR THE BASE.



REAR ADMIRAL JOHN DRAKE SLOAT, U. S. N.

Son of Capt. John Sloat of the American Army in the Revolutionary War for Independence.

Born July 26, 1781, at Sloatbury, near Goshen, Rockland County, New York.

Midshipman, U. S. Navy, February 12th, 1800.

Sailing Master U. S. Navy, February 7th, 1812. (He manœvered the frigate "United States" under Commodore Decatur, when he captured the crack frigate "Macedonian," of the British Navy, October 25th, 1812 and received the thanks of Congress.)

Lieutenant, July 24th, 1812. (Commanded the schooner "Grampus," and suppresses Cofrecinas, the last of the West India pirates, in March, 1825, who was captured and shot.)

Post Captain, February 9th, 1837.

Commodore, November 1st, 1843. (August 27th, 1844, ordered to command the Pacific Squadron, and on July 7th, 1846, took possession of California and hoisted the American flag at Monterey. He located the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, in 1852.)

Rear Admiral on the Retired List, August 6th, 1866.

Died at Staten Island, New York, November 28th, 1867, aged 86 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Buried with Masonic and Naval-Military honors in Greenwood Cemetery, L. I., by St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321, F. & A. M., and Tompkinsville Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Naval Battalion of Marines and Sailors, November 30th, 1867.

MONUMENT BEING ERECTED AT MONTEREY.

THE
GENESIS AND REVELATIONS
OF THE FORMER
"CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRE"
BUT NOW THE
California Society of Sons of the American Revolution

"I know him a notorious liar,
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward,
Yet these fixed evils so fit on him
That they take place.
Rust, sword; cool, blushes; and Parolles, live
Safest in shame; being fooled, by fooling thrive;
There's place and means for every man alive."
--Shakespeare.

CHAPTER I.

On March 3rd, 1871, President U. S. GRANT signed the first bill for the Centennial Exposition and Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia, and Congress made an appropriation of three millions of dollars. On June 1st, 1872, he approved the bill incorporating the Centennial Exposition with no less than 768 incorporators selected from every Congressional District in the United States and personally named in the Act. Those named from California were A. S. HALLIDIE, THOMAS H. SELBY, GEORGE OULTON, NATHAN COOMBS, WILLIAM C. RALSTON, MILTON S. LATHOM, LELAND STANFORD, EDGAR MILLS, L. B. MIZNER, JOHN J. DEHAVEN, JOHN G. DOWNEY and T. ELLARD BEANS.

On December 29th, 1872, under an Act of Congress, the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, the Speaker of that Body, appointed the Committee of Arrangements to have charge of the Celebration, all of whom were of direct Revolutionary descent, and the following Representatives were appointed the said Committee, viz.: WILLIAM D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, Penn.; HENRY L. DAWES, of Pittsfield, Mass.; HORACE MAYNARD, of Knoxville, Tenn.; AARON A. SARGENT, of Nevada City, Cal.; JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut; HARRISON E. HAVENS, of Missouri; SAMUEL S. COX, of New York; SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of Illinois; and JOHN HANCOCK, of Texas. This Committee of Arrangements selected the following Sons of Revolutionary Sires as

Officers of the Day : Gen. U. S. GRANT, President of the United States, President of the Day; RICHARD HENRY LEE, of Virginia, whose grandfather signed the Declaration of Independence,—Reader,—to read the original Manuscript; BAYARD TAYLOR, the Poet of the Day, a grandson of another signer; and the Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Orator of the Day, and the grandson of ROGER SHERMAN, one of the Committee with THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and PHILIP LIVINGSTON, appointed to draft the Declaration of American Independence.

Here it may be truly said was the first real organization of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, or by whatever name the descendants of the Fathers of American Independence may be called, organized under an Act of Congress of December 29, 1872, three years and a half before the 4th day of July, 1876, and two years and four months before any other organization of the descendants of Revolutionary ancestry whatever was formed.

On the 19th of April, 1875, the citizens of the State of Massachusetts celebrated the Centennial Anniversary on the same sacred soil, the battles of Lexington and Concord, with all the eclat that was possible, and they heard the echoes returning "of the shot that was fired and heard around the world." A full report as given in the newspapers of that day is still in my possession. On the 17th of June following (1875), the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated on a still larger scale, with a little more than a year to intervene before the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence was to be celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the Republic.

Nothing had been done, however, for making any preparation for that event on the Pacific Coast, except the primary organization of the National Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires, at the office of Dr. JAMES L. COGSWELL, at No. 230 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California, on October 22, 1875.

At that time I was City Surveyor of Gold Hill and Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor of the State of Nevada. Having business which called me to San Francisco, and having some dentistry work to be immediately done, I went to the office of Dr. JAMES L. COGSWELL on the morning of Friday, October 22, 1875, who took the matter at once in hand, and told me to call in the evening and it would be ready for me. When I arrived there at the appointed time, and being old Pioneer friends and acquaintances, he invited me to remain, as there were to be some other gentlemen to come in, and they were to hold a little patriotic meeting. I therefore remained, and the following gentlemen

and old friends came in: Dr. PETER WILKINS RANDLE, Capt. RICHARD RUSH RANDLE, IRA C. ROOT, Dr. EMORY L. WILLARD, and I think Judge JOSEPH WEED, and one or two more; but A. S. HUBBARD was not known or present.

Dr. JAMES L. COGSWELL, after a little, arose and briefly stated the objects for which he had invited them to be present, which was to organize a society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires, for the purpose of getting ready and making preparations for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, and perpetuating the Society, and nominated Dr. Peter Wilkins Randle, an old Army Surgeon and well known as Chairman of the meeting, and to be the President of the Society. To this Dr. Randle decidedly objected and protested against it, and in turn nominated Dr. JAMES L. COGSWELL, who had invited them to his office for that patriotic purpose, and on motion Dr. Cogswell was unanimously elected.

On motion, the name for the proposed organization was, "THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES." To this I arose and objected, as I was then a citizen of the State of Nevada, and it would rule me out. I said, make it a *National Society* at the start, and if Nevada was to be represented in it, as there was no one else there present from that State, that I would serve as a Vice-President, if it was their wish, and represent the society as one of its delegates at the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, as I had to be there on July 4, 1876.

At this, Dr. Randle then moved that the organization be called "THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES," which was unanimously carried.

PRIMARY ORGANIZATION.

On motion, the following officers were declared elected by acclamation, viz.: Dr. JAMES L. COGSWELL, National President; Dr. PETER WILKINS RANDLE, Vice-President for California; and Major EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Vice-President for the State of Nevada. The other officers serving *pro tem*, their election was to be deferred until the next meeting to be called by the President.

The next morning I took my departure for Gold Hill, Nevada, but authorizing Dr. JAMES L. COGSWELL to sign my name to the Constitution, when adopted, and as Vice-President for Nevada.

The burning of Virginia City had deranged all business there, and I sent my family East on a visit to friends in Illinois.

I was appointed alternate delegate in place of Hon. WM. E. SHARON, to the National Republican Convention to meet in Cincinnati in June, 1876, and as all the Railroad Companies in the United States were giv-

ing free passes to Veterans of the Mexican War to go and return from the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia on July 4, 1876, I availed myself of that liberality, and attended at both places, as the Representative of the Republican Party of Nevada, the Veterans of the Mexican War, and as Vice-President of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, and returned to Gold Hill in September, 1876, having lost a little daughter by death in Illinois, which greatly saddened my pleasure.

I knew nothing of what had been done in San Francisco until I removed there in August, 1877, when Dr. James L. Cogswell gave me the following account of intrigue, scheming and trickery in connection with the Sons of the Revolutionary Sires, and a history of the same, of which he and the other Founders of that organization had been made the victims, and of which he and myself are the only survivors, and still retaining our offices of President and Vice-President, until our successors are chosen by a revival with new members, or the same will expire at our deaths.

According to Dr. Cogswell's statement given to me, the account of what had occurred during my absence in Nevada and the East is as follows :

"Subsequent to this first meeting on October 22, 1875, during the rainy season, on a rainy afternoon some of the members with other gentlemen called to pay a friendly visit, and while there, the subject of Revolutionary ancestry was mentioned, and further inquiry was made, who among them had relatives in the Revolutionary War? and several stated that they also were descended from Revolutionary stock. It was then suggested that another meeting be held, inviting all in the city who had relatives in the American Revolution. We casually met on the street and spoke about the kind of regalia that would be appropriate, banner, badges, etc., on the coming Fourth of July. To save expense, I called a meeting at my office, No 230 Kearny Street, by advertising in the *Alla-California* newspaper, on June 26th, 1876, immediately upon reading a communication from a lady of Revolutionary ancestry. The communication and my advertisement were as follows :

THE PATRIOTIC LADY'S COMMUNICATION.

"EDITOR *Alla* :

"Wouldn't it be a most novel but strikingly interesting idea in the program of the procession for our City Centennial Celebration, to have represented our grandparents of the Revolution by the grandchildren now living, residents of this city? There might not be a single living son or daughter, but, no doubt, there might be a score or more of real grandchildren.

"Wouldn't it be splendid if enough could be found to represent every State in the Union, to ride in a car sufficiently large to carry them all, each one carry-



WILLIAM MAXWELL WOOD, U. S. N.
A Grandson of Revolutionary Ancestry.

Fleet Surgeon Pacific Squadron, 1846. Surgeon General U. S. Navy, 1869.

This officer voluntarily undertook the perilous risk to enter Mexico and cross that country to learn the condition of affairs, and at Guadalajara first, and afterwards at the City of Mexico, learned that war had actually commenced between the two countries; and, but for the daring courage of this gallant officer, whose skill and adroitness in sending the information to Commodore Sloat at Mazatlan, California would have been lost to the American Union, and instead of being one of the United States, would now be a British province.

Says Commodore SLOAT in his letter from New York, 20th March, 1855: "The information you furnished me at Mazatlan from Guadalajara, (at the risk of your life,) was the only reliable information I received of that event, and which induced me to proceed immediately to California, and upon my own responsibility to take possession of that country, which I did on the 7th of July, 1846."

Says Dr. Wood in his account of the intelligence he learned at the City of Mexico: "All this information I again sent to the Commanding Officer of the Pacific Squadron, signing my letter by an easily understood hieroglyphic, and sending it through the Mexican mail under cover to the subject of a neutral power."

NOTE.—It was this last positive information sent by way of Guadalajara, that warranted Commodore Sloat to act.

MEDALLION TO BE PLACED ON THE PEDESTAL OF THE SLOAT MONUMENT AT MONTEREY.

ing a small flag with the name of the State they represent, and the car designated 'The Revolutionary Grandchildren?' * * *

"All honor to our glorious, noble grandparents to-day. I could tell many, many incidents that they all have related to me, so green and fresh, and heart-stirring to-day to me as when a child I heard them from their own lips, which I have told myself to many a dear little child in this city, to try to explain what the 4th of July or Independence means. These things must be kept before the minds of our young and rising generation, for, from some of them, at least, must come the future support of the whole fabric so dearly won by those martyred heroes, whose cry—Liberty or Death—went up to the ears of a willing, merciful Father, to relieve us from tyranny and oppression, making a home for all to worship as they choose, and to buy, sell and get gain, and send it where they list.

"If the General of the Day thinks anything of this—for I know you will let him see it—tell him that I want to go and carry the old Bay State flag, my dear native home, which I have not seen for fourteen years. I am the widow of one of the victims of the privateers of our last war, living in obscurity.

"Yours, etc.,

"—————."

This communication appearing, Dr. James L. Cogswell, the President of the National Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires (which had kept up its organization from the date of its first meeting, and myself, its Vice-President for Nevada, then its representative already in Philadelphia, to attend the National Celebration in charge of the Committee appointed by Congress), issued the following notice in the *Alla-California* of June 26, 1876 :

REVOLUTIONARY DESCENDANTS.

"EDITOR *Alla* :

"The idea suggested by the grand-daughter of one of our Revolutionary sires, seems a capital one; and as I belong in the same category with your correspondent, being the grandson of one of the Revolutionary heroes, I shall be happy to have all who belong to this class call at my office, No. 230 Kearny Street, and organize for the occasion.

"[Signed] J. L. COGSWELL.

"San Francisco, June 26, 1876."

"Some few came to my office and enrolled; but Gen. Winn's friends had informed others that no meeting would be held at my office, and Charles Wiggin, Chief of Staff to the Grand Marshal (Gen. Winn), on June 28th, 1876, issued a call to descendants of Revolutionary Patriots to meet at the headquarters on Thursday, June 29th, at 8 P. M., at 212 Kearny St., which was at Dr. Birge's, a few doors below.

"When I got there, the meeting was organized and officers elected. Gen. A. M. Winn in the chair. I did not attend any of their meetings at the Palace Hotel or Dashaway Hall and by their actions I feel almost positive that I did not march with them on July 4, 1876; for Gen. Winn and his party had made this bold attempt to steal our organization, and Major E. A. Sherman and I are the only living

founders of the 'Sons of Revolutionary Sires,' which has changed its name to 'Sons of the American Revolution.' They stole it from us by preventing the meeting being held at my office on the evening of June 28, 1876.

"After they organized, some of their party called and asked me to give them Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00), and by paying them that amount, they would put my picture in a book they intended publishing; but I most emphatically declined. I presume that was the reason why they ignored me.

"Yes, I well remember that you requested me to sign your name to the Constitution when adopted.

"I also remember that Major Sherman and Hubbard went from my office, which was then in the *Evening Post* Building, corner of Bush and Kearny, to a Notary Public.

"*P. S.*—The *Winn* Party cannot ante-date my notice in the *Alta-California* of June 26, 1876, nor what we did at the very first meeting held at my office on October 22, 1875, when we temporarily organized the 'National Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires' ten months before.

J. L. COGSWELL.

"Sitka, Alaska, Nov. 11th, 1904."

This action on the part of Gen. A. M. Winn was perfectly characteristic of the individual, whom we knew from the days of 1849. Some of his fellow passengers who came with him to California asserted that he prepared the plan of a charter for a city while en route, and which he wanted to plaster on Sacramento City; but the Mexican laws being still in force, his plan would not work, and he had to pocket it, but subsequently became connected with its City Government. He had an insatiable thirst for office so long as there was great publicity and political position and imaginary influence connected with it.

In the middle Fifties at Sacramento, A. M. Winn was Major General commanding that division of the State Militia of California, and following the old time custom of the Atlantic States of fall training and muster, he issued an order for all of the enrolled militia, including the uniformed companies, to assemble at Sacramento, to pass in review before him and his staff, in front of the Orleans Hotel on Second Street, between J and K streets of that city.

At that time there were two uniformed companies in Sacramento: the SUTTER RIFLES, commanded by Capt. CORSE, and the CITY GUARD, commanded by the late Capt. L. L. BAKER, of the firm of Baker & Hamilton, who prepared to comply with the order as in duty bound accordingly. But the Enrolled Militia, not knowing exactly what to do, and not having received any previous instructions or

directions, were left in a quandary and doubt, by the absurdity and ridiculousness of such a military order at that time and in so new a country.

A spirit of mischief and fun spontaneously manifested itself among the entire people of the City and County of Sacramento, and with suppressed mirth, but with an intensity of determination of purpose, they secretly and quietly prepared for this great military event, and to give it all the eclat possible.

Gen. Winn, at the appointed hour, took his position with his staff on the balcony of the Orleans Hotel, with a compact body of citizens behind him, who were determined that he should review the whole parade, and not leave until everything had passed in front of him for inspection as he looked down nearly twenty feet into the street to witness the moving pageant.

With a band of music leading, Capt. CORSE commanding the battalion of the SUTTER RIFLES and Capt. L. L. BAKER of the CITY GUARD passed in review in proper military order. Then came several hundred men in fantastic uniforms according to each man's taste, and carrying all sorts of weapons. They were very large and rotund, and if they weighed as heavy as they looked, four of them would have weighed a ton. These were known as the "WINDY GUARDS," and were commanded by Capt. WINDYGUTZ, whose commands and the evolutions of his company were not in accordance with any known military tactics. These were followed by the "SHEET IRONSIDES CAVALRY," mounted on mules, led by Dan Virgil Gates, the actor, clad in sheet iron armor, brandishing a lance, the shaft of which was a stovepipe with a tremendous broad sheet-iron arrowhead for a spear. Following this cavalry came the FLYING ARTILLERY of about thirty yoke of oxen, driven by teamsters and hauling the smoke-stack of a river steamer mounted on wheels. Then came the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, represented by four-legged jackasses and mules heavily loaded down and trying to make headway by marelching in gum boots. Then a promiscuous lot of made-up Chinamen with gongs, and behind them a lot of buck goats whose rears were painted in red, white and blue circles, with little American flags on sticks tied hard and fast to their tails. The last of that military procession consisted of a mixed team of lame horses, mules and oxen, hauling an old broken-down Concord coach or hack covered with black, and bearing a cloth sign, marked "HABEAS CORPUS." It took several hours for that military parade and burlesque procession to pass, and Gen. Winn, whose foolish order had invoked all of this display, could not retire, but perforce was compelled to remain and see it all. It was his last review in Sacramento. I was present and witnessed it all in common

with thousands of others, from the sidewalk, and a similar description perhaps may be found in the files of the Sacramento *Union* of that date, while I write from memory as I saw it.

Gen. Winn left Sacramento afterwards and went to San Francisco where his Falstaffian military instincts led him into public notice, and he attained the object of his ambition in being elected Grand Marshal of the Centennial 4th of July Celebration in 1876.

Of those who attended the first meeting of the preliminary organization on October 22, 1875, at Dr. Cogswell's office, only one, Dr. Emory L. Willard, went over to the Winn Party on June 29, 1876, and he was made the Secretary of that meeting, when Gen. Winn was elected Chairman and afterwards President. Dr. Cogswell took no part in that meeting, and, as I understand, without his knowledge or consent he was enrolled as No. 22.

Mr. William S. Moses was not present at that meeting, but joined at the Palace Hotel on July 1st, 1876, as No. 29, at which time he was elected Marshal of the California Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires, and which position he held for 21 years; and but for him, Wm. B. Eastin and some others, and his support, that society would not now be in existence.

Those who desired to turn out with that Society on July 4th, 1876, were Dr. PETER WILKINS RANDLE and IRA C. ROOT, but did not cease membership in the original National Organization.

The California Society, under the Gen. Winn Administration, became dormant; he left San Francisco, and the members, disgusted at the state of affairs generally, ceased to take interest, though it continued to be an undissolved incorporated body.

CHAPTER II.

Through the kindness of Mr. WILLIAM S. MOSES, I have been permitted to copy the entire roll of ninety-nine members as printed from the records with the Constitution and By-Laws of that Society in 1876, and printed at the *Alta-California* office; and I herewith present it, as evidence, to show the fraud, lying, deceit and false pretenses of A. S. HUBBARD, A. D. CUTLER, President, and others, in the face of the roll and who knowingly, willfully and deliberately lied, he or they having a printed copy of that Roll, Constitution and By-Laws, in their possession, when they claim that "Col. A. S. HUBBARD *who aided in its inception,*" etc., in the history of that Society, which claims to have been instituted October 22, 1875, when he was not present and totally unknown on that date, and had no part in it; and that "THEREFORE IT RECOGNIZES HIM AS THE FOUNDER OF THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THEREFORE AS

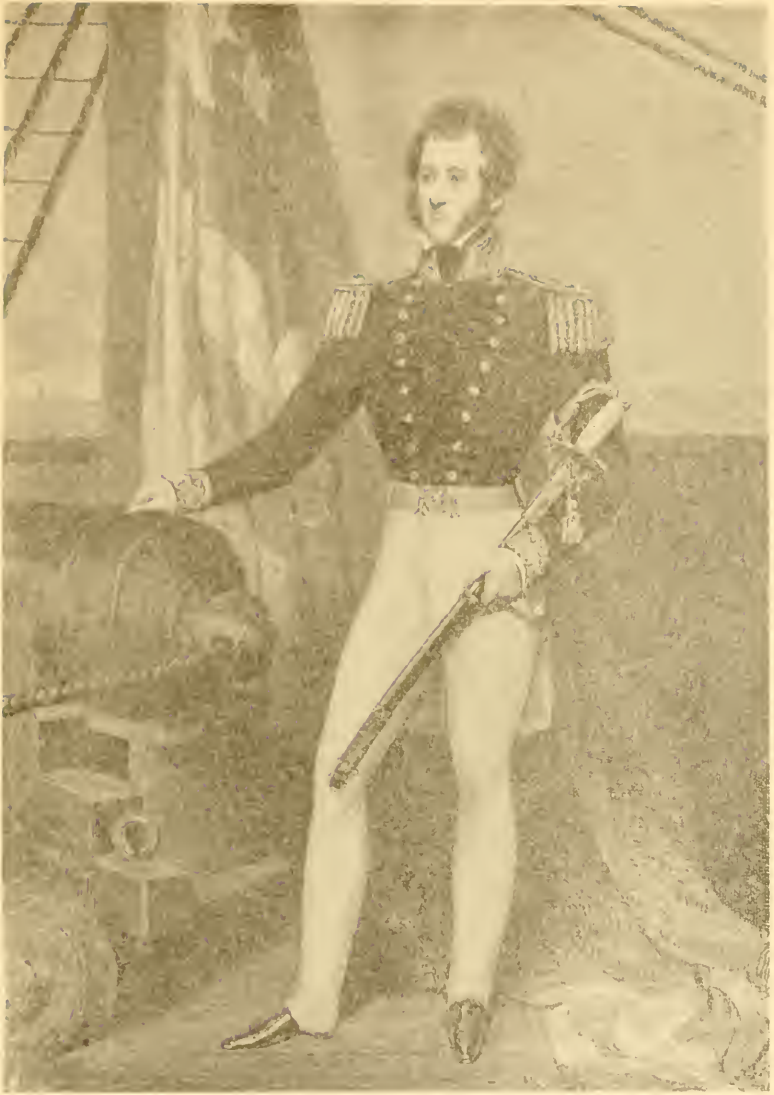
THE FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY AT LARGE, AS SET FORTH IN THEIR CIRCULAR NO. 72,—an open bare-faced lie and theft of other men's ideas and labors. Any society that will stand behind and uphold such liars and thieves deserves the utter contempt of every honest man and the community at large, and it is unworthy the name of American and should be buried in oblivion.

But here is the actual

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF
REVOLUTIONARY SIRS,

Of which A. S. HUBBARD is No. 96, and who joined the Society on September 6, 1876, or ten months after it was first instituted, as proven by the roll and the records.

1 A. M. Winn (dead)	36 David W. Nixon
2 Emory L. Willard (dead)	37 Eben R. York
3 Caleb T. Fay (dead)	38 John M. Robinson (dead)
4 Charles Siskron	39 J. M. Chichester
5 J. Doolittle	40 C. H. Peck
6 John J. P. Davisson (dead)	41 Ira C. Root (dead)
7 Joseph Sharon (dead)	42 Geo. W. Stevens
8 Samuel Graves (dead)	43 Wm. F. Stevens
9 Dallas A. Kneass (dead)	44 Wm. F. Burbank
10 R. R. Strain	45 Eugene K. Sykes
11 J. B. Worden	46 John F. York
12 W. H. Mead (dead)	47 S. B. Leavitt (dead)
13 W. B. Eastin	48 Warren Holt
14 Z. K. Hersum	49 A. M. Scabury
15 Thomas H. Greenough	50 H. T. Graves (dead)
16 James P. Dameron (dead)	51 A. B. Graves (dead)
17 John Turner	52 Daniel E. Hayes
18 J. E. Clark	53 Samuel M. Hunt
19 John Newman Finch	54 Asa R. Wells (dead)
20 Laurence V. Hogeboom (dead)	55 Andrew Dunlap
21 Charles A. Seeley (expelled)	56 Charles Stevens
22 James L. Cogswell	57 Phineas U. Blunt
23 Charles McQuesten	58 George E. Schenck
24 L. B. Lyman	59 Augustus E. Taylor (dead)
25 Alfred S. Tredale (dead)	60 Josiah A. Baldwin
26 Peter Wilkins Randle (dead)	61 Joseph Sumner (dead)
27 Thomas M. Converse	62 Alfred W. Elmes
28 H. H. Riker (dead)	63 J. M. Adams
29 William S. Moses	64 J. McHenry
30 Charles M. Blake (dead)	65 Charles E. Blake (dead)
31 Bradford B. Stevens	66 J. A. F. Davis
32 Uriah Wallace	67 J. B. F. Davis
33 Charles D. Wallace	68 James N. Makins (dead)
34 James Hamilton	69 Col. J. D. Stevenson (dead)
35 Joseph M. Paulding	70 L. H. Langdon (dead)




COMMODORE ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, U. S. N.
(From a painting on ivory, owned by his son, Hon. John P. Stockton.)

Grandson of Richard Stockton of New Jersey, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The successor in command of Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT, U. S. N., who in his official Report said :
"On the 23^d (of July) my health being such as to prevent my attending to so much and such laborious duties, I directed Commodore Stockton to assume the command of the forces and operations on shore; and on the 29th, having determined to return to the United States, via Panama, I hoisted my broad pennant on the "Levant" and sailed for Mazatlan and Panama, leaving the remainder of the squadron under his command," etc.—E. A. S.

MEDALLION TO BE PLACED ON THE PEDESTAL OF THE SLOAT MONUMENT AT MONTEREY.

71 Charles H. Pray	86 Josiah Earl
72 George B. Tolman	87 Hon. W. H. Barton
73 John W. Johanson	88 W. W. Bidlack
74 Amos Adams (dead)	89 Wm. Shepard Dewey
75 Ezra S. Carr	90 Capt. J. S. Marston (dead)
76 David Bush	91 Frank B. Austin
77 John Wilson (dead)	92 B. A. Bidlack
78 C. C. Williams	93 Guy C. Earl
79 Charles G. Noyes	94 Benj. F. Penniman
80 Major David Wilder (dead)	95 Col. Daniel Norcross (dead)
81 W. F. Norcross	 96 COL. A. S. HUBBARD (elected Sept. 6, 1876)
82 Wm. H. Hale	97 C. H. Graves
83 L. H. Van Schaick	98 L. L. Graves
84 F. K. Miller	99 H. A. Graves
85 Charles H. Denison	

Here the roll ends as printed.

HISTORIC COUNCIL.

Amos Adams, President (dead) P. W. Randle, Second Vice-Pres. (dead)
Joseph Sharon, First Vice-Pres. (dead) Charles M. Blake, Recording Sec. (dead)
Frank G. Randle, Financial Secretary

Of the sixty-four members now living who were borne upon the roll at the time it was printed, there are only FIVE now on the roll as published in the Register, viz, WM. B. EASTIN, No. 13, WM. S. MOSES, No. 29, URIAII WALLACE, No. 32, CHARLES D. WALLACE, No. 33, and JOHN MCHENRY, No. 64; and A. S. HUBBARD, who did not join the Society until September 6, 1876, was the 32d on the roll after JOHN MCHENRY, and A. S. HUBBARD'S number is 96, AND HE and A. D. CUTLER CLAIM THAT HE IS THE FOUNDER OF THAT SOCIETY!

Now let us follow his serpentine course, wherein he not only robs DR. JAMES L. COGSWELL of this credit, but also robs that schemer A. M. Winn, the first on that roll. The cupriferous coverings over a deceased Ethiopian's binoculars would quickly vanish if he was in charge of the morgue where the body was laid. A. S. HUBBARD in his history on page XIX says that he "returned to California in September, 1881, and again took up the active work of the Society." Possessing himself of the books and records, he proceeds in his peculiar methods to revive the organization, taking good care not to erase from the roll such obstinate men as WM. B. EASTIN, WM. S. MOSES, JAMES P. DAMERON, and a few others who would be very stubborn and difficult to manipulate; but ignoring DR. JAMES L. COGSWELL, the original Founder, and the great majority of two-thirds of the members on the roll, he pursues his course like a wily old rat in a very large cheese, or like the frog who got into a pan of watered

milk, whose struggles to get out churned the cream into a little pat of butter, which he converted into a float, from which he could leap to the floor and make his escape. So A. S. HUBBARD became an apt pupil and a thorough graduate in the school and methods of his preceptor and predecessor, A. M. WINN.

After maintaining an existence for the period of ten years under his manipulations, as the *Historical Bulletin* published at Washington, D. C., in its issue of December 1, 1904, says: "There is no relation of identity between the Sons of Revolutionary Sires and the Sons of the American Revolution. . . . The California Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires was never merged into or identified with the S. A. R. or the S. R. Societies, but the members thereof transferred themselves in a body to the S. A. R."

A. S. HUBBARD's account on page li of his history says:—

"From the first suggestion of the idea of forming a National Society, California supported the movement with enthusiasm. At a meeting of the *Board of Directors*, held March 22, 1890, the name of the Society was changed to 'The California Society of Sons of the American Revolution,' and a committee was appointed to draft a new Constitution and By-Laws. Steps were taken to have the Society incorporated under the laws of California, and delegates were elected to the first convention of the National Society.

"On October 19, 1891, a new Constitution and By-Laws were adopted," etc.

Whether the California Society of Revolutionary Sires had an opportunity to vote on this change of name or not, only the records will show. But on its face it was a bold act of usurpation on the part of the Board of Directors, and illegal, without a dissolution of the incorporated body by a due order of court. Be that as it may, it was an act of abandonment of the name and body of the "California Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires," which virtually ceased to exist as a body corporate, and by the adoption of a new name and incorporating under it there was a new body created entirely.

Now here is where the little joker comes in like a double-headed Dutchman, worked in as by a thimble rigger by A. S. HUBBARD and his clique in the resolutions adopted in regard to him on September 3d, 1892, as being "the Founder of the California Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and therefore Founder of the Society at large."

If it had been given the date of March 22, 1890, when the new Society was created no matter by what despicable means the Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires had been made use of, and they kicking over the stepping stone which had aided him to make the

change, then perhaps, technically, the resolution was applicable to the founding of the new Society of "Sons of the American Revolution;" but when, in its Preamble, it claims to date from October 22d, 1875, and claims the work of DR. JAMES L. COGSWELL and his associates, including myself, and says that "COL. A. S. HUBBARD, *who aided in its inception, and that they recognize him as the Founder of the Society,*" when he was not present and did not join the Society until ten months afterwards, then with the original printed Roll, Constitution and By-Laws in the possession of both A. S. HUBBARD and the President, A. D. CUTLER, they, in their circular No 72, perpetuate a bare-faced fraud on their own Society, and wilfully, knowingly and deliberately promulgate an infamous lie.

The Preamble to the Constitution and By-Laws of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution reads as follows (the italics are mine):—

PREAMBLE.

"CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, *instituted October 22, 1875. The first body in inception, institution and organization to unite the descendants of Revolutionary patriots and perpetuate the memory of all who took part in the American Revolution and maintained the independence of the United States of America. It was fully and completely organized on the 4th of July, 1876, under the name of 'Sons of Revolutionary Sires.'* On the 30th of April, 1889, a number of co-equal Societies of different states formed a general Society under the name of 'THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,' in which this Society heartily co-operated and changed its name to the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, under which latter name it has since been known."

The letter heads of that Society repeat the first half of the above Preamble.

A. S. HUBBARD somewhere about the time he was working his little game, which we knew nothing about, came to DR. JAMES L. COGSWELL's office, then in the *Evening Post* Building, corner of Bush and Kearny Streets, to get his statement, together with my own, under oath, as he said, that "Eastern Societies were claiming the precedence over California as to the dates of organization." Neither DR. COGSWELL or myself had the least suspicion that he (HUBBARD) was to eventually claim our work as his own. DR. COGSWELL gave him what information he could and referred him to me. I wrote out in a general way the history of the very first meeting of the kind that was ever held, and in Dr. Cogswell's office, at 230 Kearny Street, on



*Very respectfully
Yours Oct 2nd
H. Montgomerie
Commodore of the
U.S. Ship Portsmouth*

A Grandson of Revolutionary Ancestry.

Who, by Order of Commodore Sloat, took possession of San Francisco, July 9, 1846, and hoisted the American Flag in front of the Custom House on the Plaza, now Portsmouth Square.

There is nothing now there to mark the spot. What would have built a fine monument to him has gone down the red lanes and gulleets of the *very patriotic* California Society of Sons of the American Revolution in San Francisco, which declined to contribute to a stone in the Sloat Monument at Monterey.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have their stone in place, laid on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, 1904.

Friday evening, October 22d, 1875, and went with A. S. HUBBARD to a notary public's office and made oath to it, HUBBARD paying the fee. A. S. HUBBARD's scheme was now ripening to a condition most satisfactory to himself at least. The California Society became a constituent of the National Society, as his ambition was being gratified to the utmost extent, in office and honors of both societies, and his immediate associates were traveling in the same path behind him, and there was nothing which he might claim but it was conceded to him.

There were now only five of those on the first roll who remained, and all the others had been adroitly dropped by him or worked out, and only two of the original founders of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires were living to dispute his false pretensions and claims; and as they might soon pass away by reason of their advanced age (Dr. Cogswell being now 74 and myself past 75 years of age), he would soon have the entire field to himself, with no one to contradict anything which he might say.

Dr. Cogswell and myself held to our original status as Founders and Officers of the National Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires, and were content to pass off the stage of action without further efforts in that matter, when our time should come. We were associated officially in the Masonic Veteran Association for the past twenty-seven years, and actively engaged as officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Sloat Monument Association with three others, who are members of the California Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and seven others of Revolutionary descent, five of whom are Veterans of the Mexican War, including myself.

The Executive Committee of the Sloat Monument Association, considering that Commodore Sloat, who took California, was the son of Captain John Sloat, an officer in the American Army during the War of the Revolution; Commodore Stockton, his successor, the grandson of Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, who signed the Declaration of Independence; Capt. John B. Montgomery, Capt. William Mervine, Capt. Joseph Hull, also grandsons of Revolutionary ancestors; Lieut. Joseph Warren Revere, the grandson of Paul Revere, and others who had fought in the second War for American Independence and who had helped to acquire California, the Executive Committee thought it would be a proper thing to invite both California Societies of the Sons and the Daughters of the American Revolution to contribute the sum of \$200 each, for the purpose of placing a stone of each society side by side in the base of the Sloat Monument at Monterey, and towards the concrete foundation and core of the base of the structure.

To the invitation sent to the California Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a most noble and hearty response was given, the amount was promptly furnished, the stone prepared, and on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, 1904, their stone was laid with due honors by MRS. S. K. LIEB, the Regent of Santa Ysabel Chapter of San Jose and representatives from other Chapters of San Francisco, assisted by MAJOR JOHN L. BROMLEY, our President, and others.

The courteous invitation sent to the "California Society of Sons of the American Revolution" met with a contrary reception and a miserable declination, giving among other reasons, "that there was no money in their treasury." To meet this deficiency in the absence of that society's stone, the Bear Flag Stone of the California Republic was ordered by the Executive Committee, and it was laid at the same time on June 17, 1904, by the Grand Parlor of Native Daughters of the Golden West, which was in session at that time at Pacific Grove.

We then promised the Daughters of the American Revolution that they should have a companion stone of true Sons of the American Revolution to be laid in the West Face, and next to that of the Grand Army of the Republic on the northwest corner, and we ordered it prepared accordingly, and in due time will lay it.

On Sept. 12th, 1904, the 90th Anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore and Fort McHenry, which gave inspiration to the patriotic poet Francis Scott Key and birth to our National Song, the "Star Spangled Banner," we laid six more stones, with the U. S. Torpedo Boat Destroyer Preble, Capt. Lopez commanding, firing salutes in the harbor of Monterey and at the site of the monument by a gun division on shore, while Col. Henry C. Ward, commanding at that Presidio, sent his band to furnish the music for the occasion. The stones laid being the President's, Consul Parrott's, San Mateo County, the City of Oakland, the A. & A. S. Rite of Freemasonry, and that of the Grand Army of the Republic crowning the northwest corner of the base of the monument, making 48 stones laid and three-fourths of the number required.

This success crowning our labors thus far, excited the ire and opposition of A. S. HUBBARD, A. D. CUTLER, and others of the California Society of Sons of the American Revolution, which was becoming conspicuous by their own voluntary act of refusal to contribute, which was like that of the mule which kicked so hard that his hind legs drew him out of the corral altogether.

This found expression in reiterating a former resolution in relation to A. S. HUBBARD being *the* Founder of the original society, introducing it at the tail end of a banquet when celebrating the Treaty

of Peace at Paris, and causing the society without examination to adopt a lie on the froth of the champagne of that festive occasion, and a copy of the same sent to myself and others.

To follow this up, A. D. CUTLER sought to have the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Pacific Grove to do his dirty, sneaking work and act the spy on the Executive Committee of the Sloat Monument Association's work at Monterey, and he wrote to the commander of that post, who very properly sent it to me and to answer. The following is a true copy of his letter:—

(COPY)

“OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL,
“134 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

“October 27, 1904.

“COMMANDANT G. A. R. POST,

“Pacific Grove,

“DEAR SIR:—

“I would be much obliged if you would give me the inscription on the stone to be placed in the base of the Sloat Monument by the *Sons American Revolution*; also advise me whether it has been so placed, or if not, whether it has been prepared and made ready.

“Respectfully,

“A. D. CUTLER,

“Vice-President General.”

The pompous swelling of that kernel to a general had no effect on the commandant of that Grand Army Post.

I answered the letter, informing A. D. CUTLER that it was none of his concern or business as to what would be on that particular stone. But that he might be relieved from any undue anxiety, that neither the name of the California Society or of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution would appear upon it.

On Thursday, the 8th of November, I called upon Mr. Wm. S. Moses at his office, and at my request he kindly placed in my hands the printed copy of the original Constitution and By-Laws, containing also the entire roll of the 99 members, of which A. S. HUBBARD's number is **96**, and which he permitted me to copy, informing me at the same time that A. D. CUTLER had a copy as well as HUBBARD. He also showed me the draft of the records kept by Miss Hobe, the Secretary of the Auxilliary Society, of Sept. 6th, 1876, the same day that A. S. HUBBARD first joined the California Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires, and thus the record has been preserved, while both A. S. HUBBARD and A. D. CUTLER have the ocular proofs in their own possession to convict them of wilful, deliberate lying and of bare-faced fraud practiced by them on their own society, and made it a party to the infamy in connection with it.

I learn further that A. D. CUTLER has said that the Sloat Monument will never be built, disparages and discourages the idea of this patriotic work, in which his "wish is father to the thought," but he will prove to be a false prophet nevertheless, and when the base is finished, three-fifths of the cost of the entire structure will have been paid for, and in due time the whole will be completed.

Forty eight stones of the sixty-six required, or three-fourths of the sides of the base, have been laid, and during the coming year, beyond a doubt, all the rest will have been laid and the guns mounted. The Veterans of the Mexican War, whose valor acquired California, will still continue to contribute from their pensions, the noble women of the Golden State will not relax their efforts, nor true patriotic men fail in their gratitude to the memory of Commodore Sloat, and to his officers and men of the Pacific Squadron, to whom all are indebted for their homes, their prosperity and happiness in this "Promised Land" from the crests of the Sierra Nevada to the borders of the great Western sea.

When anniversaries of events of the American Revolution become the mere pretexts for opportunities to fill the belly, and the destruction of tea in Boston harbor for all to take a drink, in the metropolis of California, and nothing to mark the spot on Portsmouth Square where the American Flag was first raised by that gallant son of the American Revolution, Capt. John B. Montgomery, of the U. S. Navy, on July 9th, 1846, it is a shame and disgrace, and the vaunted patriotism of such "degenerate sons of noble sires," of a mere mutual admiration society, becomes a stench in the nostrils of all true honorable men who love their country, who have done something and are still willing to do something for it, even three thousand miles away from the fields of the Revolution.

The Sloat Monument Association will continue to build until the last stone is laid, the statue of Commodore Sloat will be unveiled and the monument dedicated by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, which laid its chief corner stone at the northeast corner on July 7, 1896, the 50th anniversary of the raising of the American Flag at Monterey and the taking possession of California. His brethren of the "Mystic Tie" will ever continue to lovingly honor his memory; his comrades, Veterans of the Mexican War, will cherish with pride his noble achievements and glorious record, which his monument is to commemorate until the last one is mustered out; the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West will look upon it as their title deed of their inheritance, inscribed upon imperishable granite; the Daughters of the American Revolution can boast of the heroic deeds of the true Sons of the

American Revolution represented in this monument, and the Federated Women's Clubs, Pioneer Mothers and Daughters of California, and the grateful and really patriotic people of this Golden State will lay their offerings on that common altar of their country, while the Grand Army of the Republic will relieve the Veterans of the Mexican War when finally mustered out, and the military arm of the United States Government, will ever shield and protect it from harm; countless thousands of pilgrims, tourists and others will visit that sacred spot, and read the names of the Counties and Cities, of Societies of patriotic men and women of California, and pay tribute to the Revolutionary blood which flowed in the veins of the gallant men who acquired California by their courage and valor, and gave to our country its most valued territory, whose mountains are seamed with gold and silver, its soil sown with seeds of gold, its valleys and plains teeming with the best fruits of the world and the fairest women on earth, upon which shines the sun, and they receiving the first and last kisses of the god of day when he ascends to his throne from the mountain's crests, and retires to his retreat with his smiles beaming through our Golden Gate and shining over the broad Pacific.

The original "National Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires," with two of its officers and founders still living, who gave it birth on October 22d, 1875, now of necessity will be revived, and as originally intended, will commemorate the deeds of all who have been true to their blood from the foundation of the Republic, whether in wars or as honored representatives of the people in public station, and by their fruits we shall know them. It will not confine its membership to the male sex alone. The unknown lady who furnished that communication to the *Alta-California* on June 26, 1876, sounded the keynote of the bugle's call for the Centennial Celebration in San Francisco by both sexes of the descendants of our Revolutionary ancestry, and we would be ungallant indeed not to embrace our patriotic sisters of the same common blood and lineage.

All in whom flows the blood of Revolutionary fathers and mothers are "Sons and Daughters of Revolutionary Sires," "Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution," or "Sons and Daughters of the Revolution," or by any other name, having their origin from the same source. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and Flag of our Country belongs to all alike, and no society or organization has a corner on, or patent, or copyright on either of these titles to the exclusion of others, whether incorporated or not; and for A. D. CUTLER or any one else, who would try to interpose or interfere with the work of the Sloat Monument Association at Monterey will be as successful as a snake in biting a file.



LIEUTENANT JOSEPH WARREN REVERE, U. S.

(Late Brigadier General U. S. A., deceased.)

Grandson of the famous Patriot, PAUL REVERE, of the American Revolution.

Who lowered the Bear Flag and raised the American Flag at Sonoma, Cal., July 9, 1846, by order of Commodore John D. Sloat, U. S. N., and Commander John B. Montgomery of the U. S. Sloop of War "Portsmouth."

If, while engaged in the erection of the Sloat Monument, we have been made the instruments incidentally to unmask the fraud, deceit, lying and intrigue of those who have prostituted patriotism, in the manner described, and the Society of Sons of the American Revolution shall purge and cleanse itself of such characters and redeem itself, then this unpleasant duty which has been forced upon us will have been productive of some good.

The Sloat Monument Association will continue its labors regardless of the secret or open hostility of the HUBBARD-CUTLER cabal, whenever and wherever it may assert itself, and we shall let them root and wallow in the sty of their own infamy, while we are grateful to our patriotic friends, ladies, gentlemen, friends, comrades and brothers, who have nobly aided us and given us their cordial encouragement and hearty support.

Respectfully,

EDWIN A. SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Sloat Monument Association.

P. S.—Since the foregoing has been written and passed under the press, the following letter has been received from Mr. Wm B Eastin, the first permanent Secretary of the California Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires:

[Copy of Letter of W. B. Eastin, former Secretary.]

Major Edwin A. Sherman,
Oakland.

408 California St., San Francisco,
Dec. 27th, 1904.

MY DEAR SIR:

Found your letter awaiting me on my return to the City and regret the delay. Friend Moses should have told you that Dr. Willard was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, at the first meeting held at 212 Kearny Street. I was a few days later elected the permanent Secretary and recorded the names enrolled at the first meeting and cannot remember all who were present at that meeting. This I do remember, that there were 25 persons present, all of whom signed the roll personally. I am inclined to think that Dr. Cogswell was one of the number, but cannot say certainly.

If you will call, I will gladly give you all the information in my possession.

Very truly yours,

W. B. EASTIN.

Whether Dr. James L. Cogswell, the President of the National Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires, elected at the first meeting held at his office on Friday evening, October 22nd, 1875, signed the roll or was enrolled by the Secretary *pro tem.*, at the meeting held on June 29th, 1876, at 212 Kearny St., San Francisco, and the California Society organized with other officers and members as already stated, did not affect his standing as President of the National Society nor my own as Vice-President for the State of Nevada, and I was at that time serving as such at Philadelphia at the Centennial.

A. S. Hubbard, in a pamphlet history, gives Dr. PETER WILKINS RANDLE as "Provisional President" of the California Society, which is not the truth, and there is nothing in the records whatever to show it. He was, however, Vice President of the National Association, elected October 22, 1875, for the State of California, which office he held until his death.

EDWIN A. SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Sloat Monument Association.

Copy of Affidavit of DR. JAMES L. COGSWELL written by himself on the back of a copy of the first circular and sworn to before the Hon. L. A. SLANE, U. S. Commissioner at Sitka, Alaska, where he is temporarily sojourning at his daughter's, Mrs. Wm. P. Mills, the wife of a prominent merchant of that place.

(COPY)

SITKA, ALASKA, Oct. 20, 1904.

"I have read carefully the statement in this circular in regard to Mr. A. S. HUBBARD and the Sons of the American Revolution by EDWIN A. SHERMAN, and can testify that it is correct.

"J. L. COGSWELL."

UNITED STATES
DISTRICT OF ALASKA } SS.
Division No. 1

This is to certify, That on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1904, before me, L. A. SLANE, a U. S. Commissioner for the District of Alaska, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared J. L. COGSWELL, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within statement in this circular, and swears that same is true.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at my office in Sitka in the above mentioned District, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

L. A. SLANE,
U. S. Commissioner.

We certify that the foregoing is a correct copy as appears on the back of the first circular.

CARRUTH & CARRUTH, Printers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FIRST CIRCULAR

THE FOUNDERS OF THE "SOCIETY OF SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES," NOW "SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION"

"He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him."—PROVERBS.

"Methinks the lady doth protest too much."—SHAKESPEARE.

I was the Representative from the State of Nevada at the Centennial Celebration of American Independence at Philadelphia on July 4, 1876, of the Veterans of the Mexican War and of the "SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES," now called "SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," organized at San Francisco, California, on October 22nd, 1875, of which Dr. JAMES L. COGSWELL was the Chairman and Acting President, and Dr. PETER WILKINS RANDLE, Capt. RICHARD RUSH RANDLE, Dr. EMORY L. WILLARD, Judge JOSEPH WEED, IRA C. ROOT, and one or two others whose names are forgotten, and myself, who were the original founders of that society, of whom Dr. JAMES L. COGSWELL and myself, both California pioneers of 1849, are the only living persons who were present and gave birth to that organization. Mr. A. S. Hubbard, the Register of the California Society of Sons of the American Revolution, was not present at that meeting for organization, nor do I know when he became a member, but, at his request, I furnished the above statement under oath before a Notary Public in San Francisco, and he accompanied me and paid the fee. This was done to accommodate him, to confirm the claim that the Society was first organized in California, as against the claims of Eastern societies. He has made it a part of the history of that society.

~~to~~ *This statement is here given to prevent fraud being perpetrated by other persons who are said to claim to be the founders of that organization.*

See pages VI, XLI, and IXIII of the History and Register of the "CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," and also pages 316 and 317 of "FIFTY YEARS OF MASONRY IN CALIFORNIA," of which I was the Editor.

The reason for publication of the foregoing statement was, that a paper issued as Circular No. 72, purporting to be issued by the California Society of Sons of the American Revolution, which claims to have been instituted October 22nd, 1875, and after laudatory remarks in a resolution, concerning A. S. Hubbard and his services, etc., states that which is unqualifiedly untrue and absolutely without any foundation whatsoever, and directly contrary to the facts given by himself in his own history, and which he obtained from Dr. JAMES L. COGSWELL and myself, the only living founders of the original organization, and to which I again refer. In this Circular No. 72, it says that "Col. A. S. HUBBARD, *who aided in its inception,*" etc., "THEREFORE IT RECOGNIZES HIM AS THE FOUNDER OF THE CALIFORNIA

SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THEREFORE FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY AT LARGE!"

A. S. Hubbard was not present when the Society was first organized on Friday evening, October 22nd, 1875, and it was on motion of Dr. PETER WILKINS RANDLE, that it was unanimously made a National Society at the start, that I might be recognized as one of its founders from the State of Nevada, and the California Division of it was to be subordinate to the National, I retaining my membership in the National organization as the Representative and *ex officio pro tem.* as the Vice-President for the State of Nevada. With the State Division of California, I have never been connected, nor have I claimed to be.

I never knew A. S. Hubbard until several years afterwards, nor have I had any business connections with him whatsoever, nor so far as I know have I been an aspirant for any position or rival for any office of any kind whatever, and we have no special interests and never had, in common together.

Since my first circular was issued, I have learned from a most reliable source that A. S. HUBBARD *did not become a member until about one year after it was temporarily organized on October 22, 1875, and that he became a member in ~~October~~, 1876, and that his number on the roll is 96.* He was proposed and elected as a member ~~in October,~~ *Sept. 6,* 1876, and the same evening was elected President of the "Young Men's Auxiliary Society." The original roll and By-Laws are in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM S. MOSES, the first Marshal of that society, and from July 1st, 1876, and held that office for twenty-one consecutive years, and to him particularly is the society indebted for holding the organization intact from the first of July, 1876, and for a considerable length of time he kept the coal of fire alive in the bed of ashes, when a favorable wind and fresh fuel was added to rekindle it anew, and he paid a portion of the expenses out of his own pocket, the credit of which A. S. HUBBARD now arrogates entirely to himself, regardless of the facts and truths of history in this matter. The deeds of both the living and the dead founders and promoters of the society he has appropriated and claims for himself, which is a direct unblushing fraud on his part, and those who aid and abet him in it.

This matter would not now have been brought to notice but for the covert malice and intent betrayed in the preamble to the resolution in Circular No. 72 of the Hubbard-Cutlery Board of Managers of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the cause for which may be understood from the following facts in brief:

By direction of the Executive Committee of the Sloat Monument Association, I, as Secretary, extended invitations to both Societies of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, to make the appropriation of \$200 each, to provide stones to represent their respective societies in the base of the Sloat Monument at Monterey, and towards the concrete core and foundation of the same and expenses in connec-

tion with it. The Daughters of the American Revolution, filled with the spirit of American patriotism and the pride of California, promptly and nobly responded. But the following extract from the letter of the Secretary of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will show a different condition. In his reply he said :

“The opinion of the Board of Managers was, that the S. A. R. Society, being organized for the specific purpose of perpetuating the memory and deeds of the men who achieved the Independence of the American people in the Revolutionary War, *it is not within the province of the Board to make an appropriation for this purpose, notwithstanding its laudable character and the personal sympathy of such members as favor the project . . . and finally, the financial condition of the Society's treasury would not admit of such appropriation!*”

Such an exuberant spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice, downwards, is without a parallel in California's history. “The Daughters of the American Revolution” found no such miserable, technical pretexts, but promptly acted upon our invitation, raised the money by contribution among themselves, and had the pleasure of laying their stone side by side with that of the Bear Flag on the same day, June 17th, 1904, by the Grand Parlor of Native Daughters of the Golden West, laid by them at the same time.

The animating spirit in the Board of Managers of the California Society of Sons of the American Revolution which has placed its standard of patriotism so low, where it is, is A. S. Hubbard, who claims to be THE original founder of that and of the National Society, which is as far from the truth as light is from darkness, and his methods of practice are but in line with one particular act which every Daughter of the American Revolution should be made acquainted with, that they may fully understand the animus which has prompted him to oppose by his intrigue with his Board of Managers that has caused that Society to decline to be represented in the Sloat Monument at Monterey, and its gallantry so clearly manifested as to be on a par with that of the patriotic spirit and California pride of that Society under the management of such a Board.

Some years ago I received a letter from the lady, the wife of A. S. Hubbard, asking about the “Little Liberty Bell,” made out of chip-pings of the Old Liberty Bell of the Revolution, of Independence Hall at Philadelphia, and belonging to the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast. I courteously replied giving her the desired information, and which she furnished as an article published in the *Sau Francisco Call*, on August 14th, 1893. At the time I responded to her request, in my letter, I asked her why the ladies of her Society, the “Sequoia,” did not plant a “Liberty Tree” in Golden Gate Park, and as it was a patriotic society, that it would be a good thing to have parcels of soil from the battle-fields of the Republic, and the tombs of Washington, Lincoln, and other distinguished men and patriots of our

country, and to make a beginning, that I would send her a package of earth from Abraham Lincoln's Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield, Ill., which I brought from there myself. She thought favorably of it, and I delivered the package in person to her husband, A. S. Hubbard, which he delivered to her.

When the time came for planting the tree, notice having been given through the public press, and invitations extended of which I received one in common with others, yet in the delay of receiving it, and under the peculiar circumstances, it seemed somewhat suspicious, and I prepared myself, with another package of earth from Lincoln's tomb, and went at once to the site in Golden Gate Park, where the tree was to be planted. There was a lady sitting on the low platform, who had the programs, and I asked her for one which she obligingly gave me. On it there was no mention whatever made of earth from Abraham Lincoln's Tomb. At this I felt indignant, having suggested the planting of the Liberty Tree in the first place, and the greatest sacrifice to Liberty, the Martyr President Abraham Lincoln, being left off from the program. I waited until the President of the Day, Mrs. Henry M. Wetherbee, arrived, and made known to her the facts in the matter, and stated that I did not want to create any trouble, but that I would appeal to the American people present and state the facts, and after their exercises were through, I would consecrate the roots of the tree with the earth that had once covered the form of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Wetherbee most graciously and kindly thanked me for so thoughtfully bringing it, and said she would add it to the program, and did.

After the military and crowd of people arrived, among them came A. S. Hubbard and his wife. The latter then came to me and said: "The Committee had decided not to use the soil from Lincoln's Tomb, for there were so many Southern ladies who belonged to Sequoia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution who would object, and it would give offense, so the Committee had decided to leave it out." She did not know of the arrangement already made with Mrs. Wetherbee, the President of the Day.

Just before the last number on the program was given, Mrs. Wetherbee announced that there was one additional consecration to be made. At the proper time, she announced that the whole would be consecrated with earth from Abraham Lincoln's Tomb by Major E. A. Sherman. With uncovered head I marched through the lines, the military presenting arms, and I reverently strewed the sacred earth over the rest, and received the thanks of Mrs. Wetherbee and many others, and the ceremonies of the day were concluded.

The statement of Mrs. Hubbard that it would give offense to the Southern ladies of Sequoia Chapter would have been indignantly resented by them, as it was a gratuitous matter on her part, and un-called for, and she must have forgotten that it was the Southern ladies

who first scattered flowers on Union soldiers' graves in the South, and that we are really indebted to them for "Memorial Day."

A. S. Hubbard was really responsible for this lack of wisdom and good judgment on the part of his wife in her action, which was prompted by him, judging from his whole course in relation to the California Society of Sons of the American Revolution. That he has been industrious and indefatigable in adding to its numbers is undisputed; and many square, honorable and upright men and gentlemen are now enrolled within it, who would spurn the false pretense and dishonest claims of A. S. Hubbard of being THE Founder of the National and State Societies, if they but knew the facts here presented and would take the trouble to thoroughly investigate for themselves.

It is not a question of the mere priority of founding the Society that is presented, but that of its being used and abused in the manner that it is, and has been, and which may be continued indefinitely, in preventing the success, if possible, of the erection of the Sloat Monument, by not only refusing to aid in its construction, as a Society, while some of its members, from motives of their own, are evidently doing what they can to retard it, which only serves to stimulate to more ardent action on the part of its promoters, in spite of these "degenerate sons of illustrious sires."

The history of our country has shown, as a general thing, that the heroes of one war are to be found active participants in the next which follows. Those who fought in the French and Indian War were veterans to enter the American army during the American Revolution. A large percentage of the Revolutionary War heroes were found in the second war for American Independence in 1812-1814. Those who fought in the latter war, like Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool and others of the army, and Connor, Perry, Sloat, Biddle, Stockton, Shubrick and others, also were the chief heroes of the war with Mexico in 1846-8, which gave us California. Those who came to the front in the Mexican War as lieutenants and captains, became the generals who fought the great battles of the Civil War, on both sides, and those who fought for the Union are not to be muzzled in the presence of the reconstructed Confederate, nor the latter when in the presence of those more successful than he. The Sons of Revolutionary sires, in the course of time, were left to mutually fight out on the battle-field the difficult questions which in debate their fathers had failed to settle. Those who were opposed to each other in 1861-5 were united under one flag in 1898-9, during the Spanish and Philippine Wars, and the blood of the Revolutionary Fathers has continued to flow unceasingly in the veins of their descendants, and to be poured out like water in defense of their country and its flag.

It was not the intention of the original founders of the "Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires," now "Sons of the American Revolution," to confine it solely to matters pertaining to the American

Revolution, and make it only a Mutual Admiration Society, for as such it could never have crossed the Alleghanies; but whenever and wherever our Revolutionary blood was required and represented and shed in any subsequent war for the flag and our common country, there that blood was to be honored, whether in the acquisition of California by Commodore John Drake Sloat, or in the capture of Santiago, Cuba, during the war with Spain, by our own fellow-citizen and gallant soldier, Gen. Wm. M. Shafter, whose splendid trophy, generously given by him, a Louis de Bourbon cannon, to the city of San Francisco, is now lying in front of the City Hall.

Commodore Sloat's father was a captain in the American Army during the War of the Revolution, who was unfortunately shot, shortly before his son was born. Captain John B. Montgomery, who took San Francisco, the grandson of another Revolutionary hero, Lieut. Joseph Warren Revere, who lowered the Bear flag and raised the American flag at Sonoma, was the grandson of the famous Paul Revere of the Revolution. Commodore Robert F. Stockton, who succeeded Commodore Sloat here in command, was the grandson of Richard Stockton of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards suffered severely from British imprisonment in New York.

The California Daughters of the American Revolution will in due time have a companion stone of the "Sons of the American Revolution," bearing these and other illustrious names worthy to be called such, and have deserved the honor. The name "Sons of the American Revolution" belongs to all in whom the Revolutionary blood flows, no matter whether they belong to any organized society of such or not. The American flag and the American Constitution and Laws belong to all alike, and to no particular individual or set of men is given a patent right, nor can there be, to the exclusion of others.

We shall continue to build, complete and dedicate and unveil the Sloat Monument at Monterey, where the American flag was first unfurled to the breeze in California by Commodore Sloat.

If there are small people, with small intellects, and with hearts that will rattle in them like filbert-nuts they should be sent to the Home of the Feeble-minded and clad in "*Mother Hubbards*" for the rest of their natural lives, and have a *Culler* to look after their knives to see that they do not cut themselves.

Ninety-five per cent of the Sloat Monument Association and its Executive Committee belong to the Masonic Fraternity and to the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast, of which both Dr. James L. Cogswell and Wm. S. Moses are Past Grand Presidents, and of which latter A. S. Hubbard is not a member, and is in very poor business in his efforts to retard or defeat the erection of a National Monument in honor of a patriot like Commodore Sloat, who, like Washington, was a Mason, and buried like him with military and

Masonic honors. He and his confederates have been successful in only one thing, and that is in preventing that Society from being honorably represented in the Sloat Monument, and it is now conspicuous only by voluntarily leaving itself out.

Finally in relation as to the credit of the priority of the organization of the Sons of the American Revolution in fact, but not by title, it belongs to the Congressional Committee appointed under an Act of Congress, on December 29th, 1872, consisting of *nine* members appointed by the Hon. James G. Blaine, the Speaker of that Body, and consisted of the following *true* Sons of the American Revolution, to wit: Wm. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, Penn; Henry L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, Mass; Horace Maynard, of Knoxville, Tenn.; AARON A. SARGENT, of Nevada City, California; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Harrison E. Havens, of Missouri; Samuel S. Cox, of New York; Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, and John Hancock, of Texas, who selected other true Sons of the American Revolution in organizing the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on July 4, 1876, when GEN. U. S. GRANT, President of the United States, was President of the Day; RICHARD HENRY LEE, whose grandfather signed the Declaration of Independence, which he read from the original manuscript; BAYARD TAYLOR, the Poet of the Day, a grandson of another signer; and the HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, the Orator of the Day, and the grandson of ROGER SHERMAN, one of the Committee with THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and PHILIP LIVINGSTON appointed to draft the Declaration of American Independence.

Here it may be said, that the Sons of the American Revolution as an organized body were created by an Act of Congress two years before, and publicly assembled to perform the honorable and patriotic duties assigned to them on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of the American Republic.

I was there present as the Representative from Nevada of the National Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires, which I helped to organize at San Francisco on October 22d, 1875, but now known as "Sons of the American Revolution," and I still retain a copy of the program of the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, for which Congress made an appropriation of three millions of dollars. "UNCLE SAM" himself was the real founder, and President U. S. GRANT signed the first bill on March 3d, 1871. On June 1st, 1872, he approved the bill, incorporating the Centennial Exposition with no less than 768 incorporators, selected from every Congressional district in the United States, and personally named in the Act. Those named from California were A. S. HALLIDIE, THOMAS H. SELBY, GEORGE OULTON, NATHAN COOMBS, WILLIAM C. RALSTON, MILTON S. LATHAM, LELAND STANFORD, EDGAR MILLS, L. B. MIZNER, JOHN J. DE HAVEN, JOHN G. DOWNEY, and T. ELLARD BEANS.

It was the approaching of the Centennial Year of American Independence that began to stir the American Revolutionary blood in California to action, and to Dr. James L. Cogswell is the credit especially due of taking the first step for its organization in San Francisco on October 22d, 1875, at which I was present by invitation and assisted in the temporary organization of a National Society as the "Sons of Revolutionary Sires" now "Sons of the American Revolution." Dr. Cogswell was not treated with due consideration by the new members who came to his office by advertised invitation, and all that he and

the others had done for the eight months previous was not taken into account, but in the interest of selfish individuals who had enrolled themselves upon his invitation, and on the same evening the place of meeting was switched away from his office to that of the Grand Marshal of the 4th of July Procession, Gen. A. M. Winn, and from thence to the Palace Hotel, and soon, as the latter intended, he was elected President of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which soon under his administration he ran into the ground; and then turned his attention to younger blood, and with greater success for them became the "Father of the Native Sons of the Golden West," married a most estimable lady for his second wife, the widow of James King of Wm., retired to her estate near Sonoma, where he lived a few years and died.

The treatment which Dr. Cogswell and his co-laborers had received after having given birth to the "Sons of Revolutionary Sires" made him somewhat passive in that organization. Mr. William S. Moses, who had become a member, and was elected the first Marshal on July 1, 1876, and for twenty-one consecutive years afterwards, is the one to which the Society is chiefly indebted for its preservation as stated, and a member nearly four months before A. S. Hubbard joined it, which was a whole year after it had been organized on October 22d, 1875.

Rightfully, Dr. JAMES L. COGSWELL is still the President of the National Society of Sons of the Revolutionary Sires, he never having been removed or resigned; and the action of the California Society though having its birth at the same time and changing its name has not affected either him or myself in that National Body. True, it is dormant as a body, but its members are very lively in all patriotic work and in the erection of the Sloat Monument at Monterey, and have something to point to as the fruit of our labors, and are not merely a "Mutual Admiration Society," while our principles and motives are best expressed in Longfellow's "Psalm of Life":—

"The lives of great men all remind us,
That *we* can make *our* lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

The Sloat Monument is the only National Monument attempted to be erected on the Pacific Coast. The "California Society of Sons of the Revolution" was invited to be represented in it, and through its Board of Managers, influenced by A. S. Hubbard, it spurned the invitation, and to its disgrace it has lost its golden opportunity, while the "Daughters of the American Revolution" now have a double honor for their patriotism and pride.

There are not less than twelve of the Executive Committee of the Sloat Monument Association who are "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," and two of them are the only living founders of that Society now known as "Sons of the American Revolution," and we shall not abandon our Sisters, the "Daughters of the American Revolution," who have come so nobly to our aid, and they shall have a Companion Stone to match their own in due time.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN A. SHERMAN, 33°,

R. V. Grand Secretary of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast for twenty six years.

Secretary of the Sloat Monument Association for eighteen years.

Oakland, Cal., October 16, 1904.



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