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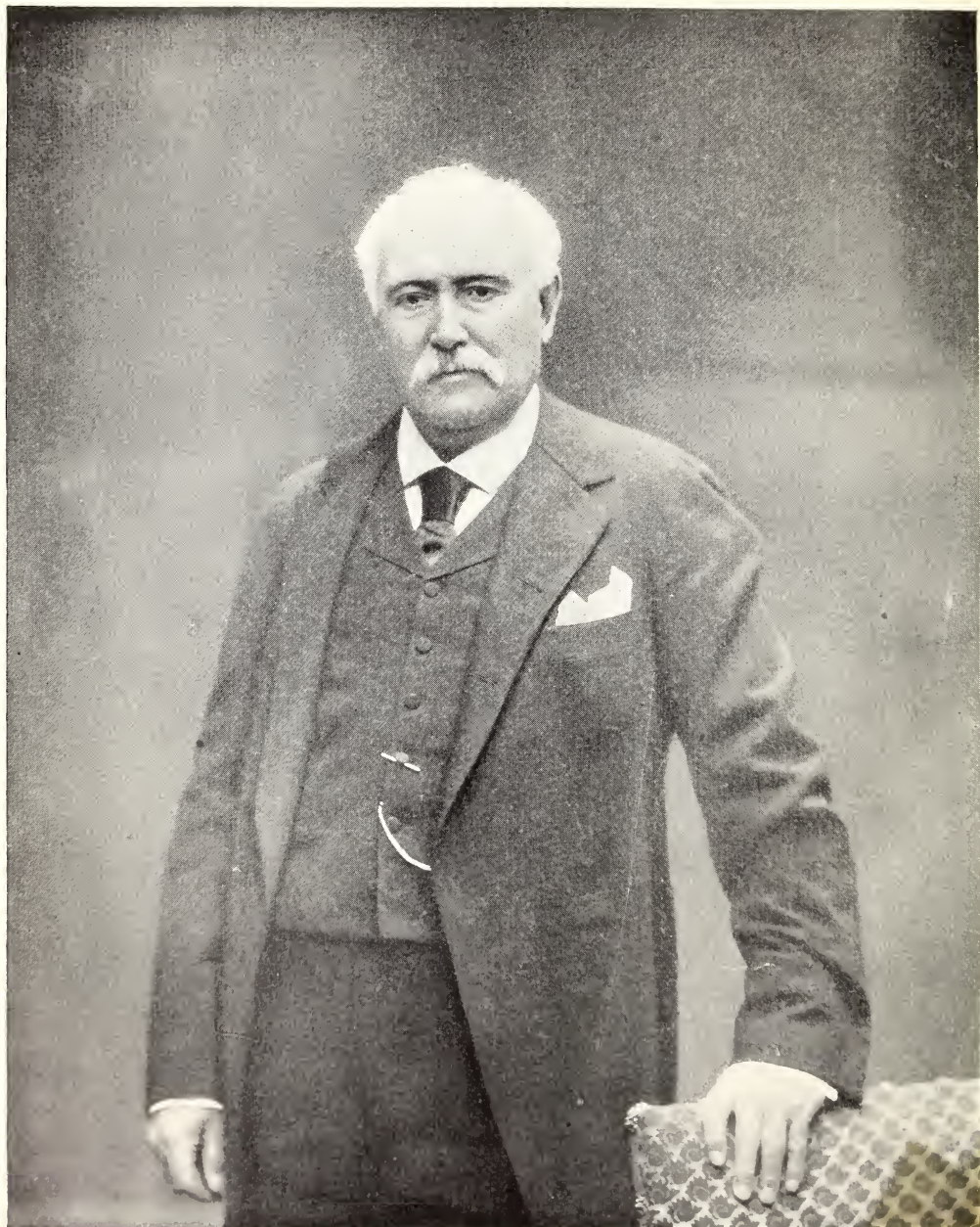


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John de la Zuzeth



GENERAL SOCIETY
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Proceedings of the Regular Triennial Meeting, held in Washington
on Monday and Tuesday, April 27th and 28th, 1908.

Addresses at Banquet

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

“A PEOPLE which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants.

“It is impossible not to respect the sentiment which indicates itself by these tokens.

“It is a sentiment which belongs to the higher and purer part of human nature, and which adds not a little to the strength of States.”—MACAULEY.

1401658

MEETING OF GENERAL SOCIETY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 27th and 28th, 1908.

Maryland \$7.50 (for 6 vols.) 4-9-67 P.O. 3627

Itinerary

The Regular Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution was held in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on Monday and Tuesday, the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of April, nineteen hundred and eight.

On Monday, April twenty-seventh, the members and guests of the Society left Washington on a special train for Annapolis, Maryland, where they were received by the Governor of the State at Government House. An opportunity was afforded to visit the Senate chamber of the State Capitol, which had been recently restored to the exact condition in which it was when Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

Luncheon was served in Carvel Hall. After lunch the United States Naval Academy was visited, where a special drill and dress parade, by the Brigade of Midshipmen had been tendered to the Society, through the courtesy of Captain Charles J. Badger, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy. After these exercises the party returned to Washington by a special train.

On Tuesday, April twenty-eighth, the triennial meeting of the General Society was held in the ball room of the New Willard Hotel at 10:30 A. M.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the General Society and its guests attended a special drill in the riding hall at Fort Myer, Virginia. The drill of a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery was ordered by Colonel Charles A. P. Hatfield, U. S. A., through the courtesy of Major-General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East.

The triennial banquet of the General Society was held at 7:30 of the evening of the same day.

Marshal :

COLONEL JOHN BUTTERFIELD HOLLAND.

Aides :

AUSTIN, COLONEL EUGENE K.
CHAMBERS, COLONEL THOMAS S.
CLEVELAND, COLONEL J. WRAY
ELY, ALFRED

HURD, RUKARD
SHERRELL, COL. CHAS. H.
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER
WARREN, HENRY DEXTER
HARRIS, W. HALL, JR.

Reception Committee :

F. W. HUIDIKOPER, CHAIRMAN.

ABERT, WILLIAM STONE
BUSBEE, HON. F. H.
BLAGDEN, THOMAS
BRIGGS, SENATOR FRANK O.
BROWN, WALTER FRAZER
BULKELEY, SENATOR MORGAN G.
BANKHEAD, SENATOR JOHN H.
BROCKUNIER, COLONEL C.
BELL, MAJOR-GENERAL FRANKLIN J, U. S. A.
CLEARWATER, JUDGE A. T.
CANN, JUDGE GEORGE T.
CAULDWELL, JOSHUA W.
FLINT, HON. FRANK PUTNAM
FOSTER, FREDERICK DE PEYSTER
GOODLOE, COL. GREEN CLAY, U. S. M. C.

HOVEY, REV. HENRY EMERSON
JOHNSTON, SENATOR J. F.
JONES, CHARLES HENRY
KAUFMAN, S.
MARTIN, FREDERICK T.
OLCOTT, HON. J. VAN VECHTEN, M. C.
OLYPHANT, ROBERT
POMEROY, GEORGE ELTWOOD
PEABODY, JAMES HAMILTON (EX-GOVERNOR.)
SMITH, T. GUILFORD
SANDS, FRANK PRESTON BLAIR
SMITH, WILBUR R.
SQUIRES, GEORGE C.
SANBORN, HON. JOHN PAGE
THOMPSON, EBEN FRANCIS
HOYT, HENRY M.

Annapolis Committee :

DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN, CHAIRMAN.

BATES, COLONEL WM. G.
BARTLETT, COLONEL FRANKLIN
GILMER, LIEUT. J. B., U. S. N.
HARRIS, W. HALL, JR.
HURD, RUKARD
JAY, JOHN C., JR.
KELLY, HARRISON

MORTON, COPELAND
MCCOY, CAPT. FRANK R., U. S. A.
MCNEIL, JOHN LLOYD
ROWLAND, DUNBAR
SINKLER, MAJOR D. I.
THOMPSON, OLIVER H.
WARREN, HENRY DEXTER

Fort Myer Committee :

ALBION KEITH PARRIS, JR., CHAIRMAN.

BATES, COL. WILLIAM G.
BAIRD, CAPT. WM., U. S. A. (Retired)
CLEVELAND, COLONEL J. WRAY
DORCY, CAPT. BENJAMIN H., U. S. A. (Retired)
GILMER, LIEUT. J. B., U. S. N.
HOLLAND, COL. JOHN BUTTERFIELD
HENRY, MALCOLM J.

MAY, COLONEL HENRY
ROBINSON, COLONEL C. L. F.
SANFORD, COL. GEO. BLISS, U. S. A. (Retired)
SHERILL, COL. CHAS. H.
SMITH, SCOTT G.
WEST, MAJOR PARKER W., U. S. A.
WARREN, HENRY DEXTER
LEACH, COLONEL J. GRANVILLE

Banquet Committee :

COLONEL EUGENE K. AUSTIN, CHAIRMAN.

CLEPHENE, L. P.
ELY, ALFRED
GURLEY CHARLES L.
HAYWOOD, MARSHALL DE LANCEY
ISHAM, RALPH
JAY, JOHN C., JR.

PRENTICE, ROBERT KELLY
ROBINS, DR. C. R.
VAN DYK, JAMES
WARREN, HENRY DEXTER
WOODRUFF, FREDERICK S.
WOODRUFF, HENRY G.
LIVINGSTON, PHILIP

Transportation Committee :

COLONEL GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, U. S. M. C., CHAIRMAN.

ALLEN, NORMAND F.
BAKER, CHARLES EDWARD
BRYAN, GEORGE
CRANE, WILLIAM C.
CARPENTER, REESE
CARRUTHERS, FRANK H.

DROWNE, HENRY RUSSELL
ELY, ALFRED
FLOYD-JONES, THOS.
GRANT, JOHN W.,
KENDALL, DAVID WALCOTT
PLUMLEY, HORATIO CLARK

Kentucky.

REPORT OF Angus Allmond.

Maryland.

GENERAL SOCIETY, Julian H. Lee,
Hall Harris.

Massachusetts.

WASH
NEW WILLARD Willis Whittemore Stover,
Henry D. Warren,
Hudson Carruthers.

Missouri.

The General Society of the room of the New Willard H 1908.
The meeting was called
JOHN LEE CARROLL, who t
to offer prayer.

Adiel S. Dodge,
Thomas Shannon,
Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A.

New Jersey.

The REVEREND FRANK
Almighty God, Who

Horace F. Nixon,
Prof. William Libbey.

New York.

Thyself in establishing
inspiration that called
lution. We thank Th
and we humbly besee
serve inviolate the ex
and died. Help us
render permanent t
another which shou
mon heritage, and,
here upon earth,
us heart and voi
Reverend Doctor

Henry D. Babcock,
Talbot Olyphant,
Alexander R. Thompson,
John B. Holland,
Rev. Frank L. Humphreys, S. T. D.,
Rev. Charles E. Brugler,
James M. Montgomery,
Col. Eugene K. Austin,
Dallas B. Pratt.

North Carolina.

Our Father,
come, Thy Willd Busbee,
Whitehead Kluttz,
Marshall De Lancey Haywood.

SOCIETY.

Marshal:

COLONEL JOHN BUTTERFIELD

we forgive those who trespass
, but deliver us from evil; for
the Glory, forever and ever.

Aides:

AUSTIN, COLONEL EUGENE K.
CHAMBERS, COLONEL THOMAS S.
CLEVELAND, COLONEL J. WRAY
ELY, ALFRED

HURD,
SHERK
THOMP
WARRI

HARRIS, W. HALL
Following delegates present:

Reception Com

F. W. HUDNUTKOPER,

ABERT, WILLIAM STONE
BUSBEE, HON. F. H.
BLAGDEN, THOMAS
BRIGGS, SENATOR FRANK O.
BROWN, WALTER FRAZER
BULKELEY, SENATOR MORGAN G.
BANKHEAD, SENATOR JOHN H.
BROCKUNIER, COLONEL C.
BELL, MAJOR-GENERAL FRANKLIN J, U. S. A.
CLEARWATER, JUDGE A. T.
CANN, JUDGE GEORGE T.
CAULDWELL, JOSHUA W.
FLINT, HON. FRANK PUTNAM
FOSTER, FREDERICK DE PEYSTER
GOODLOE, COL. GREEN CLAY, U. S. M. C.

HOVE, mery.
JOHN
JONE
KAUI
MART
OLCO
OLYF
POME
PEAB
SMIT
SANDS
SMITH ster.
SQUIRE
SANBOI
THOMPS
HOYT, HENRY M

loyd McNeil,

Annapolis Comm: er Frank H. Eldridge,

DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN, CH

BATES, COLONEL WM. G.
BARTLETT, COLONEL FRANKLIN
GILMER, LIEUT. J. B., U. S. N.
HARRIS, W. HALL, JR.
HURD, RUKARD
JAY, JOHN C. JR.
KELLY, HARRISON

MORTON,
MCCOY, CA.
MCNEIL, JO
ROWLAND,
SINKLER, M
THOMPSON,
WARREN, HI

enjamin.

Fort Myer Commit.

ALBION KEITH PARRIS, JR., CHA

BATES, COL. WILLIAM G.
BAIRD, CAPT. WM., U. S. A. (Retired)
CLEVELAND, COLONEL J. WRAY
DORCY, CAPT. BENJAMIN H., U. S. A. (Retired)
GILMER, LIEUT. J. B., U. S. N.
HOLLAND, COL. JOHN BUTTERFIELD
HENRY, MALCOLM J.

MAY, COLONEL
ROBINSON, COL.
SANFORD, COL.
SHERRILL, COL.
SMITH, SCOTT G
WEST, MAJOR PA
WARREN, HENRY
LEACH, COLONEL J. GRANVILLE

WARREN, HENRY

Banquet Committee :

COLONEL EUGENE K. AUSTIN, CHAIRM

CLEPHENE, L. P.
ELY, ALFRED
GURLEY CHARLES L.
HAYWOOD, MARSHALL DE LANCEY
ISHAM, RALPH
JAY, JOHN C., JR.

PRENTICE, ROBERT
ROBINS, DR. C. R.
VAN DYK, JAMES
WARREN, HENRY DE.
WOODRUFF, FREDER
WOODRUFF, HENRY G

LIVINGSTON, PHILIP

Transportation Committee :

COLONEL GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, U. S. M. C., CH

ALLEN, NORMAND F.
BAKER, CHARLES EDWARD
BRYAN, GEORGE
CRANE, WILLIAM C.
CARPENTER, REESE
CARRUTHERS, FRANK H.

DROWNE, HENRY RUSSELL
ELY, ALFRED
FLOYD-JONES, THOS.
GRANT, JOHN W.
KENDALL, DAVID WALC
PLUMLEY, HORATIO CLA

Kentucky.

Angus Allmond.

Maryland.

Hon. John Lee Carroll,

Julian H. Lee,

W. Hall Harris.

Massachusetts.

Eben Francis Thompson,

Willis Whittemore Stover,

Charles Irving Thayer,

Henry D. Warren,

Frank Hudson Carruthers.

Missouri.

Hon. John B. White,

Adiel S. Dodge,

Thomas James,

Thomas Shannon,

Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A.

New Jersey.

Col. T. S. Chambers,

Horace F. Nixon,

Prof. William Libbey.

New York.

Edmund Wetmore,

Henry D. Babcock,

Robert Olyphant,

Talbot Olyphant,

Joseph T. Low,

Alexander R. Thompson,

Henry Russell Drowne,

John B. Holland,

Arthur M. Hatch,

Rev. Frank L. Humphreys, S. T. D.,

Samuel L. Munson,

Rev. Charles E. Brugler,

William W. Ladd,

James M. Montgomery,

Hugh Hastings,

Col. Eugene K. Austin,

Dallas B. Pratt.

North Carolina.

Fabius Haywood Busbee,

Whitehead Kluttz,

Marshall De Lancey Haywood.

North Dakota.

Horatio Clark Plumley.

Ohio.

John E. Blaine,

George E. Pomeroy,

Stewart A. Allen.

Pennsylvania.

Charles Henry Jones,

David Milne,

R. McC. Cadwalader,

Col. C. H. Heyl, U. S. A.,

J. W. Jordan, LL.D.,

Hon. H. M. Hoyt,

Col. J. G. Leach,

J. Leidy, Jr., M.D.,

Curwen Stoddart,

S. B. Hutchinson,

Maj.-Gen. J. R. Brooke, U. S. A.,

Rev. N. S. Thomas,

J. A. Steinmetz,

Richard L. Ashhurst.

Rhode Island.

James B. Cozzens.

South Carolina.

Wilson G. Harvey,

W. T. Thompson, D.D.,

Rev. James H. Taylor.

Tennessee.

Capt. W. P. Chamberlain,

Henry L. Underwood.

Virginia.

Capt. William Gordon McCabe,

Dr. C. R. Robins,

George Bryan.

West Virginia.

Frederick T. Martin,

Francis Edmund Nichols.

The report of the General Secretary was then read, as follows :

“Office of the General Secretary,

“No. 102 Front Street, New York, April 28, 1908.

“The last Regular Report of the General Secretary was submitted at the Triennial Meeting of the General Society, held April 19, 1905, in the State House, Annapolis, Maryland.

“In the interval there have been no new State Societies formed.

“The General Society has been represented at various functions throughout the country during the past three years, particularly at that of the Jamestown Exhibition, and the general interest in the work of the State Societies has been most gratifying, as the report of the State Societies, as submitted, will show.

“The General Secretary has to express the deep regret, with which has been received the resignation of his most efficient fellow officer, Mr. William Hall Harris, of the Maryland Society.

“Mr. Harris was one of the organizers of the Maryland Society, and was elected Assistant General Secretary in 1893, and as such has been a most valued and efficient officer, always courteous and untiring in his work.

“The Society owes to him a deep debt of gratitude, to which his fellow officers beg to add the deep sense of their personal obligations.

“In view of the fact that several organizations similar to our own in character, hold their Triennial Meetings at about the same period in the year, I would suggest that we arrange that these meetings would not conflict in future.

“As our Constitution orders our meetings to be held on certain fixed dates, it is suggested that this matter be taken up at this meeting.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE STATE SOCIETIES IS AS FOLLOWS :

SOCIETY	Membership April 19, 1905	Members Since Admitted	Losses by Death	Losses by Resignation	Membership March 19, '08	No. Insignia issued to Date
*Alabama.....	32	..	..	..	32	..
*Arkansas.....	7	..	..	..	7	..
California.....	54	17	3	1	67	3
Colorado.....	195	21	11	13	192	41
Connecticut....	132	7	6	19	114	19
Dist. Columbia..	212	16	18	22	188	50
*Florida.....	34	..	..	..	34	3
Georgia.....	156	8	4	1	159	44
Illinois.....	145	20	5	6	154	6
Indiana.....	74	6	3	4	78	4
Iowa.....	63	13	4	8	64	25
Kentucky.....	43	6	1	3	45	2
Maryland.....	111	15	4	1	121	44
Massachusetts..	323	42	22	53	305	192
*Michigan.....	23	..	..	..	23	..
Minnesota.....	51	5	4	2	50	29
Missouri.....	389	70	21	40	398	111
Montana.....	38	1	5	..	39	..
New Hampshire	16	..	1	2	13	..
New Jersey....	129	51	9	30	141	40
New York.....	1,994	267	121	117	2,023	1,609
North Carolina.	52	17	2	14	53	27
North Dakota..	10	11	..	2	19	..
Ohio.....	209	24	14	19	200	95
Pennsylvania...	1,186	481	284	196	1,187	732
Rhode Island...	51	5	7	..	49	50
*South Carolina	51	..	..	..	51	3
Tennessee.....	25	16	1	..	40	..
Texas.....	30	4	..	5	29	..
Virginia.....	62	26	..	6	82	5
*Washington...	30	..	..	..	30	..
West Virginia..	116	14	3	..	127	2
Totals.....	6,043	1,163	553	564	6,114	3,136

Net Gain in Membership.....71.

*Estimated, States not heard from.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,

General Secretary

THE GENERAL SECRETARY: I have a letter of resignation from Mr. W. Hall Harris, as follows:

“WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1905.

“HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL, General President,
“Society of Sons of the Revolution.

“*Sir*—

“I have the honor to tender to you my resignation of the office of Assistant General Secretary of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, to take effect immediately.

“I am, sir,

“Very respectfully,

“W. HALL HARRIS.”

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: We are very sorry indeed to lose Mr. Harris. He has been a valiant, heroic member of this Society, and I don't see why he should have resigned, simply because he holds a high official position; it would be a good thing to mingle the two together; but, inasmuch as he has resigned, the question is upon the acceptance of his resignation.

MR. TALBOT OLYPHANT: I would like to offer a resolution in connection with this:

“WHEREAS, The Delegates to the Convention of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution have learned to their sincere regret that Wm. Hall Harris, Esq., some time Assistant General Secretary of the General Society, has felt constrained by the pressure of other duties to resign his office;

Resolved, That this expression of regret and appreciation be placed upon the records of the Society, for the painstaking fidelity with which he has performed the duties of his office since his election in the first convention of the National Society in 1893, and the unfailing kindness and genial courtesy which he has ever shown.”

The resolution, having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

MR. W. HALL HARRIS: I feel, sir, that the kindness of the Society has led it to express an appreciation of what little I have been able to do in

the office which I have held for so many years, which borders upon flattery. I am very sincerely grateful for the expression of approval, and I hope that I may be regarded as a very willing, though moderately efficient member of the Society in the future as I have been in the past.

MR. HENRY CADLE: I move that the resignation of Mr. Harris be accepted by the Society, with regrets.

The motion having been duly seconded, was adopted.

The Secretary then presented the General Treasurer's report, stating that the same had been submitted to an auditing committee, consisting of Messrs. George E. Pomeroy, Joseph T. Low and Charles Irving Thayer.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER.

RICHARD M. CADWALADER, *General Treasurer, in account with the General Society Sons of the Revolution:*

DR.

1905.	Balance				\$4,193 07
April 12,	Alabama	Dues, 1905,	1906, 1907, 1908.....	\$38	50
	Connecticut	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	81	75
	California	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	42	50
	Colorado	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	145	75
	Dist. of Columbia	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	143	75
	Georgia	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	119	00
	Indiana	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	59	50
	Iowa	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	42	00
	Illinois	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	111	50
	Kentucky	"	1906, 1907,	12	50
	Minnesota	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	41	25
	Missouri	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	286	25
	Massachusetts	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	229	50
	Maryland	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	86	00
	Michigan	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	15	00
	New York	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	1,502	50
	New Jersey	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	90	75
	New Hampshire	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	9	50
	North Carolina	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	51	25
	North Dakota	" 1904-5,	1906, 1907, 1908.....	17	25
	Ohio	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	155	25
	Pennsylvania	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	889	25
	South Carolina	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	68	50
	Tennessee	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	23	25
	Texas	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	23	75
	Virginia	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	59	75
	West Virginia	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	83	50
	Washington	"	1906, 1907, 1908.....	18	75
	Interest on \$3,000 City of Philadelphia 3½%.....			315	00
	Interest on deposit, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908.....			48	34
	Subsc'ns to Banquet, 1905.....			440	00

Thomas E. Green, overpayment of expenses at Triennial Meeting.....	5 00	
Francis E. Fitch, refunded for bill paid September 11th, 1905.....	10 25	
James M. Montgomery, General Secretary, Ribbon for certificates, Ames and Rollinson.....	75 00	
The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, Society ribbon purchased	50 50	
Colorado Society, General Historian's fund.....	30 00	
Connecticut Society, General Historian's fund.....	20 45	
Holdridge O. Collins, General Historian. Balance returned as per statement of account in publishing history of Society.....	5 12	
James M. Montgomery, General Secretary, loan for certificate fund.....	100 00	
		<u>\$5,547 66</u>
		<u>\$9,740 73</u>

1905.

CR.

April 12. Expenses of General Treasurer	\$59 35	
" " General Secretary	409 25	
" " General Historian	53 00	
" " General Registrar	62 85	
" " Assistant General Secretary, to 7-19-05..	212 51	
Expenses of Triennial Meeting, 1905	4,372 18	
" " Triennial Meeting, 1908	247 95	
" " Assistant General Secretary, Prof. Wm. Libbey	27 50	
Subscriptions to Banquet (1905) refunded.....	10 00	
Est. of Joseph K. Davison, Assignment of patent rights	100 00	
Arthur M. Hatch, ribbon purchased by Mr. Montgomery	526 06	
Southern Express Company expressage on books sent to South Carolina Society by General Historian....	24 75	
Arthur M. Hatch, one-third freight and cartage on books shipped from Los Angeles, California.....	17 92	
James Montgomery, General Secretary, return of loan from Certificate Fund.....	100 00	
Holdridge O. Collins, General Historian, on account of publication of General Society Books.....	600 00	
Baumgardt Publishing Company, balance due for printing and binding proceedings and history of the General Society, as per contract with Holdridge O. Collins, General Historian.....	1,143 80	
		<u>\$7,967 12</u>
1908.		
April 23. Cash Balance.....	1,773 61	
		<u>\$9,740 73</u>

RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance, April 12th, 1905.....	\$3,638 07
Receipts	5,442 66
	<u>\$9,080 73</u>

MEETING OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

Expenditures	\$7,967 12
	<hr/>
General Fund—Balance.....	\$1,113 61
CERTIFICATE FUND, PHILADELPHIA CITY LOAN (\$1,000).	
Balance, April 12th, 1905.....	\$555 00
Interest	105 00
	<hr/>
Certificate fund Balance.....	660 00
1908. April 23. Cash Balance.....	<hr/> <hr/> \$1,773 61

INVESTMENT.

3,000 Phila. City Loan 3½'s @ 102¾ now quoted @ 98.

RICHARD M. CADWALADER,
General Treasurer.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the General Treasurer's report was received.

The General Registrar read his report, as follows:

“April 28, 1908.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL REGISTRAR

to the

“GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

“My report at the last meeting of the General Society dealt altogether with the plan I suggested, and which met with your approval, for placing the office of General Registrar upon a working basis, where it would be of benefit and value to all our members and a credit to our Society.

“There is some sort of understanding that the duplicate applications are to be filed with the General Registrar, but until the General Constitution is amended so that the Registrars of State societies may understand intelligently their relations with the General Registrar, it is hardly to be expected that the office will accomplish such results as may properly be expected.

“There should be a duplicate record of every member of this Society on file with the General Registrar, for in case of the accidental loss of the original files, such duplicates would be invaluable.

“As most of the sources of information as to service in the War of the

Revolution are to be found in Washington or in the archives of the thirteen original States, it is to be presumed that this office will be located somewhere along the Atlantic seaboard, and every record that comes to the General Registrar can be easily verified, as absolute proof of a right to membership is the cornerstone of the Society.

“Since undertaking this work, some six years ago, I have made considerable progress, but the task is not yet completed, for it means a lot of labor on the part of State Registrars who really have about all the burden of preparation, as they are the only ones who are in a position to carry out the plan—since it means sending me the records of all their members from the time their several State societies were organized up to the present.

“I am personally under great obligation to these gentlemen, who by their courtesy and cheerful assistance have done so much for the General Society.

Our Society is represented in 32 States, and 24 State societies have accepted the card index plan. Of these 24 societies 14 have completed their files, which are in my keeping.

“I hope and trust that the work I have undertaken, with the help of the Registrars of our State societies, will continue to command your support, the more so as in the course of time its usefulness will become apparent, not alone to our members, but to the public, for there will be no place outside of the office of General Registrar where so much material will become centralized.”

THE GENERAL REGISTRAR: In connection with my report, I wish to offer the following motion:

That the General Registrar be and hereby is authorized to submit to the several State societies of the Sons of the Revolution an amendment to the General Constitution which shall define the duties of the General Registrar.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion with the report of the General Registrar; those in favor of its adoption, say aye.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Prof. Libbey, in the absence of the General Historian, read the report of the General Historian, as follows:

“April 19, 1908.

“REPORT OF THE GENERAL HISTORIAN

to the

“GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

“It is my great pleasure to announce that, since the Triennial meeting of April 19, 1905, our State Societies, almost without exception have increased in number, and their material and public demonstrations of patriotic work have exercised an influence for good throughout their territorial jurisdiction.

“The practice of bestowing prizes for the best essays by pupils of the public schools has been continued; and many tablets and other monuments have been erected to the memory of notable events and persons of the Revolution. New York has taken possession of Fraunce’s Tavern, restored it to its ancient form as nearly as possible, and established her headquarters, with all her valuable souvenirs, within its venerable walls. The beautiful mural tablet, erected in 1907, will be a perpetual testimonial to the affection for Mr. Tallmadge and his generosity which enabled the New York Society to become the owners of this celebrated building.

“Very soon after the adjournment of the last Triennial meeting, correspondence was commenced with the several Societies in the matter of urging upon Congress the publication of the National archives relating to the Revolution.

“Many offers of services were tendered by members of Congress, in both the Senate and House, if the petition should be presented in a proper manner, and after a thoughtful consideration of the subject it was deemed best to ask the several State Societies to pass formal resolutions, asking Congress to adopt suitable provisions for the work, and to place these resolutions, with the draft of a bill for an act, in the hands of Senator Flint, of California, who had most cordially expressed his approval of the work and his willingness to do all in his power to secure the favorable action of the Senate.

“In pursuance of this conclusion, Mr. Montgomery addressed to all of the State Societies a circular letter, of which the following is a copy, viz.:

“Office of General Secretary,
“102 Front Street, New York.

“NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1906.

“*Dear Sir:*

“Herewith we beg to invite your attention to Resolutions of the California Society, relative to the publication, by the Congress of the United States, of the Revolutionary Records now in the possession of the Government.

“This idea was first promulgated by the California Society on June 17, 1894, and was presented at a meeting of the General Society, held on April 19, 1895, at which time a committee of five was appointed to present the matter to Congress.

“No action, however, was ever had by this committee.

“In April, 1896, the Hon. Mr. Radbourne, representative from Pennsylvania, introduced in the House a bill, appropriating \$20,000 for this purpose. No action was had on this bill.

“The General Society, at its meeting held in Boston, adopted resolutions urging Congress to take up this work, and later on, similar resolutions were adopted by State Societies in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Iowa and Florida.

“At the meetings of the General Society, held in 1899 and 1905, the attention of the Societies was called to this work by the General Historians, in their reports, since which time Ohio, and perhaps a few other States, have had the subject under discussion at the meetings.

“The Hon. Frank P. Flint, Senator from California, and an active member of the California Society, proposes to present to the Senate at the coming session a bill, making an appropriation for the compilation and publishing of these documents. Mr. Flint states that he will be greatly assisted in carrying through this bill if the several State Societies will recommend the work to Congress and ask affirmative action, and it is earnestly hoped that the State Societies, or their Board of Managers, will take this matter in hand, and formulate resolutions to the following effect:

“WHEREAS, The records and documents of the several Continental Congresses, and the official correspondence, muster rolls of troops,

sailors and marines, orders and returns, and other public documents relating to the War of the Revolution, now deposited with the several Departments of the Government at Washington, have never been published, and are in danger of becoming effaced by age, and lost and destroyed; and,

“WHEREAS, Said documents contain the most authoritative and valuable history of the Epoch of our Nation; and,

“WHEREAS, There is a general desire throughout this country that said documents and records shall be assembled in such shape that they will be easily accessible to all;

“*Resolved*, That the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of _____ urgently appeals to the Congress of the United States to enact such a law that the said records and documents will be printed and published in their chronological order, and in a durable manner, so that such measure will result in the perpetuation of these invaluable Records of the Revolutionary Period for all time to come.

“*Resolved*, That a copy of these Preambles and Resolutions be transmitted to each of the Senators and Representatives from the State of _____ with the request that he use his best efforts to secure the enactment of a law which will accomplish the purpose desired.

“It is recommended that a copy of the Resolutions adopted by each State Society, duly certified by the Secretary thereof, be sent at an early date to Mr. Holdridge O. Collins, President of the California Society at Los Angeles, who will place them, with the bill now being prepared, in the hands of Senator Flint.

“It is hoped that prompt action will be had by every State Society of Sons of the Revolution.

“Yours very faithfully,

“JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,

“*General Secretary.*”

“The Memorial of the California Society, accompanying said letter, was as follows, viz.:

“*To the Honorable the Senators and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:*

“Your Petitioners respectfully represent that the unpublished archives of the UNITED STATES Government, relating to the War of the Revolution, have never been assembled into one collection, but they are now distributed throughout the several Public Departments and, owing to past neglect and present lack of proper care, many valuable documents have been mutilated and destroyed, and those remaining are rapidly becoming illegible.

“Never before in the history of the Nation has there prevailed so universal and eager a desire to know the contents of these records, which contain information not elsewhere to be found, but which, in their present condition, are of no practical use to the Country.

“The necessity for absolute accuracy in the history of that heroic struggle for freedom, as well as justice to those who, in what capacity soever gave their all for the cause of liberty, require that the story of their sacrifices and their patriotism, shall no longer be kept among the inaccessible archives of the government, but that it shall become the official basis for a history of that period, more complete than has yet been written.

“Wherefore your Petitioners pray that laws may be passed by Congress, which will provide for the publication of all the archives of the Government relating to the War of the Revolution, in a manner similar to that of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion. That measures be adopted for including in such publication transcripts from the records of the original THIRTEEN STATES relating particularly to Muster Rolls of Officers, Soldiers, Sailors and Marines not embraced in the Government collection, and also for the gathering of such historical matter now contained in the various libraries of the country as may be necessary for this purpose.

“Given from the Hall of our Society, in the City of Los Angeles, this third day of September, 1894.

“THE SOCIETY,

“Sons of the Revolution,

“In the State of California.

“By Holdridge O. Collins,

“*President.*

“Attest:

“Arthur B. Benton,

“*Secretary.*

“Many letters were written to the Presidents and Secretaries of the Societies, requesting them to take prompt action, as it was hoped that the documents might be ready for the meeting of Congress in December, 1906. In several cases replies were received, stating that the subject would be presented at the next meeting of their Society, but I regret to announce that only the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, California and Missouri have taken any action in the matter.

“It cannot be possible that the Societies are apathetic upon this subject or that there prevails no interest in the prosecution of such a work, and we must believe that this neglect has been caused by oversight, and perhaps by reason of the long intervals between meetings of the Societies.

“This is the third time since 1895 that the subject has been presented to the General Society, and I most earnestly urge you to proceed with this work by other means than simply placing upon record only another Resolution of approval.

“Three years ago I presented to you a short account of George Washington Peachy, of the California Society, the only member of Sons of the Revolution who is a son of a soldier of our Continental Army. You will be interested to know that Mr. Peachy carries his 79 years with vigor, and my report to him of the hearty greeting extended to him by the General Society three years ago, was received by him with great satisfaction.

“At the last Annual Dinner of the California Society, Mr. Peachy was the honored guest, and the heartiness with which he participated in our festivities will be to us a most pleasant recollection. Mr. Peachy has presented to the California Society a life-size oil portrait of himself, and this work of art is its most valued possession.

“The high standard of excellence in our publications has been maintained by the several States. District of Columbia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and California have issued most interesting volumes, and I cannot refrain from an expression of admiration for the Register of the Missouri Society, edited in 1906 by Gen. Cadle. This volume contains ninety-five illustrations and is replete with unique data concerning events and participants of the Revolution. It is a most valuable contribution to our Society literature.

“The Constitution of the General Society recites that:

“The State Societies shall regulate all matters respecting their own affairs, consistent with the general good of the Society; judge of the

qualifications of their members or of those proposed for membership, *subject, however, to the provisions of this Constitution.*

“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.*

“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 admission of members to each State Society, the Secretary thereof shall transmit to the General Secretary information respecting such members similar to that herein required.*

“It has been the impression among some that the State Societies are supreme and absolute in their right to settle the question of eligibility, and that the General Society has no jurisdiction whatsoever upon this subject, but the foregoing provisions of the General Constitution seem to indicate very clearly that the General Society may veto the election of any candidate, when satisfactory proofs of eligibility are not presented.

“In the early days of our organization, for the purpose of transmitting the above required information regarding newly elected members, State Societies were required to send to the General Society a duplicate of the application for membership, and I believe it has been the universal custom of all Societies to print upon their blanks the legend, “Applications must be in duplicate.”

“Most of the Societies have observed the rule, and duplicates have been regularly forwarded to the Registrar, to whose custody these documents have been entrusted.

“At the tri-ennial meeting of April 19, 1902, Mr. Francis Ellingwood Abbott, General Registrar, made a report upon this subject, showing that he had 6,208 duplicate applications, and probably more than two times that number of supplementary proofs.

“At the last tri-ennial meeting, Mr. Walter Gilman Page reported that on taking over the custody of the duplicate applications which had been sent to his predecessors, he found the list of States represented far from complete, and among this number were several States which had ceased

sending duplicates for some years. These duplicate applications have not been bound, and they make a bulky and inconvenient mass, impossible in their present condition to be handled with any degree of system, and subject to loss and mutilation.

“As these duplicate applications are deposited away from their home Society, they compose a most valuable record, affording the means of restoring the records of any State Society which may have become lost or destroyed by fire, as was the case with Alabama.

“They should be bound in numerical order, by States, and each volume indexed for members and ancestors. By adopting this course, information can be obtained very speedily as to the names of all members, and whether any particular soldier of the Revolution is represented in the Society.

“I recommend that the General Society adopt an order making it obligatory upon all State Societies to transmit to the General Registrar duplicates of all applications and supplemental proofs accepted; and that the General Registrar be instructed to cause these documents to be bound by States and indexed, authorizing him to employ such assistance as he may find necessary.

“Respectfully submitted,

“HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS,

“*General Historian.*”

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania): As a matter of interest, I would like to state that Mr. Collins has been misinformed when he says that the California Society is the only society that had in it a member who was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. We in the Pennsylvania Society also, and there may be in others, but we have in the Pennsylvania Society a gentleman whose father was a soldier in the army of the Revolution. His name is Mr. Knight; I can't give his first name at this moment.

MR. C. S. GADSDEN (South Carolina): I rise for information. I see that it is suggested that all these applications for membership in the local organizations are to be sent to the General Registrar, I would like to know whether that is to have any bearing upon the reception or rejection of the applicants in the local organizations.

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania): Not the slightest. The General Registrar, for the sake of convenience only, has on his files duplicate copies of

all applications for membership; but neither he nor the General Society have control over the applicants or of their election or rejection. His files are merely for the purpose of preserving a general record of all the members. The General Society, as everyone knows, is composed only of the members of the different State societies. There is no board of governors, there is no board of directors, there is no executive board; the General Society consists entirely of the members of the different State societies; that is its sole Constitution, and they being too numerous to assemble, appear here on occasions like the present, by their delegates.

CAPTAIN W. B. CHAMBERLAIN (Tennessee): I either misunderstood the report, or the gentleman is mistaken about the power of the General Society to veto an application. I would like to be clear on that point.

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania): It is a matter upon which there is not the slightest doubt. The question has been repeatedly raised and always decided in one way, that each State society has the exclusive jurisdiction over its own membership.

MR. C. S. GADSDEN (South Carolina): Then the Society only desires that applications that have been favorably acted upon be sent?

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania): Undoubtedly, only those who have been admitted.

THE GENERAL REGISTRAR: I am rather surprised; I thought I had made an intelligent report. I do not want duplicate applications; I want the main facts put upon that card (exhibiting card) and forwarded to me. It makes a ready card index by which I can answer all letters sent to me. I receive letters from different parts of the country which I cannot answer, and it is a disgrace to my office that I cannot answer them. I want each member of the organization throughout this country on a card. I do not want the duplicate applications sent to me in that form; I want them on a card.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the report of the General Registrar was then received.

MR. JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY: I now present the report of the Certificate Committee. This report has been audited. I would say that the Auditing Committee has performed its duties and finds this report and all the expenses properly vouched for.

“General Secretary’s Report, Certificate Fund, for the Triennial Meeting of the General Society, April 29, 1908:

Balance in Bank, April 19, 1905.....	\$551 12	
RECEIPTS.		
Total receipts, from April 19, 1905, to April 29, 1908.....	640 45	\$1,191 57
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total Disbursements from April 19, 1905, to April 29, 1908....	606 50	
Balance in Bank, April 29, 1908.....		\$585 07
May 5, 1905, Ames & Rollinson, furnishing 100 Seals, engrossing 44 Certificates, expressing, etc.....		\$94 00
May 18, 1906, Ames & Rollinson, 50 yards Ribbon for Certificates.....		75 00
June 15, 1906, Ames & Rollinson, filling and shipping 100 Certificates....		75 00
Dec. 3, 1906, Ames & Rollinson, furnishing 200 Wax Seals.....		56 00
May 4, 1907, Ames & Rollinson, 100 Sheepskin Certificates.....		110 00
May 31, 1907, Ames & Rollinson, filling, boxing, expressing 31 Certificates		46 50
Sept. 24, 1907, R. M. Cadwalader, General Treasurer; loan from J. M. Montgomery repaid.....		100 00
Nov. 22, 1907, F. E. Fitch, printing 200 Circulars.....		5 00
April 3, 1908, Ames & Rollinson, filling, boxing, etc. 30 Certificates.....		45 00
		\$606 50

“In connection with the General Secretary’s report, I herewith beg to render statement for the Certificate Account, showing a balance in the bank to-day of \$585.07, to which should be added \$1,000.00 Government bond, now in the hands of the General Treasurer, making a total of \$1,585.07, to the credit of the Certificate Account.

“The General Secretary would also ask the authority of the General Society to transfer the Certificate Account from the New York Trust Co. to the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. At present the account is receiving no interest.”

Mr. Low (New York): I move that the General Treasurer be authorized to transfer the accounts to the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New York.

The motion, having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Messrs. Robert Olyphant (N. Y.), Chairman; Col. J. Granville Leach (Pa.), Hon. Frank P. Flint (Cal.), Hon. John Barber White (Mo.), M. De Laneey Haywood (N.C.), then retired.

DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN, of the District of Columbia, then offered the following resolution:

“*Resolved*, That the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution extend its sincere thanks to the Honorable Austin L. Crothers, Governor of Maryland, and Honorable N. Winslow Williams, Secretary of State, for the reception given at the Government House in Annapolis, and also to Captain Charles J. Badger, U. S. N., Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, and other officials of the Academy, for their courtesies, and especially for the interesting special drill.”

The motion, having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

COLONEL JOHN B. HOLLAND (New York) : I move that a resolution of thanks be sent to the commanding officer at Fort Myer for the drill and exhibition which is proposed for this afternoon.

The motion, having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania) : The Constitution of the Society provides that the regular meeting of the General Society shall be held every third year. It happens, unfortunately, that there are a great many other societies who hold their triennial meetings at the same time, and it has been always a source of embarrassment with us, because it interferes with a great many of our members who are also members of those other societies. It would be better, a great deal, for us if our triennial meetings fell on the succeeding year, so as to keep us entirely out of their way and thereby give us the exclusive interest of all our members. I therefore move that, instead of the next triennial meeting of this Society in 1911, it be held in the City of Washington in 1912.

The motion was duly seconded.

CAPTAIN W. P. CHAMBERLAIN (Tennessee) : As this is my first meeting with you in this general association, I hate to think about this, considering the entertainment you have given us at this general association meeting, to waiting four years for another one. [Applause.] If you can change a thing, you can always shorten it, and the point is made that you can extend it for one year and cannot shorten it for one year. It don't strike my idea of sense. I am in favor of that motion, but think we should make it in two years in place of four. I would like to move an amendment to the motion to make it two years in place of four.

MR. JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY : We can't afford to have it every two years.

CAPTAIN W. P. CHAMBERLAIN: I don't mean to hold the meeting every two years, but let us have the meeting at the end of two years and then three years thereafter. I don't want to wait the four years.

MR. WILLIAM K. MCALLISTER (Colorado): I shall oppose this motion for this reason: Quite a good many of the members of this Society are husbands of women who are members of the other societies. They want to, where they come a long distance, come together and attend these various meetings at the same time. To you who live near by it does not make much difference, but where a man comes from Colorado or California and brings his wife, he cannot afford to come every year. His wife attends a meeting of the Daughters and he attends this meeting. I shall oppose the motion.

MR. EBEN FRANCIS THOMPSON (Massachusetts): It strikes me that the difficulty in abridging the term would be that we would arbitrarily cut off the terms of the General Officers, and when the convention assembled there would be no business to transact with reference to that important function of this body. But another matter will readily occur to us. We are all familiar with the fact—those of us who are not husbands of those who are members of the other society, are familiar with the fact that, being much more energetic and active than our Society, they meet at least annually, so that the proposition will be merely deferring the pleasure of my friend on the right. It occurs to me also that, if elected for three years under the general proposition, the officers would hold over until the choice and qualification of their successors, or, in the event of any vacancy, I apprehend that the Board of General Officers would be and are empowered to fill that vacancy. It seems to me, therefore, in view of the fact, as so well stated by the gentleman who proposed this motion, that we should assent to it. It is a matter that has been considered somewhat carefully, and it will interfere, of course, with meetings of the two societies, the Cincinnati and Colonial Wars, which meet this year, and in a measure conflict, not only in point of time, but in point of draft upon the activity of the members. I therefore hope the resolution will be adopted.

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania): I would say that under the Constitution all of the officers hold over until their successors are duly chosen.

CAPTAIN W. P. CHAMBERLAIN (Tennessee): I withdraw that amendment.

MR. WILSON G. HARVEY (South Carolina) : I think we are all unanimous in carrying out the wish and intent of the resolution of Mr. Jones, and that is, that the next meeting of this Society should be four years hence. But I question very much if we can accomplish it by the resolution which has been offered without violating our Constitution and making all of our future meetings, for all time to come, subject to a question as to their constitutionality. The Constitution, as I take it, prescribes that the meetings shall be triennial—triennial from date to a certain date, and a simple resolution does not carry with it the force or power to make that change. It does seem to me that that resolution should be embodied in a resolution with an additional clause that this resolution shall become effective and operative upon its approval by the several State Societies—I don't think there will be any objection to it; I don't think there is a delegate here who cannot go home and get the approval of his local society, and once that is forwarded to the General Secretary and made a part of the final record, then our action will be constitutional. And I think it would be well for us to do that, rather than to make a change of a constitutional time of meeting by a simple resolution, and in the face of the recital of our own Constitution. And I suggest that to Mr. Jones, if it meets with his approval, that there be an additional clause, that the change be made for the next meeting, and that meetings shall be held triennially after that, and to be effective and operative upon the adoption by the several State societies, and then we shall have our action within the Constitution, which I fear it will not be by the simple resolution which he proposed.

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania) : It seems to me, whilst there is some force in what the gentleman has just said, it seems to me that we might reach this matter in the way I have suggested. The Constitution does provide that the Society shall meet every three years; but we are here now and we may regulate the time of our adjournment. The question of amending the Constitution of this Society is a very serious matter; it is almost impracticable. There is no clause in the Constitution itself which provides for its own amendment, and, therefore, everything which is changed in it or added to it has to come in the same way that the Constitution itself originally came.

Now, our societies are scattered all over the country; they meet at different times, sometimes they don't have a quorum, and I think it took us about eight years to get the last amendment through all the State societies. By this amendment, if we now, sitting here, provide for an adjourned meet-

ing of this Society four years hence, it seems to me we have that under control, and the Constitution is still in force, and thereafter our meetings would go on every three years, just as they have been in the past. It does not seem to me that there is any serious constitutional difficulty in the matter, as we are all assembled here and are able to fix the time for the next meeting in the shape of an adjourned meeting.

A DELEGATE (New York): I think this can be accomplished in a much simpler way than has been suggested by any of the gentlemen who have spoken. If we adjourn for four years that will be an adjourned meeting of this Society; and the Constitution provides that there shall be a meeting called every three years, so that when a meeting is called three years hence it is not an adjournment of this one, but a new meeting. If it is understood when we adjourn that the next meeting is to be called three years hence and the President and Secretary could meet, it being understood that no delegates are to be appointed, they could adjourn for a year; then within the form and the limits of our Constitution we would have a triennial meeting, and then at the end of four years the adjourned meeting held; it would be a triennial meeting and would accomplish the four-year period without amending our Constitution, and without passing any resolution at the present time, without invalidating whatever there may be in the Constitution as to our triennial meeting.

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania): That is doing exactly the same thing in another form. If you can't adjourn this meeting, you can't authorize your President and Secretary to get together and adjourn it three years hence; it is exactly the same proposition. It is a difficulty, I admit, that confronts us here, but that seemed to me to be the only solution of it. It does not matter much, only if you adopt the suggestion just made, it is a rather less satisfactory way of doing it, but it is doing it in a different way; it is doing it under the power exercised by this convention. Of course, it is a little difficult, but I hope my motion will prevail.

MR. FREDERICK T. MARTIN (West Virginia): I never heard of this matter until it was brought up here. I am not prepared to say whether the motion is in order or not. I have my serious doubts about it. I know our State societies will all look to the Constitution to ascertain when we shall elect our delegates. And as there seems to be so much diversity of opinion about it, I therefore want to move that the motion be laid on the table.

MR. HORATIO CLARK PLUMLEY (North Dakota): In view of the variety of opinions that has been expressed here, I desire to say for myself, and possibly for my colleagues, we oppose any change at all. We think it inadvisable to postpone a meeting for four years. And, speaking for myself, I don't relish the idea of the Sons of the Revolution getting out of the way of some other society. [Applause.]

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: The question is upon the motion to lay on the table; the motion has been seconded.

A vote was then taken, a division called for, whereupon the President announced that the motion had been carried.

MR. WILLIAM K. MCALLISTER (Colorado): If I am in order, I wish to have a correction made in the records of this Society. Three years ago, at this time, it was recorded that the Minnesota Society was responsible for instituting the prize essay contests. We of the Colorado Society believe that record is in error; we believe we should have the honor of having instituted that proposition. I give you just a few figures, not at all tiresome. The Minnesota Society was organized in April, 1893; nearly two years before they were organized the Colorado Society appointed their committee on prize essay contests. I wish to have the record corrected, if it can be done.

MR. W. HALL HARRIS (Maryland): On behalf of the Society in the State of Maryland, I am directed to bring before the General Convention two matters. It will be remembered that three years since, at the last triennial meeting, the General Society presented to the midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy a loving cup or trophy. According to the inscription on the cup, there was to be placed upon it the name of that midshipman who should each year be ascertained to have been most proficient in great gun target practice. A very short time after that cup had been presented, the authorities at the Naval Academy, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, changed the method of instruction of the midshipmen, so that great gun target practice was eliminated. It was found that the discharges of the heavy guns involved so great expense as to make it impracticable to continue. They therefore drill the midshipmen in practical ordnance and gunnery, and the officers at the Naval Academy felt that they were in considerable doubt as to what they should do about the inscriptions on the trophy. They accordingly approached some of the officers of the Society

and asked how the difficulty might be met. As there is no doubt as to what the Society intended to do with the trophy, I venture to introduce this preamble and resolution:

“WHEREAS, it has been brought to the attention of the General Society by the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy that a change has been made in the instruction of the midshipmen in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery in that great gun target practice can no longer be held at the Academy;

“AND WHEREAS, such change in the instruction of the midshipmen has prevented the inscription of the name of the midshipman most proficient in great gun target practice on the loving cup presented to the brigade of midshipmen on April 19, 1905;

“AND WHEREAS, the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy has requested that authority be given to modify said inscription so that it shall read ‘The name of the midshipman who shall be adjudged by the Superintendent, the Commandant and the head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery as being the most proficient in practical ordnance and gunnery,’”

“AND WHEREAS, it was and is the desire of the Society that said loving cup should be held as a trophy for such part of the practical work in ordnance and gunnery as seemed best to the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy; now therefore, be it

“*Resolved*, By the General Society, that authority be and it is hereby granted to the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy to change the inscription on said loving cup so that instead of reading ‘Presented by the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, April 19th, 1905, to the brigade of midshipmen of the U. S. Naval Academy as a trophy on which to inscribe each year the name of the midshipman who shall be adjudged to be the most proficient in great gun target practice,’ it shall read ‘Presented by the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, April 19th, 1905, to the brigade of midshipmen of the U. S. Naval Academy, as a trophy on which to inscribe each year the name of the midshipman who shall be adjudged by the Superintendent, the Commandant and the head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery as being the most proficient in practical ordnance and gunnery.’”

“WHEREAS, the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy has requested that the inscription on the trophy presented by this Society to the brigade of midshipmen on April 19th, 1905, be amended by the addition thereto of the words, ‘Or practical ordnance and gunnery,’ to conform to modifications in the course of instruction at the Academy; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That the inscription upon said trophy be changed as requested and that the names of midshipmen be inscribed thereon accordingly, beginning with the year 1905.”

The motion of Mr. Harris, having been seconded, was then unanimously adopted.

MR. WILLIAM K. McALLISTER (Colorado): In view of the fact that there is an evident error in our records, I wish to offer a motion to the effect that the records of this Society be amended so as to show that the Colorado Society was the first to introduce the prize essay contests.

The motion was thereupon duly seconded.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: That can be submitted to the Secretary, and he will make the correction.

MR. ROBERT OLYPHANT (New York): Your Nominating Committee has met and has authorized me, as their Chairman, to report the following nominations of General Officers for the ensuing three years, or until their successors are elected:

For General President, John Lee Carroll. [Applause.]

Mr. Vroom having declined a renomination for First Vice-President General, your Committee would recommend and nominate Edmund Wetmore. [Applause.]

For Second General Vice-President, Wilson G. Harvey. [Applause.]

For General Secretary, James Mortimer Montgomery. [Applause.]

As we have heard that Mr. Harris has declined a renomination as Assistant General Secretary, on account of his Federal duties, your Committee has nominated in his place Professor William Libbey. [Applause.]

We have heard from the Auditing Committee that Richard M. Cadwalader's accounts are all right; we therefore place him in renomination. [Laughter and applause.]

And as the Assistant General Treasurer, Henry Cadle, has gotten away with no funds, he has been renominated. [Applause.]

For General Chaplain, we place in nomination the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D. [Applause.]

For General Historian, William Gordon McCabe. [Applause.]

And for General Registrar, Walter Gilman Page. [Applause.]

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania): I move that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of the gentlemen who have just been nominated.

MR. PRATT (New York): I move that the report be received.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: Before that motion is put, I would like to make some expression of my own feeling on this subject. It has been a great many years ago that this Society came here to Washington, with a membership of seventy-five gentlemen, belonging to the New York Society, and a certain number belonging to the Pennsylvania Society, and did me the great honor to ask me to accept the position of General President of the Sons of the Revolution. I looked upon it then, as I look upon it now, as the great and lasting honor of my life. And when we met here three years ago, at the city of Annapolis, I tried to make some suggestions, as I was not in very good health, and I thought that a change should be made in the first officer of this Society; but the kindly feeling of the members was such towards me that I soon gave that feeling up, that I would advocate any change, and now that the Society has grown and the New York Society has gotten possession of Fraunce's Tavern, which has shut out forever any interference with our body of people, I shall be too proud not to accept it, since I told then that you did not ask me to resign. [Applause.]

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania): I move that the Secretary cast one ballot for the gentlemen who have just been nominated by the Nominating Committee.

The motion, having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY: The Secretary reports the ballot cast.

MR. C. H. JONES (Pennsylvania): I desire to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution desires to express its appreciation of the liberally patriotic work done by the State of Pennsylvania in the improvement and preservation of the camp ground of the Continental Army at Valley Forge, and hereby strongly urges upon the Congress of the United States the passage of House Bill No. 17,986, appropriating the sum of \$50,000 for two memorial arches, one at each of the principal entrances to this great Revolutionary camp ground.

The motion, having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

MR. JOHN E. BLAINE (Ohio): I was greatly interested in the reading of the report of our Historian this morning respecting the matter of the publication of the Revolutionary archives, of the correspondence, the reports, the records that are in existence, so far as they can be gathered at this late day. This Society, as I understand, has never taken a pronounced purpose regarding the publication of those records. The history, I believe, is that a resolution was presented at the session held in the city of Boston in 1895 and a committee appointed at that time to consider the feasibility of bringing the matter before the Congress of the United States asking for an appropriation. That committee, I understand, sir, has never yet organized, and I have to request, and I make the motion that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of that subject, and if that is done I desire to offer a resolution and provide for a committee to take up this work.

The motion was duly seconded.

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MR. FABIVS HAYWOOD BUSBEE (North Carolina): The same idea had come to me, and I had drawn a resolution which I shall offer, because, as it seems to me, the difficulty has been that if we wait for the initiative of the State societies, they are slow in operation and do not directly take hold of Congress; and I was about to suggest that the North Carolina Society would submit a resolution something like this:

“That the General President be requested to appoint a committee of three members who shall be expressly charged with the duty of urging upon the various State societies the advisability of taking action to secure from their Senators and Representatives in Congress the passage of legislation providing for publication of the documents, or such documents as can be procured from the States; and that the committee is also instructed to take direct action to bring about the publication.”

MR. JOHN E. BLAINE: I would be very glad to have the gentleman's resolution put in and made supplementary to the resolution I have to offer; but I suggest action be taken upon the motion before the house to discharge the committee or the committee appointed in 1895, from the further consideration of this subject.

The motion referred to, having been duly seconded, was adopted.

MR. JOHN E. BLAINE: I would offer as a preamble the same that was presented at the meeting at that time:

"WHEREAS, the Government of the United States has never published the correspondence, orders, returns and muster rolls of officers, soldiers, sailors and marines, and other public documents relating to the War of the Revolution, which are on file in the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior;

"Be it resolved, That the Society of the Sons of the Revolution most heartily approves of and recommends the publication by the General Government of all the matters referred to now in possession of the General Government, and, in addition thereto, publish all matter of a similar character that is contained in the records of the original thirteen colonies, so as to make a complete and connected history of that most glorious period.

"Be it resolved, That the General Secretary of this Society notify each State society of the action taken by the General Society in this matter and request each State Society that has not already taken action to do so and to use its influence as a State Society and through its individual members to secure an appropriation by the Congress of the United States of a sufficient sum of money to defray the expense of collecting, collating and publishing the documents, correspondence, records and papers relating to the Revolutionary period;

"Be it resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the General President to prepare a memorial to be presented to Congress presenting this matter and asking for an appropriation to carry the foregoing resolution into effect."

The motion was duly seconded.

MR. JOHN E. BLAINE: I think, gentlemen, that the securing of this work is one of the most important pieces of work that the patriotic societies of the United States have anything to do with to-day. There are in all

the colonies a great many records pertaining to the history of that period that should be, if not the records themselves, copies of them, in possession of the National Government. A complete record should be made and a roster of all the officers of the army and of the marines that served during that time, arranged in alphabetical order, so that some of our friends who are approached and asked to become members of the Society of the Revolution who may, in the passing of the years, have forgotten—if they ever knew—from what State his ancestors came, can find from the records of the Federal Government that name in its alphabetical order.

I consider it a part of the history of this country, and it has been neglected for so long a time our Society should take hold of it and endeavor to bring about the publication of these documents, so that they can be preserved, as they are going to decay in a great many of them the paper is rotting, disappearing. A number of State societies have taken the matter in hand; a good many have not, and I think it should be the duty of this Society to call their attention to it and ask that they, as State Societies, use their influence, and through their individual members, in promoting the same interest among their Senators and Representatives, and ask them to take this matter up and comply with the request of the patriotic societies of the land.

The motion and resolution of Mr. Blaine were then unanimously adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT appointed as the Memorial and Publication Committee of Five: John E. Blaine, Ohio; Holdridge Ozro Collins, California; Captain W. G. McCabe, Virginia; Clarence W. Bowen, New York; Walter F. Brown, Illinois.

MR. W. HALL HARRIS (Maryland): I stated a few moments ago that there were two matters which the Society in the State of Maryland had directed me to bring before this meeting. The presentation of the second was somewhat delayed by the interjection of other matters. It is, I think, very well recognized that the various patriotic societies have gone to and fro in the land and have marked in one way or another those places and those events which are susceptible of being marked with tablets and monuments for the preservation of the memory of that for which they stand; and yet here, within a few miles of us, in the city of Annapolis, there have rested through all these years, since just before Yorktown, the unmarked remains of the French soldiers and sailors who died at Annapolis or on the fleet in the Chesapeake, and who were buried on the campus of St. John's

College. A few years ago the facts came to the knowledge of some members of the Maryland Society, just after the removal of the remains of John Paul Jones to Annapolis. The site of the place of interment of these soldiers was located, and there was laid by a descendant of Admiral De Grasse, in the presence of the Ambassador of France, the corner stone of a monument to be erected to mark the site upon which they are buried. The Maryland Society having gone that far, felt that, while it was prepared to go further, and out of its very modest means to erect a very modest memorial, that, after all, it was probably not the gracious or the graceful thing for that small society to do, without affording at least an opportunity to its sister societies to take part in more appropriately marking this place, in a more dignified manner; in other words, that the recognition of and tribute to these French soldiers and sailors ought not to be paid by one society of the Sons of the Revolution, but by all. We recognize perfectly that there is no propriety in asking the General Society to provide means by any method for the erection of such a monument; we desire, however, to suggest that if the General President of the Society approve, that the General President appoint a committee to take up the whole matter and to ascertain whether, and if so, in what manner, this project might be carried out in such a way that it should be the recognition of all the Societies—not of the General Society, but of all the Societies, instead of being the act of the Maryland Society only. I have, therefore, to offer this preamble and resolution:

“WHEREAS, the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, cannot bind the action of the State Societies, but with the view of ascertaining the opinion of the Delegates present, representing the Societies in the various States, be it

“*Resolved* (1) That the placing of a suitable monument in Annapolis, Maryland, to mark the graves of the French soldiers and sailors buried there and who gave their lives for our common country in the War of the Revolution, is an undertaking for the United Societies, thus making it a monument to France, erected by the descendants of those to whom the French gave such valuable assistance in the great struggle for independence.

(2) That the State Societies are recommended to take steps to build a monument or memorial in accordance with the foregoing resolution, and that the President appoint a Committee of Seven (with power to enlarge its number) to formulate a plan and to take steps necessary to the erection

of such a monument, should the State Societies express their desire to join each other in such an undertaking and render its execution practicable. It is also recommended that, if possible, the work be completed within the next three years in order that dedication ceremonies might take place during the Triennial Meeting of the General Society in 1911.

The resolution was received with applause.

MR. TALBOT OLYPHANT (New York): I have great pleasure in seconding those resolutions. To my mind, sir, there is nothing too much that we can do for the Frenchmen who came over here and helped us, or our forefathers, win the fight—because they did help us; if they had not, the struggle would have been very much prolonged—and I think that the marking of the graves of those who gave their lives for us and for our country is something which should be done, most emphatically, and in the manner in which the proposer has suggested it strikes me that it can be done very easily. I have therefore great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The General President appointed the following Committee:

TALBOT OLYPHANT, of the New York Society, Chairman.

W. HALL HARRIS, of the Maryland Society.

JOSEPH GRANVILLE LEACH, of the Pennsylvania Society.

WILLIAM GORDEN MCCABE, of the Virginia Society.

WILLIAM LIBBEY, of the New Jersey Society.

HENRY CADLE, of the Missouri Society.

HENRY DEXTER WARREN, of the Massachusetts Society.

JOHN APPLETON WILSON, of the Maryland Society.

JULIAN HENRY LEE, of the Maryland Society.

MR. EDMUND WETMORE: I have received an invitation to the Society which I was requested to read:

To the Sons of the Revolution in Congress Assembled:

The President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald MacLean, takes great pleasure in proffering the use of Memorial Continental Hall, the property of the D. A. R., to the Sons of the Revolution for any meetings the latter Society may care to hold there during

this week. The Hall is situated at 17th and D Streets, just below the Corcoran Art Gallery.

April 28, 1908.

On motion, duly seconded, the thanks of the Society were extended to the Daughters of the American Revolution for the courteous invitation received on their behalf from their President General, Mrs. Donald MacLean, tendering the use of their Hall in the City of Washington during our present meeting, and regret expressed that the business before us rendered it impracticable to avail ourselves of the offer.

DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN (District of Columbia): Among the distinguished heroes of the Revolution is the one who is specially dear to those of us who have made New York our home, and it appears that there is no statue of the distinguished Alexander Hamilton in the City of Washington; and an organization has been effected here recently, of which Mr. Justice Brewer or Mr. Justice Harlan—I have forgotten which—is president; and on behalf of that organization I would like to present the following preamble and resolution:

“WHEREAS, a monument has been inaugurated and a society formed, known as the Alexander Hamilton National Memorial Association, for the purpose of paying deserved tribute to the memory of that great soldier of the Revolution—friend and counselor of Washington—savior of the Constitution, and author of our fiscal system—Alexander Hamilton—by the erection of a monument or memorial to him at the seat of Government;

“*Be it resolved*, That the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in National Convention assembled most heartily endorses and approves the aforementioned project and pledges its most earnest co-operation and support in securing the success of the undertaking.

The resolution having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

MR. WILLIAM STONE ABERT (District of Columbia): I have been requested in behalf of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia to place before this general meeting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution is in hearty sympathy with the passage of the proposed law now pending before the Congress of the United States in relation to fining and punishing the

offense of desecration of the American flag, and that a committee of five be appointed to urge and advocate the passage of such a law.

In presenting this resolution, I will state that our Society has been represented before the Congress of the United States in its committees, urging the passage of such a law, and it is now pending there; and in my humble judgment it would be very expedient to have the support of this General Society if it meets the approbation of the delegates who are present; and I, therefore, at the instance and request of our local Society, present this for the consideration of this assembly.

The resolution having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT appointed as this committee William S. Abert (Chairman), District of Columbia; Comdr. Frank H. Eldridge, U. S. N., Connecticut; J. T. Orme, Georgia; Col. Thomas S. Chambers, New Jersey; J. A. Steinmetz, Pennsylvania.

MR. CADLE (Missouri): Since the time is drawing near for our engagement at Fort Myer, I move we adjourn.

COL. J. G. LEACH (Pennsylvania): Two of our former officers, Judge Garret D. W. Vroom, First General Vice-President, and General Holdridge Ozro Collins, our General Historian, have rendered very valuable service to this Society; I move that the Secretary be requested to tender to these gentlemen our appreciation of their past services.

The motion having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN (District of Columbia): I wish to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the matter of properly wearing the insignia and ribbon be referred to a committee of three for decision.

The General President appointed the following Committee:

DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN, District of Columbia.

W. Y. BROWN, Illinois.

W. K. McALLISTER, Colorado.

The motion having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

MR. WALTER FRAZER BROWN (Illinois): I rise to a question of information. I would like to ascertain what the feeling is of this convention as to the amalgamation of the two societies, a matter which has been brought up before.

The motion to adjourn, previously made, was here seconded.

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY (New Jersey): I think it is but courteous to acknowledge the receipt of this patriotic hymn that has been dedicated to the General Society by the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, of Trenton, New Jersey; it has been used on a number of patriotic occasions by the societies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and I think it has the right ring in it.

In response to cries of "Read it," Prof. Libbey read the hymn as follows:

Patriotic Hymn

Tune, "Ancient of Days," Hymn 311 of the Hymnal.

Lord God of Hosts, Who led our fathers hither
 And gave this western strand to Freedom's cause,
 We praise Thy Name, Whose mercies never wither,
 And pledge obedience to Thy righteous laws.

Our fathers hoped in Thee and trusted surely;
 Thou didst deliver by Thy mighty Hand;
 Under the shadow of Thy wings securely
 Dwelt they at freedom in this favored land.

To us their sons give of Thy grace abounding
 That we may cherish liberty and law,
 By justice strong all baser breeds confounding
 Who hold not Thee, nor Righteousness in awe.

From foes without and foes within assailing
 Keep Thou our Country through the changing days,
 From Mammon's pride and Anarchy's prevailing
 Guard Thou the State and prosper all her ways.

O God we pray through centuries unceasing
That this dear Land may be with freedom bright
In justice strong and ever still increasing
In peace and health, prosperity and right.

Dedicated to

The National Society of the Sons of the Revolution by the **Author**,

The Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, Rector of Trinity Church,

Trenton, N. J., Member of the New Jersey Society.

January, 1907.

The reading of the hymn was applauded.

PROF. LIBBEY: I move that these lines be accepted, and the thanks of the meeting sent to Mr. Schuyler for his courtesy in dedicating them to the Society.

The motion having been duly seconded, was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

ADDRESSES

Delivered at the

Banquet of the General Society

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

NEW WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY

Tuesday, April 28th, 1908

The General Society, with its distinguished guests, assembled at seven o'clock P. M. in the large banquet hall of the New Willard Hotel at Washington. Owing to the sudden illness of the General President, the General Vice-President, the Honorable Edmund Wetmore, presided.

At the close of the dinner the following addresses were delivered.

VICE-PRESIDENT EDMUND WETMORE: Brethren of the Sons of the Revolution. I am sorry that the first note of greeting upon this joyous occasion should bear with it the tone of regret. Only an hour or so before the time fixed for our dinner, news was received that the physician of our beloved and honored President, Governor Carroll, had absolutely forbidden, upon the ground of his health, his attendance here this evening. I may say, however, that he is suffering from nothing worse than over fatigue, led to that, perhaps, by a faithful heart and spirit that caused him to forget the gentle but compelling hand of age.

We may rest assured that there is nothing to cause us alarm, and that we may confidently look forward to his filling the full term of his office to which he has been elected, followed by a long career of honored and peaceful age. (Applause.)

Because of the Governor's absence, it has been proposed that we send him an expression of our sympathy, which has been handed to me and

which I will read, and that I know will meet your unanimous approval; we propose to send him this:

“The General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, assembled at its Seventh Triennial Banquet, sends its greetings to its beloved General President, Governor John Lee Carroll, and expresses in its behalf their heartfelt regret at his enforced absence, and pray that he may be spared to bless this Society with his genial and kindly presence for many years to come.” (Applause.)

(Three cheers were then proposed for John Lee Carroll, and were given most heartily.)

VICE-PRESIDENT WETMORE: This expression of your sympathy will be sent by the Secretary to the Governor, and will, I know, be received with the warmest pleasure.

When I received the honor this morning of the election to the second place among your officers—an honor which is equal to that of the first place in almost any society that I know of—I accepted it with some gratitude, but with no prescience of its consequences, and, when, a little more than an hour ago, I heard of Governor Carroll’s illness, and that I was expected to preside this evening, I could only say: “This is so sudden.” (Laughter.) I can only occupy, but not fill, the place that is thus vacant. The most I can do is to promise you that I will be brief. I have no set speech, and it is extremely difficult for me to speak extemporaneously without a set speech. (Laughter.) I feel, in that case, somewhat like the gentleman who said that when he had something to do before breakfast, he always took his breakfast first. (Laughter.) However, I should be tongue-tied indeed, if I were unable to express the gratification and pleasure that we all have in greeting each other at this, our Triennial Meeting, and in congratulating each other upon its success. If I may judge by what I have heard from my fellow members, never have they had a better time. It seemed as if Nature herself had suddenly put on her refulgent summer robe to give us a warm welcome, as soon as we reached here. (Laughter.) It may be said, perhaps, that this was owing to the visit immediately preceding our own (laughter) of the Daughters of the American Revolution (applause); but Nature is always personified as a female, and the feminine creation never dress for each other (laughter), therefore we may claim for ourselves the beauty Nature has spread before us.

And, gentlemen, also I should be tongue-tied if I could not express the infinite pleasure that I have in meeting you, my brethren, from all over the

country, upon such an occasion as this. I tell you to shake hands with Tennessee and Colorado and Texas—South, West, North—makes State lines disappear; and I feel a sympathetic brotherhood with the men that I meet in these relations, upon the ground of our common patriotism, that nothing else that I come across in my intercourse with men can quite equal. (Applause.) After all, the most powerful influence down at the bottom of our national life is sentiment—not affectation, but true sentiment, real love of country—that patriotism which it is our object to nourish and renew and cherish. It is such meetings as this, it is looking into your faces, it is hearing you talk, that makes me know that beyond all political differences, beyond all our troubles, beyond all the problems that we have to meet, there exists the feeling of love of country bound up with the love of our own home, so that the music of Home Sweet Home is heard in the rustling of our national flag, that when I see and feel, all doubt, all hesitation and unbelief in the future of our country melt away. (Applause.) Say what we may, look clearly, she stands immovable. All our differences, all our troubles, all the things that divide us are only mere shadows and mists, like those at the base of the mountain; but our country itself—God bless her—

“As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
 Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,
 Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
 Eternal sunshine settles on the head.” (Applause.)

And with that belief, gentlemen, do we come forward with the work of our Society, and the first toast of the evening is the toast to the memory of Washington.

(The toast to Washington was then drunk in silence, all standing.)

I have spoken of the love of country. It is still more, perhaps, to love a country not one's home; and it has been our fortune, in our nation's history, to have had the hand of friendship extended to us by a people moved by no other motive except enthusiasm for human freedom. True it is, that in 1777 Vergennes, a long and clear-headed statesman controlling the destinies of France, saw in the American Revolution the opportunity to lower the power and pride of England; but even in those days he could not have done it except that the people of France were behind him; and the real sentiment that brought France to our aid was that which induced

the young Lafayette merely from the romantic love of human freedom, to cast his lot in with us and to set the example that a nation followed. (Applause.)

When the news of the great alliance reached Valley Forge Washington had a celebration and gave with particularity the orders of the day, which still survive, and among them was that at one stage of the march past there should be huzzas for the king of France. A century and a quarter after that we will give the same cheer, slightly modified, and I ask you to give three cheers for our sister republic of France, and will ask our friend, the French Ambassador, to answer. (Cheers.)

MR. R. M. CADWALADER: Will you allow me a few moments. We have long felt that there should be some fitting testimonial to our Secretary-General, Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery. The Pennsylvania Society felt that they should be the first to make the move in this matter. They appointed a committee consisting of the President, the Board of Managers and the Historian to confer with the different States. After a conference with the States and the return from those States of some personal contributions, we had made in Philadelphia this service of silver. With your permission, sir, I now present this to Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery, our Secretary General, in the hope that it may not only be a fitting testimonial, but that it may be of service and pleasure to his family, to be handed down in memory of the great work that he has done for us. (Great applause and cheers.)

MR. MONTGOMERY: Mr. Cadwalader, Mr. President and Gentlemen. I am overwhelmed with this expression of your kindly feeling for me. I don't know what I have done to deserve it. The success of this Society is due to no one man; it belongs to you all, for without your aid, sirs, and co-operation, it could not be what it is to-day, the "Matchless Society of the Republic." I can only answer you, sirs, "thanks, thanks and ever thanks."

(The band here played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow.")

A DELEGATE: I propose three cheers for Mr. Montgomery.
(The three cheers were given with a will.)

VICE-PRESIDENT WETMORE: I beg you will now give your deferred welcome to the Ambassador of France.

(Great cheers and applause.)

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND: Mr. President and Gentlemen. Years ago, centuries ago, at the time when our ancestors all lived in Europe, they used to gather together, as we do, on solemn occasions. They partook of banquets, and after the banquets, they listened to speeches. An account of what were after-dinner speeches at a time when Thule was still the end of the world and Columbus had not yet crossed the Atlantic has come down to us. The account is in very old-fashioned English and in alliterative verse; modernized it reads thus:

“When people are feasted and fed, fain would they hear some excellent thing after their food to gladden their heart. * * * Some like to listen to legends of saints that lost their lives for Our Lord’s sake, some have a longing to hearken to lays of love, telling how people suffered pains for their beloved. Some covet and delight to hear talked of courtesy and knighthood and craft of arms.”

These tastes and habits have been, I may say, handed down to us unimpaired, and it is to hear something about the same subjects that we are gathered together to-night.

Indeed the very same subjects, legends of the saints included; for was there not something holy in the task chosen for themselves by the heroes of the War of Independence, something holy in their deeds, something holy, too, in the way in which they lost their lives, many of them, to gain for their descendants liberty?

Courtesy, knighthood, craft of arms are also what we want to hear about. More courteous, better knights, harder fighters, truer to their pledge than those who under the American or French flag fought for independence had never been seen. What nobler knight than George Washington (great applause), that unwavering believer who knew success and reverses, knew glorious and sad days, but never knew fear or despair. His trust in the excellence of his country’s cause was never shaken; when darkness was absolute and seemed meant to last forever, he felt that, contrary to all appearances, only passing clouds were darkening the sky, and that the sun would shine again on the victorious arms of the friends of liberty. His courtesy, his knighthood, his craft of arms struck all those who approached him, good judges themselves in such matters. To the same family of minds belonged that young Lafayette who had left wife, child, relations, all the pleasures of a brilliant life in the most brilliant capitol of the world for the hardships of war in a foreign land, which, however, soon ceased to be a foreign one for him, so truly was he adopted by America

and so good a son he proved to her. Same characteristics in d'Estaing, Rochambeau and de Grasse; de Grasse whose sailors used to say: Our admiral is six foot tall, but during the fight he is six foot and an inch. (Applause.)

And such characteristics were not merely those of the men, but those of the two nations also, the characteristics of the humblest of those planters who, not without pangs of uncertainty, at first, as to what was for them the rightful course to follow, left their hearths to fight of their own free will, for their country that was to be, that might be, that was not yet. The same with France, who, from the first, declared that whatever she did, she would be merely an auxiliary, and her troops and fleets would be the subordinates of that admirable man George Washington; France who declared that whatever happened she would not lay down arms before the Americans were free. In all which was also found "courtesy, knighthood and craft of arms."

Lays of love were also among the favorite kinds of speech our ancestors of pre-American times liked to hear. I wish a more eloquent voice than mine would tell you that lay of love, without parallel in the history of the world, the first stanza of which would speak of French enthusiasm and the last of American liberty. For it must not be forgotten that if politics had, as was natural, something to do with the King's decision it had little enough with the nation's passion for the American cause, and that passion was universal throughout France; from palace to hovel it was the same. A striking proof consists in an order from the French Government to the physicians at Brest to be very careful in their examination of the privates admitted into the contingents sent to America. So keen was these plain men's desire to go that they would conceal any disease they might suffer from, or wound received in times past, in order to be selected and be sent to America.

Enthusiasm is catching. All people who happened to be in France in those days, French or otherwise, felt the effect thereof, and it is not one of the remembrances we least fondly cherish; the fact that all foreigners who came to America and played a part in the great struggle started from France, came with French help, filled with an enthusiasm they had imbued on French soil for the American cause. Such was the case with that valiant de Kalb, a personal friend of Lafayette, a German who held a commission in the French army and whose statue at Annapolis recalls the glorious death; such was also the case with Steuben, who was induced to

come by the French Minister of War, Count de St. Germain, for whom passage was provided at Marseilles on board a French gunboat, and who rendered such good service in teaching military discipline to the heroic but raw recruits at Valley Forge; such the case also with Pulaski, who had distinguished himself in the Polish wars, and who enlisted at Paris on the personal intervention of Count Vergennes; the same with Kosciusko, drawn to America by the example of his French friends, and who fought for the United States before fighting for his own native land, great in good or bad fortune, equally respected through life by his friends and by his foes.

Yes, to tell this lay of love and knighthood, of high aims and enduring results, a more eloquent voice than mine would be needed. A more eloquent one also to tell of the consequences of that war in which our forefathers united, so important for America and the whole world, when the seed of liberty, brought back from this country, was sown in France first, and by France in many other places.

Years ago, before the crumbling trenches of Yorktown, amidst the smoke of the fight, three men stood, representing three great nations—Washington, Rochambeau, Cornwallis. They had fought as enemies, but they were all of them men of heart who had done their best for what they considered their duty. Each knew that the other was a worthy friend or a worthy opponent. Out of respect grows esteem and out of esteem friendship. If they were to come to life again they would not wonder at the change that has taken place, and they would rejoice at the thought that each of the three nations is now on terms of sincere amity with the other.

As for us, more than recompensed by the success of our efforts, we consider it one of our national glories to have been the earliest well-wishers of these United States; and what we have been, I assure you, we still are. (Great applause and cheers.)

The band then played, and the members sang, "La Marsellaise."

VICE-PRESIDENT WETMORE: It is said that the Constitution follows the flag. I have heard the reason suggested that it was so lonely in its own country that it had to follow the flag for company. (Laughter.) We are honored tonight by one who holds the high office of the representative of the United States of America in those cases that come before the courts that require the Constitution to be vindicated. We are particularly happy in that we have just heard from one who represents France, when she gave us the much needed aid that established our independence; and we have

with us, holding a high office under the Constitution by which our independence is preserved, one who represents the swiftness and genius of Napoleon that gave us the Louisiana Purchase of the Great West. [Applause.] I have the honor of introducing the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Bonaparte. [Applause and cheers.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL BONAPARTE: Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Society and all others who are present: I had not expected the last part of the introduction. My kinsman, to whom reference has been made, did many things, some of which were good and some less good. Among the former was that of giving to American liberty an opportunity to expand, an opportunity of which the said liberty has availed itself. [Laughter.] But it is not of that expansion, it is not of the expanded country which we see before us, or of those who particularly aided in its expansion that it would seem appropriate to speak this evening. If I correctly understand the worthy purpose of this honored Society, it is to recall to Americans of to-day the memory of the virtues of Americans who made America what she is [applause]; who first gave us a country, one which has since grown into this great country of which we have part. Now, that is a most worthy purpose; but why? Not because the country they gave us was, in a material sense, a very big thing—it is true that in area even the thirteen colonies were respectable among the nations of the earth, but if that had been their only claim to respectability it would scarcely have justified the existence of this Society to commemorate the birth of the nation. We were a small people when we first became an independent people—less than the population of Greater New York; less than the next census—at least, if it knows what is good for itself—will show as the population of Chicago. [Laughter.] And as for wealth, why, one of the trusts which it is my duty to try to “bust” at the present time, could buy and sell the thirteen colonies and not feel the difference in its bank account. [Laughter.] Yet there were some things that comparatively small people had—some things in those days when there were no railroads and no aggregations of railroad companies, no telegraphs or telephones or steamships or automobiles, and no great combinations of wealth to determine on what terms the people should enjoy these blessings [laughter]; in those days and times there were some things which we are trying to preserve and foster in these days, and unless we shall preserve and foster them, there will be no justification for the great-grandsons of the present members to rejoice in the America

of today; and, first of all, we had in those days men, and men worthy and able to make a small country great. It is the problem of this nation's destiny, whether as, in material resources, it has grown from small beginnings into a vast expanse, it has or has not lost the power to retain, to produce, to perpetuate the class of men who will make its greatness true greatness and worthy to become all the greater in its future. [Applause.]

Let us consider for just a moment—for, I suppose, Mr. President, it is proper on an occasion such as this to make a serious speech—and, of course, some of you from long service with me in at least one position of responsibility and trust, must know, I have little skill in making any other than serious speeches—let us consider, then, if we are to consider serious things, why it was that the men of the days to the preservation of whose memory this Society is consecrated, were worthy that their memory should be preserved. Let me remind you that the Americans of the days of the Revolution were men who were soldiers as well as and because they were citizens. [Applause.] The number of men in the thirteen colonies who had seen actual military service at the time of the commencement of the Revolution, in proportion to the population of the country, far exceeded the numbers of those who have seen actual military service at the present time in any one of the great military nations of Europe. Moreover, every man at that time had been taught, and taught in the school of necessity, that his right arm must guard what his hands had won; every one felt that it was his duty to obey the call of the constituted authorities whenever the community to which he belonged was threatened by a foreign enemy.

The Ambassador of France has reminded us of something which needed no reminder, and that is, the debt which this country owes to his for the generous aid which France gave America when it was struggling to gain its independence. [Applause.] But there is another service which France rendered to the colonists who were then growing into freemen—a service of which less is said, but which was none the less real, and that was for nearly two centuries, on our northern frontier, to provide us with a valiant, skillful and persistent enemy who obliged the Americans of those days to fit themselves at the proper time to vindicate by arms their right to be deemed a nation. [Applause.]

The men who fought under Washington were not men previously ignorant of the hardships or the duties of war. They had learned these all the better through service against enemies who practiced none of those humane methods which in modern times and among civilized nations have to a great

extent mitigated its hardships and its horrors. The Indians had no Red Cross. We of this day see in our papers suggestions that children in our public schools be deliberately and of set purpose taught it is unworthy of enlightened men to serve their country in arms. Had our ancestors been taught this, had their circumstances been such that such lessons could have been even suggested, or pupils found for them, we should never have had an American Union as an independent nation; we should never have had a society that would take honor in calling itself that of the Sons of the Revolution. [Applause.] And be it remembered, that when our fathers put in the Constitution that a well regulated militia was essential to a free State, they meant something more than that such a militia was necessary to protect the nation from foreign enemies; they meant that the military virtues, self-sacrifice, obedience, respect for constituted authority, and a readiness to submit one's opinion to the commands of those to whom the people had entrusted the right to command are essential in any self-governing people. Unless you have learned to obey those entitled to command, you are not entitled to exercise, and cannot exercise with good to you or others your portion of the right to command yourselves. [Applause.]

Moreover, there is one other matter we should bear in mind: the people of those days did not know all the things that we know now. Physical science had made little progress compared to what it has made to-day; the advancement of enlightenment through research and discovery was far less than we have at the present time; the actual endowment of Harvard University far exceeds the combined endowment of every institution of learning which existed at the time of our independence. But we had learned then, or our foregangers had learned some things which perhaps we are in danger—I will not say in danger of forgetting, but threatened with an opportunity to forget—they had learned that, unless there was an agreement among the people of any community as to certain great fundamental facts of life and death and immortality, the chances of that State to grow into a worthy, independent nation were fatally handicapped. There was no chance for anarchists or any other kind of visionaries, dangerous in theory or in fact, in those days, because our fathers, while differing in their beliefs, were practically all believers; and all believed that unless a self-governing country is prepared to submit itself to the Great King that rules above us, it will defy an earthly monarch only with ruin to itself and without hope of future prosperity. [Applause.]

Now, let us come down to the present day. We are not threatened at

this moment by those dangers which threatened our fathers. We have not to discharge the duties, to bear the labors and burdens which fell to their share, but we have our own responsibilities, and we have to deal with perils and perplexities and problems which demand the same qualities in us which were shown forth in them. If this country shall continue to profess in sincerity and truth, the same sentiments and principles which guided the course, which inspired the acts of those who founded it and made it a country, then we may, I think, bear the dangers of our immense growth and our vast prosperity just as they met and overcame the dangers of their weakness and their poverty; but unless we do, there will be even the greater ruin because there are greater dangers, there are more insidious enemies to contend with now than there were in the days of our country's youth and weakness. [Applause.]

And I feel confident that it will be the work, as it is the duty of this Society and of all those which have been founded on its model and which emulate its purpose, to make and keep the Greater America of today and tomorrow worthy of the traditions and of the honor of the less, but the honorable and justly honored America of the days of our Revolution. [Applause.]

The band then played "Dixie."

VICE-PRESIDENT WETMORE: My friend has referred to the serious debate that occurred in a body of which we were both associates. In order that you may know the exact facts, I will state that he refers to the occasion when we were fellow-overseers in the governing body of Harvard University; and in that relation I wish to say that he was extremely serious, and he also there displayed that talent for persuasive policy which has at last received a national recognition in the office he now holds. He has spoken, and spoken well and eloquently, of the citizen soldiery of America. They were as fine a material for an army as was to be found; but in the last years of the war it was only when they had received the knowledge and the discipline that came from experienced officers that their power was so well directed that the old Continental Line became one which, not only at the North, but under that military genius, Nathaniel Greene, of Rhode Island, in North Carolina and South Carolina, met the veterans of Europe with a steadiness that taught the Cabinet of England that they had got to acknowledge our independence. That Continental Line was the father of our regular army, and to that body of men today we owe our security

against foreign aggression and our guaranty against domestic violence. They are known rather by their deeds than their words, and here at least they receive the full meed of honor that is due them, and I give you, "The Regular Army of the United States," and will ask Major-General Bell to respond.

The band then played "My Old Kentucky Home."

Three cheers were given for the United States Army.

MAJOR GENERAL BELL: Mr. President, Brethren of the Sons of the Revolution: Since the band has displayed the fact that I am a Kentuckian [applause and cheers], I presume it will be considered quite appropriate if, instead of discussing the Army of the United States, I should discuss war, because it seems to be the genius of my State to get up wars on its own account [laughter] whenever occasion, fit and unfit, arises. [Laughter.]

So much has been said of the past to-night, I am almost ashamed to begin a few remarks about the future by referring to the past; yet I, too, have a serious message, and so, to point a moral, you will permit me to refer to the earliest efforts of mankind in the line of war, to trace the causes of war to what I think will soon become the only possible cause.

In the earliest stages of the existence of man, he had little time for anything else but to maintain existence and protect himself against the wild beasts of the forest. Tradition furnishes no clue when man first began to use against man the crude weapons which had been devised to protect himself against wild animals. But, beginning with the first warlike king of Egypt, with the conflict of the four kings against the five kings in the Vale of Sidon, and continuing to the present date, men have continued to fight each other, until now it is estimated that 6,680,000,000 have died in battle. And notwithstanding this gruesome record, men continue to fight with each other, and, in my opinion, will still continue to do so until the coming of the millennium.

Now, what application have these historical facts to our own situation, our own future? Let us examine the causes of war. The first wars of which history gives us any account were predatory in their nature. When men began to collect in groups and make clearings and cultivate the lands along the coasts, and prosperity resulted in the accumulation of property, less favored beings from the mountains came down to prey upon their more fortunate neighbors below. This led to a portion of the people standing

guard while the rest cultivated the soil; and when they were attacked in some unexpected quarter by these mountain hordes the men who were tolled off as guards must fight desperately until succor and reinforcements arrived from among the workers. And that is the profession of the soldier and its foundation in the idea of the self-sacrifice of some for the benefit of all. [Applause.]

The next wars with which history is concerned were religious wars; and, according to history, Christians inflicted far more damage upon each other in their intensive conflict than they ever suffered from the hands of pagans.

Next we come to wars of aggrandizement—national aggrandizement—and, passing those by without remark, we come to the wars based on national grievances, on national resentments, or upon the ambitions or the resentment of kings.

Next, we find record in history wars of conquest. Next, wars conducted because of disputes in trade.

Gentlemen, all the wars I have thus far discussed, until the last, have ceased to be popular in this civilized age—I should have said ceased to be possible; but nearly all recent wars have been based upon trade disputes or upon a desire for commercial supremacy. This is a type of war which cannot cease to exist, and why? Upon trade supremacy absolutely rests sometimes the very salvation of a nation. Is there any nation on earth so puerile, so cowardly, that it is liable to give up its very existence without a struggle? A nation without courage is not liable to harbor any other virtue very long.

Let us examine for a moment what connection, what influence, possibilities of this character may have for our country in the future. At the present time England supports 558 inhabitants to the square mile, whilst the United States has but 26. Were it not for the capacity of England to maintain its foreign trade, its people would starve to death in less than a year. Practically every nation, almost all the *old* nations on earth, all the inhabitants of the Old World, have learned by experience that they must have foreign trade to promote the welfare and prosperity of their peoples. Even we in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that we have been so busy developing our own resources, which are still almost boundless, in an undeveloped state, find ourselves seeking foreign trade—find ourselves seeking investment for our surplus capital in foreign countries. And why is this? Simply and solely because, gentlemen, when agricultural development has reached a certain stage in proportion to population, this is no

longer a remunerative source for investment of capital. We ought not to have much difficulty in foreseeing a time when possibly we also may badly need foreign trade to maintain our present standard of prosperity and of living, among the masses. It may seem a far cry, when England is so prosperous with 558 people to the square mile, to begin to fear that a country having only 26 people to the square mile should some time need succor from the outside to maintain its prosperity. But, gentlemen, just pause and think for a moment how much an American likes to spread himself. Why, it takes about fifty times as much room for him to feel comfortable in as the average citizen on earth. It is no impossible thing that within the lives of some of our children we may find it very difficult indeed to maintain the standard of living now enjoyed by our laboring classes, to maintain the prosperity which this country has on an average—not the prosperity of last year, not the prosperity of any other boom period, but just the average prosperity—the day may soon come when it will be very difficult for us to maintain that prosperity without foreign trade. Now, what is necessary in order to maintain foreign trade? Do you think the nations on earth which are now struggling tooth and toenail for all the trade they can possibly get are going to allow the United States to have its share merely out of generosity, merely out of altruism? Do you suppose the United States can sit down and simply do nothing and yet maintain its share of the trade of the world? The man who entertains such a thought can never have perused the pages of a single history.

How has England acquired its enormous and wonderful command of the commerce of the world? Read your histories, gentlemen! You will find that there have been long-headed, wise, wonderfully far-sighted statesmen who have been pursuing one policy steadily, without hesitation and without variation, and that policy is to acquire vantage points over the face of the earth from which it could protect its trade on the sea.

I have in my hand a small map in outline, which you see is fairly well besprinkled with names. Every one of those names is that of a coaling station, a fortified naval base or a fortification which serves as a refuge for the navy of England in its operations over the broad sea of the universe. When you come to look at the dates when many of these places were acquired, you will find it goes back as far as the fifteenth century; and as early as the middle of the seventeenth century there was scarcely a statesman in England that had not come to realize the importance of coaling stations conveniently distributed throughout the civilized world.

Has the United States a policy of this character? Has the United States any national policy? We grant we have a Monroe doctrine—one feature of a policy. We have recently announced another—twin trouble maker with the Monroe doctrine—the Open Door. Is anyone so simple as to think that the United States can maintain those doctrines merely by their announcement? Have we forgotten the sage advice given by him who was the greatest in war, greatest in peace, and greatest in the hearts of his countrymen, that the best way to maintain peace was to be prepared for war? [Applause.]

I have sometimes quoted a remark by the great German statesman Bismarck, that the Lord looks after geese and weak-minded and the United States. [Laughter.] When we stop to consider how our people, blessed by the best country, the most prosperous condition, the most boundless resources that a young nation was ever possessed of on earth; when we stop to consider that in gazing at this wonderful prize, we have forgotten, or failed to ever see, that we might need something outside of that some time; when we stop to consider how short-sighted we have sometimes been, we feel that Bismarck was not joking after all.

Has any of us forgotten that a great and much-beloved President on one occasion desired our people to permit him to purchase for a comparatively nominal sum a small island situated in the Atlantic near our coast, which the country then possessing it was willing and anxious to sell; that, supported by popular opinion, our Congress declined to give the authority, and that within the past four or five years we have been trying in vain to purchase that island at the cost of many millions? Have we forgotten that Hawaii was almost forced upon us? And yet in these few years which have passed since that island was literally and absolutely presented to an unappreciative people, within a few years since that happened, our people have come to be a unit in regarding it as one of the greatest blessings we possess for the defense of our Pacific coast?

Gentlemen, less than six months ago the librarian of one of the principal libraries in the United States told me that about the year 1808 our whaling fleet covered both oceans, the Pacific and the Atlantic; that it got to be the pastime of whalers to hoist the American flag upon every unoccupied or unclaimed island that they came across and send word home that they had taken possession of this and that island in the Pacific. In those days nobody wanted them, and bye and bye some statesmen, unquestionably inspired by good motives, but now, in the light of this day,

recognizable as mistaken ones, came to the conclusion that we were violating the sage advice of our grandfathers to avoid entanglements, and published that list of islands to the world, renouncing any control thereof by the United States; and in less than twenty years' time the United States Government tried to buy one of those islands which had been picked up by another Government for \$10,000,000, and has not got the island yet.

Now, gentlemen, we indulge in "hot air"; it is a common American habit. We easily become puffed up with pride when we have accomplished anything which we think is something great. As a consequence, we are all swelling with pride that our fleet, probably one of the best equipped, the most modern, most powerful fleet that ever sailed the ocean, has accomplished the task that no other fleet has ever accomplished on earth. [Applause.]

I am very glad of that applause, because the next remark I shall make won't be applauded. Has it occurred to a single one of you, gentlemen, that our fleet could not possibly sail around the Horn if war existed? Impossible!

A VOICE: What is the use?

GENERAL BELL: I hope you will never live to see the day when it will be useful!

In war, every neutral port is closed to our fleet; we have not a coaling station, we have not a harbor of refuge, we have not a thing of that character from Guantanamo to San Francisco, excepting the Samoan Islands, which are away out in the Pacific Ocean. Now, who could do it? Nobody but England, unless they have an alliance with South American countries. And why? Because, in the middle of the seventeenth century England took possession of the only harbor in the Falkland Islands, which lie off the coast of South America and within striking distance of the Straits of Magellan.

Now, a gentleman a moment ago asked me, "What is the use of it?" There won't be any use of going around the Horn after the Panama Canal is constructed. However, I would like to elaborate and show that there is great use of getting our navy into the Pacific. We think enough of foreign trade right now to want our share of the trade of China. It has been estimated that if the standard of living among the Chinese was raised equal to that which now exists in America it would be like creating five Americas. If the standard of living was raised fifty per cent., it would

be equivalent, in a trade way, of adding 200,000,000 to the population of the earth.

In the year 1905 I read in statistics published in the United States the astounding fact that the tonnage which entered the harbor of Hong Kong was greater than that entering any other harbor on earth, not excepting London, or Hamburg, or New York. Now, what does this mean? Simply that that is the distributing station for the Orient, mostly for China; and yet it is a well-known fact that the trade of China is but just scratched, and that only along the coast. The people of China have begun to awaken. There is a wonderfully quiet, domestic, peaceful lesson going on in China. This is indicated by the fact of the abolition of the ancient classical customs, the desire for Western learning, the construction of modern means of communication, of telegraph and railways. There is not now a principal town in China not connected with Peking by wire, whereas a few years ago a telegraph line was unknown. Now the capital of China is connected with Hankow—the Chicago of China—by a railway. There is a railway projected from Canton to Hankow. A railway from Peking into Mongolia is being constructed by Chinese capital.

Within the recollection of all of us at the present time, the internal trade of China was conducted by wheelbarrows. The delay in the construction of railroads in China has been caused by the guilds of Barrowmen. This shows the backwardness of a country which has 400,000,000 of people, and which is but beginning to develop. You can all realize what the trade of this country must necessarily be.

And now I congratulate myself that I am speaking to a Society inspired solely by patriotism. Is it best that we should continue to worship a fetich, to oppose every protection which we owe to future generations of unborn posterity, when we have the opportunity to acquire vantage points and facilities without warfare, is it wise that we should throw it away? Should we not think of the debt we owe to posterity; should we not cease to be influenced by preconceived convictions? Should we not begin to inquire earnestly, What is good for the nation? Should we not endeavor to organize and to instruct public opinion? Should we, because the masses have been too busy to consider questions of state—should we continue the policy of *laissez-faire* and allow our opportunities to serve our people in the future to go agley? I am sure there is no American citizen who is not just as anxious to promote the interests of his Government as any other citizen. All he needs is to have his attention turned in the proper

direction, to be persuaded to investigate for himself, and then the public, the American public, can be safely trusted to be right when it has taken the trouble to ascertain the right.

I thank you. [Applause.]

The band then played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

VICE-PRESIDENT WETMORE: Most eloquently and persuasively have we heard from the army the necessity for the navy. We have made somewhat of a beginning; we have sent a magnificent fleet to circumnavigate the globe and show our power to the foreign nations. Perhaps, instead of circumnavigate, I might say, with the elder Mr. Samuel Weller, "Circumwent" is the "more tenderer word." [Laughter.]

And it may be true that "hot air" in our community is the first motive power, but in the course of time it becomes condensed into steam and then the engine moves so that nothing can stop her. [Applause.] I am sure I may say on our behalf that we endorse what has been so eloquently said. Mr. Webster, in one of his magnificent similes, speaking of the power of England, said that she had dotted the globe with her military posts, whose morning drumbeat following the sun and keeping company with the hours, encircled the earth with the martial airs of England. That was an American-born simile, and an American application will follow when those martial airs are set to the music of "Yankee Doodle." [Applause.] May that time come, as surely it will come; and I know not anyone who can more appropriately respond to the necessary, the noble power of the navy of the United States, than Mr. Hilary A. Herbert, the ex-Secretary of the Navy. [Applause.]

EX-SECRETARY HILARY A. HERBERT: Mr. President and Gentlemen: Your President this evening opened these proceedings by saying that we were a sentimental people. So we are. That is being shown now on the Pacific coast in the welcome that is being given to that great fleet of which mention has been made this evening. Those flower parades and flower battles and fireworks and feteings and feastings of officers and men on the part of the people of the Pacific coast are typically American. America is the child of the sea. You, Sons of the Revolution, are children of the sea. The settlers of the thirteen colonies built their homes along 1,800 miles of seacoast and along near the rivers that run into the sea. Those settlers were all sailor men; their highways were upon the water,

and when the time came to fight for liberty and independence, there was not a soldier in the armies of the revolution whose heart was not inspired with courage that came down to him from seagoing ancestors—ancestors who had battled with the dangers of the sea. Those sailor men, our ancestors, the colonists, when the war of independence began, knew perfectly well that they could not cope with the great fleets of Great Britain, but they could not give up the sea without a fight; they seized military and naval stores wherever they could be found, and in the year 1776, the very first year of the war, they captured 320 British sail; in 1778, it is said they captured and destroyed 427 sail, and the very next year after that, in 1779, when our coasts had been swept clean by the British navy, Paul Jones appeared in British waters and fought a bloody fight of six hours, and from his own sinking vessel he boarded and captured the “*Serapis*.” [Applause and cheers.]

It is from those desperate exploits during the American Revolution that was born the spirit of the American navy, the spirit which has animated the navy of the United States from that day to this, wherever our flag has floated. It is not strange, therefore, that our citizens, our fellow citizens on the Pacific coast, are welcoming with so much enthusiasm the great fleet which is now in their waters.

It has been said that the cruise of that fleet is spectacular. So it is. It is a spectacle that is exciting the admiration of the world [applause], and in it our countrymen see at once the emblem and the embodiment of the might and majesty of America.

Gentlemen, it is the proud boast of our country that our navy has always been true to its earliest traditions. In the Spanish-American war at Manila, counting in their shore batteries, reckoning the steadiness of the platforms of these batteries and estimating the weight of metal coming from shore batteries and vessels, the Spaniards were superior to us; but, thanks to the genius of our great Admiral Dewey [applause] and to the coolness of his men and officers, the victory we won there was almost bloodless. Every American is proud of this victory and of the many splendid achievements of our navy. Everywhere that navy is, I might say, in a sense, first in the hearts of our people; but there is in one respect in which the navy has never had justice done it. The most effective, the most strenuous, the most valuable service that the navy of the United States ever rendered was during the Civil War; and yet I have never seen in any volume of history any thorough consideration or any adequate

estimate of the value of the results which came from the achievements of our navy during that war.

Possibly my standpoint during the Civil War enabled me to see more clearly than if I had been on this side of the line, the vital importance of the work the United States navy was doing.

I was a Confederate soldier, on the other side of the line, and from that viewpoint I saw just as clearly as I see now the force of the blows the navy was striking at the Confederacy. I am now and have been for many years as loyal a citizen of the United States and as devoted to the perpetuity of the Union as any man who never was outside of that Union. [Applause and cheers.] And I am here to-night to plead for justice in the histories of the country that are yet to be written in the future to the work that was done by the navy in the preservation of the Union. [Applause.] I would not minimize the glory to which the armies of the United States are justly entitled for their services. I know that to Grant and Sherman, Lee and Jackson and all the troops of the Confederacy surrendered. I know that that surrender was preceded by more than a thousand brave battles, for which the army is entitled to full credit. But, granting all this, it still remains that the services of the navy have been overlooked by the historians of the day; and why is it?

The reasons are two, and I say it here, flanked on one side by the chief-of-staff of the army of the Union and the other by a great soldier who fought against me during the Civil War—the two reasons were, first, that the immense sacrifices, the appalling losses of life suffered in the great battles on land riveted the eyes and attracted the attention of the whole world, and, secondly, the history of the Civil War has heretofore been mostly written by and read by the more than two millions of men that were enlisted in the armies of the United States and by their friends and neighbors. The navy, on the other hand, had never at any one time more than some 52,000 officers and men, all told. Few of these were writers; no naval officer and nobody else in any volume of history has ever taken up the achievements of the navy with the results achieved and considered whether without them the Union would have been preserved.

What were they? It was said in the beginning of the war, and we on the other side of the line believed it, that it was impossible to effectively blockade the long line of seacoast of the Confederacy, reaching from Cape Hatteras all the way down the Atlantic and through the Gulf to the borders of Mexico; but by sleepless vigilance, day and night, in storms and

sunshine, that blockade was made effective. What were the results? The blockade kept inside the Confederacy the immense amount of cotton we had, with which we could have gotten money with which to establish a sound system of finances, the want of which was of itself well-nigh fatal; the blockade kept out munitions of war; it kept out railroad supplies, rolling stock, engines, rails; we had nothing with which to keep in repair our lines of communication. The consequence was that our armies starved when we might have fed them; that we could not use the interior lines of communication which would have enabled us to concentrate our troops.

And, further, there is nothing so terrorizing as an armed expedition out at sea. No one knows where it may strike, and through fear of these expeditions the Confederate Government felt it necessary to keep garrisons all along our seacoast; these garrisons, but for this, could have been concentrated to help us fight the battles against Sherman and Grant.

So distinguished a student of history as Charles Francis Adams said recently in a paper before the Historical Society of Massachusetts that the blockade itself was sufficient to account for the downfall of the Confederacy; that without the blockade the Confederacy would have established its independence and the Union would have been destroyed.

But did the services of the navy stop with the blockade? Who is there that does not remember the terrible Confederate torpedoes? Twenty-eight vessels of the United States were destroyed by these torpedoes. And who does not remember how the "Cumberland," when she was sunk by the "Merrimac," as she went down, fired her last gun when she was sinking into the water? And then the next day the terrible fight between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor."

It was the navy that captured New Orleans, the great entrépot of the South. It was the navy that captured Island No. 10 with all its garrison. It was the navy that made possible the capture of Vicksburg. It was the navy that opened up the Mississippi river and cut the Confederacy in two. It was the navy that permeated every navigable stream in the Confederacy, destroying Confederate supplies, cutting Confederate communication. The gunboats of the navy were on the Cumberland, behind the army of the Cumberland, and made possible the capture of Forts Henry and Donaldson. The gunboats of the navy were with the army of the Tennessee and conducted it away into the heart of north Alabama at Huntsville. It was the gunboats of the navy which, on the James river, afforded shelter to Grant's army when it was retreating before Lee after the seven

days' battle. And General Grant himself, with the great army of the Potomac, which had swung around first from the Wilderness, then from Spottsylvania, and then from Cold Harbor, was only able to finally capture Richmond when the navy was at his back, holding his lines of communication on the James river, and he had settled down there for the siege of Petersburg. Finally it was only in consequence of the combined achievements of the army and navy that the Confederacy failed and the Union was saved. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, these facts are indisputable. The historian of the future will declare that the navy of the United States was an indispensable factor in the preservation of the Union—a Union which all Americans now hope and believe is to be indissoluble.

And why is it now, do you wonder that the people of the West, on the Pacific coast, are showing such enthusiasm as they look on our great fleet there? It is for this reason, gentlemen, they know, as they gaze upon that fleet that if the time ever comes when it has to battle for their rights, that fleet is there to count on. I thank you, gentlemen. [Applause.]

The band then played "Nancy Lee."

VICE-PRESIDENT WETMORE: Gentlemen, we have with us as our last speaker a member of our New York Society, whose office is in Wall Street. As he is a lawyer, he represents labor and not capital [applause], but he does represent that swift, generous and magnificent patriotism which that part of our land is ever ready to give to the call of its country. [Applause.] It gives me pleasure to introduce Mr. John C. Tomlinson.

MR. JOHN CANFIELD TOMLINSON: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution: In looking over the list of speakers tonight, I noticed that my name appeared last—a fact at least suggestive that I should be brief. I find, moreover, that no theme has been assigned me, and this would give me the broadest possible latitude; but it would be a poor return of your hospitality were I to trespass for any length upon your time. Moreover, the gentlemen who have preceded me have left but little to be said.

Reference has been made to our Navy, and to the cruise our fleet is now on around the world. While every American citizen naturally takes pride in the achievements of our Navy, I think the real feeling of the country would be properly voiced by a toast that was proposed at a dinner

given to the Fire Department of the City of Rochester. That sentiment was this: "Here's to our fire engines; may they be like our old maids—always ready, but never wanted."

The reception given to our battleships in the Pacific has been most cordial. I trust it may prove prophetic, and that they may never have hurled at them missiles more dangerous than the flowers which were thrown upon them by the young girls of California.

This at least will have the advantage of precluding all further discussion as to the proper position of the armor belts.

It is but natural that, at a dinner such as this, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, its organization and objects, should have been referred to.

This Society had its origin in the City of New York and was due to a strong patriotic sentiment that believed that the time had come when the thoughts of the country could be most profitably turned to its earlier history. The celebrations growing out of the Civil War merely served to perpetuate the memories of that unfortunate struggle—a struggle that might better be forgotten, as the questions which it had caused were forever settled and whatever feeling it had caused had no place in a new generation.

This Society, so formed, small in numbers, has grown rapidly until it is now organized in many states, and you see its strength exemplified in the gathering that is here tonight.

Personally, I believe there is no period in the world's history, the study of which is more beneficial than the history of the War of the Revolution, the causes of that war and what its result has done for civilization.

The participation of France as our allies has been referred to by the distinguished Ambassador of the French Republic. Yet I cannot but feel that, in a broad sense, we owe more to the intellect of France—to the writings of her philosophers—than to the swords of her soldiers. The thought that preceded the American Revolution may well be said to have had its origin in France; but it required a new people and a new continent for the practical embodiment in a form of government of the rights and liberties of men as they viewed them.

Whether the development of civilization proceeds according to law or is controlled by divine intelligence can make little difference in the fact that a real republic—something that would be practical and endure, rather than Utopian and ephemeral—required for its establishment a people that should be free from tradition and uninfluenced by their surroundings.

That it should have had its birth in a wilderness, where the lesson of equality is impressed upon the life of everyone, seems most fitting—for Nature gives nothing to anyone.

If there be one lesson which the men of the Revolution have taught and which could be well applied today, it is this: That respect for authority can only exist where there is a restraint of authority. Liberty does not mean license. It is not a theoretical, but a practical, thing. The problems confronting us today are more complex and difficult than those which confronted our ancestors. Upon the one hand, we have a Scylla of concentrated wealth, upon the other a Charybdis of unreasoning and unreasonable attack upon that wealth. To avoid the dangers of each is the real problem confronting the statesmen and people of this country.

In the early days of the Republic there were neither interests to protect nor popularity to be achieved by attacking them. To the problems that confronted them, the early statesmen devoted themselves earnestly and almost prayerfully. They realized, however, that they were building for the future, and if we today have the same respect for those that are to come after us, as they did, no danger will threaten the American Republic.

The lives of republics are short and history fails to tell of any that have existed for long. Their destruction has invariably come from within, not by conquest from without. Crimes committed in the name of Liberty have usually crushed it, and not infrequently has it happened that the most popular and high-minded of men have proved most inefficient in protecting the liberties of the people whose officers they were.

The duty that confronts us is the same that confronted our ancestors: a truthful adherence to the broad purposes for which our Government was founded. If this ever be kept in mind, we shall transmit to our children what we have inherited from them.

The band then played "Auld Lang Syne."

VICE-PRESIDENT WETMORE: Before we separate, I have received an invitation of so much interest that I am going to ask Judge Clearwater, of Kingston, if he won't be kind enough to explain its purpose.

JUDGE A. T. CLEARWATER: You may not believe it, and after what you have heard tonight, I am sure you will not; but peace hath her victory none the less renowned than war. I bring from Kingston an invitation to

attend the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of which city I came here to extend to you. We raise no tobacco, and therefore we have no war. We have no malefactors, and therefore the learned Attorney-General, if he accepts our invitation, can sheath that sword of justice which he wields so effectively, so bloodily.

Now, two hundred and fifty years ago, Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governor Generals, came to Kingston, a Dutch settlement, antedating the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and laid out a stockade on the first of June, 1658, to protect the Dutchmen against the savages. We have led the simple life at Kingston from that day to this [laughter], and there is more than one exemplar of the simple life of Ulster County in this banqueting hall to-night.

On the first of June next we shall celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that event with becoming simplicity, and, I trust, with proper dignity. Notwithstanding our simplicity, we have cultivated patriotism, not as a fine art, as they do in Boston, not with the degree of self-conscious intensity that they do in Philadelphia, not with the fiery self-assertiveness that they do in Baltimore, and not with the self-absorbed patriotism that they do at Charleston, but we cultivated patriotism when its cultivation meant a vast deal and meant life or death to our people. [Applause.]

Just before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, New York was in the hands of the Royalists, Albany in the hands of the Dutch, and Kingston held the wavering Hudson Valley, the Valley of the Mohawk, true to the patriot cause. Had it not been for the loyalty and the simple and modest patriotism of the Dutchman of Esopus, New York would have swung into the loyalist line against the confederation. Therefore it seemed to us eminently fitting that so patriotic an organization as this, devoted to the glorification of the heroic deeds of its heroic ancestry, should be invited to our celebration; so I ask you to come, one and all; and if you will come we shall treat you, once more let me say, with simplicity and yet with a cordiality which will be equal to the cordiality extended to all of us here tonight. [Applause.]

VICE-PRESIDENT WETMORE: Gentlemen, with our warmest farewells to each other, with our earnest thanks to our guests, this meeting, as was agreed in our convention this morning, stands adjourned to three years from tonight.



John Austin Stevens - Founder.

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.

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 each annual meeting, shall choose, by a majority of the votes present, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Registrar,

a Treasurer, a Chaplain, and such other officers as may by them respectively be deemed necessary, together with a board of managers consisting of these officers and of nine other members, all of whom shall retain their respective positions until their successors are duly chosen.

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 President or upon the request of two of the State Societies, and such meetings shall consist of two Delegates from each State Society and one addi-

tional 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, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, and 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 1833; 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 aere 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.

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General Historian,
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*Deceased June 10th, 1909.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.

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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Total Membership, - - - - - 2,023.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

INSTITUTED MARCH 11, 1889.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, DECEMBER, 1889.

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Total Membership, - - - - - **188.**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF IOWA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 19, 1890.

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Total Membership, - - - - - - - - **68.**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

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

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*Deceased May 7, 1909.

Total Membership, - - - - - 153.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ORGANIZED IN FANEUIL HALL, OCTOBER 1, 1891.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, OCT. 9, 1891.

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Total Membership, - - - - - 319.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
STATE OF COLORADO.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

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WILLIAM KOSSUTH McALLISTER,	JOHN LLOYD McNEIL,

ALTERNATES.

JOHN SIDNEY BROWN,	JOHN RUSSELL LEWIS,
HENRY MYRON BLACKMER.	

Total Membership, - - - - - 192.

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. JOHN LEE CARROLL.

Vice-President,
WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON.

Secretary,
COPELAND MORTON.

Treasurer,
ROBERT W. SMITH.

Registrar,
H. OLIVER THOMPSON.

Chaplain,
REV. WILLIAM MEADE DAME.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

McHENRY HOWARD,	WILLIAM MOZART HAYDEN,
WARD B. COE,	JOHN H. MORGAN,
P. McCAULAY BIRCKHEAD,	HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
GEORGE THORNBURG MACAULAY GIBSON.	

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL,	W. HALL HARRIS,
JULIAN H. LEE.	

ALTERNATES.

J. APPLETON WILSON,	COPELAND MORTON,
B. HOWELL GRISWOLD.	

Total Membership, - - - - - - - - **121.**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 17, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President,
CHARLES P. NOYES.

Vice-President,
DR. C. E. RIGGS.

Secretary,
RUKARD HURD, 32 E. Fourth St., St. Paul.

Treasurer,
JOHN I. H. FIELD.

Registrar,
E. F. WELLS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM B. DEAN,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
FREDERICK G. INGERSOLL,

GEORGE H. DAGGETT,
ROBERT I. FARRINGTON,
WILLIAM H. LIGHTNER.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

RUKARD HURD,

CHARLES PHELPS NOYES.

Total Membership, - - - - - 50.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

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

OFFICERS.

President,
FRANK CLARKE PRESCOTT.

Vice-President,
ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE.

Secretary,
EDWARD THOMAS HARDEN, 620 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles, C.

Registrar,
WILLIS MILNER DIXON.

Treasurer,
BRADNER WELLS LEE.

Historian,
WILLARD ATHERTON NICHOLS.

Chaplain,
REV. BAKER PERKINS LEE.

Marshal,
FRANK CLARKE PRESCOTT, JR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIS MILNER DIXON, BRADNER WELLS LEE.
EDWARD THOMAS HARDEN, ORRA E. MONNETTE,
FRANK CLARKE PRESCOTT,

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.
HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS.
U. S. SENATOR FRANK PUTNAM FLINT,
JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,

ALTERNATES.

WILLIS MILNER DIXON, DONNELL GEORGE FISHER,
HENRY HARBINSON SINCLAIR.

Total Membership, - - - - - 73.

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, Hartford.

Vice-President,

DANIEL NASH MORGAN, Bridgeport.

Secretary,

E. HART FENN, Wethersfield.

Treasurer,

COL. HENRY WALTON WESSELLS, Litchfield.

Registrar,

FRANCIS H. PARKER, Hartford.

Historian,

CHARLES B. WHITTLESEY, Hartford.

Chaplain,

FREDERICK R. SANFORD, Bridgeport.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MORGAN BULKELEY BRAINARD,

WILLIAM R. BUSHNELL,

FRANK H. ELDRIDGE,

CHARLES B. WHITTLESEY,

ROLLIN U. TYLER,

THOMAS DUDLEY BRADSTREET,

EUGENE BOARDMAN,

WALTER LESLIE WAKEFIELD,

JOHN MARVIN PARKER, JR.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

HON. M. G. BULKELEY,

NORMAND F. ALLEN,

CAPTAIN FRANK H. ELDRIDGE, U. S. N.

ALTERNATES.

HON. THOMAS D. BRADSTREET,

CHARLES B. WHITTLESEY,

EDWARD H. FENN.

Total Membership, - - - - - - - 117.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
ORGANIZED JUNE 19, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President,
REV. HENRY EMERSON HOVEY, Portsmouth.

Vice-President,

Treasurer,
STEPHEN DECATUR, Portsmouth.

Chaplain and Registrar,
REV. ALFRED LANGDON ELWYN, Portsmouth.

Historian,

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MARCUS M. COLLIS,

HENRY A. YEATON, Chairman.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

REV. HENRY E. HOVEY,

REV. ALFRED L. ELWYN.

Total Membership, - - - - - 11.

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. THOMAS S. KENAN, Raleigh.

Vice-President,

HON. J. BRYAN GRIMES, Raleigh.

Secretary,

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD, Raleigh.

Registrar,

DR. DANIEL HARVEY HILL, West Raleigh.

Treasurer,

HERBERT WORTH JACKSON, Raleigh.

Chaplain,

REV. ROBERT BRENT DRANE, D. D., Edenton.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ALEXANDER BOYD ANDREWS, JR.,	GEN. CARLE AUGUSTUS WOODRUFF, U.S.A.,
COLLIER COBB,	JULIAN SHAKESPEARE CARR,
WILLIAM ENOS STONE,	CHARLES EARL JOHNSON,
JUNIUS DAVIS,	ALFRED MOORE SCALES,
	THOMAS MASLIN.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

*FABIUS HAYWOOD BUSBEE,	WHITEHEAD KLUTTZ,
MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD.	

*Deceased—August 28, 1908.

Total Membership, - - - - - 53.

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,

FRANCIS WAYLAND SHEPARDSON, 5592 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago.

First Vice-President,

JOHN CROCKER FOOTE, Belvidere, Ill.

Second Vice-President,

FRANK WALDO SMITH, Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Third Vice-President,

GEORGE ATWELL HAMLIN, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer,

NELSON JOHN LUDINGTON, 1393 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary,

LOUIS ANDREW BOWMAN, 400 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Chaplain,

REV. GEORGE DE MING WRIGHT, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Historian,

HARRISON KELLEY, 99 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Registrar,

FREDERICK DICKINSON, 26 Bryant Street, Chicago.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EDWARD PAYSON BAILEY,

ARTHUR BEMIS HINSDALL,

WILLIAM BENEZET BOGERT,

RALPH ISHAM,

CHARLES CROMWELL,

SCOTT JORDAN,

HUGH W. CROXTON,

ROBERT PATTERSON BENEDICT.

CHARLES STONE TERRY.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

WALTER FRAZER BROWN,

JOHN C. FOOTE,

THOMAS FLOYD JONES,

LEWIS S. PATRICK.

ALTERNATES.

HARRISON KELLEY,

ALBERT LEROY MILLER,

WILLIAM B. BOGERT,

REV. THOMAS E. GREEN, D. D.

Total Membership, - - - - - 177.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
STATE OF MISSOURI.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,

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

Vice-President,

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN COALTER BATES, U. S. A.

Second Vice-President,

HON. ELMER BRAGG ADAMS, LL. D., St. Louis.

Third Vice-President,

COL. JAMES HAMILTON McCORD, N. G. M., St. St. Joseph.

Fourth Vice-President,

HON. JOHN BARBER WHITE, Kansas City.

Secretary,

HENRY CADLE, Bethany.

Assistant Secretary,

GEORGE TURNER PARKER, S. E. Cor. Broadway and Locust St., St. Louis.

Registrar,

FREDERICK WILLIAMSON SEGUR, Kansas City.

Treasurer,

CHARLES McINTOSH CUTHBERT, St. Louis.

Chaplain,

REV. WILLIAM RAY DOBYNS, D. D., St. Joseph.

Historian,

PROF. EDWARD MARTIN SHEPARD, Sc. D., Springfield.

Marshal,

RICHARD McCULLOCH, St. Louis.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

RT. REV. DANIEL S. TUTTLE,

HENRY CADLE,

WALTER HOWARD CHASE,

ARCHER WALL DOUGLAS,

EDWARD BLISS WILDER,

WILLIAM POTTS KENNETT,

HERBERT PERRY WRIGHT,

HORACE WOOD,

LT. GEN. JOHN COALTER BATES, U.S.A.

CHARLES McINTOSH CUTHBERT,

CEVEDRA D. BLAKE,

EZRA HUNT DYER,

SEYMOUR STEWART,

MILTON TOOTLE, JR.,

WILLARD PEASE HOLMES,

HON. JOHN BAPTISTE O'MEARA,

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

HON. JOHN BARBER WHITE,

THOMAS JAMES,

HON. PLEASANT THOMAS CHAPMAN, ADIEL SHERWOOD DODGE,

LT. GEN. JOHN COALTER BATES, U.S.A., THOMAS SHANNON.

ALTERNATES.

MAJ. PARKER WHITNEY WEST, U.S.A., JOHN ALLEN BRYANT,

ANDREW McCLURE SULLIVAN,

COL. ABIEL LEONARD SMITH, U. S. A.,

MAJ. FRANCIS ANDERSON WINTER, CHARLES EDWIN WARR.

U. S. A.,

Total Membership, - - - - - 425.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF ALABAMA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 16, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,

WILLIAM HARDWICK RUTH, Montgomery.

First Vice-President,

DR. BENJAMIN JAMES BALDWIN, Montgomery.

Second Vice-President,

SAMUEL BLACKBURN MARKS, JR., Montgomery.

Secretary, Treasurer and Historian,

THOMAS McADORY OWEN, LL.D., Montgomery.

Assistant Secretary,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS HOLT, Montgomery.

Registrar,

WALTER BURTON FISK, Montgomery.

Surgeon,

DR. EDWARD PULASKI LACEY, Bessemer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

RICHARD GRIFFIN BANKS,
JOHN ARCHER ELMORE,
ROBERT TYLER GOODWYN,
WARREN STONE REESE,
WALTER DUDLEY SEED, Sr.,
ELLIS BURNETT,

ADDISON REESE HARVEY,
RICHARD BUSSEY KELLY,
JAMES ISAAC McKINNEY,
WILLIAM MATHEWS MARKS,
SAMUEL HENRY WESTCOTT,
JAMES HOLTZCLAW KIRKPATRICK.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

SENATOR JOSEPH FORNEY JOHNSTON, Birmingham, Ala.
WILLIAM MATHEWS MARKS, Montgomery, Ala.

ALTERNATES.

SENATOR JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD, Jasper, Ala.
DR. DUNBAR ROWLAND, Jackson, Miss.

Total Membership, - - - - - 32.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 19, 1894.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, MAY 7, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,

CHARLES MATTHEW HART, Clarksburg.

Vice-President,

ALFRED PAULL, Wheeling.

Secretary,

FRANK CLAY COX, Wheeling.

Treasurer,

FRANCIS EDMOND NICHOLS, Fairmont.

Registrar,

FRANK CLAY COX, Wheeling.

Historian,

WILLIAM DENT ROBERDEAU ANNAN, Newburg.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

REED McCULLOCH BAIRD,

FRANK LEMOYNE HUPP,

ALBERT HENRY BEACH,

FREDERICK THORNTON MARTIN,

WILLIAM HAY LEWIS.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

CHARLES WESLEY BROCKUNIER,

FREDERICK THORNTON MARTIN,

MELVIN G. SPERRY.

ALTERNATES.

BAIRD MITCHELL.

FRANCIS EDMUND NICHOLS,

AUSTIN BEACH.

Total Membership, - - - - - - - - **130.**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF FLORIDA.

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,

*EUGENE F. GILBERT.

First Vice-President,

HENRY VARNUM.

Second Vice-President,

SULLIVAN F. GALE.

Secretary and Treasurer,

ROLAND WOODWARD, Realty Building, 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.

CLARENCE S. HAMMETT,

JOHN WARE WELLINGTON.

ALTERNATES.

*HIRAM FIELD FLANDERS,

JOHN LINDSEY THOMPSON.

Total Membership, - - - - - 34.

*Deceased.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 24, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
HENRY HUDSON.

Vice-President,
JOHN W. GREEN.

Secretary,
HORACE VAN DEVENTER.
HORACE VAN DEVENTER, Knoxville.

Treasurer,
C. S. BALDWIN.

Chaplain,
J. S. HILL.

Registrar,
EDWARD MAYNARD.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

L. D. TYSON,
C. H. HUDSON,

W. W. WOODRUFF, SR.
C. H. HARVEY,
C. F. SPENCE.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JOSHUA W. CALDWELL,

CAPT. W. P. CHAMBERLAIN.

ALTERNATE.

HENRY L. UNDERWOOD.

Total Membership, - - - - - 40.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

OFFICERS.

President,
CHRISTOPHER S. GADSDEN.

Vice-President,
ZIMMERMAN DAVIS.

Secretary,
JAMES T. COLEMAN, 36 Charlotte St., Charleston.

Treasurer,
JOSEPH B. HYDE, JR., 141 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.

Chaplain,
REV. WILLIAM WAY.

Registrar,
ZIMMERMAN DAVIS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILSON G. HARVEY, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. PARKER,
JOHN R. READ,
GEORGE W. ROUSE,
DANIEL L. SINKLER,

REV. JOHN KERSHAW, D. D.,
WALTER P. PORCHER, M. D.,
JOHN S. HORLBECK,
REV. H. J. MIKELL.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

CHRISTOPHER S. GADSDEN, WILSON G. HARVEY,
DANIEL L. SINKLER.

Total Membership, - - - - - - - - 51.

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,

MAJOR OTIS S. TENNEY.

First Vice-President,

JOHN TODD SHELBY.

Second Vice-President,

JAMES A. TODD.

Secretary,

SAMUEL MACKAY WILSON.

Treasurer,

JAMES EDWARD BASSETT.

Registrar,

BUTLER T. SOUTHGATE.

Chaplain,

CHARLES LEE REYNOLDS.

Historian,

LUCAS BRODHEAD.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOSEPH LeCOMPTE,
LOUIS DES COGNETS,
WILLIAM WALLACE ESTILL,
J. HOWARD CURRY,

WILLIAM HARRISON POLK,
DESHA BRECKINRIDGE,
WILBUR R. SMITH,
HENRY PINDELL KINKEAD,
SAMUEL HAMPTON HALLEY.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

MAJOR GENERAL J. FRANKLIN BELL, ANGUS ALLMOND.

ALTERNATES.

WILLIAM WALLACE ESTILL, WILBUR R. SMITH.

Total Membership, - - - - - 33.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF TEXAS.

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

OFFICERS.

President,

CHARLES R. MOREHEAD, El Paso.

Vice-President,

J. HOWARD THOMPSON, El Paso.

Secretary,

PARK W. PITMAN, El Paso.

Treasurer,

PARK W. PITMAN, El Paso.

Registrar,

CHARLES M. NEWMAN, El Paso.

Historian,

HENRY LESTER CAPELL, El Paso.

Chaplain,

FRANK WARDWELL BROWN, El Paso.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

H. M. AUBREY,

CHARLES R. MOREHEAD,

J. HOWARD THOMPSON,

PARK W. PITMAN,

J. T. HOFFMASTER.

DELEGATE TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

HENRY LESTER CAPELL.

ALTERNATES.

E. M. BRAY,

W. C. CRANE.

Total Membership, - - - - - 29.

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,
R. B. ALBERTSON.

Vice-President,
JOSHUA GREEN.

Treasurer,
D. C. CONOVER.

Secretary,
E. H. GUIE.

Registrar,
C. T. CONOVER.

Historian,
CHARLES E. SHEPARD.

Chaplain,
BISHOP FREDERICK W. KEATOR.

Trustees.
WALTER OAKES, L. B. STEADMAN,
DR. L. R. DAWSON.

Total Membership, - - - - - 30.

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,

HON. RICHARD CARTER SCOTT, 462 E. Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.

First Vice-President,

WILLIAM CHASE MORTON.

Second Vice-President,

JOHN P. BRANCH.

Secretary,

DR. CHARLES RUSSELL ROBINS, 8 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

Treasurer,

GEORGE BRYAN.

Registrar,

WILLIAM CLAYTON TORRENCE, State Library, Richmond, Va.

Chaplain,

RT. REV. ALFRED MAGILL RANDOLPH.

Historian,

ALFRED BROCKENBROUGH WILLIAMS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HON. RICHARD CARTER SCOTT,	GEORGE ARMISTEAD GIBSON,
CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON McCABE,	DR. CHARLES RUSSELL ROBINS,
WILLIAM CLAYTON TORRENCE,	LEWIS CATLETT WILLIAMS.
JOHN GORDON FARLAND,	GEORGE BRYAN,
COL. T. M. R. TALCOTT.	

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON McCABE,	GEORGE BRYAN,
DR. CHARLES RUSSELL ROBINS.	

Total Membership, - - - - - - - **90.**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

ORGANIZED APRIL 17, 1896.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1906.

OFFICERS.

President,

JOHN WALTER BEARDSLEE, D. D., Holland, Mich.

Vice-President,

DAVID WOLCOTT KENDALL, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Secretary,

HOYT GARROD POST, Holland, Mich.

Treasurer,

ROBERT WILKINS MERRILL, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Registrar,

GEORGE WILLIAM BUNKER, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Chaplain,

JOSEPH LEONARD DANIELS, D. D., Olivet, Mich.

Historian,

JOHN WALTER BEARDSLEE, JR., Holland, Mich.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

DAVID WOLCOTT KENDALL,

GEORGE ALBERT DAVIS.

Total Membership, - - - - - - - **31.**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

OFFICERS.

President,
THOMAS P. PECKHAM.

First Vice-President,
COL. C. L. F. ROBINSON.

Second Vice-President,
DR. E. P. ROBINSON.

Secretary,
JAMES P. COZZENS.

Treasurer,
JOHN PAGE SANBORN.

Registrar,
DR. E. P. ROBINSON,

Historian,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

COL. C. L. F. ROBINSON,

DR. C. F. BARKER,

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN,

HIRAM BURLINGHAM,

PERRY BELMONT,

DR. E. P. ROBINSON,

COL. EDWARD A. SHERMAN,

P. P. STEWART HALE.

HON. FREDERICK P. GARRETTSON.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

HON. JOHN P. SANBORN,

COL. C. F. L. ROBINSON,

JAMES P. COZZENS.

ALTERNATES.

HIRAM BURLINGHAM,

R. HAMMETT TILLEY,

DAVID T. PINNIGER.

Total Membership, - - - - - **49.**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 12, 1897.

OFFICERS.

President,

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON, Lisbon, N. D.

Vice-President,

GEORGE H. HOLLISTER, Fargo, N. D.

Secretary,

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Fargo, N. D.

Treasurer,

W. C. MacFADDEN.

Chaplain,

E. M. WARREN, La Moure, N. D.

Historian,

DR. J. H. JOHNSON, Lisbon, N. D.

Registrar,

H. C. PLUMLEY, Fargo, N. D.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

W. L. WILLIAMSON,
GEORGE S. CHURCHILL,
W. C. MacFADDEN,

GEORGE H. PHELPS,
W. L. STOCKWELL,
E. M. WARREN,

H. C. PLUMLEY.

DELEGATE TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.
HORATIO C. PLUMLEY.

Total Membership, - - - - - 19.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

OFFICERS.

President,

WILLIAM LOWE BRYAN, President Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

First Vice-President,

DR. H. ALDEN ADAMS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Second Vice-President,

RT. REV. JOHN HAZEN WHITE, Bishop P. E. Church, Michigan City, Indiana.

Third Vice-President,

JOHN GRENVILLE MOTT, Michigan City, Indiana.

Fourth Vice-President,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Secretary,

SAMUEL T. CONKLING, 933 K. of P. Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Treasurer,

HIRAM B. PATTEN, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Registrar,

WILLIAM C. SMOCK, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Historian,

CAPTAIN CHARLES L. BARRY, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Chaplain,

REV. LEWIS BROWN, Rector St. Paul's P. E. Church, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

COL. JOHN T. BARNETT,

WM. ALLEN WOOD,

EDWARD L. MCKEE,

LOUIS L. BLAKER,

COL. RUSSELL B. HARRISON,

MAJOR CHARLES A. GARRARD,

INMAN H. FOWLER,

WILLIAM L. ELDER,

REV. ALLAN B. PHILPUTT.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JOHN GRENVILLE MOTT,

SCOTT VOSS SMITH,

R. CARL MINTON.

ALTERNATES.

JUDGE HILEARY Q. HOUGHTON,

GEN. CHARLES HENRY NOBLE.

Total Membership, - - - - - 103.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

INSTITUTED JULY 4, 1900.
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

OFFICERS.

President,
CHARLES DEXTER JAMES,

Vice-President,
WILLIAM MAY BOLES.

Secretary,
FRANK NORTH CLAFLIN, Eureka Springs.

Registrar,
WILLIAM MARK DUNCAN.

Treasurer,
FRED BOLES.

Chaplain,
REV. JOHN FREMONT ELLIS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CHARLES D. JAMES,
WILLIAM M. BOLES,
FRANK N. CLAFLIN,

WILLIAM M. DUNCAN,
FRED BOLES,
REV. JOHN F. ELLIS.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

CHARLES D. JAMES,

FRANK M. CLAFLIN.

Total Membership, - - - - - 7.

(112)

