

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the monthly budget. It includes categories for housing, utilities, food, and entertainment. Each category is further divided into specific items, such as rent, electricity, groceries, and dining out. This level of detail allows for a clear understanding of where the money is being spent.

The third section focuses on the overall financial health of the individual. It suggests comparing the current month's spending against the budget to identify any areas where adjustments might be needed. The author also mentions the importance of setting aside a portion of the income for savings or investments to ensure long-term financial stability.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of budgeting and record-keeping as essential tools for managing personal finances effectively. The author encourages readers to take the time to review their spending habits regularly to make informed decisions.

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GENERAL SOCIETY  
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

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Proceedings of the Regular Triennial Meeting, held in Washington, D. C.  
on April 19th, 1917, and the adjourned meeting held  
in Philadelphia, Pa., on April 19th and 20th, 1918

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ADDRESS AT VALLEY FORGE

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ADDRESSES AT THE BREAKFAST

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CONSTITUTION

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GENERAL DIRECTORY





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MEETING OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19th, 1917

AND THE

ADJOURNED MEETING HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
APRIL 19TH AND 20TH, 1918.





*Edmund Wetmore*

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
1911-1915

PRESIDENT, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
1904 - 1914





REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
AT THE  
Triennial Meeting of the General Society  
Sons of the Revolution

HELD IN  
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19th, 1917

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The General Society, Sons of the Revolution, met pursuant to the call of the Secretary at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., on April 19th, 1917.

The General President presided. The General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary, Assistant General Treasurer, General Historian and delegates and members from the State Societies in New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Colorado, Maryland, Ohio, California and Virginia were present. The General Vice-President was prevented, at the last minute, from attending.

The meeting was opened with an Invocation by Mr. Parris, of the District of Columbia Society.

Hon. Francis P. B. Sands, of the District of Columbia Society, introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Holdridge Ozro Collins, of the California Society, and was, after discussion, carried.

WHEREAS, The most important obligation that is self-imposed upon the members of the Societies of the Sons of the Revolution, is "to encourage the spirit and sentiments, and by meetings and otherwise to commemorate the deeds of our ancestors who participated in the war for American Independence"; and

WHEREAS, The inhuman acts of the German government towards our fellow citizens, has compelled these United States to declare war against Germany to maintain and vindicate the rights, liberties and independence of the citizens of the United States under the Constitution, we would be false to our duty if we failed to put on record the fact that

we desire solemnly to encourage, in ourselves and with our fellow citizens, "the spirit and sentiments" that animated our ancestors when they fought for and secured the Independence of the Nation, by promptly declaring our stand under the declaration of war with Germany. Therefore be it resolved: That this "the General Society of Sons of the Revolution" most earnestly commends and praises the patriotic action of the President and the prompt legislation of the Congress of the United States to vindicate the rights of American citizens on all the high seas, and we assure the President that this society endorses and will, in every way possible, sustain his faithful administration of duty so admirably demonstrated in this great world's war that now convulses the nations of the earth.

AND WHEREAS, This is the first grand opportunity for this Society to testify to the everlasting gratitude we feel towards the Republic of France, whose soldiers and sailors aided our ancestors in winning the independence of our country, we here express our delight, as Sons of the Revolution, that, our nation is now pledged to fight beside the armies of France to protect its government from the attempt of Germany which seeks its destruction.

*Resolved further,* That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, by the President General of this Society.

Mr. Frederic L. Huidekoper, of the District of Columbia Society, then introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Frank Willing Leach, of the Pennsylvania Society, and was, after discussion, carried:

*Resolved,* That the General Society of Sons of the Revolution hereby places itself on record as supporting most heartily the raising of all land and naval forces of the United States on the principle of universal liability of the manhood of the nation to training and service for national defense.

*Resolved further,* That the Society urges in the strongest terms the immediate enactment by Congress of the necessary legislation for that purpose and pledges itself collectively and individually to exert its influence to further the passage of such a law.

*Resolved, also,* That the Society (unreservedly) commends the action of the President of the United States in the stand which he has

taken in behalf of the democratic principle of universal liability to training and service for national defense.

Upon motion by Colonel William Libbey, of the New Jersey Society, seconded by Mr. Francis P. B. Sands, of the District of Columbia Society, and carried, it was resolved:

“That a Committee of Five be appointed to consider certain amendment to the Constitution to be reported at the next meeting of the General Society.”

The General President appointed the following committee: Col. William Libbey, Col. William W. Ladd, Col. J. Granville Leach, Hon. W. Hall Harris and Mr. Alexander R. Thompson. Their report follows these minutes.

The General President appointed a committee to mark the place where the first meeting of the General Society was held—consisting of Gen. George Richards, R. T. Strickland, William H. Walker, Hon. Perry Belmont, Col. J. Granville Leach, John C. Tomlinson and Dr. Timothy M. Cheeseman.

The point of order, that no quorum was present, being raised by Mr. Olyphant, of the New York Society, the meeting was adjourned to April 19th, 1918.

### SOCIETY DINNER.

The General Society, Sons of the Revolution, tendered a dinner to the members of the State Societies who were present at the meeting, on the evening of April 19th, 1917, at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.

The customary toast in silence to the memory of George Washington was drunk.

The toast to the President of the United States and to our Army and Navy was also drunk standing.

The Ambassador of France was unable to attend but a message from him was roundly applauded.

Responses to toasts were also made by the Count de Jean, of the French Embassy; Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League of the United States, and Messrs. Harris, Sands, Rev. Dr. McKim, Collins and Parris.

The trophy presented by the General Society on this occasion was a handsome silver cup which was won by the detachment of marines on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania after spirited competition. The presentation was made by the General President of the Society and accepted by Major-General George Barnett, U. S. M. C., commandant of the Marine Corps, with appropriate remarks.

### MEETING OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, APRIL 19th, 1917.

The General Officers and Members of the Sons of the Revolution were the guests of the District of Columbia Society at the ceremonies attending the dedication of a tablet on the Mason House, 1606 Twentieth Street, N. W., in the afternoon of April 19th, 1917. This tablet marks the spot where the first meeting of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the Revolution, was held on December 3d, 1889.

General George Richards, U. S. M. C., President of that Society, presided. After an invocation by Reverend George Williamson Smith, D. D., Messrs. Richards, Hopkins and Montgomery spoke on behalf of the Society.

The tablet was then unveiled by Mrs. Cassie Myers Mason Julian-James, and presented to Colonel Robert M. Thompson as President of the Navy League of the United States. The tablet was accepted by Colonel Thompson with a pleasing address.

The Society and guests were then received by Mrs. Cassie Myers Mason Julian-James in the adjoining house.

WILLIAM LIBBEY, *General Secretary.*

W. HALL HARRIS, JR., *Assistant General Secretary.*

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE UPON THE CONSTITUTION.

PRINCETON, N. J., January 24th, 1918.

MR. PRESIDENT:

Your Committee appointed to offer suggestions to remedy certain deficiencies in the Constitution would respectfully report as follows:

Your Committee have discussed the suggestions made by the chairman, but are divided as to the method of carrying any modifications of the Constitution into execution.

Two members of the Committee favor making the suggestions as amendments to the Constitution, so that there will be one authoritative statement of what might be called our organic law, all found in one place and readily accessible.

Two members of the Committee favor leaving the Constitution as it now stands, believing that some of the proposed changes, to the extent that they do not conflict with the existing Constitution, can be made effective by the General society as rules or standing orders, and that some proposed changes should not be enacted in any form.

Your Chairman has some diffidence in expressing an opinion since the suggestions were originally brought up by him as the result of over ten years' service as Secretary, during which period the lack of any definite statement covering the duties of officers, and many other things only partially covered by the Constitution, have increased his burdens in the line of correspondence, and the assumption on his part of authority, for which there is absolutely no warrant in the Constitution itself.

He further doubts whether many of these suggestions which practically nullify portions of the existing Constitution could be legal or constitutional acts without the sanction of all the Societies under our present law.

It is therefore deemed advisable to publish these suggestions in the form in which they were originally offered, as amendments to the Constitution, as this plan will show exactly where that document is affected by them.

Should the General Society, however, decide to act upon these suggestions as separate motions, this can readily be done, as they can easily be recognized by the difference in type.

Some action should, however, be taken upon these matters, as they involve the general policy of the Society, as will be seen by their mere perusal.

The Committee, therefore, submit this report and the proposed changes for the consideration and action of the General Society.

WILLIAM LIBBEY, *Chairman*;

WILLIAM W. LADD,

J. GRANVILLE LEACH,

W. HALL HARRIS,

ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION.**

(Words in black type represent new matter.)

## I.

## PREAMBLE.

(To remain as at present.)

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

## II.

## GENERAL SOCIETY.

(To remain as at present.)

The General Society shall be divided into State Societies, which shall meet annually on the day appointed therefor in their respective by-laws, and oftener if found expedient; and at such annual meeting the reasons for the institution of the Society shall be considered, and the best measures for carrying them into effect adopted.

## III.

## STATE SOCIETIES.

The State Societies, at every annual meeting, shall choose by a majority of the votes present, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Registrar, a

Treasurer, a Chaplain, and such other officers as may by them respectively be deemed necessary, together with a board of managers consisting of these officers and nine other members, as may be provided by their respective Constitutions and By-Laws.

They may form Branch Societies within their State limits where deemed desirable.

#### IV.

(To remain as at present.)

Each State Society shall cause to be transmitted annually or oftener, to the other State Societies, a circular letter calling attention to whatever may be thought worthy of observation respecting the welfare of the Society or of the general Union of the States, and giving information of the officers chosen for the year; and copies of these letters shall also be transmitted to the General Secretary, to be preserved among the records of the General Society.

#### V.

The State Societies shall regulate all matters respecting their own affairs, consistent with the Society; judge of the qualification of their members, or of those proposed for membership, subject, however, to the provisions of this Constitution; and expel any member who, by conduct unbecoming an American Citizen, a gentleman or a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general or of the Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue in membership.

#### VI.

(To remain as at present.)

In order to form funds that may be respectable, each member shall contribute, upon his admission to the Society and annually thereafter, such sums as the by-laws of the respective State Societies may require; but any of such State Societies may provide for the endowment of memberships by the payment of proper sums in capitalization, which sums shall be properly invested as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended.

## VII.

## MEETINGS.

(To remain as at present).

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

## VIII.

At the regular meeting, a General President, General Vice-President, General Second Vice-President, **a State General Vice-President for each of the State Societies (who shall be nominated by the respective Societies)**, General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary, General Treasurer, Assistant General Treasurer, General Registrar, General Historian, General Chaplain, **and an Assistant General Chaplain**, shall be chosen by a majority of the votes present, to serve until the next General meeting, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified by acceptance filed with the Secretary. **The officers so elected shall enter upon their duties the first of the month succeeding that in which the election is held.**

## IX.

(To remain as at present.)

At each general meeting the circular letters which have been transmitted by the several State Societies shall be considered, and all measures taken which shall conduce to the general welfare of the Society.

## X.

The General Society shall have power at any meeting to admit State Societies thereto, and to entertain and determine all questions affecting the qualifications for membership in or the welfare of any State Society **which** may, by proper memorial, be presented by such State Society for considera-



tion. The General Society shall also have power to suspend or drop from its rolls by a two-thirds vote of all the Delegates entitled to vote at any regular meeting, any State Society not complying with the Constitution. Due notice of such proposed action being given at a previous meeting and proper provision for a hearing being made.

## XI.

### MEMBERSHIP.

(To remain as at present.)

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good character, and a descendant of one who, as a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, in actual service, under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States or of the Continental Congress, and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who, as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such legislative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American Independence by services rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in the Society.

## XII.

(To be withdrawn as being better covered under a new article to be substituted for it, as follows:)

### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

#### GENERAL PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The General President shall call and preside at all meetings, or in his absence, shall be represented by the General Vice-Presidents in their order. He shall in every way seek to promote the interests and extend the usefulness of the Society.

He shall represent the Society at all public functions, or he shall have power to appoint a representative if he so desires.

The State General Vice-Presidents shall be the especial Representatives of their respective State Societies at the meeting of the General Society and

shall take rank according to the dates on which their respective State Societies were instituted. They shall each have a vote as a Delegate at the meetings.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

He shall conduct the correspondence of the General Society and keep the minutes of its meetings. He shall publish a report containing an account of the meetings; and also publish such other matter as it may be deemed necessary or advisable to bring before the State Societies. He shall see that all officers and committees are notified of their election or appointment and shall call the attention of the State Societies to all resolutions adopted at the regular meetings which require action by the States.

The General Secretary shall be the custodian of the insignia and the certificates of membership, and shall issue them to members of the Society under such proper rules as may be formulated by the General Society, and he shall keep a record of such issues, wherein each insignia or certificate may be identified by the number thereof. He shall keep an account of all funds received for insignia or certificates, and shall report on the same at each general meeting.

The General Secretary shall prepare and issue to State Societies at cost and where desired, an approved form of application blank for membership in the Societies. State Societies may provide their own blanks if they so prefer, provided they conform in substance with the approved form, and have been submitted to and have been approved by the General Secretary.

The General Secretary shall make a report at the regular meetings upon the state of the Society and the acts of the General Officers or the Executive Committee.

GENERAL TREASURER.

He shall be responsible for the care of the funds and securities belonging to the General Society and shall keep an account of the same and render a report thereon at each of the regular meetings of the General Society; and such especial reports as may be called for by the President or the Executive Committee.

The funds of the General Society shall be deposited in some bank or trust company satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the General Society and in the name of "The General Society, Sons of the Revolution," which account shall be drawn upon by the General Treasurer or his assistant, as

and when authorized by him, for expenditures of the General Society upon vouchers approved by two members of the Executive Committee, other than themselves.

Each of the State Societies shall annually on or before July 1st of each year, pay to the General Treasurer for the purpose of the General Society a sum based upon the membership of each Society, in the amount of twenty-five cents per capita, to provide for the expenses of the General Society.

An Auditing Committee shall be appointed before each regular meeting to review the accounts and certify to their condition. They shall present their report at the meeting of the General Society.

#### GENERAL REGISTRAR.

The General Registrar shall keep on file a complete set of all applications for membership in the Society, after they have been acted upon and forwarded to him by the State Societies through their Registrars. These application forms shall be so preserved that when a sufficient number have been received from each State they can be bound in their proper order numerically for each State.

He shall also for his own convenience, and to facilitate access to the data contained in these applications, keep available the cards sent to him by the State Registrars, in their proper alphabetical order for each State.

He shall have prepared and furnish to the State Societies at cost the cards for the preparation of this index. The State Registrars shall send him at regular intervals, and at all times upon his request, these application papers and cards covering the new members of their Societies properly filled out.

He shall make a report of the transactions of his office at each regular meeting of the General Society, showing the state of membership, giving such data as the number of new members, the losses and whether these losses have been by reason of death, resignation or other causes.

#### GENERAL HISTORIAN.

The General Historian shall report at each meeting of the General Society upon the work of the various State Societies. He shall communicate with each State Society yearly asking for data to aid in the preparation of this report.

## OTHER OFFICERS.

The other General Officers shall perform the duties usually expected from officials holding such positions. The Vice-Presidents and the Assistant General Officers shall discharge the duties of the President or General Officer to whom they are assistants in case of their absence or death, inability to act, or when especially authorized.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There shall be an Executive Committee which shall consist of the General President, the General Secretary, the Assistant General Secretary, the General Treasurer, the Assistant General Treasurer. A quorum to consist of at least three General Officers.

It shall have charge of the affairs of the Society, except such as pertain to the subject of membership of the State Societies, in the interval between the meetings of the General Society.

It shall present a report at each meeting of the General Society.

## XIII.

## STATE SECRETARIES.

(A new article to be inserted:)

The State Secretaries shall report to the General Secretary immediately after each of the annual meetings of their Societies, giving a record of their transactions, information concerning any changes in their officers and all the activities of their Society, their social functions and their action upon the resolutions submitted to them from the General Society.

They shall send all applications from their members for insignia or membership certificates to the General Secretary after having verified the fact of membership in good standing and endorsed the application. They shall furnish the General Historian with information upon his request.

## XIV.

## STATE REGISTRARS.

(A new article:)

The State Registrars shall report to the General Registrar at stated intervals, but at least once a year immediately after their annual meeting, sending him all duplicate copies of approved applications for membership in

the Society, together with a card containing an abstract of the contents of each application. These cards of suitable and uniform size for filing to be obtained from the General Registrar. They shall preserve and securely keep on file all original applications with the proofs of eligibility attached thereto. These forms may be bound if this is deemed advisable. They shall also keep a card catalogue of these applications, which cards shall contain an abstract of the contents of the cards similar to that furnished the General Registrar.

## XV.

## MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES.

(A new article:)

The Society shall have a certificate of membership of dignified character engraved on copper and printed upon parchment, which may be obtained from the General Secretary upon the request of any of the members of the State Societies made through their Secretaries, at a cost of \$5.00.

It shall be signed by the General President, the General Secretary and the President, Secretary and Registrar of the respective State Societies.

## XVI.

## INSIGNIA.

(Article XIII now becomes Article XVI.)

This Society shall have an insignia, which shall be a badge suspended from a ribbon by a ring of gold; the badge to be elliptical in form, with scalloped edges, one and one-quarter inches in length, and one and one-eighth inches in width; the whole surmounted by a gold eagle, with wings displayed, inverted; on the obverse side a medallion of gold in the center, elliptical in form, bearing on its face the figure of a soldier in Continental uniform, with musket slung; beneath, the figures 1775; the medallion surrounded by thirteen raised gold stars of five points each upon a border of dark blue enamel. On the reverse side, in the center, a medallion corresponding in form to that on the obverse, and also in gold, bearing on its face the Houdon portrait of Washington in bas-relief, encircled by the legend, "Sons of the Revolution"; beneath, the figures 1883; and upon the reverse of the eagle the number of the badge to be engraved; the medallion to be surrounded by a plain gold border, conforming in dimensions to the obverse; the ribbon shall be dark blue, ribbed and watered, edged with buff, one and one-quarter inches wide, and one and one-half inches in displayed length.

## XVII.

The insignia shall be worn by the members on all occasions when they assemble as such, for any stated purpose or celebration and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony. It shall be worn conspicuously on the left breast.

Members who are or have been officers of a State Society or of the General Society may wear the insignia suspended from a regulation ribbon around the neck.

The insignia shall be worn only as above prescribed.

The undress insignia shall be a rosette or button of the size now in use or a miniature size of the same, made of silk like the insignia ribbon. On ordinary occasions members may wear this rosette in the upper buttonhole of the left lapel of the coat. It should never be worn at the same time with any other insignia of the Society.

(Article XV omitted as unnecessary; see new Article XII.)

## XVIII.

## SEAL.

(Article XVI would then become Article XVIII.)

The seal of the Society shall be one and seven-eighth inches in diameter, and shall consist of the figure of a Minute-man in Continental uniform, standing on a ladder leading to a belfry; in his left hand he holds a musket and an olive branch, while his right grasps a bell rope; above, the cracked Liberty Bell; issuing therefrom a ribbon bearing the motto of the Society, *Exegi monumentum ære perennius*; across the top of the ladder, on a ribbon, the figures 1776; and on the left of the Minute-man, and also on a ribbon, the figures 1883, the year of the formation of the Society; the whole encircled by a band three-eighths of one inch wide; thereon at the top thirteen stars of five points each; at the bottom the name of the General Society, or of the State Society to which the seal belongs.

## XIX.

## AMENDMENTS.

(A new article:)

This Constitution can be amended by a resolution presented at any meeting of the General Society; provided, prior notice and a copy of the amendment proposed has been sent to the Secretary of each State Society at least six months in advance of the meeting of the General Society.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

Adjourned Meeting of the  
General Society, Sons of the Revolution

HELD IN

PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 19th AND 20th, 1918





## ITINERARY.

The regular Triennial Meeting of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, was held in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, on Friday, April 19th, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by the General President at 8 P. M.

On Saturday, April 20th, the members and guests of the Society assembled at the Reading Station and took a special train to Valley Forge. Upon arrival at this historic spot the party proceeded to the Memorial Chapel, where addresses were delivered by Mr. Jones, of the Valley Forge Commission, and the Hon. James M. Beck.

Following these addresses a visit was made to all the points of interest on the reservation.

At 2 o'clock the party was entertained at breakfast at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, where an eloquent and patriotic address was delivered by the Hon. Hampton L. Carson.

**RECEPTION COMMITTEE.**

- Chairman—William Macpherson Hornor, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
Hon. J. Willis Martin, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.  
S. Pemberton Hutchinson, 1833 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Eli Kirk Price, 1709 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Russell Duane, 2028 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.  
James Somers Smith, 1233 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Norris, 1301 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Thomas Willing Balch, 1412 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
John Hampton Barnes, 1817 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lambert Cadwalader, 1301 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Robert Kelso Cassatt, 1505 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Commercial Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charles Stuart Wood Packard, 517 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Edward Townsend Stotesbury, Chestnut and Fifth Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Effingham Buckley Morris, Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Samuel Taylor Bodine, N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

**COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.**

- Chairman—Stanley G. Flagg, Jr., Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Richard M. Cadwalader, 133 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Edw. S. Sayres, 1825 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Frank E. Schermerhorn, 416 South Forty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
AT THE  
Triennial Meeting of the General Society  
Sons of the Revolution

HELD IN  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 19th and 20th, 1918

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The following call for the Triennial Meeting was issued in February to the Secretaries of the several State Societies:

“OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,  
PRINCETON, N. J., February 14, 1918.

*Secretary, Sons of the Revolution.*

DEAR SIR:

The regular Triennial Meeting of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, will be held in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th days of April, 1918.

Yours faithfully

WILLIAM LIBBEY,  
*General Secretary.*”

In accordance with the above notice the General Society of Sons of the Revolution assembled at Congress Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., at 8 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the General President, Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery.

The ceremony of receiving the colors was observed.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: The Right Reverend Doctor Darlington, Bishop of Pennsylvania, will open the meeting with prayer.

BISHOP DARLINGTON: O Lord God of our fathers, of the past, present and the future, make us duly mindful of the way which Thou hast led us in the past, of what our forefathers have done and suffered and fought in the past, and make us ready for all that Thou art preparing for us in the future.

Bless our land with noble purposes and with self sacrifice. Thou knowest us altogether, O Lord, our down sitting and our uprising. Thou understandest our thoughts afar off. Try the very reins of our hearts and see if there be any wickedness in us, that we may go forth unselfishly and win the world for freedom, for the rights of all, and that we may be ready to serve even unto the death of ourselves and of our loved ones for freedom now as our forefathers were in the past. Make us worthy of the past, make us worthy of the present, and help us to be what Thou wouldst wish us. Abide with us in all our proceedings here to-day. We ask it through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: Before we begin our regular proceedings, we would express to his Honor the Mayor of this city our keen appreciation for his courtesy. It cannot but be an inspiration to us, Sons of the Revolution, to meet in this city where the Continental Congress first met and where our fathers of the Revolution took the first steps in that great democratic movement that secured our independence, and that resulted in the founding of the very best system of representative government that the world has ever seen, and which stands as an exponent of that democracy for which the world is battling to-day. Upon us, their sons, has fallen the duty of preserving that government, and may we not be found wanting.

The Secretary called roll, the Delegates responding as follows:

*California.*

HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY.

*Colorado.*

THOMAS EDWARD GREEN,

JEAN FRANCIS WEBB.

*District of Columbia.*

DR. RALPH JENKINS,  
FRANCIS P. B. SANDS,

ALBION KEITH PARRIS,  
ERNEST WILKINSON.

*Illinois.*

THOMAS EDWARD GREEN.

*Maryland.*

W. HALL HARRIS,  
 COPELAND MORTON, JOHN APPLETON WILSON.

*Massachusetts.*

EDMUND HAWES TALBOT, HERBERT FAIRFAX WALLACE.

*Michigan.*

CHARLES MERRILL AYER.

*Minnesota.*

MAJOR RUKARD HURD, WARREN B. STRONG.

*New Jersey.*

L. IRVING REICHNER, GENERAL THOMAS S. CHAMBERS,  
 HORACE F. NIXON, CHANCELLOR EDWIN R. WALKER.

*New York.*

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,  
 JOHN M. BLAKE, EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE,  
 HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, C. W. TILLINGHAST BARKER,  
 AUGUSTUS C. HONE, ROBERT JAFFRAY,  
 WILLIAM W. LADD, RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY, JR.,  
 FREDERICK G. MATHER, W. ROCKHILL POTTS,  
 JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, TALBOT ROOT,  
 ROBERT OLYPHANT, HENRY G. WARD,  
 HUBERT M. SCHOTT, CHARLES WISNER.

*North Carolina.*

JULIAN S. CARR.

*Ohio.*

JOHN EWING BLAINE,  
 GEORGE ELTWEED POMEROY, GENERAL GEORGE RICHARDS.



THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: I will appoint as a nominating committee Mr. Robert Olyphant, of New York, chairman; Colonel Josiah Granville Leach, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Herbert Fairfax Wallace, of Massachusetts; Mr. Francis P. B. Sands, of the District of Columbia; and Mr. John Ewing Blaine, of Ohio. The committee will retire to the committee room and report.

We will now have the Secretary's report.

The Secretary read the following report:

SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,  
PRINCETON, N. J., April 15th, 1918.

The last report of the General Secretary was presented at the Triennial Meeting held April 19th, 1914.

The past four years have been memorable for many reasons, which have called for considerable attention on the part of the General Officers. One of the General Officers elected at the last meeting has been called away from us, to the regret of all. Mr. Sample, during his short term of office, had shown a deep interest in our welfare and did much to keep our affairs in good order. By reason of his death, Mr. Isham, the Assistant General Treasurer, was requested to act as General Treasurer in his place, and General George Richards, U. S. M. C., was appointed Assistant General Treasurer *ad interim*. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Henry May, William V. Cox, F. P. B. Sands, John K. Stout, William S. Abert, Benjamin R. Russell, Albion K. Parris and George Richards, were requested to attend Mr. Sample's funeral. Appropriate resolutions were prepared and sent to the family and the State Societies.

At the time when it was seen that we were approaching a crisis on account of the European situation, the General Officers drafted a series of resolutions upon preparedness, which were presented to the President of the United States by the General President in person. These resolutions were also presented to the United States Senate by the Hon. John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, and to the House of Representatives by the Honorable F. E. Guernsey, of Maine.

The General President has visited several State Societies officially upon the occasion of their Annual Meetings, notably those of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, California and Washington. The General President

also presided at a Union Meeting of Patriotic Societies in Continental Memorial Hall on February 22d, 1916.

The celebration of Flag Day, June 14th, 1916, was earnestly recommended by the President of the United States for more universal observance, and at the request of the General President many of our State Societies responded handsomely to the call.

Again, when diplomatic relations were suspended with Germany, a call was issued by the General President to all State Secretaries to request the members of their Societies to display the flag upon their residences and places of business, which met with a hearty response from many States.

The Society was asked to send delegates to a Convention called by the Navy League, April 10th-13th, 1916, to formulate plans for preparedness, and was represented by the Reverend Dr. McKim, Mr. Albion K. Parris and General George Richards.

An interesting offer of co-operation has been made by our distinguished colleague, Mr. Gaillard Hunt, of the District of Columbia Society, in that, as the representative of a Commission of the American Historical Association, he offers on their part to publish or edit Revolutionary Documents, if the various State Societies will assist in the discovery of them. Some action should be taken by the General Society upon this valued offer, and possibly a Commission appointed, to co-operate with that of the American Historical Association. We should certainly be in good hands, if this gentleman, surrounded by a million historical documents, is willing to guide the work.

Certain resolutions adopted by the last Triennial Meeting call for a report at the present time.

It was resolved that a Committee be appointed to visit some of the weaker Societies, the expenses to be paid, if necessary, and an effort made to revive their interest. The General Officers have had this matter under very careful consideration, and as there were no means in the treasury to defray such expenses, sought in every other way to bring about the desired result. Some good has been done by the visits of the General President and myself.

Many letters have been written by me upon the subject and several States are showing a renewed spirit in the cause. I was in the hope of being able to report the formation of two new State Societies at this time, but although much work has been done, no result has been reached yet.

My greatest difficulty has been in getting responses to my letters. They may be filed for action at Annual Meetings and then overlooked, for I hate



to believe that the neglect has been intentional, but the result has been the same.

This applies even to cases where amendments to the Constitution are involved, and a majority of our State Societies failed to take any action, or at least it was not reported to me if such action was taken.

In the case of the proposed amendments providing for a Vice-President from each Society and the election of three Chaplains, eighteen out of thirty-two Societies did not vote at all.

It certainly seems evident that larger powers should be vested in the General Society and some means provided where we may amend our Constitution more easily, or we shall get into a worse condition than the United States Senate recently was. At present the will of the majority has absolutely no effect because of the inertness or carelessness of some of our smaller Societies, for the reason that, not having provided any means of amendment except by the unanimous vote of all the Societies, nothing can be done.

I would recommend that this subject be taken up at the present meeting, for our present status prevents action, and in important matters it might be fatal to our usefulness as a Society, because our hands are tied.

There are other instances which I should like to bring to your attention, and I hope that they will be earnestly considered. The most flagrant is that of an amendment defining the duties of our General Registrar. We publish the name of this officer and elect him at every meeting, but there is no clause in our Constitution covering the work of his office, although this matter has been brought up meeting after meeting for ten years. It has been referred to the State Secretaries many times. Typewritten copies of the amendment have been sent which needed but the signature of the Secretary and were then ready for the mail, but nothing was done. In too many cases no attention was even paid to the letter of transmission. In the case of the service flag inquiry fourteen of the States did not send any reply even after a second notice.

I hope that it is not necessary for me to indicate that negligence with regard to such an amendment will cause infinite trouble in the future, unless some proper method of procedure is adopted for that important office.

Another amendment which has failed in this way is not of such vital importance, but it is just as typical. I refer to the Report of the Committee with Recommendations, in regard to the subject of the wearing of the insignia. The Committee investigated the matter very carefully, but no action fol-

lowed because a complete vote could not be obtained. The careless confusion of our members upon this subject does not add to the dignity of our meetings, and it cannot but invite a smile of almost derision on the part of the people from other countries, where medals and insignia mean something and are not trinkets. There is a definite code upon this subject which should be known and respected if the insignia are to be worn at all. The General Court of the Society of the Colonial Wars have brought together and adopted a system based upon the usages of England and France, which is worthy of our attention.

One other item and I shall have done with complaints.

There is no provision in our Constitution for dealing with delinquent Societies. Your Secretary has been struggling for about ten years with the utmost patience to reach some of the State Societies, whose Secretaries apparently refuse to answer his letters. They make no reports, as will be seen from the tabulated statement of the membership of the Society, where the stars indicate that the figure given is an estimate. You may possibly think that your Secretary needs some additional means of grace, besides those already allotted to him by a law-abiding universe, but more than three thousand letters, not counting thousands of circulars, have had a subduing effect upon him, even if they have not acted as a deterrent from evil ways on the part of the delinquents. Your General Officers should have some means provided whereby they may hold such Societies to some account.

To turn to more pleasant subjects: the vote recommending the formation of Color Guards, which was passed at the last meeting, has borne good fruit. Six of our Societies have followed the lead of the Pennsylvania Society, and five of them have active Color Guards. One State has formed a Guard, but has not yet secured any flags.

One suggestion might be made at this time, and it is brought to mind by the thoughtful action of the Society of the District of Columbia, in marking the house where their Society was started.

The question arises, Why should not the General Society mark the Chamberlain house in Washington, where it was originally organized in 1890?

A comparative statement of the membership of the State Societies follows, showing a net increase of 771.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE STATE SOCIETIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

STATE.	MEMBERS.		Gain.	Loss.	Delegates.	Insignia.
	1914.	1918.				
Alabama*	39	39	..	..	2	..
Arkansas	7	7	..	..	2	..
California	167	375	208	..	6	26
Colorado	202	189	..	13	4	54
Connecticut*	101	101	..	..	3	19
District of Columbia	165	243	78	..	4	101
Florida*	34	34	..	..	2	..
Georgia	159	165	6	..	4	50
Illinois*	225	244	19	..	4	60
Indiana*	162	162	..	..	4	12
Iowa*	103	74	..	29	3	32
Kentucky*	39	44	5	..	2	3
Maryland	120	125	5	..	3	43
Massachusetts	319	322	3	..	5	167
Michigan	25	30	14	..	2	2
Minnesota	45	78	33	..	3	29
Missouri*	550	550	..	..	7	126
Montana*	38	38	..	..	2	..
New Hampshire*	7	7	..	..	2	..
New Jersey	184	232	48	..	4	57
New York	2,252	2,571	319	..	28	1,933
North Carolina	77	83	6	..	3	39
North Dakota*	26	26	..	..	2	..
Ohio	206	192	..	14	4	98
Pennsylvania	1,126	1,098	..	28	13	836
Rhode Island	53	70	17	..	3	55
South Carolina*	68	68	..	..	3	3
Tennessee	62	85	23	..	3	2
Texas*	30	30	..	..	2	..
Virginia	112	157	45	..	4	12
Washington*	30	30	..	..	2	..
West Virginia*	90	125	26	..	3	..
Totals	6,832	7,603	855	84	138	3,761

Net gain in membership, 771.

\* Estimated.

Respectfully submitted,  
 WILLIAM LIBBEY,  
*General Secretary.*

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: If there is no objection the report of the Secretary will be received and ordered on file. The Chair hears no objection and the report is received and ordered on file. We will now hear the report of the Secretary, of the certificate fund.

The report was read as follows:

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, April 1st, 1918.

*The General Secretary herewith presents his account of the Certificate Fund:*

The total balance of this fund at the last report, April 1st, 1914, was \$2,913.69, of which \$1,870 was in the hands of the General Treasurer, and \$1,043.69 was in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

The present report shows a total balance of \$364, of which \$115.26 is in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of New York, and \$248.74 in the First National Bank, of Princeton, New Jersey.

The Fund holds \$2,000 Philadelphia City Loan 3½% and \$1,000 Liberty Loan Bond.

WILLIAM LIBBEY,  
*General Secretary.*

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

WILLIAM LIBBEY, GENERAL SECRETARY, IN ACCOUNT WITH CERTIFICATE FUND,  
GENERAL SOCIETY.

April 1st, 1914, to April 1st, 1918.

1914.	<i>Dr.</i>		
April 19th.	Cash balance, .....	\$1,043	69
	For 132 Certificates, .....	600	00
	Interest, .....	134	81
			<hr/>
			\$1,838 50
1918.	<i>Cr.</i>		
	1 Liberty Bond, .....	\$1,000	00
	100 New Certificates, .....	140	00
	Ribbon and Seals, .....	57	00
	Engrossing, .....	275	00
	Refund, .....	2	50
			<hr/>
	To balance, .....	\$1,474	50
			364 00
	Total, .....		<hr/>
			\$1,838 50
	<i>Assets.</i>		
	2 Bonds, Philadelphia City Loan, .....	\$2,000	00
	1 Liberty Bond, .....	1,000	00
	Cash balance, .....	364	00
			<hr/>
			\$3,364 00

*No Liabilities.*

Audited and found correct by

4/18/18

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Secretary, of the Certificate Fund, which has been audited and approved, and if there is no objection that also will be ordered on file. The Chair hears no objection and it is ordered on file. We will now have the Treasurer's report.

The Treasurer's report was read as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE GENERAL TREASURY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,  
*April 15th, 1917, to April 15th, 1918.*

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF ACCOUNTS OF RALPH ISHAM, GENERAL TREASURER, AND GEORGE  
 RICHARDS, ASSISTANT GENERAL TREASURER.

1917.		<i>Debits.</i>		
April 15th.	Balance, .....			\$3,948 86
	Received since:			
	Alabama, .....	Dues, .....		
	California, .....	" 1918, .....	\$87 50	
	Colorado, .....	" 1918, .....	47 25	
	Connecticut, .....	" 1918, .....	19 50	
	Dist. of Columbia, .....	" 1918, .....	61 00	
	Georgia, .....	" 1918, .....	41 25	
	Illinois, .....	" 1918, .....	58 75	
	Indiana, .....	" 1915-1918, .....	70 75	
	Iowa, .....	" .....		
	Kentucky, .....	" 1918, .....	12 50	
	Maryland, .....	" 1918, .....	31 50	
	Massachusetts, .....	" 1918, .....	80 50	
	Michigan, .....	" 1918, .....	7 00	
	Minnesota, .....	" .....		
	Missouri, .....	" .....		
	New Hampshire, .....	" .....		
	New Jersey, .....	" 1918, .....	57 75	
	New York, .....	" 1918, .....	642 75	
	North Carolina, .....	" .....		
	North Dakota, .....	" .....		
	Ohio, .....	" 1918, .....	48 00	
	Pennsylvania, .....	" 1918, .....	270 25	
	Rhode Island, .....	" 1918, .....	17 50	
	South Carolina, .....	" 1915-1918, .....	63 75	
	Tennessee, .....	" .....		
	Texas, .....	" .....		
	Virginia, .....	" 1918, .....	33 75	
	Washington, .....	" .....		
	West Virginia, .....	" 1918, .....	25 25	
	Interest, Philadelphia City Loan Certificate, 3¼%, .....		35 00	
	Interest, U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds, first issue, 1917, .....		35 82	
	Interest, bank deposits, .....		28 06	
	Insignia ribbon, sale of, .....		82 50	
	Application blanks, sale of by General Secretary to State Societies, .....		8 00	1,866 78
1918.				
April 15th.	TOTAL, .....			\$5,815 64

1918.		<i>Credit.</i>		
April 15th.	Expenses of General President, .....			\$65 32
	" " General Secretary, .....			147 75
	" " General Registrar, .....			61 40
	" " Historian, .....			14 60

## TRIENNIAL MEETING OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

April 15th. Expenses of Assistant General Secretary, .....	\$164 11
"    "    Assistant General Treasurer, .....	38 55
"    "    Triennial Meeting, 1917, .....	479 02
"    "    "    "    1918 to 4-15-18, .....	381 72
Miscellaneous expenses:	
A. E. Sproul, .....	10 00
John Wells Co., .....	18 00
John Williams Co., .....	22 50
C. A. Ketcham, .....	5 25
District National Bank (Liberty Loan Bonds), .....	2,000 00
H. R. Drowne, .....	2 66
John B. Larner (Y. M. C. A. Drive), .....	25 00
TOTAL, .....	\$3,435 88
Cash Balance, .....	2,379 76
1918. April 15th. GRAND TOTAL, .....	\$5,815 64

## RECAPITULATION.

*(General Fund.)*

1917.		
April 15th. Balance, .....	\$3,948 86	
Receipts since, .....	1,866 78	
TOTAL, .....	\$5,815 64	
Expenditures, .....	3,435 88	
1918.		
April 15th. BALANCE, .....	\$2,379 76	
Bank balance, April 15th, 1918, .....	\$2,384 76	
Less Check No. 26, J. A. Sample, outstanding, .....	5 00	
Due from various State Societies (estimated), .....	\$2,379 76	
Investment, June 15th, 1917, U. S. Liberty Bonds, first issue, .....	381 00	
TOTAL ASSETS, .....	2,000 00	
1917.		
		<i>(Certificate Fund.)</i>
April 15th. Balance, Certificate Fund, .....	\$975 00	
Philadelphia City Loan Certificate, 3½%, .....	1,000 00	
Estimated interest due Certificate Fund to August 15th, 1917, .....	25 00	
TOTAL, .....	\$2,000 00	
August 15th. Philadelphia City Loan Certificates, 3½%, transferred to General Secretary, .....	2,000 00	
1918.		
April 15th. Certificate Fund in General Treasury, .....	No balance	

GEORGE RICHARDS,  
*Assistant General Treasurer.*

RALPH ISHAM,  
*General Treasurer.*

MR. GILLINGHAM: Mr. Chairman, the Auditing Committee reports that they examined the report of the Treasurer for the last twelve months and found the same correct. Vouchers were presented and all in order.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: If I hear no objection the report will be received and ordered on file. The Chair hears no objection and the report is received and ordered on file. We will now have the Historian's report.

The Historian's report was read as follows:

**REPORT OF THE GENERAL HISTORIAN,  
HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 19th, 1918.

The past four years have been a period of continued progress of our State Societies in the increase of membership, the establishment of permanent headquarters, and the accumulation of valuable historical and biographical libraries.

Several of our Societies regularly issue bulletins which have a most excellent effect in placing before the public the principles of our organization, and which are an incentive for the enlistment of eligible youth under our standard of honor. The publications which more particularly have attracted attention are, "The Minute Man," of Illinois; "The Hawkeye Bulletin," of Iowa; "The Michigan Patriot," of Michigan, and "The Liberty Bell," of California.

With the consent of the State Societies, our General Officers, at a meeting held in New York City in January, 1916, adopted Official Resolutions urging that such action be taken as will place this country in position, adequately, to defend itself from attacks and uphold its national honor.

By appointment, President Wilson received our General President, General Vice-President and General Secretary, who presented these resolutions, and to which the following reply was given, viz.:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON.

February 15th, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. MONTGOMERY:

Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions which the Society of the Sons of the Revolution authorized its general officers to convey to me officially, and to say that both the spirit and the substance

of the resolutions give me the greatest encouragement in pursuing the deeply important matter of preparedness for national defense.

Very sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. James M. Montgomery,  
102 Front Street,  
New York City."

Subsequently the resolutions were offered in the United States Senate by Senator John W. Weeks, member of the Massachusetts Society, and in the House by Hon. Frank E. Guernsey, member of the New Hampshire Society.

This proceeding was instituted by Mr. Montgomery and our General Society was the first to take such action in this behalf.

It is not only with gratification, but with pride that we are enabled to inscribe upon the books of this Order a record of the participation of our several Societies, from the Atlantic to the far Pacific coast, in the demand for a preparedness against aggression, so strongly urged by our Great Captain Washington; and those who are members of the Congress of the United States have earned our thanks and received the praise of all for the earnest and effective manner with which they have presented this principle to that great legislative body.

Several of our Societies have assembled publications, large in number, rich in historical and biographical matter, many of which are extremely scarce and even unique, forming Libraries of permanence and incalculable value.

Our publications have maintained a high standard of excellence, and for the most part, retained as a model for size and appearance, the excellent type established by the New York Society in its original issues. Comparisons of these Year Books, or works of a permanent character, would be invidious, but I cannot refrain from reiterating what I said in a former report, concerning the publications by the Pennsylvania Society. None have come to my attention which equal in interest the historical matter and the artistic beauty of illustration contained in these literary productions by our associates in Pennsylvania.

In 1897, Pennsylvania organized a Color Guard, which feature, by resolution adopted at the Triennial meeting of April 17th, 1914, was recommended to the several State Societies, and it has been adopted by New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia and Maryland.



These military companies act as a most picturesque escort upon all their public celebrations. An inspiring spectacle connected with the parades of these troops is the display of the beautiful facsimiles of the flags and banners which were used by our military and naval forces during the Revolution, Pennsylvania having secured 39, New York 9, New Jersey 8, and District of Columbia 4.

The Nathan Hale School House, standing in a compound of several acres, has been acquired and thoroughly repaired by the Connecticut Society.

The great resources of the New York Society have enabled it to restore Fraunces' Tavern to its original conformation, and the marvelous collection of documents, portraits, weapons, relics and other souvenirs of the Revolution, which, annually, are inspected by the thousands who visit its interior, are magnificent testimonials to the patriotism, energy, liberality and public spirit of that prosperous Society. Not the least interesting object displayed in the historic Long Room is the beautiful marble copy of the bust of Houdon's Washington, presented to us by the Republic of France.

Many tablets and monuments commemorating persons and events of the Revolution have been erected by Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Colorado and Indiana; and Indiana has secured for its Library walls an oil portrait of General George Rogers Clark.

When all have done so well it may be thought invidious to particularize, but I cannot refrain from an expression of admiration and thanks for the zeal, liberality and veneration which have inspired the achievements of the Massachusetts Society.

One of the most beautiful and permanent of the testimonials which have been erected by our State Societies to the memory of those who established our Nation is the Hancock Memorial, placed in the State House at Boston on October 19th, 1915.

Those who have seen that evolution of beauty in bronze, and the Knox trophies of medals and plaques established in honor of Major General Henry Knox, "Father of American Artillery," cannot but be impressed by the realization of the unfathomable depth of not only our reverence, but even our affection for those whose memory is so dear to our minds and hearts.

It is pleasant to report that many Societies have joined the ranks of those which, almost from the time of their institution, have offered prizes to students of the public schools for the best essays upon subjects relating to the Revolution.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, Colorado and California have had upon their Membership Rolls Sons of Soldiers of the Revolution, to wit:

**New York, Eight.**

Christian S. Delevan, died February 21st, 1892.  
 Charles H. Delevan, died April 9th, 1892.  
 Dwight Morris, died September 28th, 1894.  
 Hiram Clark, died February 7th, 1897.  
 Charles Butler, died December 13th, 1897.  
 Albert Storer, died January 3d, 1901.  
 Francis E. Pinto, died July 17th, 1905.  
 Richard Nearing, now living.

**Pennsylvania, One.**

Frederick Henry Knight.

**Colorado, One.**

Henry Cordis Brown, died March 6th, 1906.

**Iowa, One.**

Oscar Augustus Barker, whose father, Gen. Samuel Augustus Barker, was aide-de-camp to Lafayette.

**Indiana, Five.**

This State has had five sons, the last survivor of whom was Andrew J. Hedges, who died August 13th, 1916. The names of the other four were not sent to me.

**California, Three.**

George Washington Peachy, who died August 24th, 1910, at Los Angeles.  
 Lewis Patrick Phillips, who, during his long life, has been an adherent to the principles of the Democratic Party, but the affection of his neighbors and associates and the respect for his character and abilities, in a district having a large Republican majority, placed him upon the Judicial Bench of Los Angeles County in 1894, where he has been retained by successive elections, down to the present day.

Francis Marion Lemmon, who, notwithstanding his name, is an orange grower at Lordsburg, not far from Los Angeles.

His father, James Lemmon, served under the command of Gen. Francis Marion, whose name he gave to his son.

James Lemmon was born in 1763, at Hagerstown, Maryland. By his first wife, Sarah Carr, had three sons and four daughters, whose descendants are found in many of the Southern and Middle West States. She died in 1816 and he married Amy Rawlins, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. On May 27th, 1833, in Adams County, Illinois, was born our Francis Marion Lemmon, his father being at that time seventy years old, and by a somewhat unusual occurrence in the physiology of most families it may be interesting to note that during the following four years James Lemmon had two sons, viz., Jackson, born July 31st, 1835, and James, born November 9th, 1837.

At our Triennial Meeting of April 19th, 1905, I reported a similar case of aged virility, that of Benjamin Peachy, who, at the age of eighty-three years, gave to the world his son, George Washington, and two years later his wife presented him with a daughter, Martha Jane, who married R. W. Stephenson, a distinguished Colonel in the Confederate Army commanded by General Price.

It is probable that other State Societies have had sons of the first generation as members, but those named herein are all who have been certified to me.

Some of the States have organized Chapters, subordinate, of course, to the State Society. This has been a successful feature, especially in the more populous States and States of dimensions so large that attendance at the Society assemblies is inconvenient. New York has five Chapters and they all have proved active factors for securing desirable additions to our number.

The preservation and careful guard of our Records is indispensable for the future stability of our Order, and it is earnestly hoped that the precedent established by our Societies, and adopted later by our General Registrar, of binding and indexing the application document for membership, will be followed by every State Society.

With the most profound emotion I announce that the members of our Order have acknowledged in an effective manner the great debt we owe to France for the aid given, which preserved us from the despotism of England. For the unhappy sufferers in France and Belgium, despoiled of their all by the barbarities of a fundamental and inherent savagery which has swarmed

from the fens and gloomy forests of Central Europe, from our General President down to the latest recruit in our ranks, large contributions in money, clothing, food and medicines have been given and are now continually being placed in charge of those whose services are donated to alleviate the misery caused by such horrors as, never before, have cursed our world. Two of our Societies, Massachusetts and California, at largely attended meetings, have placed upon their records emphatic denunciations of the cruelties perpetrated by the descendants of the followers of Attila and Alaric, and contributed generous amounts from their Society treasuries.

It is a matter of public record that the attempt to secure from the Congress of the United States an appropriation for the publication of the National Archives relating to the Revolution, originated in a meeting of the General Society, held in Boston on April 19th, 1895, and the subject has been discussed at all our subsequent Triennial Assemblies. No material results were achieved until the Triennial Meeting of April, 1908, when the Committee was appointed, of which Mr. John Ewing Blaine, of Ohio, was Chairman, which Committee still remains in force.

The action of this Committee was strenuous and effective, and great hopes were entertained, up to the last day, that the Bill prepared by your Committee, for an Act, authorizing the commencement of said publication, introduced into the 61st Congress, would become a law.

An extended Report of the work of your Committee was presented to the Triennial Meeting of April, 1911, and it was printed in the official "Proceedings" at pages 92-103. In that Report will be found a statement of the causes which defeated the enactment of that Bill into a law. The principal factor for our discomfiture was a distinguished gentleman, who in one of his published articles sneers at the study of genealogy by those seeking "to prove their right to entrance into the charmed circle of the Sons of This or the Daughter of That."

(See Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1897, pp. 57-58.)

Somewhat disheartened, but not discouraged, your Committee continued their labors, and on March 2d, 1913, the Act of Congress was approved by the President, appropriating \$25,000.00 for the War Department and \$7,000.00 for the Navy Department for a commencement of the collection of the scattered records of the Revolutionary War, with a view to publication.

This Report is not the proper medium to enter into the details of the success, such as it is, which has crowned our labors. Mr. Blaine, Chairman

of our Committee, in his Report, will present to you a full and ample statement of our efforts, and what has been accomplished with the amounts appropriated. We may, however, feel a gratification and take pride in the fact that, through the labors of our own Order, and without the assistance or even championship of any other person, association or society, we have succeeded in obtaining the commencement of a work which, when completed, will be a benefaction not only to all of our day, but to future generations.

#### NECROLOGY.

The past years have enacted a heavy toll from our midst. The number of those who have left us for the eternal hereafter is great, and a roll of their names would be too long a tax upon your patience.

They were all men of credit, influence for good, an honor to the place they occupied in life and zealous in upholding and advancing the principles which are the foundation of our Order. The story of their lives has been engrossed in the records of the Societies of which they were members, and their children and their children's children may read of the respect and affectionate regard had for them by their friends and associates.

I may, however, speak of a few who were distinguished in the professions, in literature, science, the mechanical arts and in the Army and Navy.

In the District of Columbia departed this life Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens and Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps of the United States Navy; Brigadier General Green C. Goodloe of the United States Marine Corps; Brigadier General George S. Andrews of the United States Army, and James A. Sample, who served us so faithfully as General Treasurer.

New Jersey has lost General Wilbur F. Sadler, who was Adjutant General of the State for many years; Brigadier General John A. Mather of the National Guard, and David Magie, of Princeton, a distinguished physician and surgeon of the medical profession.

Elbert Pike Marshall died during his term as President of the Ohio Society, which also mourns Edward Lowell Anderson, who was a Captain in the Union Army during the Civil War, a lawyer of ability and a writer of distinction.

Henry Moore Teller, a member of the Colorado Society, died at Denver. For thirty years he served the State of Colorado as United States Senator, and for three years he was a member of the Cabinet of President Arthur.

No answer "here" will ever be returned when the name of General Charles H. Noble, of the United States Army, shall be read from the Membership Roll of the Indiana Society, and Virginia will add the star to the name of Doctor George Ben Johnson, ex-President of that Society.

Of the deaths in California I may relate the career of James Monroe Allen, whose fame as a jurist extended beyond his environment.

In the year 1864, at Hartford, Connecticut, was published by N. A. and R. A. Moore a book entitled "The Last Men of the Revolution," compiled by E. B. Hillard.

On February 18th, 1864, there were listed, as drawing pensions from the United States, twelve surviving soldiers who had served in the Continental forces during the Revolution. The biographies and portraits of seven of these were presented in said volume, viz.:

Samuel Downing, aged 105 years 2 months 21 days.

Alexander Milliner, aged 104 years.

Adam Link, aged 102 years 9 months 1 day.

Daniel Waldo, aged 101 years 5½ months.

William Hutchings, aged 100 years.

James Barham, aged 99 years 9 months.

Lemuel Cook, age not given.

It has been written that these seven men closed the Roll of devotion and glory, as did the other seven men,

Jonas Parker,  
Isaac Muzzey,  
Jonathan Harrington,  
Caleb Harrington,  
Robert Monroe,  
Samuel Hadley and  
John Broan,

at Lexington open it. The first opened the Roll, these closed it.

"In the still camp of death  
The comrades of their toils and triumphs lie;  
And marble sentries guard with noiseless breath  
Their green encampments of Eternity."

Adam Link was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, November 14th, 1761. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted at Wheeling, Virginia, for service upon the frontier, at the close of which tour he enlisted, at Washington County,

Pennsylvania, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Williamson, and served five years. After the close of the War he married Elizabeth Link, a distant relative, and lived in Pennsylvania until he reached the age of sixty years, when he walked to Ohio, a distance of 141 miles, in three days, for the purpose of selecting a new home for his family.

On September 25th, 1833, when living in Milton, Ohio, at the age of seventy-two years, he applied for a pension, which was allowed, for \$30.00 per annum. By Act of Congress, March 10th, 1864, an additional amount of \$100 per year, to commence January 1st, 1864, was granted to him, but he did not live long thereafter to enjoy it, dying on August 15th, 1864, at Sulphur Springs, Crawford County, Ohio.

His grandson was John Allen, a valiant soldier of the Union Army, who was killed in battle during the War of the Rebellion, leaving a son, James Monroe Allen, the subject of this memoir, who was born on March 14th, 1844, in Bethlehem, Ohio.

James Monroe Allen was graduated with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1867, by Yale College, having been elected the "Wooden-Spoon Man" of his class.

He adopted the legal profession for his life's work and his first admission to the bar was in Illinois. On behalf of large interests he conducted litigation at various times in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory, and in 1874 he journeyed to San Francisco, where he made his home during the remainder of his life. He was elected one of the first judges of the Superior Court of San Francisco under the new Constitution of California and he presided in that court from January, 1880, to January, 1883. Declining a re-election, upon the expiration of his term, he became a member of the legal co-partnership of Newlands, Harrin and Allen, Mr. Newlands having been his classmate at Yale. Upon the dissolution of that firm, Mr. Harrin entering upon the duties as general solicitor for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Mr. Newlands going to Nevada, from which State he was elected United States Senator, Judge Allen continued his legal work, having as his clients some of the greatest financial interests of San Francisco. He was intensely interested in the educational system of California and during ten years he was a trustee of the State Normal School of San Francisco.

He was one of the old school of lawyers, who believed that the practice of law was the practice of an honorable and learned profession, in which it was of more importance that certain and just principles should be maintained, than that a temporary and doubtful advantage should be gained for a client.

This was demonstrated by his decisions from the bench and in the conduct of the business of the very large institutions of which he was the safe and trusted counsel for many years.

On December 29th, 1881, at San José, he married a niece of Senator Sharon, Miss Ida Marie Davis, by whom he had three daughters and two sons.

At an early day he was elected to the New York Society Sons of the Revolution, but upon the organization of the California Society he was one of the founders and incorporators, and he was a member of the Board of Directors for many years, and the Historian from its incorporation in 1893 to 1898.

The story of Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker is told in the State and municipal records of Pennsylvania and in the beautiful tribute to be read in the "Annual Proceedings" of 1917, by our Pennsylvania Society, of which he was founder.

Born April 9th, 1843, dying September 2, 1916, his native State bestowed upon him her highest honors, and his name will remain upon our records for all time as a prototype for honor, charity, justice and patriotism.

To the relatives and friends of all our lost associates we extend our most profound sympathy; but this little is all we can do;

"The Moving Finger writes; and having writ,  
Moves on; nor all your Piety nor wit  
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,  
Nor all your tears wash out a Word of it."

The recollection of our affectionate companionship with them is a mournful solace to our hearts, and we perpetuate upon our records the story of their gentle lives, their battles against all that is bad, their strife for all that is good, and above all, their union with us in the maintenance and conservation of justice, honor, purity and impregnable patriotism in the conduct of affairs of our country, which we believe to be the happiest upon earth.

What can I say of the present! Every man of our great Order, every true American from the President down to the latest recruit who has taken his place in the ranks, is ready to consecrate upon the altar of our country, the oblation of his wealth, his service or his life, for the preservation of the eternal principles of Democracy and the sponging from the face of the earth

"The wildest savagery, the vilest stroke,  
That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage  
Presented to the tears of soft remorse."



Our youth has gone and is going from us to foreign lands, but those of us of the older generation, who,

"As venerable Nestor, hatched in silver,"

must remain at home, can help in his instructed way; for, as Milton says in his sonnet to his blindness,

"They also serve who only stand and wait,"

and our hearts respond to that noble sentiment of Commodore Stephen Decatur,

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but Our Country! right or wrong."

HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS,  
*General Historian.*

MR. HURD: If Judge Collins will add the names of two Sons of the Revolution, formerly with the Minnesota Society, old gentlemen who died three or four years ago—

JUDGE COLLINS: I fully sympathize with what our General Secretary has said in regard to his correspondence with the Societies. Probably not more than half of the Societies responded to my circular letters asking for information, and the reason why the names of the two gentlemen you have mentioned are not in my report is because your Secretary gave me no report.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the very interesting and instructive report of Mr. Collins. I will say that Mr. Collins has come three thousand miles to make his report. If there is no objection the report will be received and ordered on file. The Chair hears no objection and the report is received and ordered on file.

MR. MONTGOMERY: May I make one correction in that report? The New York Society has fifteen Colors instead of nine.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Registrar, Mr. George Eltweed Pomeroy, of Ohio.

MR. POMEROY: The General Registrar has no report to make of great importance any more than is covered in the duties that are assigned to him in the constitution. There you see it is very light. He is custodian of the copies of the applications, part of which he receives and part of it comes in the form

of a card index. All of that is carefully preserved and methodically and systematically kept in the safe of a deposit company, and as they come to one hundred they are bound in substantial volumes. He has no way of getting from the general State Societies these duplicate copies. He simply takes them as they come and takes care of them. The suggestion of the general Secretary as to giving the duties or enlarging the scope of the General Registrar, may be productive of much more systematic care of these archives. For that reason I would favor that suggestion. Whoever succeeds me in office I would be glad to give the ideas that have come to me in the administration of my duties in that capacity.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: I may also say that Mr. Pomeroy has come from the Pacific Coast to make his report. If there is no objection it also will be received and placed on file. The Chair hears no objection and it is received and placed on file. The next matter of business is State reports.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY: I may state that such reports as we have received from State Societies will be printed in the report, and I would move they be dispensed with at the present time.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: The Committee on Historical Documents will now report.

MR. BLAINE: This report has been made with a view of putting in form the action that has been taken by the national government and by the patriotic societies in their efforts to secure a compilation and publication of revolutionary documents.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARCHIVES.

*To the General Society, Sons of the Revolution:*

The able and comprehensive report presented by General Holdridge O. Collins, Vice-Chairman of your Committee on Publication of the Revolutionary Archives, at the regular meeting of this Society held in April, 1911, is the first and only report your committee has had an opportunity of presenting.

The continued ill health of the Chairman of your Committee and his absence, as well as the absence in foreign lands of the Vice-Chairman, prevented a report being made at the regular meeting of the Society in April, 1914.

Your Committee, however, imbued with a profound sense of its responsibility in carrying on the important work with which it had been charged, continued its activities with patience and earnestness of purpose until the enactment of a law by Congress of which further mention will be made later.

In the sixty-first session of Congress, in which the bill of your committee was presented, a bill of like character, known as S-6991, was introduced by Senator Wetmore; the material difference between the two being that in the latter bill it was directed that the Revolutionary Documents should be collected and compiled *with a view to publication*, while in your committee's bill, framed in accordance with the resolution adopted by this Society, *publication was made imperative*, and to this particular legislation strong opposition was aroused as detailed in the previous report of your committee. During the consideration of bill S-6991, in reply to a letter from the Senate Military Committee, the Secretary of the Navy wrote in part as follows:

"In view of the manifest desirability of preserving the naval records of the Nation, with a view to their publication, the measure is commended to the committee for its favorable consideration."

The bill, with committee amendments, was reported favorably to the Senate, with a recommendation for its passage, and, though passed by the Senate, was not acted upon in the House of Representatives, and on the adjournment of the sixty-first Congress, both bills found resting places in the pigeon holes of the Military Committee.

Immediately upon the organization of the sixty-second Congress Mr. Wetmore again introduced a bill, which became known as S-271. This bill, meeting with favorable consideration in the Senate, your Committee, after exchanging views through correspondence, decided to support, deeming it wise to throw the weight of its influence for the pending bill rather than complicate the situation by introducing any other. It therefore gave bill S-271 its most earnest support; interviews were had and letters were written to members of Congress inviting their attention to the bill and asking for its favorable consideration. State Societies Sons of the Revolution were urgently requested to give the measure their support as a society, and through its individual members to enlist the interest of the National Representatives from their several States, and the generous responses to these appeals tells the story of the general interest that was taken in securing this legislation.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to which the bill was referred, sought information as to the merits of the bill, previous legislation on this

subject, etc., and, in the course of its investigations, addressed letters to the War and Navy Departments; the replies to which letters, together with the text of previous legislation on the compilation of "Revolutionary War Records," was ordered to be printed. A copy of this interesting document, known as Senate Calendar No. 150, Report No. 176, is attached to this report (Exhibit A). After amending the bill in several particulars, the Military Committee reported it to the Senate favorably, and recommended its passage as amended. Objection to its consideration *at present* came near laying it over for future consideration; the objecting Senator, however, suddenly became interested and inquired, "Has there never been any publication of the Revolutionary War Records?" A not surprising question it is true, for the patriotic citizen who has never given the matter thought, naturally assumes that the valuable records of that great period in the country's history have been carefully printed, bound and preserved. The Chairman of the Military Committee in reply said:

"There never has been. The evidence showed that probably as to a fourth of the records from the various organizations of troops serving in the Revolutionary Army the War Department is wholly without any information regarding them, except as they find it in the records of the State Historical Societies, the Society of the Cincinnati, or other sources of that kind. The bill merely authorizes the Secretary of War to complete the compilation of the troops serving in the Revolutionary armies. The report was made that the longer the matter was put off and delayed the more difficult it would become to obtain the full records. The Military Committee was unanimous in reporting the bill."

The objecting Senator withdrew his objection, and, continuing, said:

"Inasmuch as my State, I think, furnished more soldiers for the Revolutionary Army, or as many, as any other State, and as I should like to know the facts, I withdraw my objection."

After a short debate, during which several additional amendments were proposed and agreed to, the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed, was read a third time and was passed.

On reaching the House of Representatives Bill S-271 was referred to the Military Committee.

This generous committee, after due deliberation, reported it to the House, with amendments, reducing the amount of the Senate appropriation for the

War Department from fifty thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars, and for the Navy Department from ten thousand to seven thousand dollars, and, as amended, recommended its passage. Mr. Small, of North Carolina, moved to suspend the rules and pass bill S-271 with committee amendments. The Speaker ordered the Clerk to report the bill, and after a few preliminaries, Mr. Small spoke as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I can explain this bill very briefly to the House; substantially, it provides for the collection of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War, and provides an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the collecting the military records, and seven thousand dollars for the naval records. The bill, as it passed the Senate, carried an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the military records, and ten thousand dollars for the naval records. It has been amended by the House Committee on Military Affairs, reducing the amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars and seven thousand dollars, respectively. Every wise precaution has been taken in the drafting of the bill, particularly in the amendments submitted by the House Committee of Military Affairs, to protect the Government in the collection of these records. It is provided that none shall be purchased, but simply copied.

"Mr. Speaker, we have been grossly derelict in waiting more than a hundred years for the collection of these scattered records of the Revolutionary War. In order to show the necessity of this, I may state that under legislation which Congress has already enacted the scattered records of the Revolutionary War in the other executive departments of the Government have been collected, and are deposited now respectively in the archives of the War Department and the Navy Department, but these are not all the records extant, and in order to show that fact I will read first from a communication from the Adjutant-General of the War Department, addressed to the Secretary of War, on March 16th, 1910:

"'But even with the accessions resulting from the legislation before referred to, the collection of records of the Revolutionary War in possession of the War Department, although large, is very far from complete. Many military records of the Revolution, of which there are no other copies in existence, are known to be in the custody of the Library of Congress, the authorities of the several States and of historical societies and individuals.'

"Reading from a communication of the Secretary of the Navy, dated March 19th, 1910, I quote:

"There are further considerable quantities of naval records of the Revolutionary War in various collections owned by societies, institutions, private individuals, libraries, and in the Library of Congress."

"And further reading from the communication from the War Department, dated June 4th, 1910, I quote:

"Many such records, of which there are no copies in existence, are in the custody of the authorities of the several States, of historical societies, and of individuals. In addition to this, military records of the Revolutionary War, of which no copies are in the possession of the United States or any of the States, will undoubtedly be found in the possession of the British and French Government."

"These quotations, Mr. Speaker, from these official communications from the War and Navy Department, show that there are scattered records of the Revolutionary War."

At this point the Speaker was interrupted under the point of order "that there is no quorum present." The roll was called, a quorum was declared present, and Mr. Small continued:

"Mr. Speaker: I shall add a few words to my former remarks regarding this bill to collect the Revolutionary War records. I may say in addition, that all the patriotic societies of the United States are very earnestly asking that it be passed. \* \* \* We have too long delayed this work of gathering the scattered records of the War of the Revolution, and any further postponement will be inexcusable."

Objection to the passage of the bill was at once made and a spirited debate led by Representative Foster, of Illinois, followed.

That the influences that had controlled the destiny of the similar bill introduced in the Sixty-first Congress were still at work was soon apparent.

Your Committee wishes to express its admiration and reverence for the patriotic Representatives, who, during this debate, freely declared themselves by voice and vote in favor of a more finished history of our country covering the Revolutionary period.

Representatives who favored securing so far as is possible, for the National Archives, the documents of public value that naturally belong there;

documents that are in the possession of individuals, societies, libraries and States, and that will greatly enrich and make more complete our country's history of that most glorious period.

Representatives that demand of the Government that the dusty and cob-web-covered Revolutionary documents that have lain hidden in its vaults for nearly a century and a half, be brought to the light of day, compiled, published and made accessible to the people to whom they belong.

Representatives who glory in the achievements of the heroic, loyal and self-sacrificing men who made possible the birth of the greatest and most powerful nation on earth, and who demand that their names, officers and men alike, be perpetuated in letters of gold on the Nation's Roll of Honor.

To these representatives, gentlemen, is due the sincere thanks of this illustrious Society.

Not content with opposing by voice and vote the passage of the bill, its opponents engaged in dilatory practices; a call of the House being demanded three times on the plea that no quorum was present, when, in fact, as shown by the call of the roll, a quorum was present and apparently had been throughout the entire proceedings.

The opposition to the passage of the bill happily does not represent the American spirit, as is evidenced by the subsequent proceedings.

It is interesting to note the attitude of the Representatives in discussing the merits of this bill and your Committee asks your indulgence for quoting from a few of the speakers as reported in the Congressional Record:

Mr. Foster spoke in part as follows: \* \* \* "Now what I desire to call the attention of the House to is this, that here is an innocent appropriation bill, proposing to appropriate \$32,000 to compile the Revolutionary War records. It is an innocent looking bill, and many members say, 'Why is it not worth \$32,000 to compile these records of the Revolutionary War?' And yet I want the House to distinctly understand, that possibly not next year but likely the year after, they will come back to this House, asking another appropriation and then another and another, and they will extend probably over a number of years, and no man knows what it will cost, but it will probably cost a million dollars before they are through with it."

Mr. Edwards: "Does not the gentleman think that these old records ought to be collected at some cost, to say the least of it?"

Mr. Foster: "I will say to the gentleman from Georgia, that I believe that we should have these records in proper shape, but I do not

believe that it is right to bring into this House a bill of this kind, cutting down the amount from the appropriation proposed by the Senate, in order to lead us to believe that \$32,000 is all that is necessary to complete the collection of these records, when every man must realize that it will cost many times \$32,000 before you are ever through with it."

Mr. Hay, of Virginia: \* \* \* "This Congress cannot place a limitation upon any appropriation which the next Congress cannot increase if it desires to do so. The gentleman from Illinois in his anxiety to defeat this bill, in his anxiety perhaps to protect the Treasury of the United States, is undertaking to make the members of this House believe that we are entering upon an expenditure which will go up into the millions of dollars. It is not possible that that can happen, and the worthy object of this bill ought to appeal to every member of this House. It has been too long neglected and the amount of money here involved is not sufficient to deter any gentleman from voting for this measure. I hope, therefore, the House will pass this bill." (Applause.)

Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts: "Mr. Speaker, if we are to wait until we know the exact cost of copying these records before we begin publishing them, we shall never begin at all. I am entirely willing to take a chance at \$32,000, and I would authorize the work to be begun, even if the committee on the part of the House had authorized the full amount recommended by the Senate.

"The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Foster) is an old soldier and he should have some sympathy with this movement to protect the sources of our history and to reverence the records of the men who fought in the War of the Revolution and established the independence of this country.

"There are not a great many of these records left; time has been at work for nearly one hundred and fifty years and has destroyed a great many of them, but we do know that the historical societies of the different States, and various private collections, have a number of these records, and the purpose of this bill is to have the Navy Department have copies made of all the known naval records and War Department to have copies made of all the known war records of the revolution. As to sending men to Germany or France, or England, it is entirely easy for our representatives in these countries to find out what records are in the possession of those governments. I believe this bill is one that the House ought to pass." (Applause.)



Mr. Foster: \* \* \* "What I have been fighting for is that we may limit this amount of money, so that there may not be brought into this House an innocent looking bill which will permit these men to roam around over all the States of the Union, and possibly over a part of Europe, to secure certain records that in their judgment are essential to historical records."

Mr. Shackelford: "And Coat of Arms."

Mr. Foster: "Yes, and Coat of Arms to produce a better history."

Mr. Sherwood: "Does the gentleman think that by collecting these records a better history of the War of the Revolution could be produced than that contained in Irving's 'Life of Washington'?"

Mr. Foster: "I will say to my friend, General Sherwood, who is a good judge of history of the war and who has had experience and distinguished service in the late war, that I am sure, after his opinion, that there can be no better record of the Revolutionary War compiled by the Government than that contained in 'The Life of Washington,' by Washington Irving; that I do not expect when the records are compiled that they will be of any more service, or very much more complete, than those now in the history of our Country."

Mr. Humphreys, of Mississippi: "In reference to the history of the Revolutionary War in the 'Life of Washington' by Irving, I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that that history, and all histories of the Revolutionary War, are the histories of the movements of great bodies of troops, and the history of the General who commanded these troops. The gentleman does not believe, I am sure, that Washington, or Anthony Wayne, or Ethan Allen, or any commander of the Revolution could have won that great victory without the trials and sufferings and the sacrifices of the boys who followed them in the ranks. Now, their names are not mentioned in Irving's History of Washington, nor in any other history. When the State of Illinois erected the great monument on the battlefield of Vicksburg, appreciating the very thought that I have suggested, she wrote on that monument the name of every private soldier who served in any Illinois regiment in the siege of Vicksburg—38,000 of them.

"Does not the gentleman think it is worthy of this Congress, and that this cause is worthy of the appropriation that will endeavor to preserve the simple annals of the privates in the Revolutionary War along with the records of the generals?"

Mr. Foster: "I am just as much in favor as the gentleman from Mississippi in furnishing a complete history of every man who served in defense of his country, whether he be private or in command of the forces. I say to him that I believe that that history should be written of the private soldier as much as of the general who commanded the forces; but I also say to him that when these records are compiled, I fear you will get very little more information about the private soldier than you have at this time. Certainly, I am for the man behind the guns, as strong as any one on this floor."

Mr. Humphreys: "I do not see on what grounds the gentleman predicates that statement. The State of Mississippi, appreciating the value of old historic records, sent an agent to France and Spain, who after most laborious research gathered these records and it did not cost any \$32,000, or one-half such a sum. It cost very little, in fact, and it was not a junket either."

Mr. Foster: "I do not know how many soldiers there were in the State of Mississippi; I appreciate the gentleman's statement and I am in hearty sympathy with him, and would like to see a history of every man who served in the war preserved."

After a few further remarks the Speaker announced, "The question is on suspending the rules."

It was again and again claimed that no quorum was present.

The Speaker finally counted, declared a quorum present, and announced that "Two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules are suspended, and the bill is passed."

The bill as finally enacted into law reads as follows:

(S. 271.)

AN ACT to authorize the collection of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War with a view to their publication.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, within the limits of the appropriation herein made, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to collect or copy and classify, with a view to publication, the scattered military records of the Revolutionary War, including all troops acting under State authority, and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to

collect or copy and classify, with a view to publication, the scattered records of the Revolutionary War.

Sec. 2. That all such records in the possession or custody of any official of the United States shall be transferred; the military records to the War Department and the naval records to the Navy Department.

Sec. 3. That there is hereby appropriated for the purpose of this act, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, twenty-five thousand dollars for the War Department and seven thousand dollars for the Navy Department. Provided, that the aforesaid sums of money shall be expended, respectively, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and that they shall make to Congress each year detailed statements showing how the money herein appropriated has been expended and to whom; provided further, that no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used in the purchase of any such records that may be discovered either in the hands of private owners or in public depositories.

Approved March 2d, 1913.

A great work has been accomplished in securing this legislation, notwithstanding its restrictions and limitations, and the Society, Sons of the Revolution, is fully warranted in taking credit for the progress that has been made. Taking the initiative more than twenty years ago (its original Committee on the Publication of the Revolutionary Documents having been appointed in 1896), it has been persistent in its endeavor to secure the collection, preservation, and publication of these valuable records of our country's history. For more than twenty years, following the action taken by the California Society, this subject has been a live issue in the Councils of the General Society, and notwithstanding strong opposition from outside sources, the righteousness of its cause has at last been recognized by the National Congress.

The adoption of a forceful resolution and the appointment of a new committee at its meeting in 1908 are matters of record. The prompt and persistent activity of this committee evidently aroused public interest in the neglected documents of the Revolutionary period, for though there had been no National legislation, nor attempted legislation, in all the years since the passage of the Act of August 18th, 1894, providing for the preservation and publication of these valuable documents, it is a significant fact that within a comparatively short time after the activities of your Committee began, there

were no less than three bills providing for the preservation of the Revolutionary Documents introduced in the United States Senate, and six bills of a similar character introduced in the House of Representatives.

The moneys provided under bill S. 271 have long since been expended. How, and to what purpose, is partially told in the official records, copies of which are attached to this report.

The working agreement between the War Department and the Navy Department is explained in a letter under date of February 1st, 1917, from the Superintendent of Naval Records and Library, from which we quote as follows:

"The administration of the Act of March 2d, 1913, authorizing the collection and copying (not the publication) of Revolutionary military and naval records, was assigned by the Secretary of the Navy to this office and by the Secretary of War to the office of the Adjutant-General.

"The two departments decided to co-operate, and in the interest of economy it was agreed to conduct the search for army and navy records simultaneously, by the same persons, and the expense of such work was charged pro rata to the appropriation, as was suggested by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

"The expenditure of the appropriation of \$32,000 (\$25,000 for the collection of military and \$7,000 for the collection of naval records) was substantially under the direction of the War Department, the Navy Department paying seven thirty-seconds of the total expenditures for any joint military and naval items collected and copied. It was further agreed between the Departments that as it was desirable to preserve the records in chronological order, they should all be filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, where they now are."

The execution of the provisions of this bill was placed in charge of Captain H. C. Clark, U. S. Army (retired).

In reply to a letter from your committee asking for information as to what had been accomplished, Captain Clark referred it to a report read by him before the "American Historical Association" in December, 1915, (he, at the time of writing, being absent from home and without data on the subject). A copy of this report your committee has so far been unable to obtain, though it is advised by the Secretary of that Association under date of March 8th last that

"The Annual Report of the American Historical Association, which contains the report of Capt. H. C. Clark on Publications of the Revolutionary Military Records, is just out, but we have not yet received the reprints of papers published in this volume. Your name is entered on the mailing list for a copy of Capt. Clark's report, and as soon as our supply is received from the Government Printing Office I will see that a copy is sent you."

Copies of correspondences attached (Exhibit B).

Attached to your Committee's report are copies of House Documents No. 1332, 3d Session 63d Congress, and House Document No. 133, 1st Session 64th Congress. These Documents are the official reports of the Adjutant-General of the Army, showing in detail the expenditures during the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1914 and 1915, for the collection of military records of the Revolutionary War. The total amount reported expended (after deducting a refund of fifty cents on overpayment) was \$25,419.98. The Navy Department is credited with two payments aggregating \$2,243.35, and the report shows a balance in the War Department June 30th, 1915, of \$1,823.87 (Exhibits C and D). Of the disposition of this amount we have no further record than the brief mention in the Adjutant-General's report for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1916, from which we quote:

"The entire sum of \$25,000 appropriated by that act for the collecting or copying the records has been expended."

The Superintendent of Naval Records and Library, in his letter of February 1st, 1917, reports additional expenditures of \$4,304.16, but makes no mention of this sum having been paid into the War Department, in accordance with the original agreement (Exhibit E). Your Committee is not sufficiently expert in Government bookkeeping to explain why the War Department did not continue to collect from the Navy Department its pro rata of the expenditures. Balance on hand in Naval fund February 1st, 1917, \$452.49. The reports, therefore, show that the total expenditures amount to \$31,547.51.

Your Committee, having no detailed statement of the expenditure of the War Department balance of \$1,823.87, is unable to distribute that amount in its analysis, which, in condensed form, shows disbursements as follows:

Salaries of Director and Assistant, including traveling expenses of Director, .....	\$6,871.61
Salaries and traveling expenses of Historians, .....	11,192.81
Traveling expenses of Advisory Committee, .....	178.55
Salaries and traveling expenses of photographers, ...	3,609.49
Photo supplies and photographic prints of manuscript documents, .....	7,475.11
Miscellaneous, .....	396.07
Total amount expended for salaries and traveling expenses, .....	21,852.46
Total amount expended for photographic work and miscellaneous items, .....	7,871.18

It appears that something more than two-thirds of the entire appropriation was spent for salaries and traveling expenses.

Comment is unnecessary. The only reference to this subject in the report of the Adjutant-General of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1916, is as follows:

"The provision of the act of Congress approved March 2d, 1913, (37 Stat. L., 723), which authorized and directed the Secretary of War to collect or copy and classify, with a view to publication, the scattered military records of the Revolutionary War, has been complied with as far as practicable with the money appropriated for that purpose. The entire sum of \$25,000 appropriated by that act for collecting or copying the records has been expended, and that part of the work was completely suspended early in June, 1915.

"The total number of records copied is 30,522, of which 19,796 are from Massachusetts, 6,122 from Virginia, 4,073 from North Carolina, 527 from Connecticut, 2 from Kentucky and 2 from the District of Columbia.

"The collection of Revolutionary War military records in the possession of the War Department, including the records copied as indicated above, is so far from complete that it is now impracticable to arrange them for publication."

It appears, from this report, that incomplete records were obtained from four only of the original Colonies, two from the State of Kentucky and two from the District of Columbia, all evidently photographed copies.

The appropriation having been exhausted, with the exception of \$452.49, remaining in the Naval fund the first of February, 1917, all work has been suspended. To secure further appropriation will require strong and determined effort, and, in the opinion of your committee, the interest of other patriotic societies should be enlisted; the work is large and its success depends upon the leadership of the Society Sons of the Revolution; the co-operation, however, of the other patriotic societies and the influence of their individual members should go far toward securing results.

The following extract from a letter recently received by the chairman of your committee from the President of the "Society of the Cincinnati" expresses his views on this subject:

"I think it will take a united and strong effort on the part of the patriotic societies to secure further appropriations and to place the work on such a footing as will lead to its being successfully accomplished within a reasonable time."

To quote again from Senate Calendar No. 150, before referred to, the Adjutant-General of the Army says:

"Many military records of the Revolutionary War were transferred from the State, Navy and Interior Departments to the Record and Pension Office (now the Adjutant-General's Office) of the War Department under the acts of Congress approved July 27th, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 275), and August 18th, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 403). Those records, with other similar records previously on file, were reproduced by the index-record card system, so that they can be very easily made ready for publication as soon as the records of that war shall have been made as nearly complete as possible from sources outside the War Department.

"As the work of arranging and reproducing those records progressed, it was discovered that the collection of Revolutionary records in the possession of the general Government is far from complete."

And further:

"It is evident that before the printing of the Military archives of the Revolution is undertaken by the Government all of those archives in its custody or under its control should be gathered together in one place, either in the War Department or in the Library of Congress, and that that collection should be completed by obtaining, as far as possible, copies of records in the custody of the authorities of the several States and of historical societies and individuals. The preparation of the military

records of the Revolutionary War for printing, and the printing of those records, should be done under the supervision of either the Secretary of War or the Librarian of Congress. Undoubtedly the military officers under the control of the War Department and the employees of that department, by reason of their experience in military affairs and in the use of military records, are especially well qualified for this work, but there seems to be no reason why the work should not be done well by the Librarian of Congress and the employees under his charge."

Captain Clark at the close of the letter before referred to, says:

"In my paper, which I hope you will be able to secure, I recommend that the entire matter be assigned to the General Staff."

That many records and documents of interest and value are still in the possession of libraries and individuals, is an established fact. To cite a single instance; it was but a few years ago that a gentleman resident in the State of Georgia, in a conversation with the Chairman of your Committee casually remarked that "he had a desk full of original Revolutionary documents in his home."

How best can these scattered records and documents be gathered without waiting for years on the action of Congress? Your Committee is of the opinion that a great deal can be accomplished towards that end, expeditiously and without great expense, by a systematic effort on the part of the patriotic societies.

The utmost publicity should be given, and where practicable, letters written inviting libraries, societies, and persons having records and documents of the Revolutionary period in their possession, to submit them, or a brief summary of their contents, to the committees of the several patriotic societies. Many responses will no doubt be made and much data of inestimable value gathered; further, the effort in this direction may solve the problem of gathering the scattered documents and papers on which the Government is waiting. The papers thus secured should be arranged in proper form and laid before the Congressional Committees as tangible evidence of the earnestness of the patriotic societies in their effort for the preservation and publication of the Revolutionary documents. Then with good grace and with the assurance of success, the Society, "Sons of the Revolution," can go before Congress and ask for such legislation as will enable the Government to complete the work.



In conclusion your Committee recommends that the Committee on "Publication of the Revolutionary Archives" be continued.

It further recommends that the present Committee be discharged and that a new Committee be appointed.

## DOCUMENTS ATTACHED.

- Exhibit A.* Senate Calendar No. 150, Report No. 176. Compilation of Revolutionary War Records.
- Exhibit B.* Copies of Correspondence with Capt. H. C. Clark, U. S. Army (retired), and with the Secretary of the American Historical Association.
- Exhibit C.* Letter from the Secretary of War, December 8th, 1914.
- House of Representatives Document No. 1332.* Transmitting statement showing expenditure of money appropriated for the collection of military records of the Revolutionary War, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1914.
- Exhibit D.* Letter from the Secretary of War, December 7th, 1915, transmitting detailed statement showing the money therein appropriated has been expended and to whom, in the collection of military records of the Revolutionary War, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1915.
- House of Representatives Document No. 133.*
- Exhibit E.* Report of the Superintendent of Naval Records and Library, February 1st, 1917, showing "Expenditures under the appropriation," collecting naval records of Revolutionary War.

There being no objection, the report was received and ordered on file, and the Committee discharged.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Committee on Color Guard.

The Chairman of the Committee not being present, the report was postponed.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on Amendments.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY: I do not care to take your time to-night by reading all of the substance of this report of the Committee which was ap-

pointed by the President to look into the matter of some clauses to be added to the Constitution in one way or another, which would increase the effectiveness of that document. I have had a great deal to do with the operation of that Constitution during the last ten or fifteen years, and my experience has been that there is a total lack of definition of the duties of the different officers of this Society. Several attempts have been made to put those in printed form, by motion at various times. Those motions have never been adopted in the shape of amendments by the State Associations. It has been common experience for me to send out these motions for amendments to our State Societies, thirty-two in number, and then receive but about fourteen replies. Of course that did away with the combined action of this General Society. Now if the General Society choose to take such action and then submit it to all the Societies, who pay no attention to their request, it seems to me that the General Society should take some action upon the subject itself.

These suggestions have been thought over very carefully. I would very much rather that some other member of the Committee would speak upon the subject than myself. The Committee has been divided on the subject of the method in which this matter should be brought before the General Society. There are two ways of doing it, either to adopt these suggestions as amendments to the Constitution, and there is some little objection to that, or by adopting them possibly as a series of By-Laws or Orders of the General Society, and that might solve some of the problems. I should be very glad if Mr. Harris, of the Committee, would take up that subject with you instead of my making any further report upon it.

MR. HARRIS: As a member of the Committee, although not so modest as the General Secretary, I do feel a little hesitation in speaking of it, except to endorse it wholly. Frankly, after consideration I am not prepared to do that. For a number of years the Society honored me with the position of Assistant General Secretary. During that time my experience was identical with that which has been expressed to you by the gentleman who now fills the office of General Secretary. It may be regarded as practically impossible to get the several State Societies to act upon the proposed amendments. The Constitution of this Society, I suppose, is not susceptible of amendment except by the unanimous action of the State Societies of which it consists. It may be accepted, I think, as a fact, based upon the experience of a good many years, that that unanimous assent cannot be gotten, not for the reason that the State Societies will necessarily any of them object to it, but for the insurmount-

able obstacle that they will not act upon it. There is no doubt that the needs to which the General Secretary has adverted are crying needs. They are absolute necessities. It is true that the duties of the General Officers are not and never have been defined. It is true that the duties of the General Secretary are not specified. It is even more glaringly true that the duties of the General Registrar are not set forth. The General Secretary suffers constantly from a lack of authority in the Constitution or in the action of the Society, and of some authoritative statement of what his duties or his rights are. It was thought before the matter had been further considered that all the matters could be covered by amendments to the General Constitution, and that is the reason that the report, I think I may state for the members of the special committee, was made in the form in which it is. If, however, I am correct, and I think that I am, in that amendments are practically unattainable, then it seems to me that we should attain the necessary result by a different method. This report has been distributed to all members of the Society. I have no doubt that every member here has read it carefully and prayerfully and has considered each and every one of its several paragraphs, and has carefully differentiated between the small print and the large print, so that each one of the gentlemen is doubtless familiar with every particular of that report and every proposed change in it. In order to bring the matter to a definite issue, however, I would suggest for consideration that the matters which are of crying need, that is, a definition of the duties of the General Officers, be reached by a resolution of this body, the General Society, that the General Society rules that the duties of the several General Officers and of the State Secretaries and Registrars are those duties which are specified as to those officers respectively in the report of the Committee which the General Secretary has just read, or at least to which he has just adverted. It seems to me that if that action were taken no question could arise. There will be no necessity for making amendments to the Constitution, but the duties of the several officers would be clearly ascertained and thoroughly defined and authoritatively stated, and when that action of this Society was published with the publication of the General Constitution, it would control the action of the General Officers and it would at the same time afford authority for the acts which they propose to perform. I move you that the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, resolve that the duties of the General Officers and of the several State Secretaries and State Registrars, be those duties which are specified as to such officers respectively in the report of the Committee on Constitution bearing date April 19th, 1917.

COLONEL LEACH : I second the motion.

The motion was unanimously carried.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT : We will now have the report of the Committee on Memorial to Count de Grasse.

COLONEL MAY : I have no report.

MR. PARRIS : Are we through with this paper entirely? There are a whole lot of suggestions in heavy type that we were asked to read as of great importance. Are we through with the entire report?

THE GENERAL SECRETARY : The report has been presented to the Society.

MR. PARRIS : There is a lot of material in heavy type which is new to all of us.

JUDGE BARRATT : I understood by the adoption of Mr. Harris' motion we had adopted all in his resolution.

MR. PARRIS : As to Duties of Officers. There is a lot in here that does not apply to duties of officers. It is immaterial to me whether it is adopted or not, but I want to understand what we are going to do with this report?

JUDGE BARRATT : It is something like "The constitution between friends."

MR. PARRIS : That is all right.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT : The Committee on Memorial will now report.

No report was presented.

MR. OLYPHANT : There has been a pamphlet circulated here to-night with the title "Know Your Enemy." It has been endorsed by the President of the General Society Sons of the Revolution. The intention of that is to circulate throughout the United States information as to our enemies. It is hoped as many as possible employers of labor will address the Committee and purchase that pamphlet to be circulated among laborers and by employers. I know one bank in Albany has already ordered 5,000. I beg to introduce the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the General Secretary be directed to send to each State Society, except New York—I say that because New York has

already received it—a sufficient number of copies of “Know Your Enemy” that every member of the several State Societies shall be furnished with one copy.

CAPTAIN COLYER: I second the motion.

The motion was carried.

BISHOP DARLINGTON: I have a matter I would like to bring before the Sons of the Revolution, unless there is some objection, and, if there is, I will withdraw it unless it can be passed unanimously. I do not know how it will strike members. It is the thought of having but one language in this country, especially in our public schools. I had the privilege of being at the Plaza Hotel on Tuesday night, in New York, representing the Huguenot Society, of which I have been Chaplain for many years. I know what the difficulty is in Canada, because weakly, it seems to me, the Canadian Government first gave way, a little unwillingly, to the propagation of the French tongue all through the Province of Quebec, and afterward not only was the language spoken, but it was required to be absolutely the one language of the law courts, and it grew on and on until it was required for almost everything, and they are reaping the fruit of it now in finding that when they wish to receive recruits for the Allies the people of Quebec, almost all of whom read papers in another tongue, are not willing to join in the movement, and are raising riots and making all sorts of trouble. I have been talking with people who have been there, with several French priests who were loyal though they could not speak the English tongue. It seems to me it would be a good time for us to declare ourselves. I feel strongly about it. I know from my French connection and descent that there was a strong feeling around New Orleans and in Louisiana, where the French element was strong, for the French language to be taught in the public schools, and that that should be a French province. I think that has been overcome. There is also a feeling for Spanish in Southern California, New Mexico and Arizona, but it has been well resisted by the people there. As I am advised, the English language is used in the courts and newspapers and is practically universal. There is a feeling about the German language that is pretty strong in some parts of our country. It seems to me now is the time that with patriotic feeling all patriotic societies should declare themselves. I feel that there should be one land, one flag, and one language. (Applause.) I think I can speak for the French people; of course, not for all, but as far as I have conversed with

them I do not think there is any idea among French people in this country to desire that their language shall be taught in the public schools. If anyone wants to pay for learning it, that is another matter. Those of us who are most loyal to our forefathers in that line feel that we can get it in other ways, but it should not come from taxes, and that we must be a unit, and that if the German language press can die out, so much the better. In many of the Roman and Protestant parochial schools the best scholars must recite in German, and prizes are given for proficiency in that tongue. Where it is made a sort of patriotic thing to talk the language of the forefathers, there is a great deal of disloyalty, and we cannot tell how much. Now is the time to express ourselves. I read to-night of one public school superintendent saying, "German will be very valuable as a mercantile language later, and colleges require it." That has been said to me by two or three superintendents, "Colleges require it to enter; therefore, we have to have it." I think we can find colleges that will not require it. Two or three college presidents to whom I have talked say they are going to make a move in that direction. Some German text-books associate German with what is very close to disloyalty, with praises of the Fatherland and praises of things that are very close to inserting a whole German propaganda. You might read them with every consideration, and they might possibly go through, but that is not the way they are meant, nor the way they are expressed when a German is teaching. I think the time has come when we must be out and out Americans. Our boys are at the front. Ten of my family have volunteered. Three boys, all I have, are at the front. (Applause.) I do not feel that we can stand for these things. I know that all through the country in certain parts there is a great deal of disloyalty. In many German saloons, though not in all, they are still drinking "Hoch der Kaiser." I do not want them to do anything to hurt your boys and my boys, and, if it is in order, I would like to move that as a society we, the General Society, request under the law one land, one flag, and one language, and ask that no other language be taught in the public schools of America. (Applause.)

A DELEGATE: I come from the State of Louisiana, where we have the Code Napoleon, which was borrowed from the Code Justinian. When I was a boy they used to talk French south of Canal Street, but they do not talk French any more. The United States language is good enough for our people in Louisiana. (Applause.)

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: You have heard the resolution offered by Bishop Darlington. It is seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, of the District of Columbia.

BISHOP DARLINGTON: I am asked if I mean to include dead languages, Greek and Latin. Certainly not. I mean living languages of to-day.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

MR. REICHNER: I did not hear the resolution read in detail, but I hope it covered not only verbal expression of the language but printed. Many immigrants come here and depend absolutely upon their Yiddish paper or paper in some other language. I think if they were deprived of that it would be more of an incentive to learn the American language if they want to keep up to date on our news. I think the printing of the language is just as important as its verbal use, and I think they should be joined so that we would recommend that we have one language and one printed language in papers.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: Is that your intention?

BISHOP DARLINGTON: I sympathize with that, yet it may be said that old people come to this country who cannot read any language but their own. That is true, but there is no possible excuse for teaching young children a foreign language in the public schools. I do not know I would go quite so far as the gentleman has suggested. I hope foreign language newspapers will die out, yet when the question is asked, "Where are old persons going to read?" possibly there might be something in that. At least we can stop teaching it, and to-day we are teaching something with it that is very near to disloyalty. I think copies of our resolution ought to be sent to newspapers and public school superintendents. I read in a paper to-day where a man said "The people still want German." That is the way we are being defied.

MR. DODD: I move a copy of this resolution be sent to the State Board of Education of every State in the United States by the Secretary of the General Society.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

COLONEL LEACH: Before we leave the motion of Doctor Darlington, it was adopted by a unanimous vote and should be so recorded.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: It will be so recorded.

The Secretary read the following telegrams :

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18th, 1919.

*W. Hall Harris, Jr.,*

*Assistant General Secretary, Sons of the Revolution,  
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Several of our delegates unable to attend because of attendance upon obsequies of Senator Stone—President Tuttle called from Washington to be in St. Louis Friday. I greatly regret my plans for a year past to attend the Triennial Meeting have been spoiled by needed attendance here upon court matters. Missouri Society sends greetings from State Society and four Chapters, hoping that this year the work of the great Society and all State Societies may result in a greater patriotism, an increasing loyalty of the true Americans, for our own, our native land.

GEORGE T. PARKER,

*Secretary.*

IOWA CITY, IA., April 18th, 1919.

*William Libbey,*

*General Secretary, Sons of the Revolution,  
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel,  
Philadelphia, Pa.*

Am endeavoring to start project of casting new Liberty Bell by popular subscription, to be handled by our organization, understanding old bell is defective for use. This project may seem presumptuous, but we will win this war "just as sure as God made little apples."

Replying to my letter to President, Tumulty writes, no official authority required. Trust your organization may aid and help father this movement. Wire answer, letter follows.

ROBERT N. CARSON,

*Member Iowa Society.*

Colonel Leach, from the Special Committee, presented the following resolution :

The General Society of Sons of the Revolution in Congress assembled 19th April, 1918, has learned with extreme regret that Richard McCall Cadwalader, Esquire, General Vice-President, is unable, by reason of illness, to attend this sitting of the Congress; therefore be it





*Richard M. Fawcett*

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT, 1914-1918

GENERAL TREASURER, 1890-1914

PRESIDENT, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

1901 - 1918



*Resolved*, That the Society give voice to its earnest wish that Mr. Cadwalader may speedily be restored to complete health, and to its hearty appreciation of his long and valuable service to the Society—first, as General Treasurer, and since, as General Vice-President.

*Resolved*, That the General Society transmit to Mr. Cadwalader a copy of these resolutions.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. WEBB: The Society of Colorado has passed a resolution with a request that I present it to the General Society, with regard to the dues of boys who are at the front, sons and grandsons of members of our Society:

*Resolved*, That such State Societies as have remitted or shall remit the annual dues of members in the war service of the United States during the continuance of the present war with the Central Powers in Europe, shall be exempted from the per capita tax of twenty-five cents on such members, to the General Society; and in case any Society has already paid such per capita, the General Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to repay such amount to the State Society.

In other words that Society, and some others I know of, have passed resolutions that no dues shall be assessed against members of the Society while they are engaged in the present war. I think it is proper and I do not think there need be any discussion about it. I want to say personally that I was once a young soldier and carried a musket in the Civil War, when I was less than seventeen years old. I ran away from a college in Illinois, where my people, who were Southerners, had sent me to keep me out of the army, and in that old Methodist College when Lincoln made his last call in the spring of 1864, I could not stand it. I ran away and enlisted in the 145th Illinois Infantry and served my time. The little village of Somerville got together and raised money enough to pay us boys (for the rest of them were almost all school boys), ten dollars a month because we got no fun. Boys never got as much fun on earth as we got out of that ten dollars. I move you we pass that resolution authorizing the remitting of dues.

DOCTOR GREEN: I second the motion.

GENERAL RICHARDS: Before that motion is put I would like to have the provision of the Constitution of the General Society respecting this per capita tax read. I do not wish to appear in opposition to it. I would like

to give this information to the meeting. This question was presented to the General Officers from the Colorado Society, and after consultation with the General Officers it was suggested that it be brought before this meeting. The same question was brought up by still another Society, who sent in their per capita tax with that deduction. It has been involved in another way. There are some Societies which provide that a member after twenty years' service shall not pay his dues to that Society. I know that there is one Society that claims an exemption of the per capita tax on that account and only remits according to their strength, leaving out the twenty-five-cent per capita tax for members that are not paying their dues. I do not believe, however, that the provisions of the Constitution as it reads there is based upon what the member does pay into the local Society. I ask that it be read.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: It is not possible to read it. There is no provision in the Constitution regarding dues. It is a resolution.

GENERAL RICHARDS: It is a resolution which was placed before the General Society in 1896, I think.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY: It is not in the Constitution. It is one of those things that was referred to in the report of the Committee on Constitution, as one of the defects of our present system. There is nothing binding upon any of the State Societies. I do not think that motion which was passed in 1896 was acted upon by all State Societies, yet every State Society has gone on contributing this twenty-five cent per capita for each member of the Society ever since that time. The General Society, of course, has a right to make that action legal.

MR. HARRIS: I am very loath to oppose the resolution, but I should say, representing my own State of Maryland, it would not be agreeable to my State. The State of Maryland has a small membership. It is very largely composed of elderly men. Out of that elderly membership it has sent fourteen men, or over ten per cent., to the front. It has remitted the dues of every man who has gone into the service, whether military, naval or anywhere, but it does not ask to have that abated from its contribution to the General Society. The little State of Maryland is ready to pay for its members who have gone to the front just as well as it is for those who have been obliged to stay at home. I shall vote against it, not because it may not be agreeable to other Societies, but because I feel it to be my duty to the Society which I represent to say that it asks no such abatement or indulgence.

MR. GILLINGHAM: Without consulting my fellow delegates of the Pennsylvania Society, I would like to state that the Board of Managers of that Society passed a rule and our annual meeting a resolution that any member in the service shall have his dues remitted or not charged for if desired; but when I was called upon by the General Treasurer to pay our assessment to the General Society I paid for the Pennsylvania Society twenty-five cents per member, whether he paid the Pennsylvania Society or not. If I do not pay those twenty-five cents I fail to see how the General Treasurer is going to get money enough to pay the expenses of the General Society. I have great sympathy for the Treasurer of the General Society.

MR. COLLINS: The California Society has remitted the dues of every member who is in the service of the government, so I know its members thoroughly sympathize with the statement Mr. Harris has made. You gentlemen should understand that the expenses of the General Society are considerable and the funds that they receive annually are hardly sufficient to carry on the work of the General Society as it should be carried on, and it would seem to me like drawing the line pretty close for a State Society to ask to be relieved from the small contribution which it must pay annually from its treasury, which does not come out of funds of the members of the Society, towards the expenses of the General Society. For that reason I am opposed to the motion that has been made.

JUDGE BARRATT: I join my brother of Pennsylvania in saying that we will pay for all our members, and we do not see how the General Society could live if we cut this twenty-five cents out. It is very small in any aspect, and as you have heard from our Treasurer, we always follow him in financial matters, and I agree with him.

A DELEGATE: New York has paid her full assessment.

MR. WEBB: I am simply offering this. The resolution was passed and forwarded to me by Mr. Canfield. If there is the least question about it I will withdraw the motion. (Applause.)

DOCTOR JENKINS: If we might go back to the motion that we passed a few minutes ago, I think we omitted the idea of sending to every college president a copy of the resolution which we passed favoring one language. I move that that be added to that motion in addition, to every Board of Education.

MR. GREEN: May I add another suggestion, that a copy be sent to Honorable B. B. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

JUDGE BARRATT: Do you not think we ought to consider whether that is a good or bad suggestion? As I understand Bishop Darlington's idea, it was to reach the question of teaching foreign languages in the public schools. At colleges men pay for their own education and can take whatever they want. We do not want to interfere with them.

BISHOP DARLINGTON: I was partly responsible for that suggestion, and the reason is this: I have met two or three school superintendents who said, "We cannot take German out of our high schools. They are preparing for college, and if they so require we must have three years in German." I am told that is true of the State College and the University of Pennsylvania. Princeton, I believe, took it out last week, at least somebody said so. Then we have no force behind it. It is simply a request that German shall not be required.

JUDGE BARRATT: The taxpayers pay for the public schools.

BISHOP DARLINGTON: How about State universities?

JUDGE BARRATT: The legislature annually makes appropriations, but I do not think they will appropriate anything to a university that insists on such a requirement.

BISHOP DARLINGTON: If we could include the State universities that would be something.

GENERAL SNOWDEN: If colleges require the study of German, why is it not proper to address the presidents of those colleges and ask them to remove that requirement? (Applause.)

MR. WILKINSON: The night is short and the day is far spent. I object to going over this subject after we have disposed of it. Let us go on to some new business.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: You have heard the resolution of Dr. Jenkins. All in favor say Aye.

The resolution was adopted.

MR. GREEN: May I include a recommendation that we send a copy to the United States Commissioner of Education also?

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: You may if the Bishop accepts the amendment. I would announce that the train for Valley Forge leaves the Reading Station to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. There are a number of delegates who, I understand, did not know that was the correct hour. Tickets can be secured on the train. I will now ask for the report of the Nominating Committee.

MR. OLYPHANT: The Nominating Committee met at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel at 3:45 P. M. to-day, and after a brief discussion unani- mously placed in nomination the names of the following gentlemen for General Officers:

*General President*, ..... JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,  
New York Society.

*General Vice-President*, ..... RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER,  
Pennsylvania Society.

*Second General Vice-President*, ..... CHARLES IRVING THAYER,  
Massachusetts Society.

*General Secretary*, ..... PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY,  
New Jersey Society.

*Assistant General Secretary*, ..... WILLIAM HALL HARRIS, JR.,  
Maryland Society.

*General Treasurer*, ..... RALPH ISHAM,  
Illinois Society.

*Assistant General Treasurer*, .... BRIG. GEN. GEORGE RICHARDS, U. S. M. C.,  
District of Columbia Society.

*General Chaplain*, ..... RT. REV. DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE, D.D.,  
Missouri Society.

*General Registrar*, ..... HON. GEORGE ELTWEE POMEROY,  
Ohio Society.

*General Historian*, .....ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE,  
California Society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, *Chairman*,  
J. GRANVILLE LEACH,  
JOHN EWING BLAINE,  
FRANCIS P. B. SANDS,  
HERBERT FAIRFAX WALLACE, *Secretary*.

At the request of the President, Judge Ward took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Wilkinson, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot for the officers named.

The Secretary reported that the ballot had been cast and the officers elected.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: On behalf of the General Officers I will express our sincere thanks for the very great honor you have conferred upon us, and trust we may prove worthy of the offices.

MR. WILKINSON: I move that when we adjourn we adjourn for three years.

The motion was duly seconded.

COLONEL LEACH: I wish I could support that motion. I wish it was in conformity with our Constitution. I think all the General Officers and many others would like to make the change, but our Constitution requires us to meet every three years beginning with the first regular meeting, and the first regular meeting of the Society was held on April 19th, 1900. Last year was the end of the third year, and our meeting to-night is an adjourned meeting from last year. To-night we are meeting as though it was our meeting of a year ago. It is the same meeting, and the officers elected to-night are elected for two years, to serve an unexpired term, and if you pass a resolution that we should not meet for three years, you might adjourn this meeting as a meeting, but you cannot adjourn and form a regular meeting to-night under our Constitution three years from now. You must meet two years from now or not at all.



THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: Do you withdraw your motion?

MR. WILKINSON: I think not. The Constitution provides we shall meet every three years. We happen to have a meeting which interferes very much with other Societies. If we can start now and meet every three years we will get out of that trouble. I think we can adjourn now to meet three years hence just as well as two years hence.

COLONEL LEACH: The Constitution says regular meetings of the General Society shall be held every three years. A special meeting may be held upon order of the General President or upon request of two State Societies. The language is, "Regular meetings of the General Society shall be held every three years."

MR. HARRIS: If I may be permitted to suggest, the Society has committed itself. This is not a regular meeting of the Society. The call for this meeting is a call to meet at an adjourned meeting of the Society which was held on the 19th of April, 1917, so that this is not a point from which any calculation can be made.

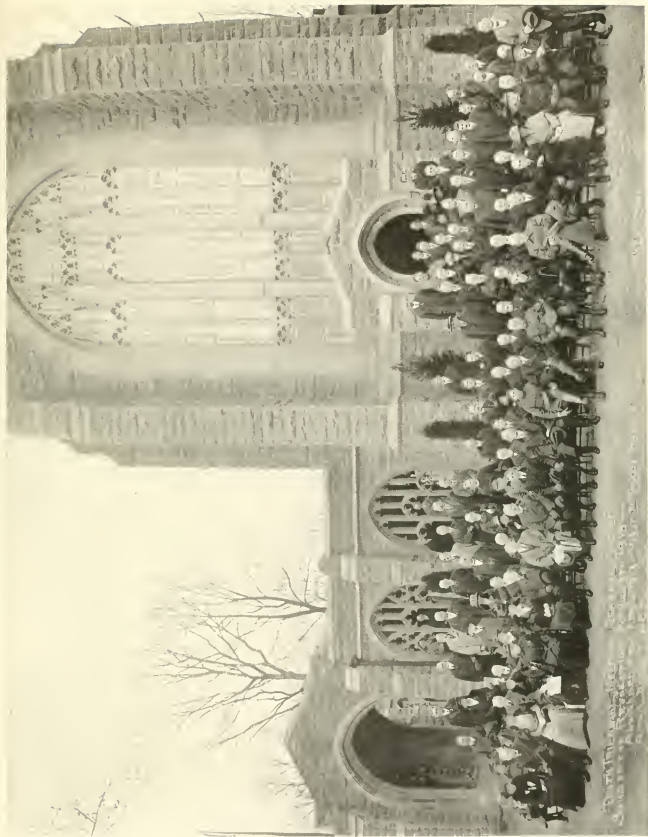
MR. WILKINSON: I withdraw my motion.

BISHOP DARLINGTON: May I bring another matter up? I think we have done something to-night that is patriotic and that will tell. The reputation of our Society throughout the country is large and worthily held, I think, and I think what we have done will have a great effect in the matter of the German language, but there is another matter. The most strenuous battle of all history is being fought now, and I do not suppose we know from newspaper reports just how deeply our own soldiers are engaged in it. You and I read all the papers, and we are guessing. It seems to me that if a cablegram could be sent from our Society—which will not meet again for a couple of years—just at this time, it would be very heartening to our troops and to the noble American who represents us in charge of the American expeditionary force, General Pershing. (Applause.) I want to magnify our Society. We have this reputation. I believe if some of our ancestors were here they would say, "Send one message to the boys over yonder." Can we not send a cable? I had the privilege of moving the same thing in the House of Bishops, and it went through unanimously. Two days ago I sent a cable to General Pershing phrased something like this: "Greetings from the General Society, Sons of the

Revolution." Let us be religious about it. Washington prayed at Valley Forge. "With prayers for success and the safety and victory of all." (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by Colonel Leach and unanimously carried.

On motion, adjourned.



TENTH REGULAR MEETING, GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, VALLEY Forge, APRIL 20, 1918.



## Exercises at Valley Forge.

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The members of the General Society and guests arrived at Valley Forge by special train on Saturday, April 20th, at 11 A. M. After being taken by automobiles over the Reservation, stopping at points of interest, they assembled in the Chapel.

The Rev. Dr. Burke, Rector of the Valley Forge Chapel, made a prayer. The General President then said:

It must stimulate our love of ancestry to come to this place, hallowed by the memories of the men to whose self-sacrifices and unflinching valor we pay tribute today.

He then introduced Mr. Richmond Leigh Jones, a member of the Pennsylvania Society and of the Valley Forge Commission, who kindly consented to tell about Valley Forge, and the work of the Commission.

MR. JONES: I am here in a double capacity. I happen to be one of the Commissioners of Valley Forge, and on their behalf I welcome the Sons of the Revolution very cordially to the Park Reservation, and also as a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution I am here in a double capacity, both to give and to receive. I will not detain you a great while. Many of you are not familiar with Valley Forge. It is getting to be very popular, and is justly and properly so, yet the world is only beginning to appreciate it. For a hundred years Valley Forge was neglected. As people passed by on the railroad Washington's headquarters were pointed out, and then came that American renaissance, the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. That caused an awakening of Americanism and of American patriotism, and people in the neighborhood, people of Norristown and around about here, formed an association which is deserving of great credit, called the Centennial and Memorial Association, and by popular subscription they raised a small fund to purchase General Washington's headquarters and to do something in the way of restoration. The effect of it was to awaken the enthusiasm of the whole State and the whole country to that extent that Valley Forge was taken over. Part of it was taken over by the State of Pennsylvania. It went very well for a time after it began, but then came a series of Governors who, as I was explaining to some gentlemen on the way out, "knew not Joseph," Governors from the western part of the State who did not very well know that there was a Valley Forge or who had been here or what it was

for, and that was a period of decadence, but then we came to have some eastern Governors who did not worship DuQuesne as Governor of Canada and the incidents of the French and Indian War, but whose interest was manifested in the American Revolution. The American Revolution meant more than the independence of the United States. As Trevelyan said, the battles of English liberty were completed in the United States, in the Revolution of the United States. It taught England a lesson which she has observed and followed in relation to all her other Colonies, very happily indeed. It was the foundation of our Government.

There have been various changes, as you know. In the first place, as exhibited by our flags and by their history, there was a disposition to resist the impositions of the Mother Country, but still to adhere to our allegiance for a long time. When Washington went to Cambridge to take command of the Continental Army he unfolded a flag there with thirteen stripes for the Thirteen Colonies, but the British Union as it then was for the Union of the American Colonies, still showing their allegiance to the Mother Country, and that would have continued possibly had it not been for the employment of the Hessians. That so incensed the Colonists here and the people of the Colonies who were only insisting upon their rights, that they determined upon the Declaration of Independence. During the period of the war, after the British believed it had terminated, they came over from New York, first driving the American army to Trenton and driving them across the Delaware, and then, thinking the war was ended, Cornwallis packed up his trunks and went back to New York. Then came that remarkable military coup of Washington's which proved him a great general. With the little bunch of ragged followers that he had he crossed the Delaware, went down to Trenton, captured the Hessians who were left there, and so rekindled the patriotism of the people who were almost giving way. When they came through New Jersey everybody was directed to show his loyalty by putting a British flag in his window, and that was observed very generally, and patriotism was almost extinct. Then Washington came over, and I need not recite all the historical incidents because they are familiar to you all, but they went on in course of time until the British concluded that they would like to occupy the capital of the country, Philadelphia being the capital of the Colonies and the seat of the Continental Congress. They started to go up the Delaware, or at least that was their plan, and they hired some pilots in Philadelphia to bring them up, but the patriots, having discovered that, caught the treacherous pilots and hanged them; so they did not come up the Delaware. They went down to the Chesapeake, where there was deep water all the way up, and they

did not need any pilot, and they sailed up to Turkey Head, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, and came across. The Battle of Brandywine, you remember, but I may mention a little incident here in connection with that battle, and that is this. You will see when you drive over the field a good many guns and carriages, and although neither are ancient they are a restoration of the carriages that were used, and the way they got the pattern was because one of the cannons captured at the battle of Brandywine by the British was carried to London and is still there, and there we got the pattern, which is an exact replica of the gun carriages and guns that were used at the time to guard the encampment here.

After the State of Pennsylvania got control of this field and began to improve it, then there came a system of roads which you will see, following the inner line of intrenchments. There is an inner line and an outer line. The outer line was somewhat indefinite, but where the Federal monument is and all along that point on top of that ridge was the outer line of intrenchments. They long ago yielded to the plough and are not now to be observed, but the inner line, which was up in the woods, further up on the mountain, is still visible. There you will observe the entrenchments thrown up by the soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and they are for the most part intact, just as they were left one hundred and forty years ago at the time of the encampment. The effort of the Commission has been to restore the field. It was appointed for that purpose, to restore the field to the condition in which it was at the time of the Revolution, so as to make it a great object lesson of patriotism. Here is where it began. Here is where sacrifices were the greatest. Sacrifice after fighting, which is free from excitement and the incentive that comes with excitement, is very much more difficult than sacrifice in battle. Those soldiers who were brought in here, only 11,000 of them, were without much clothing and without any food. They had to be fed by foraging all around the country here, but the great example of Washington supported them. It would all have gone for naught had it not been for him personally, and personally at Valley Forge. New York and Philadelphia were in the hands of the British, and the whole of Southern New Jersey, and they acted in Philadelphia as if the war was at an end and they had nothing to do except have little pageants.

It was while the Americans were encamped at Valley Forge that the French Alliance was made. You all know what a helpful thing that was, how greatly it helped in our Revolution, and how glad we are to reciprocate that helping hand now in the hour of general distress of the world in the present war.

In all the restorations which you will observe, and there will be some gentlemen with the party to explain, there are markers. Everywhere you will find that Valley Forge is not a field of monuments. That has been avoided, but there are markers showing where the troops of all the Colonies were located. Some of the old redoubts have been restored. Fort Washington and Fort Huntingdon have been restored so as to look just as they did, as nearly as we now can tell, at the time of the Revolution. This Chapel was the enterprise of Rev. Mr. Burke, who is its rector, and it was not contributed to by the State of Pennsylvania nor by the Federal Government, but the success of it is wholly attributable to his personal exertion, and a very handsome and fitting monument it is to the whole field of Valley Forge as it was occupied then. As you will see, it is not quite complete, but it is enclosed and sufficiently complete to make a demonstration of his energy and of the patriotism to which he has devoted his life. We will go from here to the headquarters, and the headquarters in the first place was very bare and dismal. We have undertaken to refurnish and rebuild that so as to make it look something as it did at the time of its occupation by Washington, as nearly as we could tell. None of the original furniture is there, but there is a restoration of the furniture of the period and of the incidents which happened at that time, so as to give it the appearance as nearly as may be, meagerly furnished, of the residence of the Commander-in-Chief at the time of the encampment. The house is standing intact. It was the residence then of Mr. Isaac Potts, who was the manager of the Valley Forge and a large owner of property around about, and who combined in himself as a Quaker preacher, the opulence of an ironmaster, and the simplicity of a Quaker. Those were conditions we had to observe in refurnishing the headquarters to make them correspond somewhat to the exterior of the mansion and at the same time to the spirit of the occupants. After visiting the headquarters you will be taken on the lines to see the interesting features of the Park, and carried back to Philadelphia for your luncheon, which may not be an unacceptable conclusion inasmuch as you had to take a very early breakfast.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' address, the General President said:

I will now ask a distinguished son of Pennsylvania, Mr. James M. Beck, who has so helped to arouse the spirit of patriotism, not only in our own land, but wherever his voice has been heard, to tell us of those dark days at Valley Forge. May his inspiring words fill us with renewed hope and courage in this, our hour of need.

Mr. Beck spoke extemporaneously, describing the suffering, courage and perseverance of the troops at Valley Forge, but unfortunately retained no notes.



## Exercises at the Breakfast.

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BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 20th, 1918.

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THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: Sons of the Revolution and guests, we welcome you to this, the Tenth Triennial Meeting of our Society. This is a red-letter day in our Society, it being the first time that the ladies have favored us with their company. (Applause.) They share our sorrows, they carry our burdens, and why should they not share our pleasures? This is the anniversary of that day "when once the embattled farmers fired the shot heard around the world," the beginning of our Revolution. As Mr. Wetmore has so eloquently said—the bell whose strokes vibrated through the soft air of that April night, rang out the old and rang in the new. Little did Europe foresee that those distant sounds, coming from far across the Atlantic, were but the first whispers of the gathering storms that on their own continent would sweep away like dust heaps governments and principalities that they deemed as firm as the rocks and as everlasting as the hills. It is now over one-third of a century since our name "Sons of the Revolution" was first adopted and our principles outlined. We have adhered to our name and we have been true to our principles. We have been faithful to the idea that we are purely an American Society, without class, creed or politics. Since the last meeting our country has entered into a conflict such as the world has never seen. To seek a parallel to it we must go back to those images of strife as pictured forth in *Paradise Lost*, to which the genius of Milton has given poetic immortality. Events of to-day are urging us to revive the spirit of patriotism as never before. Party differences are disappearing and that service flag shows how we are responding to our country's call. (Applause.) Each of those 1,000 stars represents a Son of the Revolution in the service of his country. Of each of them may it also truly be said *Æxegi monumentum ære perennius*.

According to our custom, we will drink a silent toast to the memory of George Washington.

The Pennsylvania Society has on its roll the names of two sons, each possessing the charm of eloquence and a felicity of diction unrivaled. We have heard this morning from Mr. Beck, and now I take very great pleasure in introducing to you Honorable Hampton L. Carson.

## ADDRESS OF HAMPTON L. CARSON.

Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Sons of the Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have just returned from a visit to holy ground. You are still under the spell of the brilliant orator of the day. No words of mine can emphasize the significance of the lessons which he pointed. I can merely attempt in a very general and unstudied way to indicate to you somewhat of the significance of Valley Forge. Of course, no place, no period of time is unrelated to other things. There are no accidents under the Providence of God, and if we only can obtain a view in perspective of the crisis of the situation which was reached when Washington camped upon those frozen hills, which a few hours ago you saw clothed with the livery of spring, it may perhaps, serve to give a setting to the story which can be narrated as you will presently see, by the very best and most authentic witness of what occurred there, a witness whose testimony needs no corroboration and whose words are the most impressive that have been written. We all remember that, so far as the military situation is concerned, the Revolution first started in the neighborhood of Boston, Massachusetts. You recall Lexington, Concord Bridge, Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston, but it is quite clear that no matter what disaster to American arms might have happened or what success the British might have won in that region, it would not have closed the struggle, because strategically the New England States were too far to the northeast to settle anything. The consequence was that when Washington, having with complete mastery of the tactics of the situation placed his cannon upon Dorchester Heights and commanded the town of Boston, the British were compelled to evacuate. They withdrew to the neighborhood of New York. They effected a landing on Long Island. The battle of Long Island was fought. Washington was driven into the hills and took up his position in Forts Washington and Lee on opposite banks of the Hudson, but the British at once realized that they were still too far distant from the heart of the Colonies to have achieved a permanent success. Anybody looking at the military history of the Revolution will perceive this cardinal fact, that during those eight long years of war, it was for the possession of the Delaware that the British struggled, because the possession of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia, the Colonial capital, if held and held successfully, meant the severance of the New England and Middle Colonies from the South. If Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas and Maryland could be separated by the

possession of New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, from New York and the New England States, Lord Howe and his sub-chiefs, Cornwallis and Sir Henry Clinton, would hold the situation in the hollow of their hands, and every manœuvre that was subsequently made by the British armies and all the tactics and strategy which Washington employed in meeting those plans, was to accomplish and to prevent the accomplishment of such a design as that.

The first movement which Sir William Howe attempted in the direction of Philadelphia after the Battle of Long Island, was the march across the State of New Jersey, and you recollect it occurred during the very darkest period of the Revolution. The Declaration of Independence had been passed in the month of July, 1776. It was in September of that year that the British took possession of New York. It was in the early part of December that they began to move forward across New Jersey. The enlistments of the various State contingents were expiring. Washington's Army was dwindling and dwindling away. From 11,000 it came down to 3,000, the men ploughing through the heavy sands of New Jersey and sinking exhausted by the wayside. The British, flushed with success, still pressed on, and then happily a re-enforcement of 1,500 men arrived from Pennsylvania. Washington halted on the banks of the Delaware, threw his army to the west bank and watched Cornwallis hesitate. He did not know what Washington meant by such a halt. On a winter night when the Delaware was choked with ice, Washington, finding that the British rear, consisting of Hessians in the town of Trenton, was exposed, boldly recrossed the Delaware, fought the Battle of Trenton and subsequently the Battle of Princeton, and the British were driven back to New York, and during the winter of 1776 and 1777 Washington watched the British army from the heights around Morristown, New Jersey. The effort to reach Philadelphia by way of New Jersey had failed.

Then through the treasonable suggestion of Charles Lee, who had been taken prisoner, the suggestion was made to Howe that he should approach Philadelphia from the South. Washington had to watch him to see whether he would enter Delaware Bay, or whether he would enter the Chesapeake. He preferred the Chesapeake because he knew the Delaware was heavily fortified. There were Red Bank and Fort Mifflin strongly held by the military, and there was a chain across the river and there were various forts on the Delaware and New Jersey shores lower down, but the great bay of the Chesapeake, with its unfortified shores and long reaches of water, stretched

up through the heart of Maryland into the very heart of Pennsylvania, affording a tempting line of approach. The British came that way. Washington halted sufficiently long to enable him to determine the line of the British advance, found that they had landed near head of Elk in Maryland, and thought he would have to fight a battle at Pipe Clay Creek in the State of Delaware, but the real battle took place on the banks of the Brandywine. Now, it was for the possession of the Delaware River territory that the British and Continental Armies were contending. This was the heart of the disputed region, and hence it is that without any disparagement of the fame of famous fields elsewhere on the soils of other States, it is the privilege of Philadelphians, of Pennsylvanians, of New Jerseymen and Delawareans, within a three-hours' easy ride in an automobile from this as a center, to visit thirteen battlefields of the Revolution, Brandywine, Paoli, White Horse Tavern, Germantown, Camp Hill, Edge Hill, Crooked Billet, Barren Hill, Monmouth, Princeton, Trenton, Red Bank and Fort Mifflin.

The Battle of Brandywine was not a defeat of Washington although it was a severe reverse, but Lord Howe failed to capture or to cripple or to destroy Washington's Army. Washington fell back in the direction of Chester, and then finding himself in a dangerous position there, because he could be cut off by the occupation of the Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, leaving the upper part of Philadelphia open to approach he remarched through Chester, left Philadelphia by the Lancaster Pike, took his position in the neighborhood of White Horse Tavern, and was about to attack Howe when a great storm came on about the equinoctial season of the year, wetting the powder of his men and making a battle impossible. In the meantime, through the treachery of a farmer in Chester County, General Wayne, encamped at Paoli, was surprised. It was not a massacre. It is frequently spoken of as the Paoli Massacre. That is a misnomer. It was a surprise, but Wayne was able to carry off his artillery and all his camp baggage. He promptly demanded a court martial to inquire into his conduct and was amply vindicated. Mad Anthony Wayne was never successfully surprised. Then came the well-planned attack on Germantown, and a better piece of tactics on the part of a military commander could hardly be devised. It shows that the striking power of Washington's Army had been in no way affected, because, although Lord Howe had some 13,000 British Regulars, the best soldiers that England had, they were Clive's men, the men who had conquered India, and they were facing ragged Continentals and irregular State Militia

without organization, without pay, in many cases without proper officers, men accustomed to fight Indians and shoot squirrels or hunt in the bushes, but not drilled in the sense of an army, Washington distributed his forces, with Armstrong on the right wing moving down the Ridge Road toward Wissahickon Creek, with the centre moving from Chestnut Hill down the Germantown Road, and with the left wing approaching by the Church Road and the Limekiln Pike, so as to unite in the Market Square of Germantown and overpower Lord Howe. Unfortunately a morning fog arose and created a panic. The soldiers advancing down the Germantown Road mistook Greene's appearance on the left for the enemy, and then a reverse took place which compelled retirement. Washington then manœvered (all this for the purpose of keeping the British out of Philadelphia) along the line of hills in the region of Old York Road, and the Bethlehem Pike along Camp Hill and Edge Hill. The British moved out towards Chestnut Hill and the Battle of Edge Hill was fought, and the Battle of the Crooked Billet in the neighborhood of Hatboro and there were integrant manœuvres and a camp at Pennepacker's Mills at Schwenksville, but winter was coming on and the British held possession of Philadelphia.

The problem was, where should Washington station his army during the winter when so much hung upon critical events which trembled in the balance so that no man could determine which way the scales would tip. Washington has been severely criticised for putting his men out on those cold bleak hills to endure the horrors of that winter. Critics have said "Why did he not put them in towns, some in Reading, some in Allentown, and some in Lancaster, where they would have been comfortably housed?" I wish to read you a few of Washington's letters and it is at this point that I intend to let the story of Valley Forge with all its tragic meaning be told by the witness who knew most about it and can tell it in his own words. In other words, I summon George Washington to the witness stand in all reverence. I shall treat him as if here and ask him if he made memoranda at the time of his impressions and ask him to read them.

On the 14th of December, 1777, Washington wrote to General Gates as follows:

"We have not yet determined upon a position for the army during the winter. That situation will undoubtedly be most eligible which will afford best cover to the troops, and will at the same time cut off the enemy from resources of provision, which they may probably stand in need of, when the navigation of the Delaware is obstructed by the ice."

Just a week later someone implored Washington to protect New Jersey against British ravages, to protect Wilmington, Delaware, against similar ravages, and to protect the Brandywine-Christiana region against similar ravages. Washington replied in a letter to Congress, dated December 22d, 1777:

"It would give me infinite pleasure to afford protection to every individual and to every spot of ground in the whole United States. Nothing is more my wish, but this is not possible with our present force. In all wars from the nature of things individuals and particular places must be exposed to danger.

"I assure you, sir, no circumstance in the course of the present contest, or in my whole life, has employed more of my reflection or consideration than in what manner to effect this, and to dispose of the army during the winter. Viewing the subject in any point of light, there was a choice of difficulties. If keeping the field was thought of—the naked condition of the troops and the feelings of humanity opposed the measure; if returning to the towns in the interior parts of the State, which consistently with the preservation of the troops, from their necessitous circumstances, might have been justifiable, the measure was found inexpedient, because it would have exposed and left uncovered a large extent of country."

In other words, this great region lying around about us, some of which you saw this morning, that great valley of Chester, so rich and fertile, those great grass land and cattle-raising lands in Bucks County and in Delaware County, would have all been a granary for the occupation of the British.

The letter continues:

"If cantoning the troops in several places, divided and distant from each other—then there was a probability of their being cut off, and but little prospect of their giving security to any part. Under these embarrassments, I determined to take post near this place,"—he is writing from Valley Forge—"as the best calculated in my judgment to secure the army, to protect our stores, and cover the country; and for this purpose we are beginning to hut, and shall endeavor to accomplish it as expeditiously as possible."

And the axes were heard on those hill slopes, now denuded of forests, but at that time covered with primeval trees.

"As to Jersey, I am sensible of her sufferings and exertions in the present contest, and there is no State to which I would more willingly

extend protection; but, as I have observed, it is not in my power to give it, in that degree which seems to be wished and expected. I cannot divide the army into detachments, contrary to every military principle, and to our own experience of the dangers that would attend it. If this is done I cannot be answerable for the consequences."

There are the words of the Commander of the Continental Army, making no complaints but simply announcing what his own military sagacity pronounced to be wise, and stating that if he was interfered with he would not be responsible for the consequences. Fortunately, Congress held their hands off. Washington finding that he was getting into camp and that his men were building huts, immediately went to work to study the situation from the economic point of view. You have heard a great deal about the suffering at Valley Forge, but let me read you George Washington's own words:

"22 December, 1777.

*"To the President of Congress:*

"It is with infinite pain and concern that I transmit to Congress the enclosed copies of sundry letters respecting the state of the commissary's department. In these, matters are not exaggerated. I do not know from what cause this alarming deficiency, or rather total failure of supplies, arises; but, unless more vigorous exertions and better regulations take place in that line immediately, this army must dissolve. I have done all in my power, by remonstrating, by writing, by ordering the commissaries on this head, from time to time; but without any good effect, or obtaining more than a present scanty relief. Owing to this, the march of the army has been delayed, upon more than one interesting occasion, in the course of the present campaign; and had a body of the enemy crossed the Schuylkill this morning, as I had reason to expect, from the intelligence I received at four o'clock last night, the divisions which I ordered to be in readiness to march and meet them could not have moved."

The crisis was so great that on the very next day he wrote a second letter to the Continental Congress. Remember, Valley Forge was only twenty-three miles away from the British Army. Congress was not in Philadelphia. Congress was at York, or Yorktown as they then called it, on the banks of the Susquehanna, in York County, Pa.

"Yesterday afternoon, receiving information that the enemy in force had left the city, and were advancing towards Derby with the apparent

design to forage and draw subsistence from that part of the country, I ordered the troops to be in readiness, that I might give every opposition in my power; when, behold, to my great mortification, I was not only informed, but convinced, that the men were unable to stir on account of lack of provisions, and that a dangerous mutiny, begun the night before, and which with difficulty was suppressed by the spirited exertions of some officers, was still much to be apprehended for want of these articles. This brought forth the only commissary in the purchasing line in this camp, and, with him, this melancholy and alarming truth, that he had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter, and not more than twenty-five barrels of flour. From hence form an opinion of our situation when I add that he could not tell when to expect any.

“All I could do, under these circumstances, was to send out a few light parties to watch and harass the enemy, whilst other parties were instantly detached different ways to collect, if possible, as much provision as would satisfy the present pressing want of the soldiery. But will this answer? No, sir; three or four days of bad weather would prove our destruction. What then is to become of the army this winter? And if we are so often without provisions now, what is to become of us in the spring, when our force will be collected, with the aid perhaps of militia to take advantage of an early campaign before the enemy can be reinforced? These are considerations of great magnitude, meriting the closest attention; and they will, when my own reputation is so intimately connected with the event and to be affected by it, justify my saying that the present commissaries are by no means equal to the execution of the office, or that the disaffection of the people is past all belief. The misfortune, however, does in my opinion proceed from both causes; and, though I have been tender heretofore of giving my opinion, or lodging complaints, as the change in that department took place contrary to my judgment, and the consequences thereof were predicted; yet, finding that the inactivity of the army, whether for want of provisions, clothes, or other essentials, is charged to my account, not only by the common vulgar but by those in power, it is time to speak plain in exculpation of myself.”

I have often marvelled that people in studying either the life of Washington or the history of the Revolution, do not read Washington's letters. He was the most marvellous letter writer, I think, that we have in the historical literature relating to the period of the Revolution. Nothing can be stronger or



clearer, coming from a source of knowledge. Why paraphrase what he said? Let his letters speak for themselves. Think of his situation; I like to think in his own words.

“With truth, then, I can declare, that no man in my opinion ever had his measures more impeded than I have, by every department of the army.”

There are always critics, every hour a critic. If you look at Sir Thomas More's Utopia you will find that he says “There never will be a time lacking when a critic is found ready to teach Hannibal the art of war.” Listen to Washington on his critics:

“We find gentlemen, without knowing whether the army was really going into winter quarters or not (for I am sure no resolution of mine would warrant the remonstrance), reprobatng the measure as much as if they thought the soldiers were made of stocks or stones, and equally insensible of frost and snow; moreover, as if they conceived it easily practicable for an inferior army, under the disadvantages I have described ours to be, which are by no means exaggerated, to confine a superior one, in all respects well-appointed and provided for a winter's campaign, within the City of Philadelphia, and to cover from depredation and waste the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. But what makes this matter still more extraordinary in my eye is, that these very gentlemen,—who were well apprized of the nakedness of the troops from ocular demonstration, who thought their own soldiers worse clad than others, and who advised me near a month ago to postpone the execution of a plan I was about to adopt, in consequence of a resolve of Congress for seizing clothes, under strong assurances that an ample supply would be collected in ten days agreeably to a decree of the State (not one article of which, by the by, is yet come to hand),—should think a winter's campaign, and the coverings of these States from the invasion of an enemy, so easy and practicable a business.”

Now listen to this:

“I can assure those gentlemen, that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for

them, and, from my soul, I pity those miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent."

Does not the voice of George Washington pierce your very souls, and do you not see virtually his situation?

"It is for these reasons, therefore, that I have dwelt upon the subject; and it adds not a little to my other difficulties and distress to find, that much more is expected of me than is possible to be performed, and that upon the ground of safety and policy I am obliged to conceal the true state of the army from public view, and thereby expose myself to detraction and calumny."

Washington found that he could get no official action from Congress. It was not because Congress was unpatriotic; not at all, but we had no government. The Continental Congress was not a government. It was a mere assemblage of committees from various States, without power. They could not levy a tax. They could not borrow a dollar. They could not arm a soldier. They could not build a ship. They could not equip a sailor. All that they could do was to pass various resolutions allotting the quota of men and supplies required to different States—to Massachusetts so much, to New Jersey so much, to Pennsylvania so much, to Virginia so much, and then before those resolutions could be made effective they had to be subjected to the disastrous delay of debate in thirteen separate State Legislatures, and until nine of them concurred there was no power behind Washington to enforce what was so exigent a necessity. We had no government. The Continental Congress was not a government. It had eyes, it had ears, but it had no hands, and we did not get a government until later, when under God's guidance and under Washington, as the presiding officer of the Federal Convention, the Constitution of the United States was framed and gave us a government.

Think of the sublime self-possession of the man who refrained, even under those circumstances, from offending the sense of liberty of the people. He was tender about exercising military power and he expressed his views in this way. He wrote to the President of Congress:

"I confess I have felt myself greatly embarrassed with respect to a vigorous exercise of military power. An ill-placed humanity perhaps, and a reluctance to give distress, may have restrained me too far; but these were not all. I have been well aware of the prevalent jealousy of military power; and this has been considered as an evil, much to be

apprehended, even by the best and most sensible among us. Under this idea I have been cautious, and wished to avoid as much as possible any act that might increase it.

"The people at large are governed much by custom. To acts of legislation or civil authority they have ever been taught to yield a willing obedience, without reasoning about their propriety; on those of military power, whether immediate or derived originally from another source, they have looked with a jealous and suspicious eye."

Therefore he refrained until the stress became too great. Despairing of efficient action on the part of Congress, he then, on the 9th of February, 1778, sent this order to Anthony Wayne:

"I authorize and empower you and command you forthwith"—when Washington used the word "forthwith" it indicated a necessity—"to take, carry off and secure all such horses as are suitable for cavalry, or for draft, and all cattle and sheep fit for slaughter, together with every kind of forage for the use of this army, that may be found in the possession of any of the inhabitants"—here came his sense of justice—"causing certificates to be given to each person for the number, value and quantity of the horses, sheep, cattle and provisions so taken. Notice will be given to the holders of such certificates by the commissary and quartermaster-general when and where they may apply for payment, that they may not be disappointed in receiving their money."

Then he wrote to Governor George Clinton, appealing to him as the Governor of a neighboring State; on the 16th of February, 1778, he said:

"It is with great reluctance I trouble you on a subject which does not properly fall within your province; but it is a subject that occasions me more distress than I have felt since the commencement of the war; and which loudly demands the most zealous exertions of every person of weight and authority who is interested in the success of our affairs. I mean the present dreadful situation of the army for want of provisions, and the miserable prospects before us with respect to futurity. It is more alarming than you will probably conceive; for, to form a just idea of it, it were necessary to be on the spot. For some days past, there has been little less than a famine in camp. A part of the army has been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable

patience and fidelity of the soldiery, that they have not been ere this excited by their suffering to a general mutiny and dispersion. Strong symptoms, however, of discontent have appeared in particular instances; and nothing but the most active efforts everywhere can long avert so shocking a catastrophe.

"Our present sufferings are not all. There is no foundation laid for any adequate relief hereafter. All the magazines provided in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and all the immediate additional supplies they seem capable of affording, will not be sufficient to support the army more than a month longer, if so long. Very little has been done at the eastward."

New England was too far away. Recollect, there were no railroads, no roads, no lines of communication at all. The marvel is that Washington, without a government at his back, held his army together for eight long years and finally triumphed. (Applause.)

"And as little to the southward; and whatever we have a right to expect from those quarters must necessarily be very remote, and is, indeed, more precarious than could be wished. When the before-mentioned supplies are exhausted, what a terrible crisis must ensue, unless all the energy of the continent shall be exerted to provide a timely remedy."

You need no comment on letters such as that.

I cannot take time to dwell on the other incidental troubles of that camp, the conflicts between Congress and the States as to officers and their relative rank. You know the Continental soldier claimed he was in the Continental service and that he outranked a State officer of similar dignity who happened to be on the ground. There was no national sovereignty. The State sovereignty was supreme. That point was disputed. The quarrels and jealousies which took place between State and Continental officers and between the Continental officers themselves, form a most distressing chapter in a volume relating to the history of Valley Forge. Then came courts-martial. Washington had to appoint numbers of men to sit in judgment on their fellows. Then came the Conway Cabal and the Duche letter and the exchange of prisoners. Let me remind you that the exchange of prisoners was a very distressing thing. Recollect, Washington during this time had on his hands the whole of Burgoyne's Army, which had been captured at Saratoga, and was attempting to

negotiate an equal exchange of prisoners in order that we might get back equally valuable officers. Then came the danger, which he protested against, of enlisting deserters from the British Army, because he said he could not trust them. Then came the correspondence, and it is a long one, with General Putnam and General MacDougall with regard to the defenses of the Hudson, the selection of West Point and the building of forts there on the heights. Then came the infesting of the camp with spies. Finally, I come to peace propaganda. There was an officious man, a friend, a son of the Earl of Fairfax, for whom Washington, you remember, had acted as surveyor in the early days when Washington had surveyed the lands of Lord Fairfax in Virginia, who undertook to write Washington on the subject and to act as a negotiator for peace. This is the way Washington wrote him on the 1st of March:

"Your hope of being instrumental in restoring peace would prove as unsubstantial as mist before the noon-day's sun, and would as soon be dispelled; for, believe me, Sir, Great Britain understood herself perfectly well in this dispute, but did not comprehend America. She meant, as Lord Camden, in his late speech in Parliament, clearly and explicitly declared, to drive America into rebellion, that her own purposes might be more fully answered by it; but take this along with it, that this plan originated in a firm belief, founded on misinformation, that no effectual opposition would or could be made. They little dreamt of what has happened, and are disappointed in their views. \* \* \* If not, upon what principles, I say, does Administration act? They must either be wantonly wicked and cruel, or (which is only another mode of describing the same thing), under false colors, are now endeavoring to deceive the great body of the people, by industriously propagating a belief that Great Britain is willing to offer any terms, and that we will accept of none; thereby hoping to poison and disaffect the minds of those who wish for peace, and to create feuds and dissensions among ourselves. In a word, having less dependence now on their arms than their arts, they are practicing such low and despicable tricks, that men of sentiment and honor must blush at their fall. Among other manœuvres in this way, they are forging letters, and publishing them as intercepted ones of mine, to prove that I am an enemy to the present measures, and have been led into them step by step, still hoping that Congress would recede from their claims."

On the 21st of April, 1778, he wrote to John Bannister, a delegate in Congress. Listen to these words, and if you will forget the date and forget the man to whom they are addressed, you will marvel how closely they fit our present situation :

“The enemy are beginning to play a game more dangerous than their efforts by arms (though these will not be remitted in the smallest degree), which threatens a fatal blow to the independence of America, and of course to her liberties. They are endeavoring to ensnare the people by specious allurements of peace. It is not improbable they have had such abundant cause to be tired of the war that they may be sincere in the terms they offer, which, though far short of our pretensions, will be extremely flattering to minds that do not penetrate far into political consequences; but, whether they are sincere or not, they may be equally destructive; for, to discerning men nothing can be more evident than that a peace on the principles of dependence, however limited, after what has happened, would be to the last degree dishonorable and ruinous. Then he added that sentence which Mr. Beck quoted this morning, and which struck you you like the snap of a whip, “*Nothing short of independence, it appears to me, can possibly do. A peace on other terms would, if I may be allowed the expression, be a peace of war.*”

Ah! grandly persistent purpose! Oh, nobly regnant soul, which like the peak of Teneriffe amidst the raving of the sea, maintained its divine serenity, its unflinching courage, its persistent belief in the righteousness of the cause of liberty.

The winter was wearing away. Light gradually broke as the days lengthened. Steuben came and drilled the army. Spring came and on the 4th of May the news of the French alliance. On the 4th of May Washington wrote to the President of Congress as follows:

“Last night at eleven o’clock I was honored with your despatches of the 3d. The contents afford me the most sensible pleasure. Mr. Silas Deane had informed me by a line from Bethlehem that he was the bearer of the Articles of Alliance between France and the States. I shall defer celebrating this happy event in a suitable manner until I have liberty from Congress to announce it publicly. I will only say that the army are anxious to manifest their joy upon the occasion.”

I will now read you an extract from his Orderly Book on the morning of the 6th of May. Mark how the language is almost that of a Thanksgiving proclamation :

"It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to defend the cause of the United American States, and finally to raise us up a powerful friend among the princes of the earth, to establish our liberty and independency upon a lasting foundation, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodness, and celebrating the important event, which we owe to His Divine interposition. The several brigades are to be assembled for this purpose at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. \* \* \* Upon a signal given, the whole army will huzza, Long live the King of France; the artillery then begins again and fires thirteen rounds; this will be succeeded by a second general discharge of the musketry in a running fire and huzza, Long live the friendly European Powers. The last discharge of thirteen pieces of artillery will be given, followed by a general running fire, and huzza, The American States."

Now and here, after a lapse of a little more than 140 years, under the mysterious dispensation of Providence, the debt that we owe to France is being paid by us. General Pershing said a few months ago at the tomb of a hero, "Lafayette, we are here." Old Mother England, with all our past differences forgotten, recognizes now that we stand together heart and soul in defense, to the desperate end, of that Anglo-Saxon American Liberty which has become the most precious political creed that the world ever knew. Every little struggling nation, little Belgium and Servia and Poland, and even awakened Austria-Hungary and gigantic Russia will learn that we, having lifted our eyes to the glories of those empurpled heights which glow with the inspiration of civil and religious liberty, are now awake, and that this stupendous activity about us, these hammers ringing on rivets in shipyards, these cranes lifting heavy beams into place, these glowing furnaces from Bethlehem to Pittsburgh, these fifty miles of shipyards on both sides of the Delaware, these millions of patriotic citizens, men and women, toiling for wages and subscribing to Liberty Bonds, these 25,000 women marching in the streets of Philadelphia to-day, all proclaim that America has resolved that her arms, her voice, her influence, her love of Liberty and her sense of justice shall make themselves potential and victorious in the great issues of the world.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: The next speaker is an old, old friend. "Good wine needs no bush." I am sure you will give a very hearty welcome to Doctor Thomas Edward Green.

DOCTOR THOMAS EDWARD GREEN: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, The story of the inspiration that placed among the heraldry of the world the Star Spangled Banner has never been and probably never will be adequately told. However short we may have been in life and in practice, we Americans have always been prone to believe that in our National history there was vindicated the philosophy of the great mind who spoke of that Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will. By no sort of logic, even from our far-removed vantage point to-day, can you account for the trend that gave to this Nation in its infancy the marvellous character and matchless genius of the man whom you have commemorated with so much enthusiasm to-day. By no possible argument can you account for the presence by his side of that great constructive statesman who at a single sitting, out of the pure gold of his patriot soul, coined practically at a single writing that majestic Declaration that was to become the Magna Charta of aspiring souls seeking for liberty through all the ages to come, and as out of those days there came, as by Divine inspiration, the leadership of Washington and the constructive statesmanship of Jefferson, so there seems to have flashed into being, apparently in obedience to the command of no one save that power that presides above the destinies of men, that most beautiful flag among all the banners of the world that waves to-day upon the straining battle front of Europe as a pledge of the ultimate triumph of Democracy, that floats above the Red Cross Station in the midst of impoverished and starving people, bringing forth sustenance and aid; that flag that has been the theme of panegyric and of tribute and that shines to-day in our sky as the matchless banner of our liberty. It was this apparent inspiration of our standard that appealed in early days to a poetic soul to point to it his majestic tribute, and our President has asked me, as perhaps the closing syllable in this magnificent piece of oratory to which you have listened, merely to recite for you that tribute to the American Flag that immortalized in our literature the name of Rodman Drake. Thus he tells of its story, and thus I would write it at the end of this wonderful day:



When freedom from her mountain height  
 Unfurled her standard to the air,  
 She tore the azure robe of night,  
 And set the stars of glory there.  
 She mingled with its gorgeous dyes  
 The milky baldrick of the skies,  
 And striped its pure, celestial white,  
 With streakings of the morning light.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!  
 By angel hands to valour given;  
 Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,  
 And all thy hues were born in heaven.  
 Forever float that standard sheet!  
 Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
 With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
 And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

MR. WEBB: I move that the thanks of the delegates be extended to the officers of the Society, the Committee on Arrangements and the Committee on Reception, for the beautiful entertainment they have given us.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: This meeting would not be complete without a toast to the Allies. I will ask you all to join in a toast to our Allies.

The toast was drank.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: I am sure you will welcome a toast to our dear friend, ever loyal and always courteous gentleman, our General Officer Richard M. Cadwalader. I will ask Mr. Olyphant to prepare a resolution which shall be sent to him from this room expressing our love and affection for him.

MR. OLYPHANT: I have written down a few words and now move that we, the delegates to the adjourned meeting of the Triennial Convention of the Sons of the Revolution, have learned with sincere sorrow that Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader is unable to be with us at our breakfast to-day on account of illness. It is the earnest hope of every one present that he, who has never before missed a general meeting of this Society, may soon be restored to health, for in his absence we have missed his genial presence and wise counsel. I move you further that this resolution be transmitted to Mr. Cadwalader.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: I think it is hardly necessary to put the question. The resolution will be forwarded to Mr. Cadwalader as the unanimous voice of this meeting. (Applause.)

I have a telegram from Boston which has just been handed me:

"Many thanks to you and other members of the Committee for this much appreciated recognition of Massachusetts. Best wishes to all.

CHARLES I. THAYER,  
*Second General Vice-President.*"

Before we adjourn I would ask Reverend Doctor Brown, of the Connecticut Society, now residing in Pennsylvania, to pronounce the Benediction.

WILLIAM LIBBEY,  
*General Secretary.*

W. HALL HARRIS, JR.,  
*Assistant General Secretary*

## THE CONSTITUTION.

*Done at the City of Philadelphia, on the 12th day of February, 1890, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.*

*Adopted in the City of New York, March 8th, 1890.*

Section III amended April 23d, 1892.

Section VIII amended April 21st, 1896.

Section VII amended April 19th, 1905.

### I.

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

### II.

The General Society shall be divided into State Societies, which shall meet annually on the day appointed therefor in their respective by-laws, and oftener if found expedient; and at such annual meeting the reasons for the institution of the Society shall be considered, and the best measures for carrying them into effect adopted.

## III.

The State Societies, at every annual meeting, shall choose by a majority of the votes present, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Registrar, a Treasurer, a Chaplain, and such other officers as may by them respectively be deemed necessary, together with a board of managers consisting of these officers and of nine other members, as may be provided by their respective Constitutions and By-Laws.

## IV.

Each State Society shall cause to be transmitted annually or oftener, to the other State Societies, a circular letter calling attention to whatever may be thought worthy of observation respecting the welfare of the Society or of the general Union of the States, and giving information of the officers chosen for the year; and copies of these letters shall also be transmitted to the General Secretary, to be preserved among the records of the General Society.

## V.

The State Societies shall regulate all matters respecting their own affairs, consistent with the general good of the Society; judge of the qualification of their members, or of those proposed for membership, subject, however, to the provisions of this Constitution; and expel any member who, by conduct unbecoming a gentleman or a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general or of the Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue in membership.

## VI.

In order to form funds that may be respectable, each member shall contribute, upon his admission to the Society and annually thereafter, such sums as the by-laws of the respective State Societies may require; but any of such State Societies may provide for the endowment of memberships by the payment of proper sums in capitalization, which sums shall be properly invested as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended.

## VII.

The regular meeting of the General Society shall be held every three years, and special meetings may be held upon the order of the General Presi-

dent or upon the request of two of the State Societies, and such meetings shall consist of two Delegates from each State Society and one additional Delegate for every one hundred (100) members or major portion thereof; and on all questions arising at meetings of the General Society each Delegate there present shall be entitled to one vote, and no votes shall be taken by States, and the necessary expenses of such meeting shall be borne by the State Societies.

## VIII.

At the regular meeting, a General President, General Vice-President, General Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary, General Treasurer, Assistant General Treasurer, General Registrar, General Historian and General Chaplain shall be chosen by a majority of the votes present, to serve until the next regular general meeting, or until their successors are duly chosen.

## IX.

At each general meeting the circular letters which have been transmitted by the several State societies shall be considered, and all measures taken which shall conduce to the general welfare of the Society.

## X.

The General Society shall have power at any meeting to admit State Societies thereto, and to entertain and determine all questions affecting the qualifications for membership in or the welfare of any State Society as may, by proper memorial, be presented by such State Society for consideration.

## XI.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good character, and a descendant of one who, as a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine, in actual service, under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States or of the Continental Congress, and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who, as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such legislative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American Independence by services rendered during the

War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in the Society.

#### XII.

The Secretary of each State Society shall transmit to the General Secretary a list of the members thereof, together with the names and official designations of those from whom such members derive claim to membership, and thereafter upon the admission of members in each State Society, the Secretary thereof shall transmit to the General Secretary information respecting such members similar to that herein required.

#### XIII.

The Society shall have an insignia, which shall be a badge suspended from a ribbon by a ring of gold; the badge to be elliptical in form, with scalloped edges, one and one-quarter inches in length, and one and one-eighth inches in width; the whole surmounted by a gold eagle, with wings displayed, inverted; on the obverse side a medallion of gold in the center, elliptical in form, bearing on its face the figure of a soldier in Continental uniform, with musket slung; beneath, the figures 1775; the medallion surrounded by thirteen raised gold stars of five points each upon a border of dark blue enamel. On the reverse side, in the center, a medallion corresponding in form to that on the obverse, and also in gold, bearing on its face the Houdon portrait of Washington in bas-relief, encircled by the legend, "Sons of the Revolution"; beneath, the figures 1883; and upon the reverse of the eagle the number of the badge to be engraved; the medallion to be surrounded by a plain gold border, conforming in dimensions to the obverse; the ribbon shall be dark blue, ribbed and watered, edged with buff, one and one-quarter inches wide, and one and one-half inches in displayed length.

#### XIV.

The insignia of the Society shall be worn by the members on all occasions when they assemble as such for any stated purpose or celebration, and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony; it shall be carried conspicuously on the left breast, but members who are or have been officers of the Society may wear the insignia suspended from the ribbon around the neck.

## XV.

The custodian of the insignia shall be the General Secretary, who shall issue them to members of the Society under such proper rules as may be formulated by the General Society, and he shall keep a register of such issues wherein each insignia issued may be identified by the number thereof.

## XVI.

The seal of the Society shall be one and seven-eighth inches in diameter, and shall consist of the figure of a Minute-man in Continental uniform, standing on a ladder leading to a belfry; in his left hand he holds a musket and an olive branch, whilst his right grasps a bell-rope; above, the cracked Liberty Bell; issuing therefrom a ribbon bearing the motto of the Society, *Exegi monumentum ære perennius*, across the top of the ladder, on a ribbon, the figures 1776; and on the left of the Minute-man, and also on a ribbon, the figures 1883, the year of the formation of the Society; the whole encircled by a band three-eighths of one inch wide; thereon at the top thirteen stars of five points each; at the bottom the name of the General Society, or of the State Society to which the seal belongs.

## BY-LAWS

*Adopted by the General Society on April 19th, 1918.*

## 1. Branch Societies.

The States may form Branch Societies within their State limits where deemed desirable.

## 2. Duties of Officers.

The duties of the officers of the Society shall be as follows:

## GENERAL PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The General President shall call and preside at all meetings, or in his absence, shall be represented by the General Vice-Presidents in their order. He shall in every way seek to promote the interests and extend the usefulness of the Society.

He shall represent the Society at all public functions, or he shall have power to appoint a representative if he so desires.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

He shall conduct the correspondence of the General Society and keep the Minutes of its meetings. He shall publish a report containing an account of the meetings; and also publish such other matter as it may be deemed necessary or advisable to bring before the State Societies. He shall see that all officers and committees are notified of their election or appointment and shall call the attention of the State Societies to all resolutions adopted at the regular meetings which require action by the States.

The General Secretary shall be the custodian of the insignia and the certificates of membership, and shall issue them to members of the Society under such proper rules as may be formulated by the General Society, and he shall keep a record of such issues, wherein each insignia or certificate may be identified by the number thereof. He shall keep an account of all funds received for insignia or certificates, and shall report on the same at each general meeting.

The General Secretary shall prepare and issue to State Societies at cost and where desired, an approved form of application blank for membership in the Societies. State Societies may provide their own blanks if they so prefer, provided they conform in substance with the approved form, and have been submitted to and have been approved by the General Secretary.

The General Secretary shall make a report at the regular meetings upon the state of the Society and the acts of the General Officers or the Executive Committee.

GENERAL TREASURER.

He shall be responsible for the care of the funds and securities belonging to the General Society, and shall keep an account of the same and render a report thereon at each of the regular meetings of the General Society; and such especial reports as may be called for by the President or the Executive Committee.

The funds of the General Society shall be deposited in some bank or trust company satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the General Society and in the name of "The General Society, Sons of the Revolution," which account shall be drawn upon by the General Treasurer or his Assistant, as



and when authorized by him, for expenditures of the General Society upon vouchers approved by two members of the Executive Committee, other than themselves.

Each of the State Societies shall annually on or before July 1st of each year, pay to the General Treasurer for the purpose of the General Society a sum based upon the membership of each Society, in the amount of twenty-five cents per capita, to provide for the expenses of the General Society.

An Auditing Committee shall be appointed before each regular meeting to review the accounts and certify to their condition. They shall present their report at the meeting of the General Society.

#### GENERAL REGISTRAR.

The General Registrar shall keep on file a complete set of all applications for membership in the Society, after they have been acted upon and forwarded to him by the State Societies through their Registrars. These application forms shall be so preserved that when a sufficient number have been received from each State they can be bound in their proper order numerically for each State.

He shall also for his own convenience, and to facilitate access to the data contained in these applications, keep available the cards sent to him by the State Registrars, in their proper alphabetical order for each State.

He shall have prepared and furnish to the State Societies at cost the cards for the preparation of this index. The State Registrars shall send him at regular intervals, and at all times upon his request, these application papers and cards covering the new members of their Societies properly filled out.

He shall make a report of the transactions of his office at each regular meeting of the General Society, showing the state of membership, giving such data as the number of new members, the losses and whether these losses have been by reason of death, resignation or other causes.

#### GENERAL HISTORIAN.

The General Historian shall report at each meeting of the General Society upon the work of the various State Societies. He shall communicate with each State Society yearly asking for data to aid in the preparation of this report.

## OTHER OFFICERS.

The other General Officers shall perform the duties usually expected from officials holding such positions. The Vice-Presidents and the Assistant General Officers shall discharge the duties of the President or General Officer to whom they are assistants in case of their absence or death, inability to act, or when especially authorized.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There shall be an Executive Committee which shall consist of the General President, the General Secretary, the Assistant General Secretary, the General Treasurer, the Assistant General Treasurer. A quorum to consist of at least three General Officers.

It shall have charge of the affairs of the Society, except such as pertain to the subject of membership of the State Societies, in the interval between the meetings of the General Society.

It shall present a report at each meeting of the General Society.

## STATE SECRETARIES.

The State Secretaries shall report to the General Secretary immediately after each of the Annual Meetings of their Societies, giving a record of their transactions, information concerning any changes in their officers and all the activities of their Society, their social functions and their action upon the resolutions submitted to them from the General Society.

They shall send all applications from their members for insignia or membership certificates to the General Secretary after having verified the fact of membership in good standing and endorsed the application. They shall furnish the General Historian with information upon his request.

## STATE REGISTRARS.

The State Registrars shall report to the General Registrar at stated intervals, but at least once a year immediately after their Annual Meeting, sending him all duplicate copies of approved applications for membership in the Society, together with a card containing an abstract of the contents of each application. These cards of suitable and uniform size for filing to be obtained from the General Registrar. They shall preserve and securely keep on file

all original applications with the proofs of eligibility attached thereto. These forms may be bound if this is deemed advisable. They shall also keep a card catalogue of these applications, which cards shall contain an abstract of the contents of the cards similar to that furnished the General Registrar.

### 3. Membership certificates.

The Society shall have a certificate of membership of dignified character engraved on copper and printed upon parchment, which may be obtained from the General Secretary upon the request of any of the members of the State Societies made through their Secretaries, at a cost of \$5.00.

It shall be signed by the General President, the General Secretary and the President, Secretary and Registrar of the respective State Societies.

### 4. Insignia.

The insignia of the Society can be obtained from the General Secretary upon the request of any of the members of the State Societies made through their Secretaries, together with the enclosure of a check covering the cost of the form of insignia desired.

The insignia shall be worn by the members on all occasions when they assemble as such, for any stated purpose or celebration and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony. It shall be worn conspicuously on the left breast.

Members who are or have been officers of a State Society or of the General Society may wear the insignia suspended from a regulation ribbon around the neck.

The insignia shall be worn only as above prescribed.

The undress insignia shall be a rosette or button of the size now in use or a miniature size of the same, made of silk like the insignia ribbon. On ordinary occasions members may wear this rosette in the upper buttonhole of the left lapel of the coat. It should never be worn at the same time with any other insignia of the Society.



# GENERAL DIRECTORY.



## Officers of the General Society.

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*General President,*

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, 108 Water St., New York City.

*General Vice-President,*

\*RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER, 133 South 12th St., Phila., Pa.

*Second General Vice-President,*

CHARLES IRVING THAYER, Boston, Mass.

*General Secretary,*

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton, N. J.

*Assistant General Secretary,*

W. HALL HARRIS, JR., 255 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

*General Treasurer,*

RALPH ISHAM, 1311 Ritchie Place, Chicago, Ill.

*Assistant General Treasurer,*

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE RICHARDS, U. S. M. C., 1734 New York Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.

*General Chaplain,*

RT. REV. DANIEL S. TUTTLE, St. Louis, Mo.

*General Registrar,*

HON. GEORGE ELTWEEED POMEROY, 510 Madison Ave., Toledo, O.

*General Historian,*

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE, 619 Citizens' National Bank Building,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

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\* Deceased.

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.

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INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1876.  
REORGANIZED DECEMBER 4, 1883.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
MAY 3, 1884.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*

ROBERT OLYPHANT, 17 Battery Place.

*First Vice-President,*

WILLIAM W. LADD, 20 Nassau Street.

*Second Vice-President,*

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, 115 East 61st Street.

*Third Vice-President,*

WALTER C. HUBBARD, Cotton Exchange.

*Secretary,*

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Fraunces Tavern.

*Assistant Secretary,*

PHILIP V. R. SCHUYLER, 32 Nassau Street.

*Treasurer,*

J. WRAY CLEVELAND, 176 Broadway.

*Registrar,*

EDGAR BEACH VAN WINKLE, 115 East 70th Street.

*Chaplain,*

\* RT. REV. DAVID H. GREER, D.D.

*Chaplain,*

VERY REV. HOWARD CHANDLER ROBBINS, D.D.,  
Corner Amsterdam Avenue and 112th Street.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

NORMAN HENDERSON,  
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,  
ISAAC H. VROOMAN, Jr.,  
FRANK HASBROUCK,  
HENRY G. SANFORD,  
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK,  
ISAAC N. MILLS,  
CHARLES WISNER,

HOWARD R. BAYNE,  
LAWRENCE E. SEXTON,  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER,  
AUGUSTUS C. HONE,  
HENRY GALBRAITH WARD,  
JAMES M. BECK,  
GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE,  
LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE,  
ROBERT THORNE.

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\* Deceased.



DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,	C. W. TILLINGHAST BARKER,
ROBERT OLYPHANT,	HUBERT M. SCHOTT,
JAMES M. BECK,	WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
HENRY G. WARD,	JOHN M. BLAKE,
HENRY R. DROWNE,	ROBERT JAFFRAY,
EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE,	TALBOT ROOT,
WILLIAM W. LADD,	CULLEN V. R. COGSWELL,
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,	JOHN BREWER,
WILLIAM E. CARY,	CHARLES J. STRANG,
CHARLES WISNER,	LEWIS B. WOODRUFF,
AUGUSTUS C. HONE,	WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT,
FREDERICK G. MATHER,	JAMES VAN DYK,
BENJAMIN W. B. BROWN,	J. FRANKLIN RISLEY,
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,	JOHN H. CONVERSE.

ALTERNATES.

LEONARD H. GILES,	ROBERT GRIER COOKE,
JOHN H. WOOD,	LOUIS F. DODD,
LOUIS W. VAN GAASBEEK,	JOSEPH H. COLYER, Jr.,
JOHN J. BOGERT,	WILLIAM S. LYON.

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Annual Meeting—December 4th.

**Total Membership, . . . . . 2,633**

# Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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INSTITUTED APRIL 3, 1888.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF  
PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

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## OFFICERS.

### *President,*

COL. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

### *Vice-Presidents,*

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.  
RT. REV. JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON, D.D., LL.D.  
HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.  
CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D.  
COLONEL ASHER MINER, U. S. A.

### *Secretary,*

GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE, 203 Walnut Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

### *Treasurer,*

FRANK BATTLES.

### *Chaplain,*

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

### *Registrar,*

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

### *Historian,*

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.,	MAJ. WILLIAM INNES FORBES, U. S. A.,
JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN,	WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON,
HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT,	HENRY HESTON BELKNAP,
JOSEPH FORNANCE,	COLONEL HARRY C. TREXLER,
LT. COL. CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D., U. S. A.	

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.,	HAROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM, CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D.,
COMMANDER CLEMENT BIDDLE, M.D., U. S. N.,	WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE,
CAPT. THOMAS CADWALADER, A. E. F.,	HON. WILLIAM WAGENER PORTER,
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.,	GEN. GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN,
GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE, CAPTAIN OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON.	CAPT. RICHARD VAUX, A. E. F.,

ALTERNATES.

THOMAS HAND BALL,	MAJOR HENRY REED HATFIELD,
MAJOR DAVID LEWIS, A. E. F.,	HON. CHARLES FRANCIS GUMMEY,
FRANK WILLING LEACH,	MAJOR FRANCIS RANDOLPH PACKARD, M.D., A. E. F.,
WILLIAM KRUSEN, M.D.,	PAUL GODDARD LITTLEFIELD,
CAPTAIN OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY, U. S. A.,	CAPTAIN JOSEPH KNOX FORNANCE, A. E. F.,
OLIVER HOPKINSON, M.D.,	COLONEL HOWARD CAMPBELL PRICE, U. S. A.
MAJOR JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ, U. S. O. R.,	

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Annual Meeting—April 3d.

**Total Membership, . . . . . 1,099**

# Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia.

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INSTITUTED MARCH 11, 1889.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
DECEMBER, 1889.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE RICHARDS, U. S. M. C., Headquarters U. S. Marine  
Corps, Washington, D. C.

*Vice-President,*  
DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN, 1703 Q Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

*Secretary,*  
DR. A. B. BENNETT, JR., The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

*Treasurer,*  
BALCH B. WILSON, c/o Schmelz National Bank, Newport News, Virginia.

*Registrar,*  
REEVES T. STRICKLAND, Evans Building, Washington, D. C.

*Chaplain,*  
REV. DR. RANDOLPH H. MCKIM, 1623 K Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

*Historian,*  
RICHARD B. WATROUS, 914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

*Marshal,*  
CAPTAIN J. MILLER KENYON, U. S. A., Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MAJOR CHARLES L. FRAILEY, U. S. A. MAJOR FREDERICK W. MATTESON, U.  
(1919), S. A. (1921),  
GEORGE H. MYERS (1919), MAJOR WALTER C. CLEPHANE, U. S. A.  
CHARLES V. WHEELER (1919), (1921),  
DR. S. BROWN MUNCASTER (1920), BRIG.-GEN. RICHARD D. SIMMS, D. C. N.  
EDWARD F. RIGGS (1920), G. (1921),  
FREDERICK W. M. GRAHAM (1920),

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## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

DR. RALPH JENKINS, ALBION KEITH PARRIS,  
FRANCIS P. B. SANDS, ERNEST WILKINSON.

## ALTERNATES.

FREDERICK W. M. GRAHAM, FRANK B. MARTIN,  
COL. HENRY MAY, REEVES T. STRICKLAND.

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Annual Meeting—Second Tuesday in December.

**Total Membership, ..... 243**

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Iowa.

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INSTITUTED APRIL 19, 1890.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*

STEPHEN ARTHUR COHAGAN.

*Vice-President,*

HARVEY EDWARD WEEKS.

*Secretary,*

FRANK HAYWARD KINCAID, Capt. Q. M. C., U. S. A., Camp Dodge, Iowa.

*Treasurer,*

HARRY WINTHROP BALLARD.

*Chaplain,*

ALBOURNE OLIVER SHOREY.

*Registrar,*

JOHN W. BALLARD.

*Historian,*

STEPHEN P. WILLETT.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN D. HAGENBUCH,  
WILLIAM H. WILSON,

STEPHEN A. SWISHER,  
JUDSON K. DEMING,  
CHARLES F. CADLE.

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## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

CAPT. FRANK HAYWARD KINCAID, JOHN JAY HUFF,  
JUDSON K. DEMING.

## ALTERNATES.

STEPHEN A. SWISHER, SAMUEL T. MORRISON,  
HARVEY EDWARD WEEKS.

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Annual Meeting—April 19th.

Total Membership, ..... 103

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of New Jersey.

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INSTITUTED JANUARY 6, 1891.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
JONATHAN H. BLACKWELL.  
*Vice-President,*  
WILLIAM T. READ.  
*Secretary,*  
HORACE F. NIXON, 317 Market Street, Camden, N. J.  
*Treasurer,*  
CHARLES E. GUMMERE.  
*Chaplain,*  
REV. CHARLES M. PERKINS.  
*Registrar,*  
EDWIN ROBERT WALKER.  
*Historian,*  
EDWARD L. KATZENBACH.  
*Chancellor,*  
JOHN V. B. WICOFF.  
*Surgeon,*  
\*DR. PAUL L. CORT.  
*Librarian,*  
FRANK H. STEWART.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ROBERT C. BELVILLE,	RALPH N. KELLAM,
NEWTON A. K. BUGBEE,	WILLIAM LIBBEY,
THOMAS S. CHAMBERS,	JOHN LENORD MERRILL,
ALEXANDER P. GEST,	L. IRVING REICHNER,
	J. FORMAN SINNICKSON.

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## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

ROBERT C. BELVILLE,	GENERAL THOMAS S. CHAMBERS,
HORACE F. NIXON,	CHANCELLOR EDWIN R. WALKER.

## ALTERNATES.

GEORGE J. BERGEN,	ALEXANDER P. GEST.
L. IRVING REICHNER,	JOHN V. B. WICOFF.

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Annual Meeting—February 22d.

**Total Membership, ..... 231**

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\*Deceased.

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Georgia.

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INSTITUTED MAY 22, 1891.  
INCORPORATED MARCH 29, 1894.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
THOMAS P. RAVENEL.

*First Vice-President,*  
GEORGE W. OWENS.

*Second Vice-President,*  
ROBERT J. TRAVIS.

*Secretary,*  
WILLIAM HARDEN, 226 West President Street, Savannah.

*Treasurer,*  
THOMAS S. RUSSELL.

*Registrar,*  
ROBERT TYLER WALLER.

*Historian,*  
MONGIN B. NICHOLS.

*Surgeon,*  
THOMAS J. CHARLTON, M.D.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WALTER C. HARTRIDGE,  
HENRY McALPIN,  
R. M. LESTER,  
W. L. GRAYSON,

H. S. COLDING,  
HARRIS M. KING,  
\*J. C. POSTELL,  
W. R. SWARTOUT,  
RAIFORD FALLIGANT.

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## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

W. L. GRAYSON,  
JOHN W. GRANT,

R. J. TRAVIS,  
T. P. RAVENEL.

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## ALTERNATES.

M. B. NICHOLS,  
M. S. BAKER, Sr.,

C. EDWARD SALINAS,  
DAVID C. BARROW.

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Annual Meeting—February 5th.

**Total Membership, ..... 161**

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\*Deceased.

# Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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ORGANIZED IN FANEUIL HALL, OCTOBER 1, 1891.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF  
MASSACHUSETTS, OCTOBER 9, 1891.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
FREDERICK WESLEY PARKER.  
*First Vice-President,*  
COL. WILLIS WHITTEMORE STOVER.  
*Second Vice-President,*  
CURTIS CHIPMAN.  
*Secretary,*  
HERBERT FAIRFAX WALLACE, 84 State Street. Room 712, Boston, Mass.  
*Treasurer,*  
FRANK OWEN WHITE.  
*Assistant Treasurer,*  
LESTER MANNING BACON.  
*Chaplain,*  
REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM.  
*Registrar,*  
WM. HENRY CHASE.  
*Historian,*  
BENJ. EZRA WOOD, M.D.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CHARLES BROOKS APPLETON,	EDWIN SANFORD CRANDON,
FREDERIC PARKER BARNES,	J. RUSSEL MARBLE,
L. LORING BROOKS,	LINCOLN RIGHTER,
WILLIAM CURTIS CAPELL,	CHARLES IRVING THAYER,
WELLINGTON WELLS.	

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## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

FREDERICK W. PARKER,	EDMUND HAWES TALBOT,
EDWIN FRANCIS THOMPSON,	HERBERT FAIRFAX WALLACE,
FRANK OWEN WHITE.	

## ALTERNATES.

MAJOR TALBOT BAILEY ALDRICH,	CHARLES DANA BURRAGE,
FRANK B. LAWLER,	COLONEL JESSE F. STEVENS,
CHARLES IRVING THAYER.	

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Annual Meeting—January 17th.

Total Membership, ..... 357



# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Colorado.

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INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
JOHN FREDERICK MAIL.

*First Vice-President,*  
HON. RALPH EMERSON STEVENS.

*Second Vice-President,*  
HON. HENRY V. JOHNSON.

*Third Vice-President,*  
DR. JOHN GRASS.

*Secretary,*  
JOHN GRIER CANFIELD, 2019 Stout Street, Denver Colorado.

*Treasurer,*  
DUNCAN BOND.

*Chaplain,*  
REV. GEORGE BEDELL VOSBURGH.

*Registrar,*  
RALPH EMERSON STEVENS.

*Historian,*  
RALPH EMERSON STEVENS.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

<sup>1920.</sup> JOHN RUSSELL LEWIS, HON. JAMES CLAY STARKWEATHER, JAMES FRANKLIN EDMONDS.	<sup>1921.</sup> CHARLES NELSON KNOWLES, EDWARD PHILIP VARIAN, D. EDGAR WILSON.
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<sup>1922.</sup>  
RALPH WINFIELD SMITH,  
NATHANIEL CHENEY BROOKS,  
JOSEPH SAMPSON.

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## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

CLARENCE VALENTINE KIRBY, DR. CLEMENT C. BRACE,	THOMAS EDWARD GREEN, JEAN FRANCIS WEBB.
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Annual Meeting—February 22d.

**Total Membership, . . . . . 182**

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland.

---

ORGANIZED APRIL 11, 1892.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,  
APRIL 13, 1892.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
HON. W. HALL HARRIS.

*Vice-President,*  
J. APPLETON WILSON, Esq.

*Secretary,*  
JOHN H. MORGAN, Esq., 10 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

*Treasurer,*  
HEYWARD E. BOYCE, Esq.,

*Chaplain,*  
REV. WM. MEADE DAME, D.D.

*Registrar,*  
HENRY OLIVER THOMPSON.

*Historian,*  
WILLIAM HENRY PERKINS, JR.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WARD B. COE, Esq.,	CHAS. THOMAS CRANE, Esq.,
DANIEL R. RANDALL, Esq.,	FRANK BATTLE DANCY, Esq.,
B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, Esq.,	ROBERT W. SMITH, Esq.,
COPELAND MORTON, Esq.	

---

## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

WILLIAM HALL HARRIS,	COPELAND MORTON,
J. APPLETON WILSON.	

## ALTERNATES.

ALFRED HENRY BUCK,	WILLIAM RANDOLPH ROBINS,
JOHN TEGMEYER STAUB.	

---

Annual Meeting—March 15th.

**Total Membership, . . . . . 124**

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Minnesota.

---

INSTITUTED APRIL 17, 1893.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*

WILLIAM H. LIGHTNER.

*Vice-President,*

GEORGE H. DAGGETT.

*Secretary,*

HARRY T. DRAKE, 548 Gilfillan Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

*Treasurer,*

JAMES L. MITCHELL.

*Chaplain,*

REV. E. K. BRAY.

*Registrar,*

CHARLES P. NOYES.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM J. DEAN,  
JOHN TOWNSEND,  
R. I. FARRINGTON,

FREDERICK G. INGERSOLL,  
FRED J. WATEROUS  
J. W. DANIELS.

---

## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

MAJOR RUKARD HURD,

WARREN B. STRONG.

---

Annual Meeting—December 3d.

**Total Membership, . . . . . 79**

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Ohio.

---

INCORPORATED MAY 2, 1893.  
ORGANIZED MAY 9, 1893.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
HENRY McCOY NORRIS.  
*First Vice-President,*  
HENRY CLAY WISEMAN.  
*Second Vice-President,*  
COL. F. W. GALBRAITH, JR.  
*Third Vice-President,*  
REN MULFORD, JR.  
*Fourth Vice-President,*  
WILFRED C. McLAUGHLIN.  
*Secretary,*  
HARRISON STRATTON MULFORD, Norwood, Ohio.  
*Corresponding Secretary,*  
WILLIAM H. CHATFIELD, JR.  
*Treasurer,*  
ANTHONY BULLOCK DUNLAP.  
*Chaplain,*  
REV. GEORGE HEATHCOTE HILLS.  
*Registrar,*  
HAYWARD DAVID GATCH.  
*Historian,*  
STEPHEN ELMER SLOCUM.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JAMES POTTER ORR,	WILLIAM FOUST WILEY,
JOHN HENRY PATTERSON,	CHARLES LEONARD WOOD,
WILLIAM REYNALD SANDERS,	ALLEN COLLIER,
JOHN STEPHEN CROWELL,	ALVIN MANSFIELD WOOLSON.

---

## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JOHN EWING BLAINE,	WILLIAM ELLIOTT LOWES,
GEORGE ELTWEED POMEROY,	JOHN GANO WRIGHT,
BRIG. GEN. GEORGE RICHARDS,	U. S. M. C.

---

Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, ..... 213

(124)

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of California.

---

INSTITUTED MAY 8, 1893.  
INCORPORATED MAY 15, 1893.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
JAMES BLACK GIST.

*First Vice-President,*  
FRANK HERVEY PETTINGELL.

*Second Vice-President,*  
HARRY REA CALLENDER.

*Third Vice-President,*  
PIERSON WORRALL BANNING.

*Secretary,*  
HUBERT LEWRIGHT EATON, 621 Citizens National Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

*Assistant Secretary,*  
CECIL JAMES GARDNER.

*Treasurer,*  
DR. CECIL RANDOLPH LUTON.

*Assistant Treasurer,*  
CASSIUS MILTON JAY.

*Chaplain,*  
BISHOP JOSEPH HORSFAL JOHNSON.

*Genealogist,*  
NATHAN WILSON STOWELL.

*Registrar,*  
WILLIAM IRVING HOLLINGSWORTH.

*Editor,*  
PIERSON WORRALL BANNING.

*Historian,*  
NICHOLAS JAMES CORDARY.

*Marshal,*  
COL. ALFRED CLARENCE SHARPE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM IRVING HOLLINGSWORTH, PIERSON WORRALL BANNING,  
DR. WESLEY WILBUR BECKETT, HARRY REA CALLENDER,  
NICHOLAS JAMES CORDARY, WILLIS MILNOR DIXON,  
HUBERT LEWRIGHT EATON, MARSHAL STIMSON,  
JOHN EMERSON MARBLE, ORRA EUGENE MONNETE,  
JOHN GRIFFIN MOTT, FRANK HERVEY PETTINGELL,  
ARTHUR JAY WATERS.

---

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

DR. WESLEY WILBUR BECKETT, ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE,  
FRANK HERVEY PETTINGELL, JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY.

ALTERNATES.

DR. NORMAN BRIDGE, JAMES BLACK GIST,  
JOHN EMERSON MARBLE, ARTHUR JAY WATERS.

---

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE, *President*. PIERSON WORRALL BANNING, *Sec'y*,  
ARTHUR JAY WATERS, *Treasurer*. WILLIAM RICHARDSON STAATS,  
EUGENE WADDELL BRITT.

---

Annual Meeting—Second Thursday in January.

**Total Membership, . . . . . 440**

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Connecticut.

---

INSTITUTED MAY 24, 1893.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*

MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY.

*Vice-President,*

DANIEL NASH MORGAN.

*Secretary,*

GEORGE PRESCOTT MERRITT, 47 Fern Street, Hartford, Conn.

*Treasurer,*

WALTER COLLYER FAXON.

*Chaplain,*

REV. FREDERICK R. SANFORD.

*Registrar,*

FRANCIS HUBERT PARKER.

*Historian,*

• CHARLES BARNEY WHITTLESEY.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY, JR.,	HARRY W. REYNOLDS,
E. HART FENN,	COM. FRANK H. ELDRIDGE,
WILLIAM R. BUSHNELL,	WALTER L. WAKEFIELD,
EUGENE BOARDMAN,	FRED G. WINSLOW,
JAMES W. CHENEY.	

---

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

Not reported.

---

Annual Meeting—June 28th.

Total Membership, ..... 80

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of New Hampshire.

---

ORGANIZED JUNE 19, 1893.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*

HENRY AUGUSTUS YEATON.

*Vice-President,*

REV. ALFRED LANGDON ELWYN.

*Secretary,*

\* THOMAS ELLISON OLIVER MARVIN, 274 Chestnut Street, West Newton, Mass.

*Treasurer,*

CAPT. STEPHEN DECATUR, U. S. N. (Retired).

*Chaplain,*

[VACANT.]

*Registrar,*

[VACANT.]

*Historian,*

REV. ALFRED LANGDON ELWYN.

*Surgeon,*

[VACANT.]

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CAPT. MARCUS M. COLLIS.

JOHN WILLIAM PARSONS, M.D.,  
HENRY A. YEATON.

---

## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

NONE APPOINTED.

---

Annual Meeting—July 8th.

**Total Membership, . . . . . 7**

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\*Deceased April 9, 1910.



# Sons of the Revolution in the State of North Carolina.

---

INSTITUTED OCTOBER 24, 1893.  
ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 21, 1893.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
JANUARY 8, 1894.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
HON. J. BRYAN GRIMES.

*Vice-President,*  
BENNEHAN CAMERON.

*Secretary,*  
MARSHALL DeLANCEY HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C.

*Treasurer,*  
GRAHAM H. ANDREWS.

*Chaplain,*  
REV. ROBERT BRENT DRANE, D.D.,

*Registrar,*  
WILLIAM E. STONE.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Officers *ex officio* and  
ALEXANDER BOYD ANDREWS, *Chairman*.  
WALTER WELLINGTON WATT, FRANCIS NASH,  
THOMAS MASLIN, FRANK O'KELLY MORING,  
JAMES OSBORN CARR, ROBERT D. W. CONNOR,  
CHARLES LEE SMITH, JAMES IREDELL JOHNSON.

---

## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

MARSHALL DeLANCEY HAYWOOD, JULIAN SHAKESPEARE CARR,  
PAUL WILFONG SCHENCK.

## ALTERNATES.

ALEXANDER BOYD ANDREWS, HEMAN S. SHAW.

---

Annual Meeting—November 15th.

**Total Membership, . . . . . 82**

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Illinois.

---

INSTITUTED DECEMBER 4, 1893.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
JANUARY 13, 1894.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
SAMUEL BALCH KING.

*First Vice-President,*  
WILLIAM FRANK EUGENE GURLEY.

*Second Vice-President,*  
JOHN MELOY STAHL.

*Third Vice-President,*  
NELSON JOHN LUDINGTON.

*Secretary,*  
CHARLES ANTHONY BONNIWELL, Room 1206, 108 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

*Treasurer,*  
ERNEST TOWNLEY ELLINGTON.

*Chaplain,*  
Rev. GEORGE DEMING WRIGHT.

*Registrar,*  
CHARLES SCRIBNER EATON.

*Historian,*  
WILL SIDNEY TURNER.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FRANCIS WAYLAND SHEPARDSON,	EDMUND TAYLOR PERKINS,
ARTHUR WARE SLOCUM,	CHARLES GRANGER BLANDEN,
WILLIAM PARKINSON WRIGHT,	HAROLD SELFRIDGE STANDISH,
SAMUEL TAYLOR BAKER,	RALPH ISHAM.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.  
THOMAS FLOYD JONES, THOMAS EDWARD GREEN,  
WILL SIDNEY TURNER.

---

Annual Meeting—December 3d.

Total Membership, ..... 244

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Missouri.

---

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

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## OFFICERS.

### *President,*

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

### *Vice-President,*

HON. SELDEN PALMER SPENCER, St. Louis.

### *Second Vice-President,*

WILLIAM WARREN KNIGHT, Kansas City.

### *Third Vice-President,*

GENL. JOHN BAPTISTE O'MEARA, St. Louis.

### *Fourth Vice-President,*

OWEN BEALL KNIGHT, St. Joseph.

### *Fifth Vice-President,*

HARRISON MILTON SMITH, Springfield.

### *Secretary and Treasurer,*

GEORGE TURNER PARKER, 6059 Clemens Ave., St. Louis.

### *Assistant Secretary,*

EDWIN LAWRENCE MILLER, Kansas City.

### *Chaplain,*

RT. REV. SIDNEY CATLIN PARTRIDGE, D.D., Kansas City.

### *Historian and Librarian,*

EDWARD MARTIN SHEPARD, Sc.D., Springfield.

### *Registrar,*

HON. JOHN BARBER WHITE, Kansas City.

### *Marshal,*

SEYMOUR STEWART, St. Louis.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

RT. REV. DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE,	JOHN BAPTISTE O'MEARA.
HON. SELDEN PALMER SPENCER,	THOMAS BAILEY TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM WARREN KNIGHT,	JAMES NEWTON BROWN,
GEORGE TURNER PARKER,	ALBERT SIDNEY LEE,
ALBERT MELVIN FELLOWS,	CHARLES CHRISTOPHER JACKSON,
OWEN BEALL KNIGHT,	THOMAS LOVELL PRATT,
HARRISON MILTON SMITH,	HOBART BRINSMADE,
WILLIAM FREEMAN COMSTOCK,	MILTON TOOTLE, Jr.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

WALTER WASHINGTON GRAVES,  
WILLIAM KEENEY BIXBY,  
HON. JOHN BARBER WHITE,  
CHESTER HARDING, U. S. A.,  
COL. JAMES HAMILTON McCORD,

JOSEPH DAYTON BASCOM,  
HON. ALEXANDER MONROË DOCKERY,  
REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,  
COL. EUGENE JACCARD SPENCER, U.S.A.,  
FRANK CLEMENT THOMPSON.

ALTERNATES.

HON. RICHARD LIVINGSTONE GOODE,  
HON. WILLIAM WALLACE CHAPEL,  
CURTIS BURMAN ROLLINS,  
JAMES WILBUR TREAT,

OLIVER SHEPARD PICHER,  
JOHN WALLACE HEAD,  
HERBERT MOREAU MORGAN,  
AUSTIN LEE McRAE,  
EVANS McCARTY.

---

Annual Meeting—February 22d.

**Total Membership, . . . . . 550**

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Alabama.

---

INSTITUTED APRIL 16, 1894.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
WILLIAM HARDWICK RUTH.

*First Vice-President,*  
DR. BENJAMIN JAMES BALDWIN.

*Second Vice-President,*  
SAMUEL BLACKBURN MARKS, JR.

*Secretary and Treasurer,*  
THOMAS McADORY OWEN, LL.D., Department of Archives and History, Montgomery.

*Chaplain,*  
[VACANT.]

*Registrar,*  
WALTER BURTON FISK.

*Historian,*  
THOMAS McADORY OWEN, LL.D.

*Surgeon,*  
DR. EDWARD PULASKI LACEY.

*Marshal,*  
[VACANT.]

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

RICHARD GRIFFIN BANKS,  
JOHN ARCHER ELMORE,  
ADDISON REESE HARVEY,

HADLEY Y. BROOKE,  
ROBERT TAYLOR GOODWYN,  
WARREN STONE REESE.

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DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

None Appointed.

Dates of Meetings—Monthly.

---

Annual Meeting—April 16th.

Total Membership (estimated), ..... 39



# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Florida.

---

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1894.

---

## O F F I C E R S .

*President,*  
[VACANT.]

*First Vice-President,*  
HENRY VARNUM.

*Second Vice-President,*  
SULLIVAN F. GALE.

*Secretary and Treasurer,*  
ROLAND WOODWARD, Post Office Box 478, Jacksonville.

*Chaplain,*  
SULLIVAN F. GALE.

*Historian,*  
BINGHAM H. CHADWICK.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EUGENE M. NOLAN,  
BINGHAM H. CHADWICK,  
JOHN HENRY NORTON,  
JAMES DOBBIN HOLMES,

JEPHTHA VINING HARRIS,  
ERNEST T. LE BARON,  
EDWARD C. ATWOOD,  
WALTER C. WARRINGTON,  
GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLEY.

---

## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

None Appointed.

---

Annual Meeting—December 3d.

**Total Membership (estimated), . . . . . 34**

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Tennessee

---

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 24, 1894.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*

DAVID C. CHAPMAN.

*Vice-President,*

WILLIAM P. CHANDLER.

*Secretary,*

SELDEN NELSON, 522 W. Church Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

*Treasurer,*

HENRY HUDSON.

*Chaplain,*

REV. J. S. HILL.

*Registrar,*

RHEA CRAWFORD.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

R. P. JOHNSON,  
RHEA CRAWFORD,

BALDWIN HARLE,  
SAMUEL D. MITCHELL,  
C. M. McCLUNG.

---

## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

GEORGE T. WOFFORD,

DR. W. H. L. WHITE,  
R. P. JOHNSON.

---

Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, ..... 85



# Sons of the Revolution in the State of South Carolina.

---

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.  
ORGANIZED DECEMBER 14, 1894.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*

WILSON G. HARVEY.

*Vice-President,*

DR. W. P. PORCHER.

*Secretary,*

MAJOR JAMES T. COLEMAN, 17 Atlantic Street, Charleston, S. C.

*Treasurer,*

J. B. HYDE, JR.

*Chaplain,*

REV. WILLIAM WAY.

*Registrar,*

\* W. G. HINSON.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

DANIEL L. SINKLER,  
J. S. HORLBECK,  
F. H. McMASTER,  
H. A. SMITH,

C. B. HUIET,  
DR. H. P. JACKSON,  
W. C. BISSELL,  
DR. JOSHUA LOCKWOOD,  
J. A. METTS.

---

DELEGATE TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

LT.-COL. W. L. HART.

---

Annual Meeting—December 14th.

Total Membership, ..... 68

---

\* Deceased.

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Kentucky.

---

ORGANIZED JANUARY 26, 1895.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*

SAMUEL M. WILSON.

*First Vice-President,*

JOHN T. SHELBY.

*Second Vice-President,*

J. EDWARD BASSETT.

*Secretary,*

WILLIAM B. BROCK, 312 Security Trust Building, Lexington, Ky.

*Treasurer,*

C. B. BOSS.

*Chaplain,*

R. K. MASSIE.

*Registrar,*

M. E. LIGON.

*Historian,*

C. M. HARBISON.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN R. ALLEN,  
W. R. SMITH,  
GEORGE K. GRAVES,  
JOSEPH LECOMPTE,

EDWARD CLARK,  
JOHN W. COLEMAN,  
WILLIAM A. McDOWELL,  
JAMES A. TODD,  
W. W. ESTILL.

---

Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, ..... 45



# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Texas

---

ORGANIZED MARCH 12, 1895.  
INCORPORATED APRIL 19, 1895.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
C. R. MOREHEAD.

*Secretary,*  
ALVES DIXON, El Paso.

*Treasurer,*  
PARK W. PITMAN.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

C. R. MOREHEAD,  
H. M. AUBREY,

W. P. FINLEY,  
PARK W. PITMAN,  
J. HOWARD THOMPSON.

---

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.  
NONE APPOINTED.

---

Annual Meeting—April 19th.

**Total Membership, (estimated), ..... 30**

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Washington.

---

ORGANIZED MARCH 26, 1895.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
MARCH 29, 1895.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
MANSON F. BACKUS.

*Vice-President,*  
GEORGE H. WALKER.

*Secretary,*  
WILLIAM D. PERKINS, 211 Cherry St., Seattle, Washington.

*Treasurer,*  
DOUGLAS C. CONOVER.

*Chaplain,*  
REV. F. W. KEATOR.

*Registrar,*  
E. A. BATWELL.

*Historian,*  
GEORGE HYDE PRESTON.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MANSON F. BACKUS,  
GEORGE H. WALKER,  
WILLIAM D. PERKINS,  
DOUGLAS C. CONOVER,  
LIVINGSTONE B. STEADMAN,

REV. F. W. KEATOR,  
E. A. BATWELL,  
GEORGE HYDE PRESTON,  
JAMES A. WOOD,  
W. T. PERKINS.

## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

THOS. R. SHEPARD,

L. B. STEADMAN.

## ALTERNATES.

W. A. PETERS,

W. D. PERKINS.

---

Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, ..... 53

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia.

---

ORGANIZED JUNE 7, 1895.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,  
MARCH 4, 1896.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*

DR. CHARLES R. ROBINS.

*Vice-President,*

COL. MANN S. VALENTINE.

*Secretary,*

ROBERT A. LANCASTER, JR., P. O. Box 434, or 721 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

*Treasurer,*

W. GRAY WATTSON.

*Chaplain,*

EDWARD MACK, D.D.

*Registrar,*

MORGAN P. ROBINSON.

*Historian,*

COL. W. GORDON McCABE.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

DR. CHARLES R. ROBINS,  
COL. MANN S. VALENTINE,  
ROBERT A. LANCASTER, JR.,  
W. GRAY WATTSON,  
EDWARD MACK, D.D.,  
MORGAN P. ROBINSON,  
COL. W. GORDON McCABE,  
H. R. McILWAINE,

OTIS M. ALFRIEND,  
GEORGE BRYAN,  
HON. R. CARTER SCOTT,  
THOMAS B. SCOTT,  
WALTER A. WILLIAMS,  
T. GARNETT TABB,  
EDMUND RANDOLPH WILLIAMS,  
HERBERT W. JACKSON.

---

## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

DR. CHARLES R. ROBINS,  
HON. JAMES ALSTON CABELL,

HERBERT W. JACKSON,  
ROBERT A. LANCASTER, JR

## ALTERNATES.

HON. R. CARTER SCOTT,

GEORGE BRYAN,  
JOHN H. SEAY.

---

Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, ..... 193

(142)

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Michigan.

---

ORGANIZED APRIL 17, 1896.  
INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1906.

---

## OFFICERS.

*President,*

IRVING ANDREW DEAN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

*Vice-President,*

ERNEST BURDETTE FISHER, Grand Rapids, Mich.

*Secretary,*

HOYT GARROD POST, 350 Maple Ave., Holland, Mich.

*Treasurer,*

DAVID EDWIN KEYES, Grand Rapids, Mich.

*Chaplain,*

DR. ALMON TANNER GODFREY, Holland, Mich.

*Registrar,*

DR. GEORGE WYATT VANVERST, Holland, Mich.

*Historian,*

CHARLES HAMILTON McBRIDE, Holland, Mich.

---

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

IRVING ANDREW DEAN,  
HOYT GARROD POST,  
DR. ALMON TANNER GODFREY,  
CHARLES HAMILTON McBRIDE,  
ERNEST BURDETTE FISHER,

DAVID EDWIN KEYES,  
DR. GEORGE WYATT VANVERST,  
LEO PATRICK COOK,  
FREDERICK NEEDHAM BOSSON,  
GEORGE ALBERT DAVIS.

---

DELEGATE TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

CHARLES MERRILL AYER.

---

Annual Meeting—February 22d.

**Total Membership, . . . . . 35**

# Sons of the Revolution in the State of Rhode Island.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

## OFFICERS.

*President,*

ASA B. KENNAN.

*First Vice-President,*

HOWARD G. WARD.

*Second Vice-President,*

GEORGE H. BRYANT.

*Secretary,*

FRANCIS I. GREENE, 20 Bliss Road, Newport, R. I.

*Treasurer,*

ALVAH H. SANBORN.

*Chaplain,*

REV. STANLEY C. HUGHES.

*Registrar,*

DR. EDWIN P. ROBINSON.

*Historian,*

REV. WM. SAFFORD JONES.

*Surgeon.*

DR. WM. A. SHERMAN.

*Marshal.*

COL. FRANK P. KING.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

\*THOS. P. PECKHAM,  
JOHN P. SANBORN,  
COL. EDWARD A. SHERMAN,  
FREDERICK P. GARRETTSON,

LIEUT. J. POWEL COZZENS,  
GEORGE B. AUSTIN,  
WM. R. HARVEY,  
HARRY F. WING.

## DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

ASA B. KENNAN,

JOHN P. SANBORN,  
FRANCIS I. GREENE.

## ALTERNATES.

REV. WM. SAFFORD JONES,

DR. EDWIN P. ROBINSON,  
HOWARD G. WARD.

Annual Meeting—August 29th (Battle of Rhode Island).

**Total Membership, . . . . . 69 Active, 2 Honorary**

\*Deceased.



# Sons of the Revolution in the State of North Dakota .

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ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 12, 1897.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*  
WALTER L. WILLIAMSON.

*Vice-President,*  
GEORGE H. HOLLISTER.

*Secretary,*  
GEORGE H. PHELPS, Bowbells.

*Treasurer,*  
WILLIAM C. McFADDEN.

*Chaplain,*  
EDWARD M. WARREN.

*Registrar,*  
HORATIO C. PLUMLEY.

*Historian,*  
WILLIAM L. HAUPT.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

W. L. WILLIAMSON,  
R. S. ADAMS,  
T. D. BECKWITH,

G. S. CHURCHILL,  
E. T. HULL,  
W. A. SCOTT.

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DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.  
NONE APPOINTED.

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**Total Membership, . . . . . 26**

3676











