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GENERAL SOCIETY
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Proceedings of the Regular Triennial Meeting, held in Washington, D. C.
on April 19th, 1923; and the adjourned meeting held in Boston,
Massachusetts, on June 18th and 19th, 1923.

ADDRESSES AT WASHINGTON

ADDRESSES AT BOSTON AND PLYMOUTH

CONSTITUTION

GENERAL DIRECTORY

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Meeting of the General Society

Washington, D. C., April 19th, 1923

and the

adjourned Meeting held in Boston, Massachusetts

June 18th and 19th, 1923.



JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, HONORARY GENERAL PRESIDENT

Report of the Proceedings
at the
Triennial Meeting
of the
General Society, Sons of the Revolution
held in
Washington, D. C., April 19th, 1923

The General Society, Sons of the Revolution, met pursuant to the call of the Secretary at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., on April 19th, 1923, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

The General President presided. The General Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary, General Treasurer, and delegates and members from the State Societies in New York, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Colorado, Maryland and Ohio were present. There were also present, by invitation, fifty officers and members of the District of Columbia Society.

The point of order, that no quorum was present, being raised the meeting was, on motion of Mr. Hight (District of Columbia), adjourned to meet on June 18th, 1923, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Exercises in connection with the Dedication of the Tablet marking the place where the first meeting of the General Society was held.

After the adjournment of the meeting on April 19th, 1923, at 3.50 p.m. the General Officers and the members of the Society assembled within the Shoreham Hotel, formed in procession with the Color Guard at the head and marched out the 15th Street entrance of the hotel, where the Marine Band was assembled.

The procession, the Marine Band leading, marched up 15th Street to the location referred to, No. 823 15th Street, N. W.

The General Officers, the President of the District of Columbia Society and the Chaplain took positions on the steps, three members of the Color Guard on each side at the foot of the steps, facing the street; whereupon the following exercises took place:

GENERAL RICHARDS. We will open our exercises by a Prayer by the Chaplain, Doctor Thomas Edward Green.

DR. GREEN. Oh, Lord, our Heavenly Father, the High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech Thee to behold and bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all others in authority, and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit that they may always incline to Thy will and walk in Thy way. Endow them plentifully with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live and, finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Oh, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, we thank Thee for the inspiration that called into existence the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and all others of like nature, and for the blessing which has hitherto attended them, and we pray Thee to continue to aid them in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers through which our priceless heritage of liberty has been won; and finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience, in the comfort of a reasonable religious and holy faith, in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with all the world.

All of which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Music by the Marine Band, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

GENERAL RICHARDS. Permit me to present Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery, General President of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, our Presiding Officer. (Applause.)

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Mr. Chairman, Sons of the Revolution of the District of Columbia: On behalf of the General Society I accept this beautiful tablet with which you mark the birthplace of the Society.

It gives me very great pleasure to ask to address us today the oldest survivor of the founders of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution—one who takes no thought of time but by its flight—Colonel Hopkins. (Applause.)

COL. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman and Fellow Sons: It is a source of gratification to all of us, especially us of the District Society, that our General Society, which we of the District now look up to as the Parent Organization, though it was born after we were full-fledged, came into existence here at the Capital of the United States. Our date was De-

ember 3d, 1889,—that of the General Society was April 19, 1890, a little less than four months later—thirty-three years ago. Perhaps, we can claim some credit in its origin for it is matter of record that soon after our birth we got into communication with the New York and Pennsylvania Societies, and expressed a desire for closer relations with them. A conference followed, an agreement for union was entered into, a constitution adopted, and here at what was Chamberlain's famous hotel and restaurant, our General Society began its illustrious career with three loyal and promising children ready to submit to the guidance of a Parent. At the meeting of the Delegates, Mr. Frederick S. Tallmage, President of the New York Society, was in the chair; John Lee Carroll, President of the District Society, was chosen as the first President of the General Society; and James Mortimer Montgomery, who for many years now has most acceptably and successfully filled his place, was elected Assistant General Secretary.

Since then the family has increased at the rate of a little more than one every year, and now comprises thirty-two lusty and growing members. Its formation was wise and timely, resulting in greatly strengthening the active conservative patriotic forces of the country, and it is fitting that it should be commemorated. The tablet here placed will remind generations yet to come that in this year of 1923, one hundred and thirty years removed from the Declaration of Independence, the patriotic flame our fathers then kindled, still burned brightly in the hearts of their descendants.

And here I venture to offer a suggestion. The Declaration of Independence marked our separation from Great Britain. We were not born as a Nation until the adoption of the Constitution. Would it not be eminently proper that we add the day of its birth to those we celebrate? It was created almost entirely by the men who carried us through the Revolution, and to it we owe the stability, the growth and prosperity that has come to us, and our rank in the great world family today.

Fellow Sons, we are charged by inheritance with a more compelling sense of duty to our country than the later comers and their descendants, whose traditions do not go back to the struggles and the men of its beginnings. Everyone who holds office under the Constitution takes an oath to protect and defend it against all enemies, foreign and domestic. We need no oath to compel us to fulfill our full duty to it. But may we not ask what they are doing to defend it? While there are no foreign enemies openly assailing us, there is a powerful Government which has thousands of adherents and emissaries in our midst, doing its utmost to infect our large foreign population with its bloody and destructive prin-

ciples, and using all sorts of insidious propaganda to bring about the substitution for our Government of the system which has brought ruin to Russia. We should lose no opportunity to counteract and resist their efforts.

By our own domestic tendencies and activities, we are menaced even more seriously. There is a bloc in Congress, having behind it the open support of the Labor Unions, the Railroad Brotherhood, the I.W.W.'s, the Socialists, and it is said the Farmer bloc has joined them, which is pledged to a Constitutional Amendment giving Congress the right to annul any decision of the Supreme Court declaring an Act of Congress unconstitutional,—changing us from a Constitutional Republic to a pure Democracy, giving Congress the power and right to override the guarantees of liberty which have made us not only in name, but in fact, a free people. That amendment must be fought to the death.

The seriousness of these menaces is apparent from the fact that the unquestionably guilty murderers at Herrin are to escape punishment through perjury and the sympathy of the jurors, and that Foster was acquitted because the judge declared the law to be that anyone has the right to advocate any measure whatever, no matter what he thereby incites others to do, so long as he commits no overt act himself. If such be the law, if we are to have any peace or security, it must be changed and a curb put on that kind of free speech.

Then there is legislation which we should do our utmost to promote. There is no real liberty in any country where every man does not belong to himself, and is not able to work when, where, as long as he pleases, and for any wage that he is willing to accept, without hindrance or molestation; hundreds of men have been killed, maimed, abused, and persecuted to prevent the exercise of that right. If the Government has not the disposition and the will to assert and enforce that right, it is not a Government worthy of the allegiance and support of its citizens. It refuses to make effective the principal purpose for which it was founded,—the security of the fundamental God-given right of individual liberty.

There should also be legislation repealing the law under which labor unions or corporations are given special privileges, or exemption from penalties which other citizens do not enjoy, and some provision making it impossible for the railroad men and the miners to starve or freeze the entire country in order to enforce their will. Just as much as the corporations, they are charged with a public duty, and like the corporations they should be compelled to incorporate, and be liable for any infraction of the law.

If anyone thinks such a demand unreasonable, listen to ex-President



WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19, 1923.

Wilson before he entered public life. After speaking of evils promoted by legislation, he said: "There is another as formidable an enemy to equality and freedom as it, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country, representing only a small minority of the laboring men of the country, quite as monopolistic in spirit as the capitalists, and quite as apt to corrupt and ruin our industries by their monopolies. If we are to restore the purity of our law, and the freedom of our life, we must see to it that no class whatever is given artificial privileges or advantages, and that our life may move free again of fear or favor from whatever quarter, from whatever class."

Let us be foremost among those who will heed this exhortation, and aid in "seeing to it" that it is carried into effect.

One other thing. There is abroad in the land today an apparently rising tide of pacificism, hard adequately to characterize, it is so harmful, so silly, and so disloyal. It must be frowned down and stamped out, and we especially must give ourselves to the task for willingness to defend our institutions antedates the Revolution.

Let me read you a brief extract from the State militia Law of Massachusetts of 1758. "It is the essential property of a free government to depend on no other soldiery but its own citizens for its defense. So in all such free governments every freeman and every freeholder should be a soldier. A freeman that is no soldier does as much as in him lies that he should be no longer free. It is base not to be allowed to bear arms in his own and his country's defense. It is perfidy in a free citizen not to be willing to bear arms."

Shortly before the war of 1812 Brigadier General David Tracy, commanding the Berkshire militia—and every able-bodied man was a soldier then—sent the following order to my grandfather, Captain Archibald Hopkins, son of Colonel Mark Hopkins of the Revolution, who commanded a Company of Cavalry at Stockbridge and which illustrates the spirit of the men of that time:

"The Brigadier-General cannot on the present occasion, forbear suggesting to the Officers and Soldiers of his brigade, the very great importance and responsibility of the stations which they hold in community. In a free government like ours, when every soldier is a citizen, and the defense and salvation of the country rest upon the exertions and patriotisms of the Militia, it becomes every officer and soldier to acquit himself worthily of the rank and title of freemen. A spirit of the strictest subordination, a cheerfulness and alacrity in the performance of every duty, a patriotic ambition to become thoroughly versed in the

system of military discipline of the country, and a pride, not only to appear like soldiers, but in reality to deserve the name, ought to characterize all those who claim the privileges and protection of a free government.

“The present situation of the country renders the duties of every soldier imperious. We live at a most interesting and alarming crisis. While the whole of the eastern world is convulsed to its centre, and the nations of the earth are dashing one against another; while every civilized nation on the globe is threatened with universal domination and the rights of neutrals find no protection in the laws of nations, or the sanctity of treaties; and while ours is the only Republic on the globe which is left amidst the wreck, where is the man who needs the aid of flattery or persuasion to urge him to the performance of duty?

“Let it then be the ambition of every man, to be so equipped and so versed in duty, as to be ready, at a moment’s warning, to face in the field of battle, the enemy of his country.”

Let us give ourselves whole-heartedly to the defense of our institutions from whatever quarter assailed, and, so far as possible, to the work of bringing about the changes needed in our body politic; and let us “see to it” that the spirit which inspired our forbears is passed on undiminished to generations yet to come.

MR. MONTGOMERY. The tablet will now be unveiled by Miss Ruth Richards.

The tablet was then unveiled by Miss Ruth Richards, daughter of Brigadier General George Richards, U. S. Marine Corps, General Treasurer, Sons of the Revolution.

Music by the Marine Band, “The Marseillaise.”

DR. GREEN. May the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, rest upon us and abide with us forever.

God save the United States of America! Amen.

Music by the Marine Band, “America.”

DINNER OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, GENERAL PRESIDENT, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, AT THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Brigadier General George Richards, U. S. M. C., President, Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, presiding.

Music by the Marine Band, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

GENERAL RICHARDS. Members of the Society and Guests: This meeting of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia is the Stated Meeting for the month of April, called to fulfill a requirement of our Constitution; its date, as a meeting, has been fixed to commemorate the 148th Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington; incidentally, this day is also the 33rd Birthday of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, referred to this afternoon as our Parent Organization when we gathered with the General Society at its birthplace.

We are now at a dinner with the General Officers of that parent body to do honor to the one whose service in the General Society has been an inspiration to all State and other Societies of the Sons of the Revolution. Much to our regret, Mr. Montgomery has definitely announced that he cannot accede to our wish and be a candidate at the forthcoming election of the General Society to continue in the office of General President.

There are other speakers on our program who will fittingly express the sentiments we feel in these circumstances. As Presiding Officer, it is not my purpose here to trespass upon their time.

Let me now thank the committee in charge of this dinner for their most thoughtful act, in harmony with the spirit of these times. They have added to the charm of this evening by most graciously arranging for the presence here of the ladies of our members. (Applause.) As for our other guests, I am not quite sure that it is expected of a presiding officer to address a formal welcome to any assembly in our National Capital. You all share and must therefore feel the same proprietary interest as do the Sons of the District in everything connected with the City of Washington.

As the seat of Government, it was established by the Father of our Country, whose name it perpetuates. As a City, it has grown in accord with plans prepared by an illustrious son of France, Major L'Enfant. As a community, its welfare is committed to the tender solicitude of the American people, as a fitting memorial to our Country's founder. What is being done here is not alone of national interest, that has become of world importance, of watchful concern, let me say, to all nations.

Amongst the distinguished men present with us tonight is one who represents with us those who came to our assistance in the dark and dreary days of our nakedness and trial. Around no foreign land are the tendrils of American affections so closely entwined as around France, her people, her Government, and particularly her Ambassador to our shores. (Applause.) At the seat of this Government, Monseieur Jusserand has for twenty years represented a great nation that did not hesitate to pour out her blood and her treasure for American Independence. The long period His Excellency has lived with us has not only drawn him closer to our hearts, but has served to make him the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in this National Capital. Tonight before us he stands for even more than France; he stands for all Nations, all countries with diplomatic representatives accredited to the United States.

That historic and ever living bond of brotherhood that so unites the hearts of the people of these two great Republics presents to us an inspiring ideal. Let us hope it may be revealed equally to all peoples of the earth, that, under God, peace and good will may prevail amongst all mankind.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will turn, for a moment, to the program of the evening. Our toast is to Washington; we will drink it standing and in silence.

(The members and guests, standing and in silence, drank the toast to Washington.)

Music by the Marine Band, "The Marseillaise."

It is now my pleasure again to depart from the program and present to you His Excellency, M. Jean J. Jusserand, the Ambassador of France. (Great applause, members and guests rising.)

The French Ambassador spoke *ex tempore*, expressing his thanks to the Presiding Officer for his more than kind words; he begged to associate himself with the Sons, both in exultation at their meeting on the anniversary of glorious Lexington, and of sadness at their losing so eminent a General President as Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery, who at

this gathering had only friends and admirers.

Music by the Marine Band, "The Marseillaise."

GENERAL RICHARDS. I think we will all agree that this reception to our distinguished guest, the French Ambassador, has been worthy of the occasion. So we shall now resume our program. Our next speaker is Mr. Gaillard Hunt, Past President of the Society. (Applause.)

MR. HUNT. I am in a very bad way, because I am going to speak after the Ambassador has spoken. It is said that a cat can look at a king, and I suppose equally that a cat can follow a King. (Laughter and applause.) I feel no better than a cat when I speak after Ambassador Jusserand and I feel a little embarrassment too that Dr. Green should follow me.

Let me say something that I am sure is in Dr. Green's mind, whether he shall repeat it or not. All honor to our guest of honor, James Mortimer Montgomery! (Applause.) He may feel proud of the Society over which he presides, and the Society is proud of him. (Applause.)

He was a part of the making of it; and those of us who have the privilege of knowing him have a feeling of affection for him. (Applause.)

According to the program I am to speak about the General Society, Sons of the Revolution.

We count the date of its formation, according to the tablet which was unveiled today when Colonel Hopkins made his instructive and eloquent address, as the year 1890. My friends, it is really older than that, for the Society of the Sons of the Revolution was established by John Austin Stevens in the City of New York, in the Historical Society, in 1876. (Applause.) That was the Centennial year. In a communication, in the latter part of 1875, John Austin Stevens laid down the lines of the Society. The actual institution came the following year. The papers are now in the archives of the New York Historical Society.

Therefore, our Society is more than forty-five years old.

Here in the District of Columbia, when our Society was started, the anniversaries of Revolutionary events were not celebrated. It was this Society that started those celebrations. It was this Society that revived in this community the memory of the men and the events of the American Revolution.

If you have sons you must look for parents.

The true date of the origin of the Sons of the Revolution really goes back to April 19, 1775, when a little band of men resisted the power of Great Britain and when the shot was fired—oh, wait a minute!—the

shot was fired that was "heard around the world" then, and is heard around the world today. (Applause.)

The same shot that awoke the echoes of the love of liberty in mankind in 1775 was resounding when the heroes of the Marne stood for liberty again a few years ago. (Applause.)

Never forget this: the great events of the world, the great advances of the world, were born and baptized in blood; and the shot that was fired in 1775 and that is resounding today—be prepared to fire it again! (Applause.)

If the battle of Lexington had been fought and nothing more had been done, America would not have been the great nation that she is today. It looked at one time as though our independence would be the independence of obliteration. It was in that dark hour that there came the most notable alliance of history, the only one America has ever had, the alliance with France.

I shall not go into the mixed motives of the French Government in making that alliance. I only know what were the motives of the Frenchmen who came here to carry out the alliance. Only day before yesterday I had in my hand Benjamin Franklin's letter written before the alliance, in which he said, "All France is with America." It was a remarkable thing. There was an autocratic government in France, nominally, although it was not really as black as it has been painted. Nevertheless, when the great statesman of France made his treaty with America he was following the wishes of the French people. And those men who came over here, Lafayette, Chastellux and their compatriots—no men yet since the world began ever dedicated themselves more unselfishly, more magnificently to a cause than these Frenchmen did to the cause of America. (Applause.) And there is not in history an instance of a statesman who stood by his word more grandly, who did what he said he would do more splendidly, than the French Minister of Foreign Affairs did in his dealings with America. If it were not that this city is cluttered up with so much ironmongery in the shape of statues I would suggest that at some time or other we should unveil a tablet in memory of Gravier de Vergennes, who made the treaty of alliance between France and the United States. (Applause.)

I wonder if I dare to go on?

(Cries of "Go on.")

I wonder if I dare to say what is in my mind?

(Cries of "Say it.")

When our good friend Clemenceau came to America a few months ago he said he wanted our hearts. Why, ladies and gentlemen, France already had our hearts! (Applause.) Vergennes and Franklin had attended to that in that magnificent alliance. And if France needs us again she can have us! (Applause.)

What has that to do with the General Society, Sons of the Revolution?

(Cries of "A lot, a lot.")

As I say, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution was created when the fathers of the Revolution were born, when they went to work, when they became worthy of their sons. (Laughter and applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, there has been some talk lately—I am getting into controversial waters, perhaps—of an amalgamation between the two Revolutionary Societies. It is a long story, and I shall not enter into it. But, as I have said, the first Society was that of John Austin Stevens established in 1876, and another Society was formed afterwards under a misapprehension. People joining that Society joined under a mistake; they did not know, when they joined it, of the existence and the purpose of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Nevertheless, they joined in good faith. But we may as well face the fact that an amalgamation of the two Societies can only come about when all of the Societies of the Sons of the Revolution are agreeable to it; and whenever the New York Society shall come forward and say that it is prepared for an amalgamation, then the Societies that were organized afterwards will fall into line. Until the parent Society pronounces in favor of it we must devote ourselves to what we are doing now. When everything is said and done, our duties, our main purposes, our activities, are local. This fine feast that we have had this evening does nothing to appease the appetites of gentlemen in New York; and a feast at the Plaza does not satisfy our appetites here. The New York Society devotes itself to New York affairs, and the District Society devotes itself to District affairs, which also are Federal affairs.

Our duty, then, primarily is here, to bring forward all of the patriotic sentiment that there is in this community, to give it point and to make it effective.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have fought the European war. We are no longer in the European war. Our duties are at home. Do not let foreign affairs absorb our attention. The State Department will take care of them. You need not bother yourselves about them. You have a duty to perform here, and, at the present time, it is becoming a very important duty.

I wonder if we all realize, what is the fact, that there is now going on an organized and persistent movement to destroy the Government of the United States? I know what I am talking about. There are a dozen amendments to the Constitution of the United States that are pending in Congress now. An endeavor will be made to pass them at the next Congress and turn them out to the people. Are those amendments offered by the people who wish to strengthen the Constitution of the United States? No! They are offered by people who wish to destroy the system of the Government of the United States. Very few people seem to understand the full meaning of what is now going on.

You know what this Government means. It means this fundamental truth: that the man is above the State. The rights of the human being, of the man, are placed above the State. Law is meant to conserve the rights of the individual—those Divine rights which were before a State and which will last longer than a State. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States are our Bill of Rights. They do not declare the things which Congress may do, but the things which Congress must not do; they mark the line which the Government must not pass. Now what is the use of your Bill of Rights if you have nothing to protect it?

My friends, there is nothing to prevent Congress tomorrow from passing a bill to sequester private property, to abolish the writ of habeas corpus, to prescribe a religious test for office. There is no way to prevent Congress from passing such a bill and the President from signing it. But just as soon as you endeavor to enforce it, there stands that magnificent tribunal, unique in all the Governments of the world—the Supreme Court of the United States, to declare it null and void. (Applause.)

There are at least three proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States pending at this moment, which if adopted, would effectually abolish this power of the Supreme Court and would thereby abolish all power to protect our rights, so that we would have a mere paper announcement of rights and no possibility of preventing Congress from destroying them.

I think the worst government that any man can conceive of is government by an unchecked majority of a legislature. Remember that the theory of the American Government is that absolute power resides nowhere, neither in Congress nor in the President, nor anywhere else. Always there is a check to the exercise of power. And the most important check is that court which sits up on Capitol Hill and declares null and void legislation which is contrary to our fundamental law.

It seems to me that there is something for us to do that is worthy of us. If the Revolution had not been succeeded by the Constitution, the Revolution would have been the story of an ineffectual effort, of a hideous failure, of an utterly useless waste of blood. The only thing that made it real, was the Constitution of the United States. If we are a Revolutionary Society, we are also a Constitutional Society. (Applause.)

It is our duty, therefore, to stand by the Constitution at the present time (Applause) when hostile forces are working against it from all sides.

I leave with you only one thought. Your Government is in danger! If the amendments that have been proposed to limit the power of the Supreme Court are adopted, the great system of the American Government is dead. (Applause.)

GENERAL RICHARDS. Our next speaker, ladies and gentlemen, is Dr. Thomas E. Green. (Applause.) He needs no introduction to the Sons of the Revolution of the District of Columbia. (Applause.)

DR. GREEN. Mr. Toastmaster, Your Excellency, General President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been smiling for the last fifteen minutes at the naive humor of my friend Mr. Gaillard Hunt, who undertook to pretend some sort of hesitancy about preceding me. Any one who could sit here and listen to the fervid syllables, the perfervid exhortations, the magnificent historical allusions and the stirring eloquence that have just been produced before you, without being moved, would have indeed a heart of flint and a mind of stone.

I have been congratulating myself that my part in the program was so essentially different from his that I would escape the danger of any contrast. I am here in an intimately personal capacity, and perhaps I may be permitted, as a prerogative of advancing years, to indulge in a trifle of reminiscence.

The guest of this evening and I have no difficulty in recalling the 19th of April 1896. The General Society of the Sons of the Revolution was at that time but a few years old. The State Society of Iowa had fewer years to its credit. Taking its life in its hand the General Society had journeyed far out into the *terra incognita* in the midst of which Denver basks in the radiance that streams around the snow-clad summits of the Rocky Mountains. It is said that the President General on that occasion, for fear that something might happen to him while he was straying in the wilds of the West, had taken his private cellar with him in order to be sure that he might have something with which to quench his Maryland thirst. Several members from New York had taken baskets

of fruit, preserved meats, and other things in order that their hunger might be satisfied. At any rate, they had gone past us in Iowa and had gone clear out to Denver City, where the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution was holding its triennial session for 1896.

I had come as a delegate from the newly fledged State Society of Iowa and had been sitting in absolutely confessed humility before the advent of the distinguished gentlemen from the East, listening to their words of wisdom and waiting upon what they might say.

The closing function of the session was to be a banquet at the Brown Palace. I have forgotten, Mr. Montgomery, just who the national character was who was expected to come and deliver the principal address, but something broke down; I think he was a politician and something was going on in connection with his canvass of his district or his state, or something of that sort. But at the very last moment he telegraphed that he could not possibly get there; and there came to me in the middle of the afternoon James Mortimer Montgomery, the Secretary of the General Society, accompanied by Henry Cadle of blessed memory, who insisted that I take the place of the distinguished gentleman who had failed.

What I did not know about the Society of the Sons of the Revolution would have filled large and sundry volumes. What I could not venture to suggest to them by way of exhortation or advice would have been equally voluminous. But I did go up to the public library in Denver and memorize afresh the story of Paul Revere's ride, several verses from Lowell's "Present Crisis," one or two lines of various other eminent literateurs concerning Revolution events and I stood up at the table that night and recited them seriatim to the applauding multitude. (Laughter). I do not think more than three of them knew what I was saying or from whom I was quoting. (Laughter.) It got across in admirable style. (Laughter.)

That was in 1896; and with Mr. Montgomery as the General Secretary of the Society my connection with it began.

I have been thinking as I sat here of the wonderful way in which that Society has come through all these years; of the problems that it has faced, of the leadership by which it has profited, of the influence that it has exerted; of the messages that have been broadcasted to the people of the United States and, under the Providence of God, of the results that it has produced.

Only a very few months after that meeting America came to one of the great turning points in her career. Shut off in an almost insular

solidarity, with a great ocean on either side, we had for years been deeming ourselves cut off from the affairs of the rest of the world. We had been boasting of our self-sufficiency. We had grown into an attitude of rather smug complacency. We had become selfishly confident and self-centered. With scarcely a tithe of our natural resources even scratched, we had builded up a prosperity, we had amassed a material dynamic power such as the world had never known, and we had deemed, somehow, in our self contentment, that all this was intended simply for ourselves.

Divine Providence, ladies and gentlemen, has a fashion of wreaking cataclysm upon that kind of self-sufficiency. In a moment that we dreamed not of, the hand of circumstance dominated by the Providence of God reached down and picked this American nation up, all unprepared and unconscious as she was, bound still in the swaddling clothes of her infancy, and with one fling of the Omnipotent arm threw her to the very confines of the world and said, "Stand there and be the vanguard of human liberty for the years that are to come." (Applause.)

And America, answering to the call, went. It was the appeal of stricken Cuba that called her forth. Commonplace, circumstantial; yet it opened for us the doorway that led us out and made us part of the great world.

The next time I went back to Denver I went at the invitation of the Colorado Society of the Sons of the Revolution to dedicate a flagstaff that still stands on the Capitol grounds. On that flagstaff are brass tablets commemorating the names of 26 men of the First Colorado Infantry who made the supreme sacrifice and laid down their lives that God's voice might not have called to America in vain.

Across the years we came facing the problems of reconstruction, the problems that we chose to call Imperialism—American destiny translated into terms of action—year by year our duties growing vaster, our horizon enlarging, our vision gaining keenness and dimension, realizing that somehow the fathers of the Revolution had been inspired when they inscribed that reverse to the Great Seal of the United States.

I wonder how many of you have ever seen the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States of America? You know the obverse of it well enough. It is in real heraldic style; it would answer to the challenge of any college of heralds in the civilized world: a magnificent eagle with spread wings bearing upon its breast an escutcheon of stars and stripes, in either talon clutching a bunch of arrows and an olive branch, and above it the words "*E pluribus unum.*"

But there is another side to the seal. You have never seen it; it never has been cut; it never has been used; but upon it our Revolutionary fathers, prophetic as men are in great emergencies of human history, inscribed the prophecy. In the center an unfinished pyramid of perfectly cut and perfectly polished ashlar stones. Catch the significance, my brethren. The men who made that seal were men who had come from an altar that alone of all the world in that day taught that "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." And there was only one altar in that day that taught that truth. A pyramid of ashlar stones, lacking the cap-stone; above it the all-seeing eye of Deity. Around the top of the seal the inscription "*Annuit coeptis*"—He has blessed our beginnings. And underneath it the motto, "*Novus ordo seclorum*"—a new order of the age.

And so across those intervening years we came obedient to that prophecy, trusting still in the God who had blessed our beginnings, believing that we were laying, somehow, a new foundation of the ages; and then, like a clap of thunder out of the clear blue sky to the ordinary undiscerning and thoughtless mind, there came the supreme tragedy of modern times, and America stood for a time shocked, uncertain, undecided.

I was thinking as his Excellency the French Ambassador was speaking, how many of us there are who really know, who really appreciate, who really understand why America went into the great World War. Of course, now, of the making of books there is no end; of course, now, there are many men of many minds; of course, now, in every periodical, in every magazine and review, upon every lyceum and lecture platform men are discussing the why and the wherefore of the great World War.

Do you know why America went into the war? There was just one reason, and no other reason could have taken us there. Three long years had gone by since arbitrary power and the incarnation of selfish might had struck at the life and liberties of mankind. We were serene and secure, standing in the midst of our abundance, three thousand miles away from the scene of the conflict, with everything pointing toward our huge profit from the contest if we chose to taint our hands with selfishness and let the itching fingers of greed dominate our lives. We might have made the fortune of the ages if we had declared absolute neutrality. Why did we not do it? Because humanity called; because an ideal of liberty was in danger; was it not because over yonder on the other side there was standing a sister nation, bled white in the defense of human right and human liberty, too proud to even turn her head and recall to us the days of our nakedness and our necessity; too deep in her conse-

cration to do anything else than stretch out her trembling hands and hope and pray? And across three thousand leagues of storm tossed ocean France called and America girded on her sword and answered. (Applause.)

That is why you went into the war, and no other cause under heaven could ever have taken you there. (Applause.) You went because France came to us; and when France was dying we went to France. That is the rationale of the war.

I wish to go a step farther than my eloquent friend Mr. Gaillard Hunt went. He said if France ever needed us again we would come. I will go further than that. France is standing now determined that justice shall be done though the heavens fall. (Applause.) And behind France—I care not what State Departments, politicians, cabinets or presidents may do or say—behind France tonight stands the heart of the people of the United States. (Applause and cries of “You are right.”)

I was not called upon to make a speech. I was called upon to tender a message.

The French Ambassador has rightly said that tonight is tinged with just a shadow of sadness. After these long years our friend and our leader feels that his individual responsibilities and duties are such that he must no longer remain at the head of this organization. It has been his during these greatest years of our American life to stand at the head of this organization, to dominate its policy, to influence its action, to draw around him by bands stronger than steel the loyalty and the affection of its members.

Mr. Montgomery, you know and I know that I am not inclined to deal in fulsome flattery. My life has been cast in the midst of a swirl of more or less stern circumstance. During the last six years in the American Red Cross I have faced action instead of words. You would not want me to indulge tonight in words palpably oratorical.

I have just one message for you, sir:

God bless you, Jim Montgomery. Your manhood has challenged the best that is in us. Your patriotism has been to us a constant inspiration. The sacrifice and devotion of your leadership have called upon us all to do our best for our country and for our flag. God bless you, sir, and may the days to come, as they lead out toward the Western hills, be blessed with the brightness that belongs to duty well and lovingly done. (Applause.)

Music by the Marine Band, “America.”

GENERAL RICHARDS. Members of the Society, ladies and gentlemen, permit me to present to you our honored guest, James Mortimer Montgomery, a gentleman without fear and without reproach.

(Great applause, members and guests rising.)

MR. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Your Excellency, Sons of the Revolution of the District, and Guests: It seems to me that I am the one to be pitied tonight, not Mr. Hunt or Dr. Green.

Sir, I am overwhelmed by the encomiums, so undeserved, by His Excellency, Mr. Hunt and Dr. Green. Were my tongue tipped with a feather plucked from a seraph's wings it could not adequately express my appreciation of your many courtesies to me, not only tonight, sir, but at all times.

The story of our thirty-three years has been so well told by Mr. Hunt that it needs no amplification from me, but I must, in behalf of my fellow officers, express our appreciation of the loyalty of the District of Columbia Society.

For many years we happily made the choice of Washington as our place of meeting, and we had hoped this year to make the James River trip, but General Richards and the other delegates, feeling perhaps a change of air and diet was necessary, felt that we should go to Boston, Cape Cod and baked beans, rather than to the James River and terrapin.

Sir, you have done well to mark the birthplace of the General Society. It has been said that it is a noble faculty of our nature which enables us to connect our thoughts, our sympathies and our happiness with what is distant in time and place and to hold communion at once with our ancestors and our posterity. We live in the past through the medium of its history and in the future in hope and anticipation.

We are justly proud of being descended from men who have set the world an example of founding civil institutions on the great and united principle of human freedom and human knowledge. There may be, there often is, a regard for ancestry which nourishes only weak pride, but there is also a moral respect for it, sir, which elevates the character and improves the heart. By ascending to an association with them, contemplating their example, studying their character, imbibing their spirit, sympathizing with them in their toils and trials, rejoicing with them in their triumphs and successes, we mingle our existence with theirs; and if we transmit to the rising generation our great inheritance, unimpaired, we shall not have been altogether unworthy of them.

Let us then remember the sacred trust attached to the rich inheritance we have received from our fathers; and, sir, may the coming years

of your beloved society be as useful, as prosperous and happy as the past have been.

I thank you.

(Great applause, members and guests rising.)

Music by the Marine Band, "Hands Across the Sea."

DR. GREEN. Almighty God, King of Kings and Ruler of Nations, send down upon this land that we love the benediction of Thy grace and enable us that, through those principles which have been committed to us, we may stand for the best things that may make for righteousness and for the good of humanity.

We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

ITINERARY

At the invitation of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the members and guests of the General Society attended the dedication exercises, in Old South Meeting House, of a tablet marking the Site of Old Province House.

At the conclusion of these exercises the Adjourned Triennial Meeting of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, on Monday, June 18th, 1923.

The Meeting was called to order by the General President at 2:30 p.m.

At 7 o'clock the party was entertained at dinner, at the Somerset Hotel, where eloquent addresses were delivered by The French Ambassador and Hon. Albert J. Beveridge.

On Tuesday, June 19th, the members and guests of the Society assembled at South Station and took a Special train to Plymouth. Upon arrival, the party proceeded to Plymouth Rock, where an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Arthur Lord, President of the Pilgrim Society. The party then proceeded to the Cemetery where the Society's memorial to Col. Alexander Scammell was unveiled with appropriate exercises. Thereafter luncheon was served in the dining room of the Universalist Church. The party returned to Boston by special train.

MARSHAL:

COLONEL DEWITT C. FALLS

AIDES:

FRANK BATTLES
HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM
GEN. JOHN H. SHERBURNE

WILLIS M. DIXON
PHILIP LIVINGSTON
GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE

RECEPTION

WALTER GILMAN PAGE, *Chairman*

WILLIAM ALEXANDER
THOMAS R. DILLE
WILLIAM F. E. GURLEY
ROBERT W. MCBRIDE
ROBERT OLYPHANT
DR. CHARLES R. ROBINS
EDWARD H. SMITH
JUDGE HUGH M. TATE

LOUIS A. ARMISTEAD
STANLEY G. FLAGG, JR.
DR. GEORGE L. HUNTINGTON
HUGH MCA. NORTH, JR.
GEORGE T. PARKER
WILLIAM R. SANDERS
REEVES T. STRICKLAND
J. APPLETON WILSON

DINNER:

EDWARD H. KITTREDGE, *Chairman*

DR. C. C. BRACE
CHARLES D. BURRAGE
C. T. CONOVER
CHESTER N. JONES
MONGIN B. NICHOLS
GEORGE E. POMEROY

B. W. B. BROWN
CURTIS CHIPMAN
FRANKLIN W. HOBBS
REV. HENRY M. MEDARY
ALBION K. PARRIS
JACKSON W. SPARROW

PLYMOUTH:

EDMUND HAWES TALBOT, *Chairman*

CHARLES B. APPLETON
J. WRAY CLEVELAND
ALBERT W. ELLIS
ALEXANDER P. GEST
JOHN B. MILLER
ROBERT E. STONE

LESTER M. BACON
E. H. CUTLER
CLARENCE P. FRANKLIN
F. G. LANDON
HOYT G. POST
WALTER L. WAKEFIELD

L. B. WOODRUFF

Report of the Proceedings
at the
Triennial Meeting
of the
General Society, Sons of the Revolution
held in Faneuil Hall
Boston, Massachusetts, June 18th and 19th, 1923.

The meeting was called to order, pursuant to adjournment, by the General President, Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery, at 2:30 p.m.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. I will ask the Rev. Dr. Ridout to offer prayer.

REV. DR. RIDOUT. Join in the Lord's Prayer, please.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever.

Almighty God, we pray Thee that Thou wilt be with us, the sons of those who have gone before, as Thou hast always been with the leaders and the workers of this country. In the days of our prosperity wilt Thou keep us from all pride, prejudice and passion? Wilt Thou give to us the manly virtues of courage and industry and thrift? Wilt Thou give to us those Divine virtues which made our fathers great, that our country may be safe in our keeping as it was in theirs? And as we look back to them and gather our inspirations from the things that have been great in them, wilt Thou fill our lives with modern greatness to meet our new conditions as they met their new conditions, that so our land may still be the land of liberty, and the land of light, and the land of prosperity? We ask it for Jesus Christ's sake, Amen.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Delegates to the Triennial Meeting of the General Society: After a lapse of twenty-eight years, through the courteous invitation of the Massachusetts Society we again meet, here,

where was struck the first blow that forever severed the tie of Colonial Dependence and it is for us, Sons of the Revolution, to preserve the spirit and principles that animated our forefathers that April morning at Concord.

To keep fresh the glorious memory of our glorious past is one of the objects of our Association, and so long as that memory survives, so long will it be found that heirs are not wanting, worthy to receive and strong to preserve all that our fathers won, and to transmit the blessings of their heritage to more happy and glorious ages yet to come.

The Secretary will read the call for the meeting and then call the roll.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. The following notice was issued from my office in Princeton, N. J., February 14, 1923.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 14, 1923.

Secretary, Sons of the Revolution.

Dear Sir:

The Regular Triennial Meeting of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, will be held in the City of Washington, D. C., on Thursday, the 19th day of April, 1923.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM LIBBEY,

General Secretary.

At the Washington meeting there was no quorum present, and the meeting was adjourned to meet here June 18, 1923.

We will now call the roll. The delegates will kindly answer to their names.

The General Secretary called the roll, the delegates responding as follows:

California

WILLIS M. DIXON

HON. GEORGE E. POMEROY

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY

FRANK JONES WILDER

Colorado

DR. C. C. BRACE

JEAN FRANCIS WEBB

Connecticut

WALTER L. WAKEFIELD

District of Columbia

COL. ARCHIBALD HOPKINS

WILLIAM SCOTT LYON

ALBION K. PARRIS, SR.

REEVES T. STRICKLAND

Indiana

COL. ROBERT W. MCBRIDE

Maryland

W. HALL HARRIS, JR.

JOHN T. STAUB

J. APPLETON WILSON

Massachusetts

CURTIS CHIPMAN

WALTER GILMAN PAGE

GEN. JOHN H. SHERBURNE

HENRY DEXTER WARREN

HON. WELLINGTON WELLS

Michigan

HOYT GARROD POST

Missouri

A. S. DODGE

GEORGE T. PARKER

ALLEN BOURNE SANFORD

HON. SELDEN PALMER SPENCER

New Jersey

ALEXANDER P. GEST

COL. WILLIAM LIBBEY

ROBERT A. MESSLER

A. CROZER REEVES

JOHN V. B. WICOFF

New York

HORATIO M. ADAMS

WILLIAM ALEXANDER

GEORGE D. BARNEY

JOHN V. BOUVIER, JR.

DEWITT C. FALLS

KENNETH FISK

C. W. FUREY
 GEORGE CORSON HEILNER
 WILLIAM B. HILL
 ALFRED JOHNSON
 F. G. Landon
 L. ALEXANDER MACK
 JAMES M. MONTGOMERY
 TALBOT ROOT
 CHANDLER SMITH
 WALTER B. TUFTS
 HOWARD F. WHITNEY

CAPT. ALBERT E. GUNTHER, JR.
 NORMAN HENDERSON
 AUGUSTUS C. HONE
 WILLIAM W. LADD
 PHILIP LIVINGSTON
 C. S. MOLINEUX
 ROBERT OLYPHANT
 HUBERT M. SCHOTT
 ROBERT THORNE
 JOHN WEARE
 KENNETH T. WILSON

L. B. WOODRUFF

Ohio

WILLIAM REYNALD SANDERS
 WYLLIS VINCENT VAN METRE

JACKSON WOLCOTT SPARROW
 ALBERT JAMES WENTWORTH

Pennsylvania

FRANK BATTLES
 COL. EDWARD CARPENTER, U.S.A.
 RUSSELL DUANE
 SAMUEL F. HOUSTON
 HUGH McALLISTER NORTH, JR.

GEORGE T. BUSH
 GEORGE A. DAVISON
 HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM
 REV. HENRY MARTYN MEDARY
 CHARLES RHOADS ROBERTS

Virginia

GEORGE A. GIBSON

JOHN Q. JAMES
 DR. CHARLES R. ROBINS

West Virginia

THOMAS RAY DILLE

DR. BRACE (Colorado). In the delegation from Colorado my name is the only one mentioned.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. I read two. The other was Hon. James C. Starkweather.

DR. BRACE. There is some mistake. The Doctor is not here, but Mr. Webb, who was elected chairman of that delegation, is here. I was so notified by the secretary of the State Society. The error should be corrected. Mr. Webb is chairman.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. I have so recorded it, Mr. Jean Francis Webb.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. In order to facilitate the business of the meeting the Nominating Committee was appointed a short time ago, and I am under the impression it is ready to report. If there is no objection, its report will now be received. Colonel Ladd.

COLONEL LADD (New York). Mr. President, Gentlemen: I present this report in behalf of the Nominating Committee.

TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

The undersigned, heretofore appointed by the General President, a Committee to present nominations for the General Officers, whose terms expire at this meeting, present the following report:

We present the following nominations:

General President - Selden Palmer Spencer of Missouri.

General Vice President - Prof. William Libbey of New Jersey.

General Second Vice President - Frank Hervey Pettingell of California.

General Secretary - W. Hall Harris, Jr. of Maryland.

Assistant General Secretary - Marshall Shapleigh Morgan of Pennsylvania.

General Treasurer - Brigadier General George Richards of District of Columbia.

Assistant General Treasurer - Nelson John Ludington of Illinois.

General Chaplain - Dr. Thomas Edward Green of Colorado.

General Registrar - Jackson Wolcott Sparrow of Ohio.

General Historian - G. Watson James, Jr. of Virginia.

All of which is submitted.

Wm. W. Ladd

Walter Gilman Page

Geo. E. Pomeroy

Harrold E. Gillingham

Reeves T. Strickland.

Dated - June 18th, 1923.

I file the report with the Secretary.

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). Mr. Chairman, I move that the nominations be closed, and that the Secretary be authorized to cast one ballot for the gentlemen named for the various offices in the report of the Nominating Committee.

The motion was seconded.

DR. BRACE (Colorado). I want to say one word: that Colorado will be proud to see the Rev. Thomas E. Green elected. I have known him since he was a boy at college, and he will be a credit to Colorado and a credit to this Society.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The report has been received. It is moved and seconded that it be accepted. All those in favor of the election of those specified by Colonel Ladd will please say Aye; contrary minded No.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. They are elected. Where is Senator Spencer?

SENATOR SPENCER (Missouri). Mr. President, before I respond to your call, Sir, I crave your indulgence to make one motion. I ask that by unanimous consent James Mortimer Montgomery be created Honorary General President for life, of the General Society. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. President, if I may crave your indulgence further, and the courtesy of my fellow members, in order to save you from embarrassment may I from the floor put the motion?

Senator Spencer put the motion, and it was adopted unanimously.

SENATOR SPENCER (Missouri). It is unanimously carried, sir.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Senator Spencer, it is with very great pleasure I have to announce your unanimous election as General President, Sons of the Revolution.

Sir, the Society is to be congratulated that one so distinguished, and so eminently fitted to direct the policies and carry out the principles for which it was organized has been placed at its head.

I can wish you no greater reward, sir, than the same loyal support and co-operation that the members of the Society have always given me.

May I hand you, sir, your badge of office?

SENATOR SPENCER (Missouri). Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society: Without expressing the doubt I have as to the wisdom of your choice in this matter so far as I am concerned, I do want to say that as long as I live I shall never forget the honor which you have conferred upon me, and I pledge you now, my fellow members of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, that so much as in me lies I will do everything in my power to advance the interests of the Society, and to uphold those great principles of honor and patriotism in which we believe and to help translate them into efficient action. There could be no greater incentive to enthusiasm and to action than, sir, the record of your own service as President of this organization. If I can in a humble way approach that record both I and the Society will have cause for congratulation. (Applause.)

The General President, Senator Spencer, thereupon succeeded Mr. Montgomery as presiding officer.

MR. OLYPHANT (New York). Mr. President, I rise to offer the following resolution:

“Resolved that the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in Triennial Meeting assembled, has heard with sincere regret that their General President, James Mortimer Montgomery has declined the re-nomination to his present office.

As a founder of the parent society in the State of New York, for upwards of forty years in the discharge of the duties of its offices and Committees, and as the General Secretary, General Vice-President and General President of this Society he has devoted his best energies with unflagging zeal to the advancement in every way of the interest of this Society. Conservative in action, deliberative in counsel and unstinted in devotion of his time and thought, the memory of his valuable services will always be cherished by his associates. Courteous and considerate to all his associates, they yield with regret to his wishes to withdraw from official action, but they hope that as their Honorary General President, he will for many years to come, give them the benefits of his advice and friendly association.”

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Society, which has always been closely affiliated with New York in the work of the General Society, I take the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution offered by Mr. Olyphant. I second it on behalf of the Pennsylvania Society.

CAPT. DIXON. (California). Mr. President, in behalf of one thousand sons of the Revolution on the Pacific Coast, among whose number

is James Mortimer Montgomery, and in their name and for the Society, I take great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

MR. STRICKLAND (District of Columbia). In behalf of the District of Columbia, which recognizes and has such great feeling for Mr. Montgomery, I heartily endorse that resolution, Mr. President.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion, seconded by several societies.

The resolution was adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. It is unanimously adopted.

THE HONORARY GENERAL PRESIDENT, MR. MONTGOMERY. This is all very embarrassing to your late General President.

I feel very deeply touched by the kind words of my friends, Olyphant of New York, Gillingham of Pennsylvania and Dixon of California.

The severance of my official relations with the Sons of the Revolution, covering a period of forty years, is of course a matter of great regret to me, but as the shadows lengthen, and the evening comes, the remembrance of those happy years and associations will never fade, and in the words of Simeon, may I say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the minutes of the last Triennial Meeting.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Mr. President, I have in my hands the minutes of the last triennial meeting, held in Washington, April 19, 1920. I would suggest that as they have been printed and circulated to the members of the Society their reading be dispensed with.

COLONEL LADD (New York). I move, Mr. President, that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

The motion was seconded.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, it will be so ordered.

COLONEL LADD (New York). I rise to offer this motion: that we dispense with the regular order of business, and that in place thereof we proceed immediately to take up the consideration of and action upon the report made on the protest filed by the State of New York to certain proceedings taken at a previous triennial, further, that we then take up and consider the amendments to the Constitution of the General Society proposed by the State of New York, and act thereon.

The motion was seconded.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Is there objection? In the absence of objection, it is so ordered. The protest of the State of New York will now be presented to the Society.

COLONEL LADD (New York). I have now, then, to present to you, sir, the report of the committee upon that protest.

Some three years ago a protest was filed to certain action taken at the preceding triennial, and the question being raised it was thereafter referred by the General President and by the General Society to a committee to be appointed by the General President. I hold in my hand the report of that committee, and I will now read it to you.

TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

The undersigned present this report as a Committee appointed by the General President, under a resolution adopted by the General Society at its meeting on April 19th, 1920 (Printed Minutes, p.47) in these words:-

“RESOLVED that the protest by the State of New York as to the legality of certain resolutions printed in the Secretary’s report of the meeting of the Society on April 19th, 1918 under the heading ‘By Laws’ be referred to a Committee to be appointed by the President to consider to what extent, if any, such amendments conflict with the Constitution of the Society, and therefore are void, and if valid, to what extent they are desirable amendments, and to report thereon at this Assembly, and that until further action by this assembly, the several provisions protested against by the State of New York be suspended in operation (see Minutes p. 55) and that said Committee send a copy of its report, the protest and other matters relative thereto, in advance of the next General Assembly to all the States at least three months in advance.”

To understand the protest of the State of New York it is necessary to consider the proceedings of the General Society at its meeting on April 19th, 1917, and on April 19th, and 20th, 1918. (Printed Minutes, pp. 8-18, 61-64, 103-107.)

At the meeting in 1918 (Minutes, pp. 8-9) a Committee of five previously appointed “to offer suggestions to remedy certain deficiencies in the Constitution” presented a report stating “Your Committee have discussed the suggestions made by the Chairman but are divided as to the method of carrying any modifications of the Constitution into execution. ***”

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

The "suggestions" considered by the Committee were submitted with their report and are printed at pages 10 - 18 under the heading "Suggestions for the Constitution" as incorporated into the existing sections of the Constitution in heavy type showing the new matter.

At page 61 of the Minutes, the General President, who was in the Chair announced: "The report of the Committee on Amendments." Thereupon the General Secretary, who had been Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Hall Harris, who had been a member of the Committee, addressed the Meeting. (Minutes pp. 61-63.)

The General Secretary said there were two courses of action open; "either to adopt these suggestions as Amendments to the Constitution, and there is some little objection to that, or by adopting them possibly as a series of By Laws or Orders of the General Society, and that might solve some of the problems."

Mr. Harris said in his remarks: "It is true that the duties of the General Officers are not and never have been defined. It is true that the duties of the General Secretary are not specified. It is even more glaringly true that the duties of the General Registrar are not set forth.* * If however, I am correct, and I think that I am in that amendments are practically unattainable, then it seems to me that we should attain the necessary result by a different method. * * In order to bring the matter to a definite issue, however, I would suggest for consideration, that the matters which are of crying need, that is, a definition of the duties of the General Officers, be reached by a resolution of this body, the General Society, that the General Society rules that the duties of the several General Officers and of the State Secretaries and Registrars, are those duties which are specified as to those officers respectively in the report of the Committee which the General Secretary has just read, or at least to which he has just adverted. * * I move you that the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, resolve that the duties of the General Officers and of the several State Secretaries and State Registrars, be those duties which are specified as to such officers respectively in the report of the Committee on Constitution bearing date April 19th, 1917".

The next entries in the minutes (p.64) are: "Colonel Leach, I second the motion. The motion was unanimously carried."

The protest of the State of New York relates only to certain specified matters:-

- (1) To the "provision on page 103 of said printed record as By Law

Number 1 entitled 'Branch Societies';" which reads "The States may form Branch Societies within their state limits where deemed desirable."

This provision does not relate to the duties of General Officers or of State Secretaries or Registrars and the protest to it should be sustained; it was not legally adopted.

(2) The next ground of protest is to the provisions on page 106 printed as a part of By Law Number 2 and entitled "Executive Committee" and to those words wherever used. The provision objected to reads: "Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee which shall consist of the General President, the General Secretary, the Assistant General Secretary, the General Treasurer, the Assistant General Treasurer. A quorum to consist of at least three General Officers. It shall have charge of the affairs of the Society, except such as pertain to the subject of membership of the State Societies, in the interval between the meetings of the General Society. It shall present a report at each meeting of the General Society."

For the reasons given above, we are of the opinion that these provisions were not legally adopted. Moreover we are of the opinion that a vesting of the powers of the General Society in a few of its General Officers without any representation on the Committee for State Societies was not a desirable amendment or alteration of the Constitution.

(3) The next subject of protest was to the provisions printed as By Law Number 4 relating to "Insignia" and contained in the second, third and fourth sentences thereof "all relating to the wearing of the insignia" and to the words in the fifth sentence thereof "or a miniature insignia of the same."

We are of the opinion that these provisions were not legally adopted: they were not relative to a definition of the General Officers or State Officers duties and they conflict with the provision of Sections XIII and XIV of the Constitution. The protest of the State of New York to these provisions should be sustained.

A copy of the protest filed by the State of New York is hereto annexed, as on page 46, Minutes, 1920.

WM. W. LADD

H. G. WARD

Dated, March 15, 1923.

CHAS. C. HARRISON

FRANK L. POLK

“RESOLVED, that the delegates appointed to represent the Society at the meeting of the General Society to be held on April 19th, 1920, be and hereby are instructed as follows: To protest to said General Society against the legality of the following provisions in what are printed in the record of the adjourned meeting of the Society held April 19th and 20th, 1917, as ‘By-Laws adopted by the General Society on April 19th, 1918,’ to wit: That provision on page 103 of said printed record as By Law number 1, entitled, Branch Societies, provisions printed on page 106 thereof, as a part of By Law number 2, entitled Executive Committee, and so much of the provision printed as By Law number 4, entitled Insignia as is contained in the second, third and fourth sentences thereof, all relating to the wearing of the insignia, and to the words in the fifth sentence thereof, ‘or a miniature size of the same,’ and to the words ‘executive committee’ wherever they occurred in said provisions designated as By Laws, and the said delegates are directed to make such motions and to take such action as will present this protest to the said meeting and make same effective.”

I submit the report.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. What is the pleasure of the Society in regard to it?

MR. POMEROY. (California). California has sent me the report of its legal committee on the subject now before you. The report concludes:

“In conclusion, and to sum up, I would suggest:

“(1) The Constitution needs amending so as to define what each officer may do.

“(2) That if a National Council is provided for its duties should be defined and made subservient to the General Society, in other words, provided.

“(3) I would suggest that the amendments as they now stand be voted down, that a National Committee be appointed, and that they prepare other and legal amendments to the Constitution, making clear the aforementioned things and taking needful action if desired.”

COLONEL LADD (New York). This is not on the amendments to the Constitution. Those are not before the Chair.

MR. POMEROY. (California). Then we will defer that.

MR. LIVINGSTON (New York). I move that the report of the committee as filed and read be received and placed on file, and that the recommendations therein contained be adopted.

MR. SANDERS (Ohio). On behalf of the Ohio Society I second the motion.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion, that the protest as read by Colonel Ladd be adopted and approved, and that the recommendations contained in it be adopted.

COLONEL LADD (New York). The report of the committee be approved and its recommendations adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Be adopted, and its recommendations be made the action of the General Society.

The motion was adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The effect of that is that the action against which the protest was directed is now no longer the action of the Society.

COLONEL LADD (New York). Correct.

COLONEL LADD (New York). I desire now to present two resolutions adopted by the Society in the State of New York:

"Resolved, that the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York present to the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution at its meeting to be held in Boston on June 18, 1923, the following amendments to the Constitution of the said General Society to be then voted upon and adopted."

That is to say, that the following provisions be added to and made part of the said Constitution. I will read them separately, so that they can be put separately and acted upon. First:

"Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed only by a State Society or by the National Council. A copy of the proposed amendment with a statement of the time when and place where it will be voted on shall be sent to each State Society at least ninety days before action is to be taken by the State Society or the National Council proposing the same. Whenever an amendment is under consideration in the General Society, it shall be open to modification or change germane to the purposes of the amendment. No such modification or change shall be made nor shall any amendment to the Constitution be adopted unless the same shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present in the meeting of the General Society when the vote is taken."

On behalf of the State of New York, and pursuant to the instructions of the Board of Managers, I move the amendment to the Constitution.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Gillingham (Pennsylvania).

MR. POMEROY (California). Now, Mr. General President, the report of the legal committee of the California Society, the conclusion of which I read you. In consultation with the committee here we are not disposed to move the adoption of this report of California, it simply becomes a part of the minutes of this meeting, but, as is my duty as a delegate, I am submitting it.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Are there any other remarks?

A DELEGATE (Massachusetts). I object, in behalf of Massachusetts, as I have one vote, to the adoption of a constitutional amendment until we have had at least the opportunity of hearing it. I have not heard it, it is impossible to hear in this corner of the room, and I object to hasty consideration of a constitutional amendment.

COLONEL LADD (New York). I would like to answer the gentleman by saying that a copy of it was sent more than three months ago to every State Society, the State of Massachusetts included.

A DELEGATE (Massachusetts). As a delegate to this Society, however, I would request that it be read again.

COLONEL LADD (New York). That I am perfectly willing to do, if it is proper.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed amendment offered by the direction of the Society of the State of New York as an amendment to the Constitution of the General Society.

The General Secretary read the amendment which had been offered by Colonel Ladd.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. It is a little difficult to hear in this hall, and if any delegate desires it will be read again. I will read it myself. Was it clearly heard?

MR. TALBOT (Massachusetts). Mr. President, it is rather difficult for us over here to get the gist of that amendment. I would like to inquire whether there is any provision for the election of a National Council.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Later on.

COLONEL LADD (New York). That is the second amendment, to come later.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Is there any desire that it be read again?

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. As many as are in favor of the motion of Colonel Ladd, to adopt this amendment to the Constitution of the General Society, will signify it by saying Aye; opposed No.

The motion was adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The amendment was adopted.

The Gentleman will read the second proposed amendment to the Constitution. Colonel Ladd.

COLONEL LADD (New York). Mr. President,—

“There shall be a National Council which shall be composed of the General Officers, the Honorary General Presidents and a General Delegate from each State Society.

“The National Council shall possess, and between meetings of the General Society, to which it shall regularly report its transactions, it may exercise, the powers of the General Society except the powers of revoking State charters and of amending the Constitution.

“Members of the National Council from or representing ten State Societies, of whom three must be General Officers, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

“The term of office of a General Delegate from a State Society shall commence at one regular meeting of the General Society and extend to the next regular meeting thereof, or until his successor is duly chosen.

“Each State Society may appoint its General Delegate in such manner as it may determine.

“The General President on his retirement from office shall become a life member of the General Society and of the National Council with the title of Honorary General President.

“The General Delegates shall be members of the General Society with the right to vote and the other privileges given to State Delegates.”

A copy of that was sent to every State Society more than three months ago, and I move its adoption. I desire to say on behalf of the Society of the State of New York, who offer this, that there have been suggestions made since in regard to the size of the quorum. There is no objection on our part at all to reducing the quorum from ten to a smaller number. It has been suggested that a quorum of six would be sufficient. If anybody should offer that as an amendment to what I have read I would accept it on behalf of the State of New York.

MR. TALBOT (Massachusetts). Mr. President, I move that the word “ten” be stricken out and the word “five” substituted.

COLONEL LADD (New York). I will accept that, sir.

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). I second the amendment offered by Mr. Ladd.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The original amendment?

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). This amendment which he has just read.

COLONEL LADD (New York). As amended by my acceptance?

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). As amended from ten to five, yes.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment to the Constitution as amended, changing "ten to "six"---

COLONEL LADD (New York). "Five."

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. (Continuing) ---to "five," from "ten" to "five," is now before the General Society.

The amendment to the Constitution as amended was adopted.

COLONEL LADD (New York). I have one more motion to make. In order that this amendment may take immediate effect I make this motion:

"Resolved, that a meeting of the National Council be held in the month of October, 1923, at such time and place as the General President may determine."

MR. OLYPHANT (New York). I second the motion.

The motion was adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The next item of business is the report of the General Secretary.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. General President, Gentlemen: As this report has been printed and will be distributed at the close of the meeting I will not burden you with the whole of it, but I shall refer to two or three items that I have put on record here because of their historic importance.

The General Secretary read extracts from his report which are not repeated here as the Report follows:

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Office of the General Secretary

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LIBBEY

Princeton, New Jersey

June 1, 1923.

Mr. General President;

The last report of the General Secretary was made at the meeting of the General Society held in Washington on April 19th, 1920.

Very little outside of routine business has transpired during the intervening time.

The General officers have suffered the loss of two of their number. The first being the well-beloved past General Chaplain, The Right Reverend Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., also former President of the Missouri Society. The Missouri Society held commemorative services which were largely attended. Services were also held in Washington, D. C., which were attended by a Committee from the General Society, consisting of Brigadier General George Richards, U.S.M.C., Reverend Dr. Thomas Edward Green, Colonel George C. Saffarrans, Dr. Marcus Benjamin and Mr. Henry B. Byrd, as well as a large number of the members of the Society of the District of Columbia.

The second was our General Registrar, Hon. John Barber White of Kansas City, also of the Missouri Society.

He has been in charge of the records of our membership since the last meeting of the General Society in 1920, and has taken great interest in the work, which has taken a large amount of time and energy.

Letters expressing deep regret and sympathy were sent to his family, and the Missouri Society, by the General Officers.

In September 1921, the following letter was received from our Second General Vice President, Mr. Edmund H. Talbot.

Boston, Sept. 15, 1921.

My dear Mr. Montgomery;

The three-hundredth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, celebrated this summer at Plymouth, Massachusetts, will soon be but a memory. Several substantial and appropriate memorials recently dedicated, will remain in permanent form, to show to future generations that we have not been negligent in this present time in our appreciation of the deeds of the men and women who laid the cornerstone of our great Republic.

The Triennial Meeting of our General Society of the Sons of the Revolution will be held in Boston in the month of June, 1923, and in connection with that reunion, amid so many of the historic scenes of the time we especially are founded to commemorate, an opportunity is presented to us to perpetuate the memory of one of the most gifted and bravest of our Revolutionary Heroes, Colonel Alexander Scammell, and in erecting a memorial to Colonel Scammell in the Town of Plymouth, marking the site of the school house where he taught, as Nathan Hale taught in those pre-revolutionary days, we shall forever connect the name of our Society with the work of other Societies which have honored themselves by erecting for posterity memorials at Plymouth, viz;

The Society of Mayflower Descendants

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.

The Colonial Dames of America

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

The Independent Order of Red Men.

Is it to be said of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, that, having a golden opportunity to honor the name and fame of one of Washington's General Officers, our Society alone was lacking? We owe it to ourselves to take full advantage of this eminently patriotic suggestion. The site allotted to us for the erection of the proposed memorial lies within the confines of the old Burial Ground, thus insuring a permanent site, and commanding in its very location the attention and respect of all.

It is not necessary at this time to go into more definite details, but it is important to have the view of the General Society as to this project, which will cost about five thousand dollars. The total membership of our General Society today is about eight thousand, as I am informed.

As part, and the most important part of our Triennial Meeting in 1923, surely a visit to the Landing place of the Pilgrims and the dedication of such a memorial to a brave officer, the last to die before the surrender of Yorktown, the first to write a poem on the Pilgrims, would be a lasting memory for those who participated, and a satisfaction to those who contributed.

The General Officers acted as follows, and the following letter with a copy of this communication of Mr. Talbot was sent to all of our State Societies:

The respective Secretaries of the State Societies will please place this matter before their respective Boards of Managers for appropriate

and early action, and communicate to the General Secretary the approximate amount to be raised by their State Society.

As one of the interesting events of our Triennial Meeting, to be held in Boston in June, 1923, the matter of the proposed erection of the Colonel Scammell Memorial at Plymouth has been brought to the attention of the officers of the General Society by Edmund H. Talbot, Second General Vice President, and has been favorably considered.

This Memorial will cost approximately Five Thousand Dollars, (\$5,000). Before taking definite action, we desire to hear from the various State Societies upon the subject, as it has been deemed best that the various State Societies shall share the expense of the Memorial.

The share of your Society, according to your membership, would be about \$.

WILLIAM LIBBEY
General Secretary

J. M. MONTGOMERY
General President

The memorial is now an accomplished fact and its dedication will be one of the features of this meeting.

Considerable interest has been taken in several of our Societies in the matter of making an emphatic protest against the red propaganda now so actively being promulgated in this country. In this work, so eminently appropriate, the efforts of the California and Ohio Societies are noteworthy.

An interesting report from the Headquarters of the Marine Corps of the spirited competitions called forth by the efficiency trophy presented by the Society in 1917, to be competed for by the units of the Marine Corps attached to the navy, is hereto appended as a matter of record.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
GENERAL EXCELLENCE AND EFFICIENCY TROPHY
MARINE DETACHMENTS
UNITED STATES FLEET

On January 5th, 1917, the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, through Professor William Libbey, General Secretary, very generously offered to the Marine Corps a trophy cup for annual competition. The object and method of award of this cup can be best described by Professor Libbey's letter quoted, in part, as follows:

"The General Society, Sons of the Revolution, desires to offer to the United States Marine Corps a trophy cup, to be competed for as early as practicable, preferably by the Marine Detachments of the Atlantic Fleet and under such conditions as you may prescribe. The only restrictions in so far as the General Society is concerned to be placed on the competition are; That it should be for general excellence and efficiency and that the Cup will be a permanent prize, to be competed for annually hereafter. A suitable inscription containing the date of each competition and such other means of identifying the winner in each case, not taking up too much space, to be inscribed upon the Cup."

In response to this very generous offer, on January 8, 1917, Major General George Barnett, then Commander of the Marine Corps, addressed Professor Libbey as follows:

"In behalf of the United States Marine Corps it gives me great pleasure to accept the trophy cup which the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution so patriotically and generously offers for competition, between the Marine Detachments of the United States Atlantic Fleet."

"The details of presenting this cup will be arranged in conformity with the Society's desire as expressed in your letter, unless unforeseen service conditions should prevent."

Under date of January 8, 1917, the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Major General Commandant, directed a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet announcing the acceptance of the cup and prescribing the procedure to be followed in making the annual award of same.

The conditions governing the award, as announced, in this letter, are as follows;

(a) Competition will be limited to Marine Detachments having an authorized complement of not less than fifty-four. The trophy will be given to the detachment which, in the judgment of the Board hereinafter provided for, has the greatest general excellence and efficiency for the year.

(b) You will convene a board consisting of the Fleet, Force and all Division Marine Officers which will determine the award of this cup.

(c) In determining the winning detachment, the Board will be guided in general by the following conditions;

1. Battery efficiency;
2. Small arm efficiency;
 - (a) Navy course,
 - (b) Army course.

3. Military efficiency;
4. Conduct record.

Authority to vary these factors was granted, for cases in which such action should appear to be imperative, in order to secure all-around justice.

In accordance with the request of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, and in conformity with the above procedure, this cup, which is now commonly known as the "Sons of the Revolution General Excellence and Efficiency Trophy," was first awarded, on April 19, 1917, with appropriate accompanying ceremonies, to the Marine Detachment, U.S.S. *PENNSYLVANIA*, commanded by Captain (Now Major) Harold F. Wirgman, U.S. Marine Corps. The following inscription was engraved on the cup at this time;

Won By
Marine Detachment, U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA,
Flagship, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Captain Harold F. Wirgman, U.S.M.C., Commanding;
First Sergeant John McNulty, U.S.M.C.,
April 19, 1917.

This form of legend has been followed in subsequent awards.

During the war, due to the fact that the vessels of the Navy were necessarily so widely separated, it was impracticable to effect such close comparisons as to enable a just award, and the cup was not competed for during the years 1918-1920. The first competition after the war, resulted in the award of the cup for the year 1920-1921 to the Marine Detachment, U.S.S. *UTAH*, Force Flagship, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, Captain John M. Arthur, U.S. Marine Corps, Commanding; First Sergeant Harry S. Myers, U.S.M.C. The presentation was made on board the Fleet Flagship at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, April 23, 1921.

The cup was again competed for during the year 1921-1922 and awarded to the Marine Detachment, U.S.S. *NORTH DAKOTA*, Captain Wethered Woodworth, U.S. Marine Corps, Commanding; First Sergeant Henry M. Pyne, U.S.M.C.

This trophy cup, a large silver one, of beautiful design, is one of the handsomest trophies awarded within the Fleet and is comparable in beauty with the famous "Battenburg Cup," now known as the "British Navy

Challenge Cup." It is keenly competed for by all detachments and has served greatly to promote efficiency within the Fleet. As early as April, 1917, Major General Commandant Barnett wrote Colonel Libbey as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the cup which your Society so patriotically donated has created great interest in the Marine detachments of the Fleet and I believe that this interest has contributed in a marked way towards efficiency. I request that you so inform the general officers of your Society."

The deep interest and keen competition aroused among the detachments of the Fleet by the annual award has been growing steadily until it is now one of the most useful factors in promoting increased efficiency in those detachments. Since the recent reorganization of the Fleet into the United States Fleet it has become necessary to change the rules governing the competition so as to adapt them to new conditions. Accordingly, with the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Navy, the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the following regulation subject to the approval of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution has been adopted; Hereafter any detachment within the United States Fleet (formerly the separate units known as the Atlantic and the Pacific Fleets, respectively) having a complement of fifty-four or more enlisted men will be eligible to compete for the Trophy. It is believed that this change will enable the annual award of the Trophy to become increasingly effective as a promoter of efficiency, by admitting to the competition units which have been eager to compete in the past, but which have been debarred from entry."

A comparative statement of the membership of the State Societies follows, showing a net increase of 871.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE STATE SOCIETIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

STATE	MEMBERS					
	1920	1923	Gain	Loss	Delegates	Insignia
Alabama ..	39	40	1		2
California ..	602	898	296		11	30
Colorado ..	180	175		5	4	54
Connecticut ..	81	75		6	3	19
District of Columbia	258	316	58		5	115
Georgia ..	136	134		2	3	54
Illinois ..	243	363	120		6	60
Indiana ..	170	201	31		4	12
Iowa ..	32	34	2		2	34
Kentucky* ..	60	70	10		3	3
Maryland ..	123	115		8	3	45
Massachusetts ..	349	344		5	5	88
Michigan ..	35	31		4	2	2
Minnesota ..	79	89	10		3	29
Missouri ..	571	560		11	8	126
New Jersey ..	250	293	43		5	57
New York ..	2,630	2,650	20		28	2,164
North Carolina*	81	78		3	3	39
Ohio ..	218	238	20		4	104
Pennsylvania ..	1,092	1,180	88		14	876
Rhode Island*..	71	64		7	3	63
South Carolina* ..	68	68			3	3
Tennessee ..	100	162	62		4	4
Texas ..	23	21		2	2	1
Virginia.....	187	230	43		4	12
Washington ..	53	60	7		3	2
West Virginia ..	119	232	113		4	
TOTALS ...	7,850	8,721	924	53	141	3,996

Net gain in Membership, 871.

*Estimated

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM LIBBEY,

General Secretary.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The report of the General Secretary is before you.

MR. PARRIS (District of Columbia). Mr. President, I think the General Secretary has inadvertently omitted to state in the minutes the death of Dr. Randolph Harrison McKim on the 15th of July, 1920. Dr. McKim was our General Chaplain, and also the Chaplain of the District of Columbia Society. In calling the General Secretary's attention to this, it might be just as well that when the committees are reporting on the matter of memorials the Rev. Dr. McKim's name might be added to the names of Mr. White and Bishop Tuttle.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. If there is no objection the report of the Secretary—

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). I move the acceptance of the report.

The motion was adopted and the report of the General Secretary accepted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Is there a report by the General Secretary on the Certificate Fund?

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. The General Secretary respectfully reports for the Certificate Fund of the General Society as follows:

CERTIFICATE FUND ACCOUNT

GENERAL SOCIETY

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

William Libbey, General Secretary

April 1, 1920 to June 1, 1923.

Dr. The General Secretary respectfully reports for the Certificate Fund, General Society.

1920

Apr. 20.	To balance First Nat. Bank Princeton	\$272.88	
Apr. 20.	To balance Title Guaranty-N.Y.	90.26	
	To Interest	415.42	
	To Certificates	983.25	
	To Lapel buttons	74.60	
	To Loan	30.00	
	By Error	30.00	
	By Postage refunded	3.23	
	By Triennial Report postage	53.14	
			<u>1952.78</u>
			<u>1952.78</u>

Cr. In account with William Libbey, General Secretary.

1923.		Vouchers		
Aug. 19, 20	Ames & Rollinson certificates	1	250.00	
Nov. 12, 20	Bastian Bros - Buttons	2	280.23	
Jan. 11, 21	Ames & Rollinson Engrossing	3	96.00	
Feb. 10, 21	W. Libbey - Loan repaid -	4	30.00	
June 23, 21	Bailey, Banks & Biddle Ribbon	5	12.50	
June 30, 21	Ames & Rollinson, Engrossing	6	210.00	
July 23, 21	Ames & Rollinson, Seals	7	23.00	
Apr. 18, 22	Collection Charge Bank	7a	.10	
Apr. 24, 22	Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Ribbon	8	37.50	
May 12, 22	H. R. Drowne, Balance postage	9	.25	
May 23, 22	Ames & Rollinson, Certificates	10	262.50	
May 25, 22	Ames & Rollinson, Engrossing	11	136.00	
Aug. 24, 22	To correct error - Bank	11a	30.00	
Apr. 9, 23	Ames & Rollinson - Engrossing	12	86.00	
Apr. 23, 23	Gen. Treasurer, Postage Triennial Report	13	53.14	1507.22
	To balance 1st Nat. Bank			<u>445.56</u>
				<u>1952.78</u>

Assets

2	Bonds, Philadelphia City Loan	2000.00	
2	Liberty Bonds	1000.00	
3	Liberty Bonds	300.00	
	Cash Balance	445.56	<u>3745.56</u>
	No liabilities.		

Boston, Mass. - June 18, 1923.

The books, records, bank account and vouchers covering the Certificate Fund account of the General Secretary have been examined and the Auditors report all in due form and correct and all expenditures of moneys duly authorized and properly accounted for.

SELDEN P. SPENCER, *Chairman.*

GEORGE RICHARDS

ALBION K. PARRIS

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You have heard the report of the General Secretary for the Certificate Fund and of the Auditing Committee appointed thereon pursuant to the By-Laws. If there is no objection, the report of the General Secretary for the Certificate Fund will be received and filed, and the report of the Auditing Committee thereon will be received and approved.

Is the General Treasurer ready to report?

THE GENERAL TREASURER. Mr. General President, the General Treasurer's report is in print. Copies of it will be distributed during this meeting. I will mention that all dues of all State Societies, save those that are dead Societies are paid in full. The balance on hand is \$4,486.02. All expenditures are covered in the report.

MR. OLYPHANT (New York). I move the report be received.

The motion was seconded.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded that the report of the General Treasurer be received, and that the report of the Auditing Committee thereon be received and approved.

The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER
of the
GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
April 15, 1920 to May 31, 1923
With Accompanying Report of Auditing Committee

THE GENERAL TREASURY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
April 15, 1920 to May 31, 1923
REPORT OF ACCOUNTS OF GEORGE RICHARDS
GENERAL TREASURER

1920

Apr. 15—Balance on hand last report \$1,944.31

Received since:

Alabama

Arkansas

California, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923 556.00

Colorado, dues, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 176.25

Connecticut, dues, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923....	\$ 63.75
District of Columbia, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923	218.00
Florida ..	.
Georgia, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923,	102.00
Illinois, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923 ..	226.75
Indiana, dues, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923	190.00
Iowa, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923 ..	27.00
Kentucky, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923.	37.50
Maryland, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923..	88.00
Massachusetts, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923..	258.25
Michigan, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923..	23.00
Minnesota, dues, 1916, 1921, 1922, 1923.	64.00
Missouri, dues, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923....	540.25
Montana..	.
New Hampshire	.
New Jersey, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 .	265.50
New York, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923..	2,000.75
North Carolina, dues, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923..	99.00
North Dakota.	.
Ohio, dues, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923..	283.00
Pennsylvania, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923..	844.25
Rhode Island, dues, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923	84.25
South Carolina,	.
Tennessee, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923.	83.50
Texas, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923.	11.00
Virginia, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923 ..	155.50
Washington, dues, 1921, 1922, 1923 .	47.25
West Virginia dues, 1921, 1922, 1923 .	133.25
Contributions to Marne Fund ..	64.00
Interest on Liberty Loan Bonds..	240.00
Refund from General Secretary—Certificate Fund	136.00

Parcels Post Charges on Triennial Reports	54.75
Refund from General Treasurer—Miscellaneous Expense	5.25
Interest on bank account	89.34
Check No. 26, J. A. Sample, previously carried as outstanding	5.00
	<u>\$9,116.65</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Expenses of Triennial Convention	\$2,172.67
Printing and Stationery	1,435.14
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	87.99
Clerical Assistance	193.80
Archives, storage of, etc	243.52
Tablet on Chamberlin House	202.00
Miscellaneous Expense	295.51
	<u>\$4,630.63</u>

1923

May 31—Balance on hand—Triennial Report	<u>\$4,486.02</u>
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ASSETS

Bank balance, May 31, 1923, as shown by statement of District National Bank, Washington, D.C.	\$4,526.42
Less outstanding check:	
No. 60, J. Wray Cleveland, Treasurer, Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York	40.40
Net Balance on deposit, May 31, 1923	<u>\$4,486.02</u>
Investment, June 15, 1917, Liberty Loan Bonds of the First Issue	2,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$6,486.02</u>

LIABILITIES

Due Marne Fund (Contributed by State Societies)	\$86.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$86.00</u>
NET ASSETS, MAY 31, 1923	<u>\$6,400.02</u>

GEORGE RICHARDS,
General Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1923.

We, a duly constituted auditing Committee, having examined the accounts of the General Treasurer, General Society, Sons of the Revolution, verified the balance on deposit, and examined the securities mentioned herein, find all expenditures are properly vouchered and duly authorized, and the accounts are kept in proper form and are correct.

SELDEN P. SPENCER, Missouri Society, *Chairman*.

WILLIAM WALKER SMITH, Ohio Society,

ALBJON K. PARRIS, SR., District of Columbia Society.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The report of the General Historian.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Mr. President, I have in my hands the report of the General Historian, which was forwarded to me from California. Is it your pleasure that I shall read it? It is quite a long manuscript, some 37 pages of typewritten matter.

MR. PARRIS (District of Columbia). Is it going to be printed later?

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Yes, sir.

MR. PARRIS (District of Columbia). I move it be dispensed with and appear in the printed report later.

The motion was seconded.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded that the report of the General Historian be received and filed, and ordered printed in the Proceedings of the Society.

The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL HISTORIAN

Los Angeles, California.

June 1, 1923.

To the Officers and Members of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution.

It is the duty of your General Historian to present a report, which is transmitted to you herewith in fulfillment of that duty, and with the thought and desire that the record set forth shall manifest the work of the organization and offer encouragement to believe that the high purposes of the Society are being advanced to the largest extent.

Our organization, founded as it is in memorials of patriotism, in reverence to American institutions, and in an ardent co-operation to per-

petuate the significant phases of American history and ideals, has, at one and the same time, the largest opportunity of establishing truly American standards and of maintaining a rightful American citizenship to be exemplified as the highest and best expression of man looking to civil and religious liberty and certain democratic principles. The work of the General organization, as presented by other reports at this meeting, and as shall be indicated in this report, for the past three years, will serve to show, to a greater or less extent, the measure of response to the call of service and to the exemplification of faith in this opportunity offered to the Society. Highly appreciative of the honor conferred upon one to be an officer of an organization of this kind and character, and proud of the heritage which is given to one whose ancestors were the founders and makers of the Nation, it can be believed that no warmer spirit of helpful co-operation can be tendered you in your more practical and serious efforts than the integrity of purpose and keenness of desire to set forth for your consideration the markers of the last three years which give the steps of progress the approach to further constructive work of this, our splendid organization.

It is desired, in the first place, to comment upon the more general interest which has been inculcated in the minds and hearts of the larger citizenship of America with respect to her high standards and her fine institutions, and concerning the individual attributes of citizenship as expressed in every phase of human endeavor. Before the World War patriotic societies received little general support, and patriotic celebrations were not common meeting places of enthusiasts and zealots for the country's cause. The faithful and those whose lines of thought and inspiration reach back to the anchorages of American history have ever been present, ready to serve the country and to respond to calls made upon them, but many influences, more or less selfish, and more or less innocuous, have swept Americans, and citizens adopted from foreign lands, to other devotions, so that, alas, unfortunately the highest type of expression of American patriotism has not always been in evidence. However, there has been a revival, particularly during and since the troublesome European conflict, which has aroused the deep seated spirit of loyalty and patriotism, and which may be said, with honest pride, to herald with much justifiable acclaim that men and women, heretofore more or less careless or negligent of their hereditary privileges, have renewed their covenant of faith, so to speak; and during recent years the American flag has revived as the emblem of the finest and best in American history, government and life, and has awakened in the hearts, activities and aspirations of the American people a larger sense of immediate

and personal responsibility of citizenship. As a result of this renewal of obligation, this baptism of patriotic zeal, and this later consecration to a personal service, the Society, Sons of the Revolution, has reflected and is setting forth more positively and potently the objectives of the organization and the fine principles which mark the phases of its activities.

It is not understood that the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, is alone a repository of names and addresses of its members. It was not understood to be a registration office, either in a technical sense, or from the viewpoint of perpetuating individual achievement or hereditary descent. It was not intended to be an organization for the design of memorializing or celebrating only. If that were to be its sole function, beyond the satisfaction arising from matters of personal pride and exultation of the moment, it would be and should be a dead, inactive organization. Rather, its high and exalted purpose, as indicated in the first lines of this report, was conceived by its founders to be more positive and of fuller meaning and influence upon its membership and the citizenry of the country in general. There is, as always from its foundation, a more ennobling, more loving and stronger appeal to be made to its membership in the larger field and sphere of its true purposes as an organization. There are American standards to be upheld, there are American institutions to be revered, there are elements of patriotism, even in our own boasted land, to be taught and instilled in the minds and hearts of men. There are many achievements in American history, running from the Declaration of Independence to the honorable part taken in the World War, to be enshrined and commemorated, but, more than all, there is a necessity for a larger and stronger grasp upon the American people of those influential considerations of high minded truth, fine citizenship and patriotic fervor, which an organization such as this can well proclaim, establish and maintain throughout the breadth of the land. As the activities of the organization for the past three years are reviewed in the light of the newer zeal which the troublesome times from 1914 to the signing of the Armistice in November 1918, have revived and developed, so there is reflected a greater glory in service, sacrifice and devotion in American life.

During this period it has been the purpose of the office of the General Historian to have each one of the component parts of the work receive its just proportion of thought and attention. The active work of this department has consisted in correspondence with the various officers of the General Society and with the various State organizations, so that there might be induced a co-operation founded in genuine ac-

tivity which has to do with the making and preservation of organization history. Taking up the foundations laid, in a more detailed way, by the General Historian upon his first assumption of the office, which in the way of circular letters were presented to the State Societies inviting reports, suggestions and complete accounts of the separate endeavors, the time has been employed in the gathering together of such items of interest and news as best reflect the growth, prosperity and attainments of the active efforts of the organization. The State Societies have been much more active, in the judgment of the writer, than previously. It is not the intention to comment critically upon the reports submitted nor the communications transmitted upon request or information obtained as a result of personal correspondence. It was attempted in the report of three years ago to stimulate more personal interest on the part of the officers of the State organizations to present in orderly and compiled fashion the record of the individual Societies. Certain methods of reports were invited and certain kinds of procedure were suggested. These were amplified in the last report to the General Society and will not be repeated here. It is not the prerogative of a national officer either to complain or to scold. If any item be omitted from this report concerning any part of the organization or phase of its work, it is the regret of the compiler. It is ardently hoped that no merited word should be left unspoken, and, certainly, that no demerit should be emphasized in any unprogressive way.

Then, gathering together such reports as were submitted, the information elicited from correspondence, and the special matters brought to the attention of this office, the following may approach a fair digest of the work of the individual State Societies since the last triennial meeting. Quite recently a very positive letter was addressed by your General Historian to the State officers upon this important subject and the replies received indicate more than formerly both the interest and enthusiasm in the work which a splendid organization such as ours should induce in the thought of all who accept official responsibility.

Without any numerical order, certainly without any preferential consideration, and even departing from the chronological order of foundation, there is both a pride and a pleasure in the following indicated reports:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Mr. Charles P. Light, Secretary, has heretofore transmitted a most complete detailed and statistical account of the work of this Society since March 1, 1920. It is placed among the records of this office and has been reviewed as being a model in every way. The growth in membership, the roll of deceased members, and

the historical events celebrated, which are beyond the limits of recital here, evince an enthusiasm and interest on the part of this organization which are deserving of special commendation. Particularly in the publications of this Society, which are many in number, and reflective of patriotic endeavors, is there set forth most appropriately and positively the high grade of individual and organized effort for patriotic service and education in this section of the country. Especially should be noted the patriotic church services commemorating the birth of George Washington, held upon three separate Sundays during the period.

CALIFORNIA: Under date of May 11, 1923, Mr. E. A. Hanger, Secretary, transmitted a careful review of the activities of this Society since the last triennial convention. The publications of this Society are of an exceptionally high order of merit. At considerable expense and as a result of the activities of the officers and directors of this organization, printed reports and detailed accounts are available to exhibit its work. Anniversary celebrations and public meetings are frequently held, and the public press of Los Angeles emphasizes the standing and influence of this Society in the community upon many occasions. The rosters of 1921, 1922, and 1923, are replete, showing its remarkable growth of membership and the extension of its influence in every way toward positive action. This Society has grown in a most remarkable way, due to the efforts of its enthusaistic members, and particularly to certain of them who have loyally advanced its cause in every direction. Perhaps this Society, in addition to the statistical figures which are well known, has shown its influence in a more public way than almost any other State organization in the matter of propaganda fostered by the unpatriotic compilations of American history and their use in the public schools. The publicity drawn to the subject by this Society is worthy of commendation. As a result of its efforts, certain bills were introduced in the state legislature and finally enacted into law, which affords certain vital evidence of its patriotic work, especially, the bill requiring the teaching of the history of the constitution in the schools. This bill has passed both the assembly and the senate, has been enacted into law, and signed by the Governor of the State. This may be said to be one of the most pronounced effects of loyal efforts during the past three years. Further comment will be made upon this later.

GEORGIA: Mr. William Harden, Secretary, writes to this office under date of May 12, 1923, without filing a complete report, and indicates the full and complete loyalty which this State organization exhibits in the work. They have participated in the celebration of many historical occurrences, and are specially devoting their efforts in securing

co-operation from other patriotic Societies in the matter of a suitable re-interment of the remains of General Samuel Elbert and the perfection of suitable memorials to his patriotic achievements.

TENNESSEE: Mr. Selden Nelson, Secretary, transmits, under date of May 11, 1923, a letter in the way of report, which indicates the continued activity of this Society. Its special objective has been the preservation of the history of the Cavet family, who were massacred by the Creek and Cherokee Indians. This event, as with many others not always known and celebrated, included within it the fine elements of self sacrifice and patriotic devotion which marked the Revolutionary sires. The famous figures of Tennessee history, which are well known and have generally secured their proper recognition, such as Col. John Sevier and others, are receiving the special thought and attention of this organization. The membership of this Society is steadily increasing.

PENNSYLVANIA: The annual proceedings of this Society, printed in splendid form and published for the years 1920, 1921, and 1922, set forth in detail the activities of this organization. They are of a very high character and show a continuation of the splendid course of this State organization. There is an increasing membership, and celebrations of varied character have served to manifest its activities. Major William Innes Forbes has signed the report, and the record, as presented in publications, and throughout, is a most gratifying one.

MASSACHUSETTS: Mr. H. F. Wallace, under date of May 15, 1923, has written at length as to the efforts of this State Society in maintaining its high standard of previous years. It would be quite noteworthy to repeat the details of this report, but the publications of the Society have presented them to a certain extent, and a few special comments will have to suffice. The presentation of a large American flag to the Society Amicale des Demobiles, Canton de Landrecies, Nord, France, which corresponds to our American Legion, being composed of veterans of the late World War, was a fine participation of this Society. It will be recalled that this organization established the giving of the Knox Trophies which was interrupted by the great war, but this work has been resumed. The list of gifts is quite extended, and they represent high class recognition of military attainments. This might well be emulated by other organizations. As always, this State organization occupies a unique position in the history of the General Society, because of its historical location and, particularly, because of its enthusiastic accord in the efforts of the General organization.

INDIANA: Mr. George Calvert, Secretary, presents a very complete and able report. The Society has passed the 200 mark in point of active members. It comments on the distinguished personages who have been included in its membership, not complete in names, but inclusive of Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and many others of unusual distinction, as Maurice Thompson, poet and novelist, David M. Parry and his son, Maxwell Parry, Booth Tarkington, Meredith Nicholson, and others. The Society has been active in acquiring art and trophy property, including the procuring to be painted of a fine oil portrait of General George Rogers Clark, the conqueror and hero of the great Northwest Territory. Appropriate school exercises, celebrations by the Society, and other public activities with respect to American citizenship, have determined its course of influence in the State. There has been an increase of membership, and a sound balance in its treasury, so that the Society is upon a sure foundation.

MICHIGAN: The report transmitted by Mr. D. E. Keyes, Secretary. The active membership is small, and the Society has lost by death two of its former Presidents, Major General Earl Ruthven Stewart, of Lansing, Michigan, and Charles Merrill Ayer, of Washington, D. C. Programs of the annual meetings of 1922 and 1923 have been supplied and are replete with information relative to the activities of this Society. It has had among its membership many prominent Michigan men, and the character of its activities has exhibited a fine type of patriotic citizenship.

MARYLAND: Printed annual reports of a very high character for the years 1921, 1922, and 1923 have been forwarded for filing among the archives of the Society. Space will not permit a repetition of their many phases of work as splendidly shown. Mr. John H. Morgan, Secretary, asserts that the principal activities of the Maryland Society have been participation to a fine extent in the patriotic functions of the State. He writes: "Little or nothing of a constructive nature has been done by our Society, in spite of the brilliant example of the California Society." This may be a modest assertion, in view of the fact that the record of this State Society really determines the contrary of this modest view.

ILLINOIS: Rev. George De Ming Wright, Secretary, writes, under date of May 22, that the little publication of the Society known as "The Minuteman," which is its official bulletin, and which has been transmitted, contains an official presentation of the work of the organization. This Society has now reached a total membership of 400, of which 75 are life members, and its permanent fund has increased to over \$6,000.

which is invested in United States bonds. This is one of the very active and really notable State organizations, because it is evincing more than perfunctory and routine achievements, and is expressing in its life and activities the real energetic and active objectives of the main Society.

IOWA: In addition to the statement received from Mr. Frank Hayward Kincaid, Secretary, setting forth the customary activities of the organization, there is a report of a special work of this organization which should receive special comment; "The Iowa Board of Managers is ex officio a committee that works all the year around as instructors and as assistants to those who are coming before the courts for naturalization, and much good work has been done in that way both in the effect of instruction and in the weeding out of a number of undesirables. It is the desire of the Iowa Society that no prominent alien secure the prestige of citizenship unless he shows himself to be in intent truly American." This should be supplemented by the thought, as indicated in the opening language of my report, that this kind of work is more practical and calculated to secure larger benefits than the following of mere perfunctory routine and detail.

CONNECTICUT: A letter was received from Mr. Harry W. Reynolds, Secretary, under date of May 23, 1923, in which he stated that the Society has printed no report during the last few years. Its membership is now 75, and its activities have included certain local celebrations. At these meetings there have been presentations of prizes for essays submitted on Revolutionary subjects, and included other patriotic exercises. The Society has suffered an irremediable loss during the past year through the death of the Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, its long time President and enthusiastic promoter and worker in the affairs of the Society. His prominence as a statesman and his business career have made him probably the most prominent citizen of Connecticut. His interest in the Society was continuous and enthusiastic.

WEST VIRGINIA: Mr. Thomas Ray Dille, under date of May 12, 1923, writes from Morgantown, West Virginia, that the membership of the Society has increased quite rapidly and that its activities have been greatly enlarged. This is quite gratifying, as this Society should be, from its geographical situation, upon the dividing line, so to speak, of the early eastern and western developments of Revolutionary days. In 1920 the Society placed a marker at the site of Prickett's Fort in Marion County, which has given the organization much publicity. The last annual meeting proved to be a noteworthy event as it was attended by large numbers and the cause of the organization was advanced to a great extent by the enthusiasm engendered.

MISSOURI: A roster of 1923 has been transmitted, which of course has reached all quarters of the General organization. It gives a complete list of the personnel, and through the active efforts of Mr. George T. Parker, Secretary of the Society, this organization has been showing splendid activity. It records the death of Mr. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, who was a founder and the first and only President of the Society for 29 years of its history. He gave the Society a message for Washington's birthday, 1923, which is an interpretation of his religious faith, fine character and high minded thought for his country and fellow citizens. It is the minds and spirits of those such as he who have founded and maintained American institutions and have made the cause of liberty to be firmly entrenched in the hearts of the American people.

NEW YORK: It is from the familiar pen of Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary, that some added facts of the growth and development of this Society are offered. A printed report of the proceedings and other literature from this organization are almost too well known for comment. It is careful in its compilations, it is faithful in its observations of local requirements and in the operation of its functions. Without any desire to enhance the activities of one State organization as against another, it can be said that we are all proud of the fine manifestations of love and service to the cause and to the General organization, which proceed from the activities of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York as revolving around the fine historic interests of old Fraunce's Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets in New York City. Their evidences of patriotism and good citizenship are well worthy of emulation.

NEW JERSEY: Continues its fine co-operation in the work of the General Society. This state, of course, was one of the main battle grounds of the Revolution and possesses much of historic interest around which to bring together, celebrations, patriotic teaching and loyal exemplification. From a genealogical standpoint, there is much in the early history of this commonwealth to afford a special insight into the traditions of the Fathers. The old settlements at Piscataway, Woodbridge and Elizabethtown were places where some of the early New England families came for their new homes. Here the Puritan and Pilgrim commingled, and among these was a Captain Benjamin Hull, with his brothers, Hopewell Hull and Samuel Hull, who figured in early history. These, with other names less known, and a long line of distinguished personages, were the proud ancestry of many descendants of Revolutionary sires in this State. It would be splendidly fine if the New Jersey Society would publish a roster of these Colonial and Revolutionary

men, linked with the evidence of her wonderful Revolutionary history.

COLORADO: Unfortunately, little information has been given to the office of the General Historian. He knows in a personal way of some of the excellent gentlemen who have composed this organization. It would seem that this Western State, with its pioneering days and impetus to guide and direct, and its later transcontinental connections, would afford an unusual opportunity of revivifying American history and traditions. It should be one of our leading and most active State organizations.

MINNESOTA: No reply was received to a communication asking for an account of the life and activities of this Society. This need be no indication of inactivity, for the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Minnesota has been a worth while effort. Its activities disclosed in other ways indicate a continuation of its high grade membership and enthusiastic accord in all patriotic efforts.

OHIO: With little of active Revolutionary connection, it does not possess the close touch with Revolutionary events so far as traceable to older records and history, and yet this State has never been far behind the other original thirteen colonies and states later admitted to the Union in its exemplification of fine citizenship as related to fundamental institutions of the nation. The Ohio State Society has been active in its work, conducting the customary celebrations and exemplifying in many ways the general objectives of the organization. It is desired that a larger membership might be attained in this State, and there is no reason why this will not be brought about as a result of the activities of its present officers.

NORTH CAROLINA: No report has been received. However, correspondence with its President, the Hon. J. Bryan Grimes in past years has disclosed the invincible loyalty and ardent enthusiasm of those who comprise the organization. Personally I am especially glad of this contact with Mr. Grimes, whom I regard as a true example of the Southern gentleman. I make this acknowledgment on account of a very fine courtesy which he extended to the California Society, Sons of the Revolution, a number of years ago. This Society lives in the reflection of early Colonial history, and exists in physical surroundings which, if the stones and the hills and the trees could tell the story, would be replete with incident and episode of exploration, pioneering and fine American history. They were splendid men and noble women who first settled here, and they gave to their descendants a fine heritage of valor, family life and honest dealing.

ALABAMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, TEXAS: Transmitted no reports. Some information has been transmitted by correspondence in times past to the office of the General Historian, but otherwise, their activities have not been so very well set forth.

KENTUCKY: This Society, under the administration of President Samuel L. Wilson, has prospered to a high degree. It has an admirable personnel, and there never has been a time when the cause of the General organization has not received its full support and ardent impetus from the efforts of the local Society. It exhibits growth and fine activities, and is deserving of special commendation on the course and work of the organization.

WASHINGTON: The President is Mr. Frederick W. Keator, and the Secretary Mr. William D. Perkins. Such reports as have been transmitted indicate that, though with others in the far west far removed from the seat of Revolutionary incidents, there is no loss of patriotic fervor because of this lack of actual contact. Those in the East will appreciate that from the viewpoint of revolutionary heritage as applied to places of residence, there may be a minimizing of interest and attachment. It is unfortunate that the early western life and colonial history, so to speak, is different and not allied with revolutionary events. Those in the West, however, are proud of their revolutionary ancestry and just as proud of their American heritage and citizenship. With some ardent spirits to lead and to guide, the organizations of the West are loyal to, and enthusiastic for the Sons of the Revolution. This is a part of the fealty of the Coast.

VIRGINIA: Your General Historian desires to link the early history of Virginia with that of California. In his "California Chronology, published in 1911," he called attention to the following, which is an interesting item of American history:

"Proud are the Pilgrim and Puritan in their descent. Virginia is a close ancestor of California. King James I of England makes his second grant of land on the North American Continent, in Virginia, known as the Jamestown Charter, being dated May 23, 1609, the seventh year of King James' reign; the inland limit of this grant or charter was from sea to sea, that is from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the southern boundary being thirty-four degrees, North latitude, and the northern boundary being thirty-eight degrees, North latitude; and it is interesting to note that this northerly limit as finally settled passes into the Pacific Ocean, just north of San Francisco and that this southerly limit as finally settled passes about three miles south of the city of Redlands, through the city of Riverside, and into the Pacific Ocean at about Santa



TRIENNIAL MEETING, PLYMOUTH ROCK

Monica, California, so that all of the Pacific Coast line from Santa Monica to the Golden Gate was the westerly limit of this JAMESTOWN GRANT, though never legally established or right of conquest exercised."

This State Society continues its accustomed activity, comprising splendid men in its membership who are keen for its welfare and eager for the preservation of Virginia colonial and revolutionary prestige. The work of the Society continues to be of a very high and characteristic order. Its celebrations and memorabilia are notable.

I wish to comment upon one phase, however. There has been an extended preservation of early records and chronicle in nearly all of the original thirteen colonies to a quite complete and inclusive limit, except in those south of Maryland, yet I know from personal inspection and investigation that, particularly in the courthouses and halls of record of Virginia and West Virginia, formerly Old Virginia, there exist today stores of American colonial and revolutionary history which are in a confused and scattered mass, not filed, not recorded, and without segregation. Some have already been lost and others soon will be by the ravages of careless hands and relentless time. No greater objective could be undertaken by the Virginia Society than the collating and publishing of these most vital records of her proud ancestry. True, much has been done, and yet I personally know of many, many records heretofore lost, and more likely to be lost beyond any possible recovery.

RHODE ISLAND: The Secretary, Mr. Frank S. Hale, has reported in times past to the office of the General Society the activities of this organization, and they are on record. It is tritely stated, but true, that with its broad and enthusiastic membership and with the traditions of early days to inspire it, there are many achievements which this Society has made and can secure in future days. With an excellent personnel of fine men, its record should be enlarged with increasing enthusiasm.

This closes the list, with a sort of "calling the roll," and with the idea that none shall be omitted and none forgotten, in the desire to recognize every possible effort made and to be made to further the interests and establish the high purposes of the General organization.

It is wondered by your General Historian many times what gain and permanent results are to be obtained by the efforts of this office. The individual State Societies publish to a greater or less extent the evidences of their activities with an emphasis upon the particular phase of their work which seems to demonstrate the reason and purpose of their existence. It is sometimes proper to require an answer to the question

of practical advantage. Therefore without reflection on what has been done and, rather as a setting of a standard for what might be accomplished, it is the purpose in the further statements of this report to offer some suggestions of a constructive character.

RECORDATION AND PUBLICATION OF MEMBERSHIPS

It is a matter of pride to be a member of a patriotic Society. It is meritorious to have one's name recorded and set forth in permanent form as an evidence of patriotism and good citizenship. It is worth while to imagine that posterity will gain some inspiration from this evidence of interest in the history of the country and in patriotic loyalty. All of the members of the Sons of the Revolution rejoice in the recordation and publication of their names in permanent form. Perchance the activities of the State Societies have revolved around this phase of the work more particularly than any other. Furthermore, it would be highly desirable, if the expenses of publication could be provided for, to have a general register prepared and printed, exhibiting a full and complete membership of the Society. It is true that this has been covered by the separate, independent publications of State organizations, and, yet, comparable with the positive and embellished efforts along this line by the State Societies, it would seem to be highly fitting and the just due of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, that an undertaking of this character should be early entered upon and carried into full effect. Included in this publication should be a full and complete account of the inception of the organization, its early growth and development and, particularly, the spirit which has animated its work. Especially should this publication include a full disclosure and appraisal of its efforts to preserve American institutions and principles and to teach, educate and inspire the youth of the land with the enthusiasm and loyalty which are the guidance and guardianship of the highest citizenship.

The office of the General Historian will continue, perhaps, to be more or less a repository of reports, correspondence and historical data, until some positive publication is presented to the American public exhibiting the ideals, the activities and the achievements of the organization as a whole, and its genuine and far-reaching influence upon American life. Therefore, it is proposed that some positive effort be undertaken, and immediately, along this special line of endeavor. It is repeated that there is more to be gained by such a publication converging to this special angle of applied principles than in the mere recordation of names of members which, of course, is a fundamental part thereof. It is believed that future General Historians will not fail to seize the

opportunity to amplify the work of the office and to preserve and give to the public the finest and best of the Society, Sons of the Revolution.

PATRIOTISM AND AMERICANISM

Three years ago it was the pleasure of your General Historian, with some thought and positive conviction, to present to the General Society his ideas of Americanism and patriotism. It was believed that the work of this office would not be very potent or of any special influence unless some seeds could be sown to bear fruit in some way, somewhere, in someone's heart and purpose which would be of vital influence and effect for the general welfare of all citizens. Much has been said, somewhat tritely and with a mouthing of words, concerning Americanism and patriotism. Patriotism is an unstinted, unqualified and purely selfish love of country, rightfully so, which springs from a love and belief in the institutions of the land. It is supported by a willingness to go to any righteous lengths to determine the establishment, solidity and forceful distinction of American ideals. Americanism may have a restricted meaning as applied to historical location and continental development. It may have a larger significance as applied to the generous and benevolent exemplification of loyal ideals. There are some things in the history of America which stand out more prominently as markers of epochs of intellectual and spiritual growth and progress. There are some elements which have invited to her support the strongest and sturdiest of mind and heart and soul, but the final exemplification of true Americanism rests first and always in love of country and, secondly, in that type of citizenship which makes a nation clean of purpose, honorable in national position and fair in international exchange. There are many questions which agitate the world today, there are the problems of civilization, there are the disputes of international intercourse, there are the responsibilities which one nation owes another in her economy, there are many duties and obligations of citizens, first to their own nation and, secondly, to the world at large. In my humble opinion, that is true Americanism, that is true patriotism which evinces loyalty first, enthusiasm and devotion, then sets forth by word and act a genuine sympathy and a proper helpfulness in the affairs of men wherever they may be found upon the face of the earth. Self-preservation is the fundamental law of life, but it is just as necessary that the neighbor who is well regarded from one's doorway as a companion in struggles and life should likewise be a neighbor in the strict sense of the word, though he live miles and miles away in a farther place upon the surface of the earth. Therefore, the Society, Sons of the Revolution, has more to it than merely to preserve traditions, to set forth history and chronicle, to memorialize

and to celebrate, but it is and should be a real, forceful, and active and powerful influence in the American nation for the highest and best ideals and expression of citizenship and, likewise, an influence to be felt, to be expressed and to be asserted in every phase of the nation with respect to the intercourse of its individual members and in its relation to world affairs.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FATHERS

Something new has taken possession of the thought of the American people in the face of the menaces threatening American life which is not in harmony with old time principles and practices. There is a rising tide, a return to study and to investigation of the government of our fathers. If these United States are to endure, there must be no departure from the time-honored and fully demonstrated precepts which entered into the making of the American commonwealth. The Declaration of Independence was the most signal and powerful document concerning the rights of man ever promulgated. It has survived a long period and is more influential today than any declaration ever framed by intelligent and consecrated men. Its most striking effect lies in the fact that it has survived the tests of time and custom. It is just as applicable today to the affairs of American citizens as when first promulgated. That man is not a student, is not thinking, but is wholly careless, who says that its recitals are not true today just as when the words of this Magna Charta were first sent forth to the world. Later the constitution of the United States, which was permeated by the inspiration of its designers, which comprised the best thought and practice, and gave as its rule of action the greatest freedom to man in government, is likewise the most remarkable and powerful document and pronouncement in all American history, and this new thought which has arisen is a call to study again and revive its influence, and to establish more positively in this present day an interest in and a reverence for this ancient and honorable recital of the fundamental concepts of American government. Therefore, the establishment by law in the State of California and many other states of the union of the positive requirement that the American constitution should be read and studied in the public schools is a movement of the most tremendous import which has been started in our nation in many years. It is worth while to record that this had its inception with the Society, Sons of the Revolution, and has been co-operated in by many of the other patriotic societies and supported by the strongest influences of American patriotism and citizenship. I trust that the General Society in meeting assembled will approve of this undertaking and will set forth in the most positive terms, by resolution, its desire

to have this become an objective of the teaching and exemplification throughout the length and breadth of our land.

CORRECT AMERICAN HISTORY

That movement undertaken by the Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in the interest of over-turning the later and false idea of re-writing American history from a propaganda standpoint, is deserving of recommendation at the hands of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution. This is not the time nor place to reflect upon the motives of other men unless it may be honestly said that their acts are unpatriotic. This is not a question of failure to support or honor the fine associations of other nations with the United States in the World War, this is not a matter of whether or not other nations received just praise or unworthy condemnation in the relations of American history. It is a momentous thought of American nationality. The attempt of historians to re-write American history and to minimize American valor and distinction is despicable. No red-blooded American can view with equanimity any detraction from her glory at arms or her attainments in peace. It is not a false patriotism to desire that the youth of the land shall always look reverentially and hopefully upon American achievement. It is entirely proper that the American viewpoint should always be set forth in American histories for American children to read and study and emulate in their personal endeavors. Therefore, while strict historical truth should always be the guide to colonial record and story, it is absolutely necessary that the eulogy, the honor, the acclaim which belongs to the character or achievement, and the glorious record of citizen, soldier, statesman, teacher and leader in American history and life, should always be preserved, should be accentuated and should be set forth in the finest of encomiums of praise and honor. On this question, the movement started some years ago, well under way, and actively supported by individual men and state Societies, particularly the California Society, should be pressed forward, and should be approved and endorsed by the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, and advanced by every honorable and active means to its complete success, so that the insidious efforts of some, from right or wrongful motives, to re-write American histories and to detract and take away from purely American achievements may be effectually resisted. There is a real menace in propaganda proceeding either from friendly or unselfish sources, which is inimical to the best interests of American welfare. As against this menace let us set our minds strongly and overthrow its harmful influences. True American history should be preserved, but, always, from the

American view-point of perpetuating the finest and best in American thought, leadership, education, government and institutions.

EDWARD THOMAS HARDEN

It will be forgiven, I know, if I use the pages of this report to requite the call of a strong friendship and to establish a memorial to one man, an honored member of the California Society, Sons of the Revolution, Edward Thomas Harden, a brother of Mr. William Harden (Secretary of the Georgia Society) who passed away February 26, 1923, after a long and serious illness. During the years of his life, from its organization he was a devoted, active and enthusiastic member of the California Society, Sons of the Revolution. Born in the South, he was loyal to Southern traditions, a gentleman of the old school, of fine personality, with a mind of high intellectuality, a heart loyal of purpose, and a strength of conviction and loyalty not often exhibited by men. His career, somewhat humble and modest as compared with others whose names are easily to be noted and remembered, this man exercised an influence upon the California Society and among those associated with him, which should be remembered in the annals of the State organization always, and should find an honorable place in the records of the General Society. To this man, a frequent counselor and warm-hearted associate, the writer owes much, and he knows that it was his ambition to be remembered for his belief in the principles of the Sons of the Revolution, to be known for his patriotism, and to be kept in sweet remembrance for his humble but potent desire to serve, to help and to bless mankind. No better tribute to my friendship with him and to preserve his name in honor could I give, than to have this mention made of him in the records and publications of the General Society. The Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, as a society, is better and cleaner and stronger because Edward Thomas Harden was one of its founders, one of its active members, one of its enthusiasts, and its first Honorable Councillor, which, more than the word itself exemplifies, was his position and part in the fine growth and development of the organization in later years.

I desire also to record for him the fact that in his younger days he enjoyed a personal contact and friendship with the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States: that he was present at the first marriage of the latter, and, oftentimes, enjoyed personal correspondence with him. He admired President Wilson, and the latter, in recognition of this early association and friendship called upon Mr. Harden, upon his last visit to the Coast and Los Angeles some years ago. Admirer, as Mr. Harden was of Mr. Wilson, he never failed to defend his policies

and his statesmanship and, many times, when others, in the heat and argument of debate, took a contrary view, the faithful adherence of Mr. Harden to his President, as he called him was almost the personification of hero worship, but nevertheless a sincere devotion to a friend, such as he always gave to those whom he accepted in that relationship, including the writer, and on this account this tribute of love and affection is given by me to the man who meant much to me in the hour of trial, and in recognition of the wise counsel and generous service which he has rendered me on more than one occasion.

CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

As was indicated in a previous report, your General Historian expresses the belief that the highest and strongest influence of the male patriotic societies will not have been reached until there has been carried into full force and effect a proper and dignified consolidation of the two main national patriotic societies, viz: Sons of the American Revolution, and Sons of the Revolution. It is believed that the time has been approaching year after year, and is now here, when those considerations which have maintained a separation of the two societies should be set aside and forgotten. It is neither necessary nor proper to enter upon a discussion of those influences which have prevented such a consolidation in times past. Those who advocated a continuation of independent functioning were absolutely sincere and, perhaps, wise in their day. Those who supported the contrary course, but failed to bring it about, undoubtedly had in their minds a larger and more potential purpose in the splendid work of the perpetuation of American ideals. It would seem, however, that there is not much to be gained by the separate and different activities of the two organizations. They work with the same objectives. They strive to attain the same ends. They are both of high order and distinction. Their honorable and noble men of station and achievement are united in the common purpose of patriotism and citizenship. In fact, most of the prominent men of the land who are members of either organization have been, or are, members of both at the same time. There can be no special distinction in possessing two memberships, in the fact itself. It would seem that there is no real, vital objection to a consolidation of the two Societies, provided a practical working out of the details can be secured. There is no reason, in such a consolidation, why individual and separate Society property rights, prerogatives and essential activities should be disturbed or interrupted in any particular. It would appear that a solid and united front presented by the grand total of membership of both organizations under

a proper system of co-ordination of individual and official effort would be very desirable. Your General Historian has hoped that positive attempts to secure this desired end might be well under way. If there is any serious objection in any quarter, it is anxiously desired that that objection be met frankly and considerately and most generously overcome. It is believed that the full fruition of the endeavors along patriotic lines will never be seen and enjoyed until there shall be a union between these two splendid and magnificent organizations. Larger achievements can be secured, wider publicity can be given. The standards to be elevated will be more influential. The potentialities of such a combination seem almost limitless. Therefore, it is proposed from this office that an active, energetic and powerful movement shall be undertaken at this meeting.

IN CONCLUSION

Three years ago your General Historian made due and conscientious acknowledgment of the high honor conferred upon him in his selection to this office. It has not been his good fortune to be present at the deliberations of the General Society. An active business life with many obligations and duties has prevented an attendance upon the meetings of the General Society at such a distant point from his residence. It has been his conscientious endeavor to serve, and to serve well. I would thank each officer of the General Society whom I have learned to know and to revere, even by way of correspondence, for his earnest and helpful co-operation in the work. There are no apologies to be made because the results of the Historian's work are, finally, simply to record and to relate. This has been done as faithfully as opportunity and circumstances would permit. As has been indicated in this report, it is to be hoped that a larger and more positive functioning can be given to this office in its work for the Society.

The great and magnificent history of the Sons of the Revolution and its activities is yet to be published. However I am happy over the expression of the work and the fine association, and hope that I have served to the satisfaction of all.

With this thought, I am rather proud to have been a member of the General organization, and shall count it as one of the fortunate blessings and happenings of my existence. Permit me to conclude with this truly American thought: The reach of history is wide and periodic. The story of mankind is an old, old story. A true interpretation of the past is the index of the present; and, likewise a presage of the future. The paths trodden by the human race leading to civilization, progress and

advancement are clearly marked and cut deep. They lead still farther to the unknown but discoverable human experiences where heights of achievement give greater vistas of the valleys of contentment.

No portions of American annals contain quite as much of keenness of life as those of the stirring episode and dramatic coloring of the Colonial and Revolutionary days. Those times induced the expression of courage, hardihood and pioneering, attended by a chivalry and faith intermingled with native savagery, debased freebootery and baser influences, forming the melting pot of a special civilization. In the course of time the eastern Atlantic coast became the objective point of discovery, exploration and adventure for woodsmen and colonists who became settlers, then citizens, and founded a glorious nation.

The special point to be elucidated from historical study is that obtained in the reflection of the men and women of the times, of their particular period. Modes, manners, morals and customs are symbols of thought, action and life. The currents of existence flow in the direction of the struggle for the comforts and economies of physical environment. The trend of peoples in their outward efforts, is the reflection of their inward moods and desires. In other words, the main characteristics of any people, of any civilization and of any period, are the reflected personalities of the inhabitants themselves. Their activities, their achievements, their devotions, go no further, rise no higher, than their individual characters and attainments. Those who stand forth as superior in thought and action are the representatives of others, but somewhat above the common level of their neighbors whom they may be said to represent. It is said that events make great leaders, as opportunities make great men, but that leader is great who surpasses his events, and that man alone is great who seizes first the unusual opportunity coming to him. The men and women whose names find permanent honor in the halls of fame are the makers and preservers of the American nation. The beacon lights of our history are the leaders and exemplars of our discovery, exploration, inhabitation and progressive development. They are those whose names, whose achievements and whose personalities still reflect the glory, greatness and grandeur of our native land. The Society, Sons of the Revolution, records the names of these men and women. It preserves memorials concerning them, but, more than all, it teaches the principles of clean citizenship, loyalty to American traditions and the exemplification of the ideals of American institutions. This is true history and this is genuine patriotism.

Respectfully submitted,

ORRA E. MONNETTE, *General Historian,*
General Society, Sons of the Revolution.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Is there a report in connection with the death of Mr. John Barber White, Bishop Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, or Dr. Randolph H. McKim?

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Mr. General President, I understand that the report on Mr. White is not ready, but the report on Bishop Tuttle is. The one on Dr. McKim of course is not ready.

MR. PARKER (Missouri). This is a report in regard to our General Chaplain, Right Reverend Daniel Sylvester Tuttle.

The General Society of the Sons of the Revolution in its Triennial Meeting at Boston, Massachusetts on this 18th day of June, 1923, orders placed upon its records this expression of its profound sorrow and great loss in the death of its General Chaplain Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, whose life on earth was ended his 86th year at his home in St. Louis on the 17th day of April, 1923. At the time of his death he was the President of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution, who, from the day of its organization, 29 years ago had no other Presiding Officer.

His wise counsel, and constant patience, his unceasing fidelity and efficiency in promoting the interests of the Sons of the Revolution and in upholding and advancing the high standards of honor and patriotism which like a benediction, blessed and helped every company and person with whom he came in contact made him a commanding figure in the history of our country, and a man of immeasurable strength, to this Society with which for nearly a generation he was actively connected.

“And I heard a voice
from heaven saying unto
me Write-Blessed are
the dead which die in
the Lord from hence forth-
Yea saith the Spirit that
they may rest from their
labors and their works do follow them.”

Rev. XIV-13.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the memorial with regard to Bishop Tuttle as read will be printed in the minutes, and permission will be given to incorporate also in the minutes memorials in connection with John Barber White and Dr. McKim when they have been written and submitted to the Secretary. In the absence of objection it will be so ordered.

Through the courtesy of the Kansas City Chapter, Sons of the Revolution in the State of Missouri, its Memorial on Hon. John Barber White, General Registrar 1920-1923 is printed here.

With profound sorrow the Kansas City Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution places on its record this memorial on the passing away of one of its most prominent members, John Barber White.

John Barber White was born in Chautauqua County, New York, December 8th, 1847, and passed away in Kansas City, Missouri, on Friday, January 5, 1923.

He was the son of John and Rebecca Barber White. His lineage is traced back through ancestors of the White family who came to America in 1638, settling at Salem, Massachusetts: Beyond that for a hundred years his more remote ancestors were prominent and active in their home district of Somersetshire, England. His ancestors were prominent in all of the Colonial Wars prior to the War of the Revolution, and many of them occupied positions of great trust and responsibility both in military and civic affairs.

The manufacturing of lumber seems to have been a family instinct, for one of his ancestors built perhaps the first saw mill in New England.

John Barber White began his business career with the development and marketing of a tract of pine land near Youngsville, Pennsylvania, in 1868. From that time on his operations in the lumber business became of steadily increasing importance. He was a man of wonderful ability, industry and vision. In 1880 he came to Missouri, being attracted by the immense virgin forests of yellow pine in the Southern portion of the State. With associates he organized the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company, one of the pioneer companies in the exploitation and development of the yellow pine industry. The mills and offices of this company were located first at Grandin, Missouri and in 1892 were moved to Kansas City, and from headquarters at that point all of his operations were directed.

His activities included the purchase of immense tracts of timber land, the operation of logging industries, the construction of saw mills, the building of railroads and the establishment of retail lumber yards all over the Southwest for the disposition of his manufactured product. In addition to this, as his business grew, he was led into merchandising banking and many other allied industries. As the forests of Southern Missouri were exhausted his activities were continued in the forests of Arkansas and Louisiana and later on to the immense forests on the Pacific Coast in Washington and Oregon.

To all of these interests he gave his personal effort and attention practically up to the time of his death. He accumulated a large fortune which he left, together with a record of splendid achievement and unchallenged integrity, to his son Raymond B. White, and his two daughters, Mrs. A. T. Hemingway and Miss Emma Ruth White, and his wife, Mrs. Emma Siggins White.

On becoming a citizen of Kansas City, Mr. White immediately assumed a prominent and forceful position in the civic, industrial and financial affairs of the City. He never sought office or favor, but his efforts were untiring in behalf of everything which appealed to him as tending to uplift and improve business and civic affairs. He was prominent in developing organizations for the stabilizing and improvement of the lumber industry, for the improvement and development of waste lands and a score of other wholesome activities along lines in which he was interested.

One of his dominating characteristics was a wholesome respect for his ancestors and his desire to add to the line his own record of which those to follow him might be equally proud.

He was exceedingly fond of historical research, not only in lines of genealogy but in natural history as well. His personal library, largely devoted to history and genealogy was one of the most valuable in the West.

He had, for many years, been a Director in the New England National Bank of Kansas City.

Among his friends and competitors in the lumber and allied industries; among his associates in the banking business; among his social friends; among the citizenship of Kansas City and Missouri and the Nation at large, he was universally regarded as a man of great foresight and vision, of absolutely unimpeachable integrity, of untiring industry and as one who strove always to make the world better and cleaner.

Mr. White was a man of deep religious convictions. For many years prior to his death he was a member of the Westminster Congregational Church of Kansas City. He generously supported all the activities of his church and took a great interest in Drury College and Park College and other Congregational educational institutions.

His personal charities, although unostentatious, were very extensive and by common consent he has been given the title of "Philanthropist."

He was one of the Charter Members of the Kansas City Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution and has always taken an active part in its work and occupied positions of the highest responsibility in both

the Local and the State as well as National Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

In the passing away of John Barber White, Kansas City and the State of Missouri lose one of their most prominent and conspicuous citizens; this Society loses one of its most efficient and honored members. His record which is closed, full of honor and credit to himself, will be a source of inspiration to those who follow him and all who came in personal contact with him.

HENRY LONG McCUNE, *Chairman*
ALVIN HENRY CONNELLY
HERBERT PERRY WRIGHT

Through the Courtesy of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, its Memorial on Rev. Dr. Randolph Harrison McKim, General Chaplain follows:

Died—July 15, 1920.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel Archibald Cary; President of the Virginia Committee of Safety; reported to the Virginia Convention of 1776 the resolutions instructing the Virginia delegates in Congress to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States.

"The greatest presbyter in the Protestant Episcopal Church in America" is dead. Rich with accumulated years of earnest and faithful work, richer with the knowledge that had ripened into wisdom and which he knew so well how to use; and richest of all in his splendid faith in that Christianity, which he always so aggressively defended, he has gone to his well-deserved and well-earned reward.

Randolph Harrison McKim was a native of Maryland and was born on April 15, 1842 in Baltimore, in which city his boyhood studies were made. He came to early manhood in the strenuous days that preceded the Civil War, and when that crisis culminated into conflict, he could not resist his convictions as to what was right and gladly left the University of Virginia to enlist on the Southern side, fighting valiantly for the Lost Cause and attaining the rank of Lieutenant.

The utter lack of religious opportunity in the Army led him to the Church and he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Johns in Trinity Church, Staunton, Virginia, on May 11, 1864, and he was advanced to the Priesthood by the same Bishop on May 26, 1866.

His first service was as assistant in Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, in 1865, which was followed by a year's charge of St. John's in Ports-

mouth, Virginia, and then he was called to the historic Christ Church in Alexandria, Virginia. Eight years later he accepted the rectorship of Holy Trinity in Harlem, New York, whence, after eleven years of faithful service in the great metropolis, he went for two years as rector of Trinity Church in New Orleans, Louisiana. His vigorous ministry in these various parishes was valuable and important. His impress upon their development was most forceful and can never be forgotten. His mission was always an uplifting one.

In 1889 he was called to Epiphany in Washington, and to its work the glorious days that remained of his life were given. The spiritual benefits conferred upon the members of his congregation are sacred and are safe between him and his God. Of the many material improvements during the last thirty-one years that are due to his superior judgment there may be mentioned the restoration of the Church with its splendid chancel in which beauty and dignity are so exquisitely blended, the creation of an endowment that will yield an ample income to preserve the sacred building as a down-town Church, and finally, the giving of God's service to the public by making the pews free. Few men have done as much or as well for their parishes as did the Rector of Epiphany.

He made his influence felt in no uncertain way in the affairs of the Diocese; for he was long a member of the Standing Committee and its honored Chairman for seventeen years, in which capacity he was the acting head of the Diocese during the interim between the death of Bishop Saterlee and the consecration of Bishop Harding.

To the National Cathedral he gave loyal support, being a member of the Chapter and its senior Canon. Likewise he served with fidelity on the boards of the various institutions of the Church, such as the Epiphany Church Home, the Lenthall Home for Widows, the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital and King Hall.

For forty years he served as a deputy in Triennial General Conventions and was elected three times President of the House of Deputies, presiding at the Conventions held in Boston in 1904, in Richmond in 1907 and in Cincinnati in 1910. Dioceses sought him for their bishop, but he was loyal to Washington and declined preferment elsewhere. He was the leading candidate for the Bishopric of Washington at the conventions that elected its first and second Bishops, and failed of success in both Conventions by a very small number of votes.

The militant spirit of Dr. McKim was perhaps shown best by the courage he manifested in the expression of his opinions. Few topics of current importance ever escaped him and he was quick always to

share his judgments with his friends. Those who listened to him in his own Church will recall his periodical sermons on the great questions in politics and those on patriotism which he delivered on Washington's birthday and similar occasions. The readers of the Church papers will miss his pointed articles on such controversial subjects as the change of the name of the Church, the divorce evil, and the marriage question, which so frequently came from his ever-ready and trenchant pen; and his newspaper contributions on everyday affairs, such as the proper observance of the Sabbath, were pregnant with wise counsel. Nor should his historical orations be forgotten, conspicuous among which was one on the "Tercentenary of English Civilization in America," which he delivered at Jamestown in 1907.

Descended from worthy Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, he honored his forebears by membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, being almost continuously Chaplain of the latter from 1892 until his death and its President during 1912-13. He was also Chaplain-General of the General Society for three years, yielding that high office on the completion of his term to Bishop Tuttle. The Church services of the District of Columbia Society were largely under his guidance, and in the details of their management he was an active and valued adviser. Dr. McKim was a member of the order of Runnemedé and an honorary Vice-President of the Navy League, at the meetings of which he officiated as Chaplain.

Honors came to him and were gladly received. Washington and Lee—names ever dear to him—conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1871; George Washington gave him her highest recognition, that of LL.D., in 1904; and the University of the South bestowed the laurel of her D.C.L. upon him in 1908. To these may be added the honor of an election as Dean of the Theological Seminary in Virginia in 1897.

His last important service to the Church was his wholehearted activity in the Healing Mission conducted under the auspices of Mr. James M. Hickson. With characteristic promptness, Epiphany undertook to continue the work so satisfactorily begun by Mr. Hickson and to it Dr. McKim gave himself with his usual fervor and his faith made the Mission a success. Those who were benefitted by the laying on of the healing hands will live to call him "Blessed."

He had gone for a much needed vacation to Bedford Springs, Pa., where it was hoped he would soon regain his usual strength, but of a sudden, on July 15, the end came, and the peace that passeth all understanding was his.

Long silken purple streamers over the doorway of old Epiphany in the heart of the business section of Washington, told of the parish bereavement at the loss of its beloved rector, while within the Church arrangements were being made for the funeral.

Clergy of every creed, civic leaders, educators, and citizens generally joined in a last tribute of grief and sympathy with Epiphany Church on Monday, July 19.

In the early afternoon of Saturday the vestry of the Church and the two assistant ministers, the Rev. Messrs. Hall and Browning, went to the station to meet Mrs. McKim, the bereaved widow, and the clergyman's body which was taken to his residence on K Street where it remained until Monday morning.

The service itself was held at two o'clock, but during the morning, the body of Dr. McKim, robed in full Church vestments, rested in the chancel where more than a thousand persons passed by to do homage to his remains as they lay in state.

At the appointed hour the clergy of the Diocese marched into the Church while the choir sang "The Strife Is O'er," the opening sentences of the burial service were recited by the Rev. Dr. S. A. Wallis of the Virginia Theological Seminary, after which the Lesson was read by the Rev. Percy F. Hall, who was assisted in the service by the Rev. Robert E. Browning. "Jerusalem, the Golden," also a favorite hymn of Dr. McKim's was sung, and then the final Prayers and Benediction were said by the Rt. Rev. Robert C. Jett of the new Diocese of Southwestern Virginia. The Recessional was "Hark, Hark, My Soul."

The honorary pallbearers were members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese and the Chapter of the National Cathedral of S.S. Peter and Paul, while the active pallbearers were the members of the vestry of Epiphany. At the end of the burial service the funeral cortege went to Baltimore by motor where the interment was made in Greenmount Cemetery. The Committal service was recited by Rev. E. H. Ingle, the assistant ministers, and the Rev. A. J. Torrey.

The funeral was impressive and dignified, and the triumphant character of the hymns sung by the choir tended to soften the sadness of the mourners, while the flags of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, with crepe streamers, added a touch of color to a most beautiful service.

A bereaved widow, Mrs. Annie M. C. McKim, and two daughters, Mrs. Katharine L. Rathbode, of Florence, Italy, and Miss Eleanor McKim of Denver, Colorado, mourn their very great loss, but they will have

comfort and consolation in the knowledge that his fellow churchmen and friends share their sorrow with them.

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well," while the light everlasting is shining on him.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The Committee on the Tablet, marking the site where the General Society first met, General Richards, Chairman.

GENERAL RICHARDS (District of Columbia). Mr. General President, the Committee whose duty it was to mark the site of the birthplace of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, was appointed six years ago. At the preliminary meeting of the General Society in the City of Washington, on April 19, 1923, at the site of Chamberlins and before the General Officers and the few delegates present a bronze tablet was erected and unveiled, the dedicatory address being by the oldest of the surviving founders of the District of Columbia Society, Col. Archibald Hopkins. A full record of these proceedings has been printed by the District of Columbia Society, and a few copies are available for the information of the delegates now present; I will not, therefore, take further time, except to report the fact that our duty, as a committee, has been accomplished.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. What is the pleasure of the Society in regard to the report?

COLONEL LADD (New York). I move the report be accepted, with thanks, and the committee discharged.

The motion was adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The Committee on Insignia, appointed at the last triennial meeting. General Richards will make the report for the committee.

GENERAL RICHARDS (District of Columbia). The present chairman of this committee which was appointed three years ago, Senator Selden P. Spencer, is now the General President, and presiding at this meeting. The report of the committee is in print and copies have been distributed. For the Chairman, I may say that the committee was given full power under the resolution adopted three years ago to devise an appropriate emblem to be affixed to the Society's insignia as worn by living members, and it was authorized at the same time to endeavor to find some way in which the memory of the deceased members might be recognized by a marker on the grave, the broad purpose being one of recognition of military service rendered by members in the recent

World War. The Committee found it impossible to do anything in the way of marking the graves.

The Committee has gone ahead and provided a small silver star to be affixed in the blue field of the ribbon of the present insignia issued by the General Society, and with that star there is an engraved certificate, (which I will exhibit here) with a description of the military service rendered. Five hundred of the stars and five hundred of the certificates have now been delivered to the General Secretary for issue to the State Societies.

And now, Mr. President, I want to speak, if I may of the resolution that was adopted in connection with this very matter about three years ago. I speak with the permission of one of our committeemen, Dr. Robins of Virginia. At that time the Society decided to limit its recognition of service to members who rendered distinctively military service. My own service has been recognized under this resolution and I do think that it would be very proper for the field to be enlarged. I think the General Society might recognize all such service rendered by members of the Sons of the Revolution as actually contributed to the winning of the war, whether that was distinctively military service or otherwise. I should like to offer, sir, a resolution: That the National Council recently created be authorized by this meeting to extend in their discretion, the field of recognition by the issue of an appropriate certificate to cover all effective service rendered by members during the World War.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You have heard the report of the Committee on Insignia, together with the recommendation which they make that needs the action of the Society. What is the pleasure of the Society with regard to the recommendation?

COLONEL LADD (New York). I move that the report be accepted.

MR. PARRIS (District of Columbia). I second the motion.

The Motion was adopted.

GENERAL RICHARDS (District of Columbia). I offer a resolution: That this Society, having voted on this matter three years ago, now authorize the Council to do what it thinks is proper in recognition of the further service I have described.

COLONEL LADD (New York). I move that.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. As many as are in favor of the resolution offered by General Richards will signify it by saying Aye; opposed No.

The motion was adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The report of the committee is accepted, and the resolution offered by General Richards is adopted.

The report of the Committee follows:

GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. *June 15, 1923.*

MR. GENERAL PRESIDENT:

Sir:-

The Committee appointed under the authority of a resolution of the General Society, April 19, 1920, to carry into effect through the several State Societies of the Sons of the Revolution a uniform method to recognize the military or naval services rendered in the recent World War by surviving members and to preserve the memory of deceased members of like service, submits herewith its report.

The Committee consists of the undersigned as Chairman and of the following members: Brigadier-General George Richards, the General Treasurer, representing the General Officers; Mr. Gaillard Hunt, the District of Columbia Society; Dr. C. R. Robins, the Virginia Society; and Mr. W. Hall Harris, representing the Maryland Society. The basic resolution vested in this Committee full powers to carry into effect through the several State Societies the method it determined upon to recognize the services of the living, but limited its powers with respect to the method of preserving the memory, as a Son of the Revolution, of the deceased member. A marker for the grave or any other plan approved by the General President was stipulated. But the Committee has found it impracticable, from a military standpoint, to insure the use of a marker for the grave or the observance of any other uniform plan to preserve the memory as a Son of the Revolution, of any member deceased while in military service.

This report is therefore necessarily limited to the methods it has decided upon to recognize military or naval services of surviving members, and the methods themselves are restricted to what the Committee finds it possible for the General Society to finance.

The Committee has devised a silver star, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, to be attached to the insignia issued by the General Society to members of the several State Societies, to appear in the center of the blue field of the ribbon of said insignia. With the issue of this star, there is to be delivered a certificate, engraved in attractive form, bearing the Society's Insignia and seal, with the signatures of the General Presi-

dent and the General Secretary.

It is intended that this certificate shall be registered and countersigned by the Secretary of the State Society concerned. The Committee contemplates that the Secretary of each State Society shall submit, at once and in duplicate to the General Secretary, a list of that Society's members who performed military service, either in our Nations' defense or in the Armies or Navies of the Allied forces, with a statement of the nature of that service in general terms. It is further contemplated that the General Secretary, after his verification of these lists, shall return one to the State Secretary concerned with a sufficient supply of the insignia and certificates to answer requirements and that thereupon the State Secretary is to engross same at the State Society's expense in appropriate terms to cover the facts in the particular case, register same in his Society's records, then countersign and deliver it with the silver star to the member entitled thereto.

The Committee accordingly delivers herewith a supply of five hundred of these engraved certificates, with a like number of the silver stars.

Very respectfully,

SELDEN P. SPENCER, *Chairman*,

GEORGE RICHARDS, GAILLARD HUNT
CHARLES R. ROBINS W. HALL HARRIS.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The next order of business is communications. The first is from Mr. Lewis B. Reed.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Mr. General President, before reading that letter I will read a cablegram from one of our former General Officers, Mr. Charles I. Thayer of this State.

"Wish Society success and prosperity. Regards to all."

This is dated London, June 15th.

I have rather an interesting and somewhat remarkable letter which came to us from California. It is dated June 2, 1923.

"W. HALL HARRIS, JR., *Asst. Genl. Secretary, Sons of the Revolution.*
My dear Sir:

I regret very much my inability to attend the proposed meeting and dinner of the Sons of the Revolution. My age is 98 & will be 99 years on the 21st of July next. My general health is very good but I do not feel equal to endure the long journey from California to Boston. My

sympathy for any of the meetings of this and kindred societies is very keen but I must deny myself the pleasure of such a meeting.

I give my address above & all communications will be gladly welcomed. My name and age have been widely advertised, for I am the oldest living graduate of any of the Colleges of the U. S.

I will be with you in spirit at this great meeting—and I give you my present address where I have purchased a home for my declining years.

Very Sincerely and Fraternaly Yours,
LEWIS B. REED."

The receipt of this letter has been acknowledged.

MR. PARRIS (District of Columbia). Mr. Chairman, if nobody else makes the motion, I move that the proper officer be directed to send a telegram to this dear old comrade and whatever else he may be, congratulating him upon his activity with his years and wishing him God speed for many years to come. (Applause.)

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, it will be so ordered, and the Secretary will send an appropriate telegram.

The following telegram was sent to Mr. Reed after the Meeting.

"BOSTON, MASS. *June 18, 1923.*

MR. LEWIS B. REED,
228 West Ridgeway Avenue
Eagle Rock, California.

Letter read to Meeting and we congratulate you on your approaching birthday and wish you all prosperity.

(Signed) SELDEN P. SPENCER,
General President, Sons of the Revolution."

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Mr. General President, I have a letter here from a former officer of the Montana Society.

"It is with regret that I have to inform you that the Society Sons of the Revolution in the State of Montana has ceased to function. For a number of years I have tried to keep the Society on the map, but lack of patriotism or rather the indifference that seems to exist in this western country proved an obstacle I was unable to combat.

I shall be leaving Montana in August, expecting to locate at Medford, Oregon. Anticipating this change, I have affiliated with the So-

ciety in California (my new number is 1164). I had in my keeping some books and pamphlets, list inclosed which I have delivered to the Librarian of the Great Falls Public Library, for the use of the D. A. R. who are very strong here. I have so arranged that should this Society fail to function the books are at the order of the General Society. My record book I am planning to express to you, but will await a line from you indicating what disposition you wish made of it.

I am sorry that this had to be, but I have been unable to interest enough members with enthusiasm who would undertake to carry on the work. So you will please accept my resignation. I have no one else to whom I may tender it. Fraternaly yours,

R. R. JOHNSON, *Secy.-Treas.*"

The Record Book referred to has been received.

Might I suggest that that letter be referred to the National Council for consideration, along with the case of three other Societies which we have practically dropped from our rolls.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. With power to act?

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Yes.

COLONEL LADD (New York). Second the motion.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You have heard the recommendation of the General Secretary, that the letter from Montana, together with three other communications from Societies somewhat similarly situated, be referred to the National Council with power to act.

The motion was adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. It is so ordered.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. I have in my hands a communication from Mr. G. W. Powell, who is the National Director of the American Legion, National Americanism Commission. It is dated from Indianapolis, and it requests the co-operation of this Society in carrying out an essay contest. I might suggest that probably it needs more consideration than we can give it this afternoon, and it would be well to refer that action to the National Council. I propose to give the National Council something to do.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. What is the pleasure of the Society?

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). I move that it be referred to the National Council.

The motion was seconded.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded that the communication of the American Legion regarding the promotion of an essay upon patriotic subjects be referred to the National Council, with power to act.

The motion was adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. A communication from the National Security League.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. I have this letter from Mr. E. L. Harvey, Executive Secretary of the National Security League, Inc:

"March 31, 1923.

MR. J. M. MONTGOMERY, *Sons of the Revolution*,
54 Pearl Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:

We send you herewith copy of pledge which we are circulating broadcast throughout the country. If you will take a moment to read same, you will agree, we know, that the sentiment expressed is something to which every loyal American man and woman will be not only ready but anxious to subscribe.

We hope to obtain a million signatures to this and trust that you will be willing to give us your co-operation in circulating it, in any manner which you may devise. We will send you as many forms as you can use.

Yours very truly,

E. L. HARVEY, *Executive Secretary.*"

Possibly we might refer that in the same way.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so referred.

A Communication from the Brennan Historic Society

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. "Of Wheeling, W. Va. The enclosed is self-explanatory. We have a huge contract on our hands in the battle against Bonus, Niggers, McL-and Van Tyne, etc.

"May I look for a bit of help from the Sons of the Revolution in having this booklet placed with our school children? All of our university men here (Morgantown, W. Va.) put their highest commendation on the work."

It is a pamphlet which is rather a curious medley, but it purports to plead for the old fashioned sort of a Fourth of July.

THE GENERAL PRÉSIDENT. If there is no objection, shall this be referred to the National Council?

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Mr. General President: Mr. Montgomery our late General President and Honorary General President appointed a committee to attend a conference which was initiated by Colonel Powell, the National Director of the American Legion. The primary object of the conference was to endeavor to establish an authoritative national digest covering civilian flag usage, and to include the compilation of a code for the observance of proper respect to our National emblem, touching the manner of displaying, handling or saluting the flag or the observance by civilians of any ceremonies in connection therewith. It is interesting to note that there are several associations which are now devoting considerable energy to this subject, but I would like to call the attention of our Society to the fact that competent authority is dealing with it in the shape of the Adjutant General's office in Washington. They issued in February—February 15th of this year—a flag circular. I sent for fifty copies, and I have them here for distribution to any who desire to see them. I might say that I have had some correspondence with the Adjutant General's office with regard to some of the details, because they welcome constructive criticism and I believe there are two or three items in there that have not been carefully and properly explained. But I would suggest that if any action is taken we agree to accept what is eminently competent authority, the Adjutant General's office, and that we adopt as our method of procedure the rules that they lay down in this circular.

The suggestion was seconded.

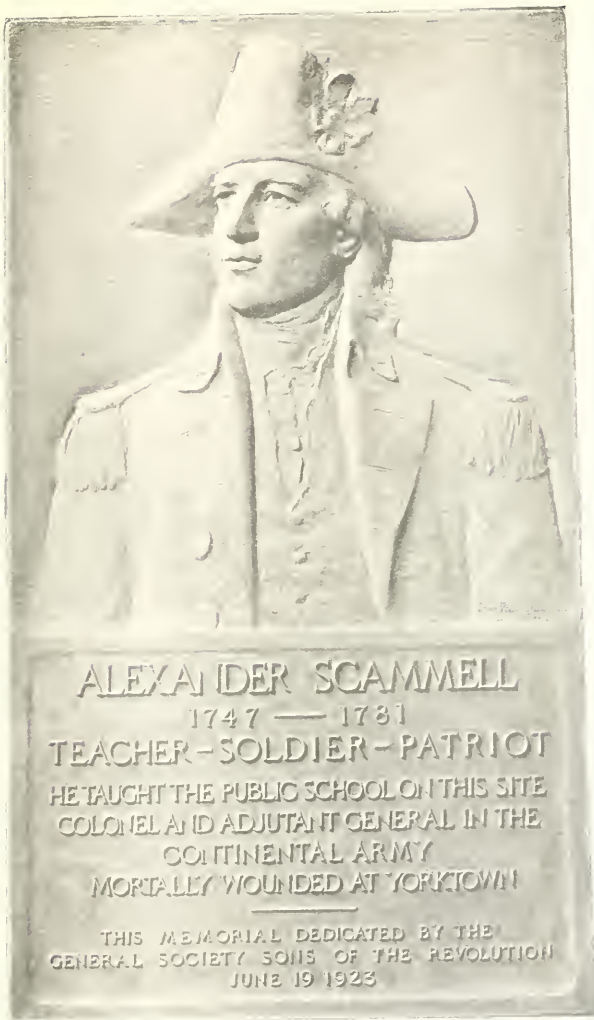
WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG.

The flag of the United States has 13 horizontal stripes—7 red and 6 white—the red and white stripes alternating, and a union which consists of white stars of five points on a blue field placed in the upper quarter next the staff and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The number of stars is the same as the number of States in the Union. The canton or union now contains 48 stars arranged in six horizontal and eight vertical rows, each star with one point upward. On the admission of a State into the Union a star will be added to the union of the flag, and such addition will take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission.

In the Army Regulations four kinds of national flags are described, viz, flags which are flown at military posts or on ships and used for display generally; small flags or ensigns which are used on small boats; colors which are carried by unmounted regiments, and stand-



ALEXANDER SCAMMELL

1747 — 1781

TEACHER — SOLDIER — PATRIOT

HE TAUGHT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ON THIS SITE

COLONEL AND ADJUTANT GENERAL IN THE

CONTINENTAL ARMY

MORTALLY WOUNDED AT YORKTOWN

THIS MEMORIAL DEDICATED BY THE
GENERAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
JUNE 19 1923

SCAMMELL MEMORIAL

ards which are carried by mounted regiments and are, therefore, smaller in size than colors.

National flags, with the exception of the colors and standards carried by troops, will be of the following proportions:

- Hoist (width) of flag, 1.
- Fly (length) of flag, 1.9.
- Hoist (width) of union, 7/13.
- Fly (length) of union, 0.76.
- Width of each stripe, 1/13.

For a number of years there has been prescribed in Army Regulations a knotted fringe of yellow silk on the national standards of mounted regiments and on the national colors of unmounted regiments. The War Department, however, knows of no law which either requires or prohibits the placing of a fringe on the flag of the United States. No act of Congress or Executive Order has been found bearing on the question. In flag manufacture a fringe is not considered to be a part of the flag and it is without heraldic significance. In the common use of the word it is a fringe and not a border. Ancient custom sanctions the use of fringe on the regimental colors and standards, but there seems to be no good reason or precedent for its use on other flags.

FEDERAL LAWS

There is no Federal law now in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging, or saluting the United States flag, or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed in connection therewith. In fact, there are but four Federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing upon this subject, one, the act of Congress approved February 20, 1905 (33 Stat. L. p. 725), providing that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises, inter alia, "the flag, coat of arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof;" the second, a joint resolution of Congress approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. L. p. 771) authorizing the display of the flag on Mother's Day; the third, the act of Congress approved February 8, 1917 (39 Stat. L. p. 900), providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag, *within the District of Columbia*; and the fourth, the act of Congress approved May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. L. p. 554), providing, when the United States is at war, for the dismissal from the service of any employee or official of the United States Government who criticizes in an abusive or violent manner the flag of the United States. Several States of the Union have enacted laws which have more or less bearing upon the general subject, and it seems probable that many counties and municipalities have also passed ordinances concerning this matter to govern action within their own jurisdiction.

Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens was issued by the Department of Justice, which sent the following notice to Federal attorneys and marshals;

"Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing, or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the proclamation of the President issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment."

PROPER METHOD OF DISPLAYING THE FLAG

Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the United States flag are being received in the War Department with the evident object of securing some authoritative statement relating to the subject. *In this connection it should be remarked that while it is within the province of the War Department to prescribe rules and regulations governing the matter in question for observance within the Army, yet*

it is beyond its province to prescribe any such rules or regulations for the guidance of civilians or to undertake to decide questions concerning the subject that are presented by civilians.

There are, however, certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. There are also certain rules of good taste which, if observed, would preclude the improper use of the flag. The matter becomes a very simple one and the answers to the various questions which arise will be evident if it is kept in mind that the national flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor. The staff edge of the flag is the heraldic dexter or right edge. When the national flag is carried, as in a procession, with another flag or flags, the place of the national flag is on the right, i. e., the flag's own right. When the national flag and another flag are displayed together, as against a wall from crossed staffs, the national flag should be on the right, the flag's own right, i. e., the observer's left, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs the national flag should be in the center or at the highest point of the group. When the national flag is hung either horizontally or vertically against a wall the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill or the front of a building, the same rules should be observed; the union should go clear to the "truck," as the peak of the staff is called, unless the flag be at half staff. When the flag is suspended between buildings so as to hang over the middle of the street, a simple rule is to hang the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

When flags of States or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the national flag, the national flag must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the national flag should be hoisted first. There is a chaplain's flag authorized in Army Regulations, but there is no church pennant prescribed. Neither the chaplain's flag nor any other flag or pennant is authorized to be placed above or to the right of the national flag.

International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other nation in time of peace. When the flags of two or more nations are to be displayed, they should be flown from separate staffs, or from separate halyards, of equal size and on the same level.

As already stated, there is no Federal law governing the subject, but it is suggested that the national flag, when not flown from a staff, be always hung flat, whether indoors or out. It should not be festooned over doorways or arches nor tied in a bowknot nor fashioned into a rosette. When used on a rostrum it should be displayed above and behind the speaker's desk. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. For this latter purpose as well as for decoration in general, bunting of the national colors should be used, and since the blue union of the flag always goes to the honor point, the colors should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below. Under no circumstances should the flag be draped over chairs or benches, nor should any object or emblem of any kind be placed above or upon it, nor should it be hung where it can be easily contaminated or soiled. No lettering of any kind should ever be placed upon the flag. It should not be used as a portion of a woman's costume nor of a man's athletic clothing. A very common misuse of the flag is the practice of embroidering the flag on cushions and handkerchiefs, and the printing of the flag on paper napkins. These practices while not strictly a violation of any present Federal law, certainly are lacking in respect and dignity and can not be considered as evidence of good

taste. The War Department sees no objection to flying the flag at night on civilian property, provided it is not so flown for advertising purposes.

It is the practice in the Army, each day in the year, to hoist the flag briskly at sunrise, irrespective of the condition of the weather, and to lower it slowly and ceremoniously at sunset, indicating the commencement and cessation of the activities of the day. On Memorial Day (May 30) at all Army posts and stations the national flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset.

When flown at half staff the flag is always first hoisted to the peak, the honor point, and then slowly lowered to the half-staff position in honor of those who gave their lives to their country, but before lowering the flag for the day it is raised again to the head of the staff, for the Nation lives and the flag is the living symbol of the Nation.

When flags are used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or monument they should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

When the national flag is used on a bier or casket at a military funeral, the rule is the reverse of that for hanging vertically against a wall. The union should be placed at the head of the casket and over the left shoulder of the soldier. The casket should be carried foot first. The flag should not be lowered into the grave and in no case should it be allowed to touch the ground.

When a body is shipped to relatives by the War Department for private burial, the flag which drapes the shipping case is turned over to relatives, with the remains, for use at the funeral, and may be retained by them.

The flag should never be hung nor displayed union down except as a signal of distress at sea.

It is becoming the practice throughout the country, among civilians, to display the national flag on all patriotic occasions, especially on the following days.

Lincoln's Birthday,	February 12.
Washington's Birthday	February 22.
Mother's Day	Second Sunday in May.
Memorial Day,	May 30.
Flag Day,	June 14.
Independence Day,	July 4.
Armistice Day,	November 11.

In certain localities other special days are observed in the same manner.

DISPOSITION OF OLD OR WORN-OUT FLAGS

Old or worn-out flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside nor used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect to the emblem representing our country.

MILITARY SALUTE TO THE FLAG

Existing regulations governing the Army provide that when officers and enlisted men pass the national flag, not encased, as at regimental headquarters in the field or when the national flag is carried in a parade or procession, they will render honors as follows: If in civilian dress and covered, they will uncover, holding the headdress opposite the left

shoulder with the right hand; if uncovered, they will salute with the right-hand salute. The hand salute is as follows:

“Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress or forehead above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined to about 45°, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person saluted. Drop the arm smartly to the side.”

NATIONAL ANTHEM

No anthem, hymn, or musical air has been recognized by any Federal law as the national anthem, hymn, or air, but Army and Navy Regulations provide that the musical composition familiarly known as the Star-Spangled Banner shall be designated as the national air of the United States of America. It should be stated, however, that these regulations are binding only upon the personnel of the military and naval services.

Whenever the national anthem is played at any place where persons belonging to the military or naval service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation are required to stand at attention, facing toward the music, except when the flag is being lowered at sunset, on which occasion they are required to face toward the flag. If in uniform, covered, they shall salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. If not in uniform and covered, they are required to stand and uncover at the first note of the anthem, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder until the last note is played, except in inclement weather, when the headdress may be held slightly raised. The custom of rising and remaining standing and uncovered while the Star-Spangled Banner is being played has grown in favor among civilians.

The Star-Spangled Banner should be played through without repetition of any part not required to be repeated to make it complete. It should not be played as part of a medley nor for dance music, nor at any point in a program or performance except at the beginning or the end. It is the practice in the Army to play the Star-Spangled Banner at the end of a musical program.

While the regulations governing the use of the flag within the Army have been outlined in this circular, it should be understood that it is not within the province of the War Department to force their observance upon persons not in the military service.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

February 15, 1923.

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THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion—the recommendation of the General Secretary—and it is seconded.

The motion was adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. It is so ordered. That completes the order of business for this afternoon. The General Secretary has a notice to read.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Gentlemen, the Assistant General Secretary requests that all members who have not secured their tickets for the dinner and the excursion secure them from the Assistant General Secretary before leaving Faneuil Hall.

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). Is new business in order?

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. New business is in order.

MR. LIVINGSTON (New York). Mr. General President, the General Secretary has brought to our attention the fact that there are one or two so-called dead Societies. The matter of what is to be done in some of their cases has been brought to our attention. It is in my opinion fitting that that matter should be taken up thoroughly, investigated thoroughly, by our new National Council. We do not want to deprive a sister Society, which may possibly be able to be reinstated and made a strong and active body, of its charter. If, however, an organization like the one just referred to, is entirely dead, it is better that it should not be on our list. It is much easier and more convenient for our National Council to examine such a matter than it is for this organization. I therefore move that the matter of the Societies which do not comply and have not complied with the requirements of the Constitution be referred to the National Council to thoroughly investigate such Societies and to make such recommendations to the next convention for action as to them may seem wise.

COLONEL LADD (New York). I second the motion.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion as made by Mr. Livingston and seconded.

The motion was adopted.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. It is agreed to.

COLONEL HOPKINS (District of Columbia). May I offer a brief resolution. In view of the disturbed condition of the country today I want to present this to the Sons.

Whereas it is well known that both foreign emissaries and misguided disloyal citizens both by speech and in the press are widely and openly inciting to and plotting the overthrow of the United States Government by violence, and

Whereas it is stated on high legal authority that there is no law of the United States preventing anyone from publicly urging and inciting to such action by violence unless he or they are guilty of overt acts to that end, and

Whereas in every sphere of action where evil is combatted hygienic or social it is now fully recognized that preventive measures are more efficacious and much less expensive than to wait for epidemics to break out or for mobs to organize and burn and destroy, and

“Whereas in a recent emergency in the State of Michigan the interests of the United States were protected only because the State had laws adequate to that end,

“Be It Resolved That the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution call upon Congress to at once consider the enactment of a law which will restrain any advocacy of the overthrow of the government by violence, and punish any person or persons guilty of such advocacy.”

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You move the adoption, Colonel Hopkins of that?

COLONEL HOPKINS (District of Columbia). I move the adoption of that.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Could the Society hear it? Cries of “No.”

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. The resolution reads as follows: The resolution was then read with the addition of the sentence: “Self preservation, established and maintained at such infinite cost of blood and treasure should be its first duty.”

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. What is your pleasure?

COLONEL HOPKINS (District of Columbia). I move its adoption.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Mr. General President, may I state that the New Jersey Society is already in the field in this matter? They have referred a series of resolutions and recommendations to a committee consisting of the very ablest lawyers and judges in the State, who have prepared a series of bills, which are to be introduced into the State Legislature, covering this very ground, and they propose to make it as drastic as possible, and impossible for any such acts to take place in the State of New Jersey.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded that the resolution of Colonel Hopkins be adopted.

The motion was adopted.

MR. STRICKLAND (District of Columbia). Mr. President, I wish to offer a resolution, and as it seems that hearing is better when it is read from the platform than from the floor I would ask that Mr. Libbey read it.

The General Secretary read the resolution, as follows:-

“Whereas the General Society Sons of the Revolution was instituted among other things to inspire among our members the patriotic spirit of our forefathers and to inculcate in the community in general senti-

ments of nationality and respect for the principles for which the patriots of the Revolution contended, and

“Whereas, amongst these principles there was one enunciated by George Washington, as First President of the United States, on January 8, 1790, viz:-

‘Among the many interesting objects, which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

‘A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which a uniform and well-digested plan is requisite; and their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactories as tend to render them independent of others for essentials, particularly for military supplies.’

“Resolved that the General Society Sons of the Revolution heartily endorse the position recently taken by the Secretary of War, the Honorable John Wingate Weeks of Massachusetts, in setting before the public the dangers that may befall our beloved country in consequence of propaganda of so-called peace organizations, societies for the prevention of War and for disarmament, and be it

“Further Resolved, that the General Society Sons of the Revolution recommend that the several State and other Societies unite in an effort to support sentiments favorable to the maintenance of the armed forces of the United States in such strength as may in the judgment of the responsible authorities of our government be sufficient to defend the Nation successfully against internal enemies or foreign foes.”

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. What is the pleasure of the Society in regard to the proposed resolution?

COLONEL LADD (New York). I move its adoption.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). Mr. Chairman, we have quite recently made a change in the General Officers. We have honored Mr. Montgomery most deservedly. I would like to make a motion on behalf of the Pennsylvania Society, for all of you delegates, expressing to the retiring officers the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the delegates to the General Society for the work they have accomplished in the last three years and during all their term of office, and wishing the incoming officers all success and God speed.

The motion was seconded by several members.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. As many as are in favor will signify

it by rising.

Everyone arose.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The motion is carried.

Is there any other business before us?

MR. SANDERS (Ohio). On behalf of the Ohio Society I have the pleasure of extending a cordial invitation to the General Society to hold its next triennial meeting at Cincinnati. From a geographical standpoint the location is ideal, convenient from the north, the east, the south and the west. Just across the river is the State of Kentucky, twenty miles west is the State of Indiana, and only a comparatively few miles southeast is the State of West Virginia. On our northern state border is the State of Michigan, and on the east the State of Pennsylvania. In our opinion the triennial meeting at Cincinnati would be of great benefit to the State Societies in the middle west.

While we may not have the points of historical interest that Boston or New York have, nevertheless the General Society will be assured of a most hospitable welcome and to anyone who has been to Cincinnati, they will know what that means.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. What is your pleasure? If there is no objection it might be referred to the National Council.

COLONEL LADD (New York). I was going to make that motion. I think that that would enable the matter to be considered. And all like invitations—there are several that have been extended to us—should take that course. The National Council in the next three years can pass upon which will be the most desirable. I move that the time and place of the next triennial be that fixed by the National Council after such consideration.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

CAPTAIN DIXON (California). Mr. President, I have been very much surprised that the records of the Registrar are transported from one end of the country to the other. I think they ought to be centralized. Now that we have a National Council to look after things I would suggest that this Society recommend that the National Council take serious consideration of locating somewhere, preferably in the City of Washington, a fire proof building in which our archives may be stored. I move to refer it to the National Council.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. I second the motion.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the suggestion

of Captain Dixon will be referred to the National Council.

MR. DUANE (Pennsylvania). Mr. President, there is a movement on foot, and has been for some time, in the City of Philadelphia, to commemorate in a suitable manner in the year 1926 the 150th anniversary of American Independence. Just what form that celebration will take has not yet been fully determined in all its details. It may be a world's fair. On the other hand, it may consist of meetings and exercises of a literary character. But whatever it is, it seemed to some of us important that this Society should not be behindhand in associating itself in some suitable way with that movement. Many other organizations have already communicated their approval of the plan to the sesqui-centennial committee now working up the plan in Philadelphia. While it is probably not desirable that we should assume any pecuniary responsibility for any particular line of effort at this time, it seemed to me that we ought not to be left out in the group of patriotic societies which will gather itself around that committee and co-operate in the movement. For the purpose, at least, of bringing it before this meeting and giving an opportunity to consider, possibly debate, the matter, I have somewhat hastily drawn up this resolution, which I hope the members will feel entirely free to amend in any way that they see fit.

Resolved: That the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution hereby approves of the plan of holding a suitable celebration at Philadelphia in the year 1926 of the sesqui-centennial of American independence; and that authority be and is hereby conferred upon the General President of the Society to appoint a committee of five members to maintain contact with the Sesqui-Centennial Committee at Philadelphia, having the matter in charge and to co-operate with that committee as occasion may arise and as the judgment of the General President may approve."

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You have heard the proposed resolution. What is your pleasure in regard to it? Is it the wish of the Society that the matter be referred to the National Council, with power to act? Is that satisfactory to the mover?

MR. SPARROW (Ohio). I rise to a point of order. The resolution provides for action by this body, not for reference to the National Council. It is that the President appoint a committee of five.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. That is the resolution, and the other is an amendment to the resolution. That is the reason why I asked whether it would be satisfactory to the mover.

MR. DUANE (Pennsylvania). That would be entirely satisfactory

to me, Mr. Chairman, whatever the meeting requires. If the resolution went very far I should say that it would be much better to refer it to the National Council, but the resolution goes no farther really than to express approval in a general way, without especially endorsing any particular plan, and then confers upon you, sir, as President, power to appoint a committee which should carry out the thought, subject to your approval, hereafter. It would scarcely seem necessary to bring the National Council in, but if the members prefer that method it is entirely satisfactory to me.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The question is upon the motion as presented by Mr. Duane of Pennsylvania.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHIPMAN (Massachusetts). There is in the City of Boston a most unusual war spectacle, known as the Cyclorama of the Battle of Chateau Thierry. Captain Robard of the 30th Division is here, and I move, Mr. President, that the courtesies of the floor be extended to him in order that he may extend an invitation to this organization to attend the performance.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, it will be so ordered. The Society will be glad to hear from Captain Robard.

CAPTAIN ROBARD. Mr. President and Members of the Sons of the Revolution: I wish to thank you for the courtesies you have extended to me in allowing me to convey my message.

We learned through Dr. Barney of New York of your intended convention here, and thought it would be very nice if the delegates from all over the country representing the Sons of the Revolution could attend our unique production in a body. I will not attempt to explain, other than to say that it is the masterpiece of Mr. Austin, a huge painting 365 feet in circumference and 50 feet in height. One need not lend his imagination to a great extent to feel that he is standing out of doors and looking over the country for miles. In connection with the painting there are unique mechanical and electrical effects that convey the actual battle action.

The artist asked me to come here today and extend an invitation for the Sons of the Revolution to attend the production as his guests in a body, and I would appreciate very much if on the adjournment of this meeting you will meet me at the Battle of Chateau Thierry. I will leave these circulars on the stand when I go. They will tell just where it is. I believe Dr. Barney and General Sherburne, who commanded the artillery at Chateau Thierry until the War Department saw fit to pro-

mote him and take him away, can lead the delegation there.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. As many of the delegates as can find it convenient to accept the invitation, which we are very glad to recognize and for which we are very grateful, can meet you at the conclusion of this meeting, which will be very shortly in the future and go with you to that wonderful exposition.

CAPTAIN ROBARD. That is fine.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You will be in the rear of the room, and as soon as we adjourn those who can go will be very glad to go. We are very much indebted to you for your courtesy.

DR. ROBINS (Virginia). Mr. President, I have a matter that I wish to bring before the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution in reference to the publication of a journal by the General Society.

In the State of Virginia we have been impressed by the fact that between our annual meetings there was very little in the Sons of the Revolution to interest its members, and that the application papers, which contain data that had been gotten up after a considerable amount of hard work, were filed away and not accessible. In consequence of that, in the State of Virginia we determined to publish a journal, a part of which should be devoted to the publication of the genealogy of the members and a part of it to matters of general interest. This journal has been running now I think a little over a year, and it has met with approval from all of the members in Virginia. It has been a matter of considerable interest. The journal has been sent to historical societies and to our corresponding state societies, and as a result of that we have gotten quite a number of letters of commendation.

There are two things that are gained by putting this matter in print. In the first place, you have the historical data connected with your forebears in print, so that you can preserve it and hand it down to the members of your family if you desire to do so. In other words, you not only are a member, but you have got the authoritative printed evidence of what your ancestors have done. The second feature of it consists of the fact that it becomes a matter of public record, so that those who are interested in genealogical research may by referring to this journal get an authoritative statement of what the ancestors from whom we claim descent did.

We have been so much impressed with the success that this journal has met with in the State of Virginia that it occurred to us that it would be a good plan to bring this before the General Society, in order that

the General Society may adopt this journal, have it as its own official organ, so that the records of the members after they have been passed on may be published in an abstract form in such a journal. I don't know how many of the original application papers that have been submitted for membership in this Society are available in the State Societies. I am quite certain that few know where the duplicate applications are that have been sent on to the General Society. I know where they are, they are in storage. The only practical suggestion that has ever been made in the Sons of the Revolution, and I have been attending these meetings for many years, was made by Mr. Walter Gilman Page of Boston some years ago, when he suggested that the General Registrar should have a card, a properly printed card, on which should be the data that we wanted to keep. That was presented maybe twelve years ago, and of course we have done nothing with it.

I believe that this is a matter that has got a germ of a great amount of usefulness in it. I believe it is a thing that is going to appeal to every man who is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and furthermore I believe it is a practical thing, a thing that can be accomplished. I don't know—I would not like to say exactly—what the cost of the journal is. We have gotten estimates, we know approximately what it would be, but I would not like to say exactly what the cost of it would be. But the idea would be to raise the money for the publication of the journal by adding to the assessment by the General Society. In other words, we pay twenty-five cents a member now; I think that is what it is, isn't it? Well, whatever the cost of the journal may be, you could assess each member an amount to cover that. It would be a small sum, comparatively, and would amount to not a great deal. By having some such plan as that I believe it could be made a practical working thing. And the remarks of—I did not catch the gentleman's name behind there—

CAPTAIN DIXON (California.) Dixon.

DR. ROBINS (Virginia). At any rate, to establish a permanent headquarters at some place, Washington for instance, was what he suggested. We have got to do something like that if we are really going to make it worth while to fill out these application papers and put them on file.

I am not going to take up any more of your time, because I presume, Mr. President, that the proper course in this matter would be to refer it to your National Council, because it is a matter in which we have got to go into detail and figure out what it is going to cost and how the money is going to be raised. Can the National Council increase the assessments? They could not do that?

A DELEGATE. Without they change the By-Laws, no.

DR. ROBINS (Virginia). At any rate, I will read the resolution. The plan for financing the journal is the crux of the whole situation, I imagine.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The Secretary suggests that it might increase the assessment but we might have difficulty in collecting it.

DR. ROBINS (Virginia). Well, it depends on how much interest it took and what they thought about it. To me it is just a thing that is absolutely necessary if you are going to keep the Society alive and keep people interested in it. Why should we throw away all of this data that is so interesting and so valuable? The New York Society is the only Society, I believe,—I will take it back as to California, but the New York Society for some years published a year book that was a most valuable thing. Are you still publishing it, Mr. Olyphant?

MR. OLYPHANT (New York). Yes, and we have a new one now.

GENERAL RICHARDS (District of Columbia). The District of Columbia Society regularly issues every year a year book, and every five years an official register, which gives the very information which you speak of.

DR. ROBINS (Virginia). The idea of it is to combine our efforts and make this thing something that would be national. This is the resolution which I would like to offer, Mr. President:

“Whereas the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia has been publishing a quarterly magazine containing historical and genealogical data of special interest to members of this Society, which has created a most favorable impression among the various State Societies of this organization; and,

“Whereas the Virginia Society has suggested that this publication be converted into a National Quarterly to be the official organ of this Society and to be published in the City of Richmond, Virginia, its editor-in-chief to be located there and to have a staff of assistant Editors to be composed of one member of each State Society to be selected by it;

“Therefore Be It Resolved that the General Society approves the above suggestion and that the President appoint a Committee of three to confer with the proper General Officers to consider this matter in detail.”

I suppose “the proper General Officers” would be the National Council.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Your motion is that the matter be referred to the National Council, with power to act?

DR. ROBINS (Virginia). It is not exactly that. (Laughter) The point is—

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. That is an amendment, that it be referred to the National Council, with power to act.

DR. ROBINS (Virginia). The resolution says: "*Therefore be it Resolved*, that the General Society approves the suggestion, and that the President appoint a committee of three."

The idea of having that committee would be to have a committee that was familiar with what had been done up to the present time in the publication of such a journal, and this committee would confer with the National Council.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The motion as it reads is that the Society approve the suggestion offered of taking over the magazine, and appoint a committee of three to consider the matter. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). I think that is the crux of the whole situation. The gentleman offers a resolution that this General Society approve the taking over of the Virginia publication as a national publication, and representing one of the modest State Societies I would not want to approve that proposition now, that is the reason I think the other motion, made by New York, to refer it to the Council, is the proper one. We don't want to approve.

MR. THORNE (New York). Cut out the term "approve."

MR. GILLINGHAM (Pennsylvania). We don't want to adopt it as a publication. We might approve the idea, but we don't want to approve taking it over.

MR. THORNE (New York). I move as a substitute the previous suggestion that the whole matter be referred to the National Council with power to act.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. You have heard the substitute, that the matter be referred to the National Council with power to act.

MR. STRICKLAND (District of Columbia). I move that the President in his own good way, which is always excellent, extend the thanks of this Society to Massachusetts for its courtesies to us today.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Just a moment. We will dispose of this first.

Are there any other remarks on the substitute offered by the gentleman from New York? If not, all those in favor of the substitute will signify it by saying Aye, those opposed No.

A viva voce vote was taken.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The substitute is carried, and the matter is referred to the National Council, with power to act.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The motion of the gentleman from the District of Columbia, that the thanks of the General Society be extended to the Society in the State of Massachusetts for their courtesy in connection with this meeting, is before us.

A viva voce vote was taken.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. It is unanimously adopted.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. Before saying what I want to say to you, let me express my high appreciation of the honor that you have done me in endorsement of the work that I have been able to do during these past years. I would like to have my last official act as General Secretary to be a request for an endorsement of a plan that I have had very near my heart for a great many years. Let me give you in a few minutes, if I can, an outline of that plan.

Some thirteen or fourteen years ago Governor Fort of New Jersey appointed a commission to mark the site of Washington's crossing of the Delaware on December 25, 1776. You all know, you have been brought up on, the historic facts of that occasion, and I need not go over them. It was the episode of the Revolutionary war that marked its turning point, and it has been characterized by the greatest military authorities that we have, as the most brilliant piece of strategy that was ever executed by any commanding officer. Just at the time that the British thought that they would capture that old fox, as they called Washington, within forty-eight hours, this movement was executed which baffled all of their efforts.

That commission was continued by Governor Wilson. Then, after his successor had referred the whole matter to the commission on conservation, the whole plan lagged. But we had advanced far enough on that commission—I was a member of both commissions—to see that merely the establishment of a park on the New Jersey side of the Delaware would not meet all the requirements of the case, it meant something larger, so we decided to interest our friends on the other side of the river, in Pennsylvania, if possible, and then after that see if we could not induce the Federal government, to unite those two parks by a memorial bridge. Pennsylvania responded very cordially. They established a commission. They have bought considerable property on the westerly side of the river. New Jersey has bought its park, has authorized a considerable expenditure of money upon it, and has gone into this plan, which has been ratified by the Trenton Chamber of Commerce.

The plan is this: It will cost something in the neighborhood of between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 to make a bridge which is appropriate to the occasion and the place. The State of New Jersey offers to bear one-fourth, provided the State of Pennsylvania will do the same thing, the two states then to make a joint plea to the Federal government to secure the remainder of the money. New Jersey has passed a bill, which has been signed by the Governor, authorizing the expenditure of \$200,000 within the next four years for that purpose. It is hanging fire in Pennsylvania. And I want to enlist the interest of our Pennsylvania Society very thoroughly upon this subject, because they have just four more days to act after today. Unless they act at this present session of the Legislature it cannot possibly be done in time, as we hope, for the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of that event, on December 25, 1926. It can be done if the Legislature acts and the urgency for action appears when the fact is mentioned that the Pennsylvania legislature meets only every two years. I hope that the Pennsylvania Society will see to it that that action is taken, and that all proper pressure is exerted upon the Governor to sign the bill. New Jersey has done her share.

I further can report that I have interviewed the President, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers, and they all most cordially approve of the plans that have been proposed and suggested. The plan will go through eventually, so that we will have a bridge which will be worthy of the occasion, of which this nation and both states will be proud. I should like to have the endorsement of the other Societies of the Sons of the Revolution all over the United States, urging their representatives in Congress when this bill comes up for action in that body to see that it is put through, so that we can have that event celebrated in the proper way and in a dignified manner. (Applause.)

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. I feel that the General Society fully and gladly approves of this plan and will urge the State Societies to take such action as will secure its prompt completion. Unless I hear anything to the contrary this will be our decision. It is so ordered.

Is there any other matter to be brought before the General Society?

MR. OLYPHANT (New York). I move we adjourn.

The motion was seconded and adopted, and the Triennial Meeting adjourned.

Addresses

on the

Occasion of the Dinner of the General Society,
Sons of the Revolution,

Held at 7 o'clock p. m., Monday June 18, 1923

at Hotel Somerset,
Boston, Massachusetts.

After the dinner had been served, the toast—To the President—was drunk; the audience standing.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Ladies and Gentlemen I propose a toast to the President of the French Republic (applause.) The company responded, standing.

Ladies and Gentlemen, still standing, I propose a toast to him who in the war of the Revolution made our independence possible, who by his infinite patience in convention made the United States a constitutional government, whose words of counsel and wisdom are still the guiding principles of this nation—George Washington.

In the strenuous days of the war, when hearts were anxious and prayer was spontaneous, a little girl in France, scarcely 12 years of age, wrote something that ran about like this:

“There is a little river in France so small that you can speak from one bank and be heard on the other. A bird can fly across it with a single flap of its wings, and yet it divides right from wrong, justice from tyranny, civilization from slavery.

There is an ocean so wide that the fastest boat can scarcely cross it in a week, and no bird can fly over its wide expanse, and yet it unites two nations so closely that their hearts beat as one and their minds are moved by the same high purpose.”

Nations are bound together by the words and the life and the actions of individual men, and in that sympathy and understanding which, thank God, unites closely the two great republics of France and the United States, no man on earth has had a greater part than he who is

our honored guest tonight. (Applause.) He alone will respond to the toast for which I call him, and yet I should be sadly remiss if I did not say what I am glad to say and what everyone who knows fully recognizes, and that is that in all the years of his great service and statesmanship and understanding of the United States and of help both to the country which he so ably represents and to this nation to which he is so happily accredited, at every step of the way there has been the wise counsel and the delightful sympathy and the gracious personality of his charming wife, who is also with us tonight as our guest. (Applause.)

I have great honor and congratulation for you in presenting to the Society tonight the Ambassador of France to the United States. (Applause.)

At the request of His Excellency, the French Ambassador, his address is not reported here. He requests us further "to simply state that the subject of my remarks was the historical relations between our two countries from the earliest and to the latest wars in which Americans took part."

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. I am requested by the committee having tomorrow's exercises in charge to remind you that the special train for Plymouth will leave the South Station promptly at 9.45, daylight saving time, and that there will be ample arrangements at the Station to find where the train is located.

I regret to say that the last speaker on the program of the evening has been prevented from being here, and our exercises will conclude with the next speaker.

Ladies and Gentlemen, rarely in the history of the world has there been centered in one person such characteristics of profound statesmanship and great learning, talented authorship, moving eloquence and charming personality as is combined in the former Senator from Indiana, who will now speak to us, the Honorable Albert J. Beveridge. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

Ladies and Gentlemen, of course you will realize, and I assure you that I realize, that the honor is as great as the task is difficult to speak to you fittingly after that noble and touching address of the great man whom all Americans so love, the French Ambassador. (Applause.)

The historical bonds of affection which bind the two republics have in our time been made to vibrate anew by the tact and ability and genuine good-will of Monsieur Jusserand. I have often thought and said

what I repeat tonight, that if there is one single thing that I could do for my country more than anything else, I would choose that American ambassadors to all countries should be men of the sagacity, the accomplishments and the genuine statesmanship of the honored guest of this evening; and not only that, but that they should have as their helpmates such a one as is his, and that of course would not be impossible since the French ambassador, passing over the charming women of France, came to America for his wife. (Applause.)

Now, I am to speak a little while on thoughts suggested by this day which is sacred to all Americans, not only here in Massachusetts but from ocean to ocean, and I feel that I express the sentiment and the heart of every American when I say, "Thank God for Bunker Hill." (Applause.) It meant the American nation. If the matters seemingly in dispute between Great Britain and her American colonies had been submitted to an international court there would have been no Bunker Hill, no Valley Forge, no Yorktown; the United States never would have existed; and America would be a part of the British Empire today.

For as a mere matter of then existing law, nearly every point in controversy must and would have been decided against us; and, even as a matter of equity, we must and would have been held in the wrong on important issues—for instance, the British Government, having defended the colonies against the French, it was only fair that the colonies should bear their just part of the expense without complaint.

While, at the beginning, Pitt, the elder—the celebrated Earl of Chatham—and others, opposed armed coercion of our forefathers, that great statesman and practically everybody else in the United Kingdom turned against us furiously when the Continental Congress rejected the British proposals of conciliation made three years after Bunker Hill, and Washington answered the British offers with the thunder of the American cannon at Monmouth. This so enraged Pitt that, although fatally ill, he had himself carried to the House of Lords, where he delivered that terrible philippic against the American patriots; at the close of his speech Pitt fell fainting to the floor, and died soon after he had been taken to his home.

If anybody denies that an international court must and would have decided against us in the beginning, can anybody doubt that such a tribunal, or any form of peace league, must and would have held us to be in the wrong when we scorned the British advances in 1778?

They offered to right every grievance we had complained of; the British Parliament actually repealed the laws that had been most of-

fensive to the colonies; every American contention was conceded—excepting only American independence. Indeed, practical independence was proposed, provided we would haul down the American flag and consent to remain merely a nominal part of the British empire.

If the founding of a separate and absolutely independent nation was not the end really fought for, then, after 1778, the British had solid ground for their bitter denunciation of Washington and the American patriots for continuing the war; any international court must and would have decided against us; and if an association of nations for the maintenance of peace had then existed it would have been bound to support the British and suppress the Americans.

Today all the ancient international devices that ever have been advanced—and every one of them has been urged many times in the past—are once more put forward as though they were something new. Without discussing the merits of these age-old plans, this basic fact may be pointed out:

Every one of them has as its object, purpose, and, if successful, its admitted effect, the maintenance of the status quo of the world.

So, in passing upon any or all these schemes, let us have clearly in mind that the simple issue is whether the American nation wishes to pledge itself to help keep all European and Asiatic boundaries and political arrangements as they now are.

Or, narrow the question still more: Is the Treaty of Versailles the last word in human wisdom and justice, instead of being what that admirable scholar and statesman, the late Lord Bryce called it, the last word in folly and unrighteousness? Before deciding, might it not be well to read that document which contains more than one hundred thousand words, and, as yet, has been read by very few Americans, studied by fewer still, and understood by a yet smaller number?

Might it not be advisable, while examining that treaty, to also have before us the map of the world as it was before the treaty was framed and the map of the world as it was rearranged at Versailles? And, finally might it not be helpful to have also at hand plain and trustworthy histories of the nations involved, covering a brief period—say from the reign of Elizabeth?

To be sure, that is not a very long time, but perhaps it will serve the purpose. Certainly it is impossible to understand anything that has been and is going on in the world without knowing at least that much of what went on before. Whoever pretends to understand British policy

today without going back at least as far as the "Virgin Queen," or French policy today without going back at least as far as the "Grand Monarque," or German policy today without going back at least as far as the "Great Elector," and so on, is like a man who assumes to be an expert mathematician without having ever looked at the multiplication table.

So let us act like sensible men and women and learn and think about tremendous and fundamental facts, rather than act like uninformed children governed by propaganda-induced emotion.

Foreign propaganda is America's greatest danger—foreign propaganda conducted with infinite craft, yet with infinite boldness; heavily financed, and financed, too, with borrowed American money. It operates through "society," the pulpit, the stage, the screen, the school, the lecture platform; and some make so bold as to say that even the American press has been invaded. We permit the emissaries of foreign Governments to tour our country and talk to our people in a way that those foreign Governments would not permit Americans to talk to their people for a single instant.

Three years ago in my address before the Sons of the Revolution at Carnegie Hall, New York, I called attention to the debasement of many recently written school histories of the United States—the suppression of truth and the statement of falsehood—the only possible effect of which must be the weakening of our children's devotion to the American nation.

As a matter of common sense let us have clearly in mind all the time these obvious truths:

1. Foreign propagandists work exclusively for the interests of the government that sends them among us, and never for the interests of America.

2. It is a first condition of success of these propagandists to make us believe that the interests of their country and America are identical interests.

In short, whatever we do, let us do it with our eyes open. There is no merit in even blameless ignorance; and willful ignorance is a crime.

If it be said that the past furnishes no knowledge useful in the handling of existing problems, perhaps the statement of one out of many complications on our hands right now may give us food for thought. For instance, we tell Mexico that international law is superior to, and must govern Mexican laws; and at the same time we tell England, France and Italy that American laws are superior to and must govern international law.

These are "justiciable" questions. How would an international court decide either of them—and what would be the result in either case? Is it not apparent that the whole subject requires much hard, patient and dispassionate consideration?

The easy method of "reservations" is as useless as it is handy. As the leading newspaper that supported the League of Nations when that fight was on, truly pointed out, "reservations" amount to nothing practically. We, ourselves have had experience with reservations. Every student knows if, when our constitution was ratified, the reservations made to that instrument had been understood as John Marshall interpreted them thirty years later, the constitution would have been rejected overwhelmingly. It took four years of terrible war to decide finally what the reservations to our constitution do mean—indeed, it would seem that the question is still in controversy.

Moreover, the construction of one administration does not bind another administration. One President might not wish to enter the League of Nations and therefore hold that membership in a court created by the league was no part of the league, while succeeding Presidents, favorable to the league, could just as well hold the exact reverse.

Is it not wise to discuss the matter, at least, and discuss it with open minds and without rancor? Every one of these proposals is definitive—if adopted, it can not be repealed or amended like a law. It is final and permanent.

In order to "play our part" abroad more promptly, it is proposed to give our Government greater power to deal with foreign affairs. Fatal error! Instead, all Government in America should be restricted in every direction rather than inflated in any direction. Government supervision of and interference with human life and activities in the United States bids fair to break down our entire experiment in popular self rule.

Consider this appalling fact! One adult person out of every twenty persons engaged in business or industry in this country is a Government agent, official or employee—I mean, of course, all Government, county, city, State and national.

Sometime before the civil war the ratio was only one in a thousand; in the Cleveland administration the ratio had risen to one in a hundred; today the ratio is one in twenty; within a few years, if the same change in proportion goes on, the ratio will be one in ten.

Today all the gold known to exist in the whole world would barely pay the total cost of Government in America for only a single year.

Small wonder that taxes are so high. Small wonder that the spirit of revolt is spreading against government regimentation of everybody and everything. Small wonder that there is growing irritation at repressive and autocratic laws. Human nature is human nature; human life is human life; and government exists for human beings, not human beings for government.

When in a supposedly free and enlightened country honorable and intelligent men and women cannot understand what is required of them by the tax laws; when they must go to lawyers to find out what they must do and pay; when even these lawyers must keep pace with a stream of executive interpretations, which executive interpretations, constantly changing, have the force of congressional legislation; when the Government must maintain a vast training school for the instruction of Government clerks in the auditing of tax accounts—when such a condition exists the critical need of the times is not more government, but less government—decidedly less government, and most decidedly less autocratic government.

A dozen years ago that eminent scholar and now distinguished journalist, Dr. John Finley, publicly called attention to the fact that 104 new public commissions had, even then, been created by the various States in a single year. This bureau breeding has gone on ever since with increasing fecundity, and with the multiplication of these tentacles of government up goes the cost of government, up go taxes and down goes liberty.

Most public officials and employees are necessary and give value received for their salaries, but I am now talking about the unnecessary Government agents and job holders, the burdensome and useless bureaus and commissions that clutter government, complicate life, restrict freedom and suck the substance of the people.

America would be better off as a country and Americans happier and more prosperous as a people, if half of our Government boards, bureaus and commissions were abolished, hundreds of thousands of our Government officials, agents and employees were discharged and two-thirds of our Government regulations, restrictions and inhibitions were removed.

We are so ordered about and bossed; we are so forbidden to do this that and the other; business is so spied upon and restricted; the whole country is so goose-stepped by the most numerous and costly bureaucracy the world ever saw, that educated foreign observers sneer at our so-called liberty and marvel at our docile patience.

We are permitting the discrediting of the best plan of government ever devised—and devised by the ablest statesmen who ever lived. We are endangering all government by allowing too much government to be loaded onto the backs of industry and trade and every form of human activity.

We are beginning to suffer from the creeping paralysis of individual life, brought about by restrictive laws and oppressive administration. A Niagara of new statutes and executive regulations smother us every year, while the human mind cannot comprehend those already on the books. Ours was to have been a simple and inexpensive Government—we have let faddists and experimentors make it the most complicated and costly Government the world has ever seen.

No longer can this degeneration and decadence of Government be tolerated. No longer can this autocracy under the guise of democracy be endured. We must return, and at once, to the plane of common sense and human rights from which we have allowed ourselves to be pulled down.

Let our laws be expressions of the will of the majority, instead of ukases of the minority; and enforce all laws with absolute equality. Uphold the American Constitution—all of it, not merely such parts of it as suit our fleeting whim or passing convenience; support American institutions against every assailant, foreign and domestic, open or covert—all American institutions, not merely some American institutions.

Sons of the Revolution are, in a peculiar and distinctive sense, guardians of “the faith of our fathers.” By historical right they stand closest to the sacred altar of true Americanism—the real thing, not the counterfeit article.

Let us, then, here and now, raise once again the banner of human liberty. Up once more with the standard of justice and freedom. Forward, out of the swamps of domestic governmentalism and foreign intrigue to the high and sunlit ground striven for by all American statesmen from Washington to Lincoln, from Lincoln to Roosevelt.

Triennial Meeting
Proceedings at Plymouth, Massachusetts
General Society, Sons of the Revolution
June 19, 1923.

On Tuesday morning, at 8.45 o'clock, the delegates to the Convention proceeded via special train to Plymouth, for the purpose of dedicating the memorial erected by the General Society to Colonel Alexander Scammell.

Arriving at Plymouth they were met at the railroad station, through the courtesy of the Navy Department, by detachments of sailors from the U.S.S. Ossipee, the U. S. Navy Destroyer Converse and the Navy Yard Band of Boston.

A procession was formed by the Marshal of the Society, Colonel De Witt C. Falls, and Hon. Earl P. Blake, Sheriff of Plymouth County, and, escorted by the sailors and band, marched through the principal streets of the town to Plymouth Rock.

AT PLYMOUTH ROCK

EDMUND H. TALBOT (Massachusetts). President Lord of the Pilgrim Society: The General Society of the Sons of the Revolution has come here to this historic spot today, to carry out one of the purposes for which the society was organized, to perpetuate the memory of a man who, in his civil and military service for his country, materially aided toward the achievement of American independence.

I have the honor, sir, to present the General President of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Honorable Selden P. Spencer.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY HON. ARTHUR LORD,
PRESIDENT OF THE PILGRIM SOCIETY

It is a great privilege to have the opportunity of extending the cordial and hearty welcome of this historic town to the representatives of the Sons of the Revolution from 48 states, the descendants of men from the original 13 states who in their day and generation, by their valor and suffering and sacrifice, won for their country freedom, inde-

pendence and union.

In the trying days of the Revolution, Plymouth bore its part. As you marched along its welcoming streets you passed the house on the corner of North Street where once lived James Warren, who succeeded Joseph Warren, after his death at Bunker Hill, as President of the Provincial Congress, and later became Paymaster General and Major General in the Massachusetts Militia, and Mercy Otis Warren his wife. Nearby was the office of James Otis, the "pioneer of the Revolution," and the home of Dr. Thatcher, surgeon in the Revolutionary Army and author of the Military Journal of the Revolution, a leading authority of the events which it recites. They knew your fathers and they would welcome you today. On the hill above us were mounted the cannon for the protection of the town in those eventful days.

But here linger the associations of an earlier time. Below us is the Rock which the Pilgrim feet first trod, and sparkling in the sunlight spreads the expanse of ocean which the Mayflower's keel once plowed, and which once reflected the Mayflower's sail.

"The bank above the sea," as the early writer describes it, is on your right. There were buried the first winter "the good, the true, the pious, the beautiful and the brave," nearly half the Pilgrim company whose graves were leveled that the Indian foe might not know how many had died and how few survived. There stands the monument to the great sachem Massasoit, firm friend and ally of the Pilgrim. His sad face seems to tell the pathetic story that he alone of all his people is remembered today by the new races who dwell upon these hills and shores which he knew and loved so well. On your march to Burial Hill you will pass up Leyden Street, once enclosed within the stout palisade to protect it from the Indian foe. On the left were the homesteads of the Pilgrims where stood the simple homes of the men, women and children of that little and adventurous company.

This historic shore and hill has been preserved and marked by the appropriations of state and nation and by the generous contributions of societies and individuals, as an enduring memorial of that Pilgrim company. About this shore and hill and narrow street will always linger the memories and associations of the Pilgrims and of the three centuries which followed their landing.

"When in the waste of ocean
One hoary rock shall stand
Be this its latest legend
Here was the Pilgrims' land."

And once again I bid you welcome.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. Mr. President of the Pilgrim Society mingled with our heartfelt appreciation of the welcome which you have so eloquently given us, may I, sir, extend to you the felicitation of this Society upon the great service which the organization which you represent has shown in perpetuating the scenes and the places and the names identified with the early history of our country.

And may I say, sir, that in this historic place, stimulated by what you have said and by what your great Society has done and the things they represent, we, the Sons of the Revolution, again pledge ourselves today that those great principles of truth and liberty and justice which are the precious heritage from our fathers, shall be handed down to those who come after us, untainted in their honor and unweakened in their power. (Applause.)

The procession was reformed and the march continued to Burial Hill.

AT BURIAL HILL

Prayer was offered by Rev. John Ridout.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The memorial will now be unveiled by Miss Elizabeth Sherburne, a daughter of General John Henry Sherburne, Second Vice-President of the Massachusetts Society, acting for the Society.

Unveiling of memorial, and salute of 13 guns, by U.S.S. Ossipee in Plymouth Harbor.

We will now have the pleasure of listening to the Chairman of the Scammell Memorial Committee, to whose untiring efforts and wise judgment the beautiful realization we see today is justly in large measure to be attributed,—the Honorable Edmund H. Talbot.

ADDRESS OF HON. EDMUND H. TALBOT

“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 was Macauley who uttered these words.

It is not at all improbable that the framers of the Constitution of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution had this admonition in mind when they declared in Article I of the Constitution, that we were neglectful of our *“duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of our ancestors and of the times in which they lived.”*

This memorial now unveiled well represents in imperishable granite, and in enduring bronze, the spirit of patriotism, love of freedom and devotion to his country of that Puritan—cavalier, that gallant revolutionary officer and gentleman, Alexander Scammell.

From the monument on yonder hill the uplifted^d finger of Faith forever pointing to the Heavens, tells us that here began the cradling of the nation. About us in varying forms are monuments commemorating the events and progress of American civilization. Today, on the very ground where stood the school house in which he taught the youth of Plymouth, we have assembled to do honor to a man who richly deserves to be remembered by his country. A man, blessed with a liberal education, with loving friends and every surrounding that tends to make life attractive, leaving all, that he might fight for his country, enduring for six years the suffering and hardships of war, and who, in the glory of the great victory of American arms, received mortal wounds, and died flushed with the knowledge that the cause of self government had triumphed, and that oppression had forever been banished from our land.

Scammell came from Anglo-Saxon stock. He was born in Milford, near Worcester, Mass., in 1747, the younger of two sons of Dr. Samuel Leslie Scammell who came to Boston from Portsmouth, England, in 1738. His father died in 1753, leaving his two sons, then 14 and 7 years old, under the care and guidance of Minister Amariah Frost of Milford, a man noted for his purity of character and ability as a teacher of religion. Under his instruction young Scammell fitted for Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1769.

Leaving college he came to Kingston, near here, and there he taught school for a short time; thence he came to Plymouth to teach the grammar school for two years, in a building standing on this ground. So successful was he that at a town meeting held at Plymouth on Monday, November 12, 1770, the town voted and directed the school committee for grammar school "to agree with Mr. Alexander Scammell, our present school master, to keep the school the current year, and allow him 60 Pounds, lawful money, therefor." Again, at a town meeting held October 28, 1771, the town voted "not to procure a person to assist Mr. Alexander Scammell, our present school master in keeping the grammar school."

As showing the esteem in which he was held in Plymouth, it is interesting to note that from the records of The Old Colony Club of Plymouth, formed in 1769 by the descendants of the first settlers of Plymouth, on December 22nd of that year was celebrated for the first time the land-

ing of our forefathers, and young Scammell was one of the invited guests on that occasion, and in the following year, 1770, which was the 150th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, Scammell wrote a poem, the first ever written in their honor. This was sung to the tune of "The British Hero," and in 1771 he was unanimously voted to membership in the club, becoming the 12th member.

A letter to his mother, dated April 29, 1770, clearly sets forth his appreciation of his duties and responsibility as a school master.

Alexander Scammell to his Mother.

"MUCH HONORED MOTHER: Your kind advice, and ardent Prayers for my Welfare in your last letter excited the warmest gratitude to you, and brought to my mind the vast obligations I am under to you for the almost infinite pains you have taken to have me educated; the more I think of it, so much the greater I perceive the Obligations are. Your kind Wishes for my discharging my Duty in my present Employment; I hope (by God's Assistance and blessing upon my Endeavors) will be fulfil'd. If an honest and upright Intention for the Good and Welfare of those under my Care and Instructions is sufficient, I am sure (so far as I know my own Heart) that I have discharg'd my Duty. But I am more and more sensible of the Importance of my Business, to think that teaching of youth to write, read and Cypher comprehends the whole Duty of a Schoolmaster; is to have a very wrong Notion of School keeping. His duty in my Opinion extends much farther, to the Cultivation of their Minds, and to instil into them good sentiments. To rear the tender minds of youth to Virtue, to teach them proper Respect to Superiors, and Reverence to their divine Creator; is the indispensable Duty of one that has the Care and Education of Youth intrusted to him. To regulate such a Number of pleasant Youth as I have under my Care is an agreeable tho very difficult Task, and that I may go thro it with Fidelity and Honor, I hope you will still continue your Prayers for me to the throne of Grace. I hope this letter will find you in perfect Health as I am at present.

Your dutiful Son,

Alxdr. Scammell.

April the 29th.

(Addressed) For my Hond. Mother."

Giving up his work as a school teacher in Plymouth, in 1772 he went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and there for two or more years he engaged in surveying and exploring timber lands for the Royal Govern-

ment. At odd seasons, probably in the winter months, he taught school there, and also at Berwick, Maine. He assisted Capt. Holland in making a map of New Hampshire and also served on board a sloop "Lord Chatham" sailing between Portland and Boston. On December 14, 1774 he was a member of a force under the leadership of John Sullivan which captured Fort William and Henry, Newcastle, securing its arms and 96 bbls. of powder, which were later used at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Prior to the Revolution he began the study of law in the office of General Sullivan in Durham, New Hampshire, and to him Scammell referred as an "excellent instructor and worthy patron." General Sullivan was a member of Congress in 1774-5. When he received his commission as Brigadier General in June 1775 he desired young Scammell to remain in his office and carry on his law business. Refusing this offer Scammell immediately proceeded to Boston and joined the army in Cambridge as Major in General Sullivan's brigade, serving in this capacity during the siege of Boston.

In 1776 he went to New York and participated in the disasters of the Continental Army in and around New York. In the fall of that year he was promoted to the office of Adjutant General on the staff of General Lee. General Lee, disobeying the orders of Washington, was captured by the British forces. General Sullivan, hearing of this, ordered Scammell to alter the route of the army so as to join Washington, which he did in time to take part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, a few days later.

In the campaign of 1777 Scammell was placed in command of the first regiment of New Hampshire troops at Ticonderoga, and in the first battle with Gen. Burgoyne, a number of officers associated with him were killed, while he himself was severely wounded.

Upon the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, on October 19, 1777, Scammell was ordered to go with Poor's Brigade to oppose Sir Henry Clinton's advance up the Hudson River. In the latter part of that year Scammell was transferred to Washington's staff, as Adjutant General, encountering two years of the severest and most gloomy period of the Revolution, and for the most part was not in active service. He was identified in all the movements of the main army and performed all the duties of his responsible office with conspicuous ability. He had an excellent opportunity to consider the situation and future prospects of the American cause. This is shown in a correspondence carried on with Col. Peabody of New Hampshire, then a member of Congress and on the Committee on Military Affairs. This correspondence enables us to form an intelligent, though unofficial view of the situation in the army.

On September 29, 1779, Scammell discusses in a letter what Congress intends to do towards the officers and men who have been fighting for their country and discloses a situation akin to that in our own times during, and since the close of the World War.

“West Point, September 29, 1779.

“Does Congress mean to make the officers any permanent consideration? or do they intend to coax them on by doing a little and promising them a great deal, till the war is over, and then leave them without money, (consequently without friends;) without estates, and many without property or constitutions, the two latter of which they have generously sacrificed in defence of their country. This is the language of the officers almost universally, from all the States. My station renders it my duty to make everything as easy and quiet as possible. But I shudder at the consequences, as I am convinced that in the approaching winter, we shall loose many of our brave officers, who must resign or doom themselves to want and misery by remaining longer in the best of causes, and which in justice should entitle them to liberal considerations and rewards. That men who have braved death, famine, and every species of hardship, in defence of their liberties and fighting for their country, should thereby be reduced to slavery, or what is equally bad, beggary, will be an eternal stigma upon the United States, and prevent proper men from ever stepping forth in defence of their country again.

“A. Scammell.”

A year later, on September 5, 1780, he again writes to Col. Peabody.

“September 5, 1780.

“Dear Sir:

.....

“The army regrets the recalling decree of Congress, and that your committee should be absent from the army at this critical juncture, when famine daily extends her threatening baleful sceptre. What will be the consequence of the present system, of supplies? Are we to be in continual danger of a dissolution? Must the United States of America, replete with resources—full of men, rolling in luxuries—strong in allies—entered on the scale of nations under a solemn appeal to Heaven, languish in the field—her veterans fainting, her officers at the head of raw troops, obliged to risk their lives and reputation; with troops counting the moments in painful anxiety, when they shall return home and leave us with scattered ranks? If the regiments are not filled for the war, our cause must fail, I am

bold to pronounce. Not a continental officer, I fear, will be left in the field, if he must every six months become a drill sergeant. It is too mortifying to risk a six years reputation with inexperienced troops. Our good and great general, I fear, will sink under the burden, though he has been possessed of the extremest fortitude hitherto, which has enabled him to be equal to every difficulty, and to surmount what to human eye appeared impossible. But a continual dropping will impress a stone, and a bow too long strained loses its elasticity. I have ever cherished hopes, but my patience is almost thread-bare.

 "A. Scammell."

The year 1780 in which was uncovered the treason of Arnold and the arrest and execution of Major Andre was an arduous one for Scammell. He directed the Court Martial proceedings against Andre and upon his conviction was charged with the details of his execution.*

The following letter to Col. Peabody presents a vivid and striking picture of the characters of Arnold and Andre.

"Head Quarters, October 3, 1780.

"Dear Sir,

"Treason! treason! treason! black as h-ll! That a man so high on the list of fame should be guilty as Arnold, must be attributed not only to original sin but actual transgressions. Heavens and earth! we were all astonishment—each peeping at his next neighbor to see if any treason was hanging above him; nay, we even descended to a critical examination of ourselves. This surprise soon settled down into a fixed detestation and abhorrence of Arnold, which can receive no addition. His treason has unmasked him the veriest villain of centuries past, and set him in true colours. His conduct and sufferings at the northward has, in the eyes of the army of his country, covered a series of base, grovelling, dirty, scandalous and rascally speculation and fraud; and the army and country, ever indulgent and partial to an officer who has suffered in the common cause, wished to cover his faults: and we were even afraid to examine too closely for fear of discovering some of his rascality. Now, after all these indulgences—the partiality of his countrymen, the trust and confidence the commander-in-chief had reposed in him, the prodigious sums that he has pilfered from his country, which has been indulgent enough to overlook his mal-practices,—I say,

*See Page 123

after all this, it is impossible to paint him in colours sufficiently black. Avarice, cursed avarice, with unbounded ambition, void of every principle of honor, honesty, generosity or gratitude, induced the caiff to make the first overtures to the enemy—as Andre, the British adjutant-general, declared upon his honor, when on trial before the general officers. This brave, accomplished officer, was yesterday hanged; not a single spectator but what pitied his untimely fate, although filled with gratitude for the providential discovery; convinced that the sentence was just, and that the law of nations and custom of war justified and made it necessary.

“Yet his personal accomplishments, appearance and behaviour, gained him the good wishes and opinion of every person who saw him. He was, perhaps, the most accomplished officer of the age—he met his fate in a manner which did honor to the character of a soldier. Smith the man who harbored him is on trial for his life, and I believe will suffer the same fate. May Arnold’s life be protracted under all the keenest stings and reflections of a guilty conscience—be hated and abhorred by all the race of mankind, and finally suffer the excruciating tortures due so great a traitor.

“I am in haste,

“Your friend and servant,

“A. Scammell.”

Colonel Scammell’s wish and prediction respecting Arnold, was certainly fulfilled in part, for he lived twenty-one years after his treason, in different parts of the world, hated and abhorred by all the race of mankind.

On March 5th, 1781, six months prior to the combined attack of the Continental Army against Cornwallis, Scammell, in a letter to Col. Peabody gives an interesting summary of the general movements of the army and a further reference to Benedict Arnold and the slowness of Congress to provide the necessary recruits for the army.

“New Windsor, March 9, 1781.

“Dear Sir:-

“I was very sorry to hear you passed by without calling to see me. I hope before this you have perfectly recovered your health. Your friendship and anxiety for the good of the service, will perhaps make any intelligence from us by no means disagreeable. Now, we have got a tolerable supply of provisions, we want men, no recruits have arrived yet, except a few stragglers. The enemy are

penetrating into the Southern States in several parts, ravaging, plundering and destroying everything their licentious, unprincipled murderers choose. Lord Cornwallis, after Morgan's victory, having divested himself of all his baggage, made a most desperate pursuit after Morgan, but was providentially stopped short in his pursuit by the sudden rising of a river, occasioned by a heavy rain after Morgan had forded it. Cornwallis then changed his route, and pursued General Greene, who was obliged to retire before him, to the borders of Virginia, nearly two hundred miles. The rapidity of the pursuit, and retrograde movement of our southern army, I believe prevented the militia of that thinly settled country, from reinforcing General Greene seasonably. However, by the advices this day received, Lord Cornwallis was retiring, and General Greene, in turn, pursuing him. A pretty reinforcement is sent from Virginia to General Greene, which, I hope, may arrive in season to enable General Greene to act offensively, unless Cornwallis is reinforced again. Arnold is speculating upon Tobacco and Negroes in Virginia. Another part of the army has landed in North Carolina. The Marquis had, by the last advices, arrived at the head of the Elk, with the light infantry of our army. The Grenadiers and light infantry of the French army, I expect by this time, have joined him. I most devoutly wish, that the Marquis may ruin the traitor, and catch his party.

"We have been obliged to put much to the risk, on account of the weakness of our corps. I hope for success—but it is wrong, exceedingly wrong, that the Commander-in-Chief, should be put to the dangerous necessity of putting so much to the hazard for the safety of the Southern States. Had our regiments been filled agreeable to the requisition of Congress, Clinton would never have presumed to make such large detachments from New York. I entreat you to make use of your utmost influence to persuade the States to raise and send on their full complement of recruits as soon as possible; our situation, otherwise, will soon be very critical. I am, Sir, Your most obedient friend and servant,

"A. Scammell."

"Col. Peabody."

In July, 1781, while the Continental Army was still at the highlands on the Hudson, and before leaving for Yorktown, Scammell sent his resignation as Adjutant-General to Washington, retiring from the office he had so satisfactorily filled since Jan. 5, 1776. At his request he was

immediately appointed Commander of the light infantry of the Army by General Washington. This infantry was made up of several New England regiments and was composed of the pick of the most active and trained young men and officers for active and hazardous service. This infantry was to march in advance of the main army. General Washington personally gave Col. Scammell the liberty of choosing his own officers, and rejecting, or passing by those he deemed unfit. This selection greatly annoyed some of the Colonels of the army, but Scammell's decision prevailed. This compliment on the part of Washington was evidence of his desire, not only to gratify Col. Scammell, but also was a mark of his popularity and standing in the army. At the head of this army corps Scammell marched to the vicinity of New York, where he joined the French troops in the march of the combined army to Yorktown, in Virginia, for Washington and Rochambeau had preceded their armies. In this march, Scammell's corps of light infantry was conspicuous. Although the French army as a whole was in better uniform and perhaps in a more perfect state of discipline than the American army, no corps of the army exceeded the light infantry commanded by the long acknowledged, first officer of his grade in the army, Col. Scammell.

We now approach the tragic ending of the career of Colonel Scammell at Yorktown. With the help of the needed reinforcements of the French army, De Grasse, in command of the French ships, having defeated the British in a naval battle off the Chesapeake Bay and having previously landed 3,000 men to reinforce Rochambeau and Lafayette, the last stand of His Majesty's forces was made, Cornwallis never doubting that the promised aid would be given him, and assured that if it was received he would be able to maintain his position, retired during the night from his fortified camp towards the town, evidently presuming that a general battle would ensue. Colonel Scammell, officer of the day, was quick to perceive this change of position of the British troops. Placing himself at the head of a reconnoitering party at daybreak, to ascertain the character and extent of the British position, as he was advancing close to the enemy's position, he fell in with a detachment of the Hessian dragoons, who instantly charged his party. He was seized, brutally beaten and mortally wounded. He did not die immediately as has been recorded, but lived six days, dying on the 4th of October, 1781, at Williamsburg, Virginia, whither Cornwallis, at the request of Washington, had allowed him to be removed.

Dr. Thatcher, surgeon in the American Army, states in his Military Diary from 1775 to 1783, page 271:

"An occurrence has just been announced which fills our hearts

with grief and sorrow. Colonel Alexander Scammell, being officer of the day, while reconnoitering the ground which the enemy had abandoned, was surprised by a party of their horse, and after having surrendered, they had the baseness to inflict a wound which we fear will prove mortal; they have carried him into Yorktown."

Page 272:

"It is with much concern we learn that Colonel Scammell died at Williamsburg, of the wound which he received a few days since when he was taken prisoner. At the request of General Washington, Lord Cornwallis allowed him to be carried to Williamsburg, where he died this day, universally lamented, as he was while living universally respected and esteemed. The Commander-in-Chief was well apprized of his merit, and bestowed on him marks of his friendly regard and confidence. For some time he sustained the office of adjutant general to our army, but preferring a more active command and the post of danger, he was put at the head of a regiment of light infantry for this enterprising campaign."

In his social relations, he was easy and even playful, and no officer could approach Washington so familiarly without offence. The common soldier, thirty and forty years after the close of the war, always spoke of him with delight, affection and respect; declaring the army was always satisfied, whatever were its wants, deprivations or dangers, when the general orders concluded, "By his Excellency's command, Alexander Scammell, adjutant general."

Colonel Scammell left no direct descendants, never having been married.

Such, in brief, is the life story of the man whose virtues and whose memory we commemorate today. It is a life replete with that strong character and those ennobling qualities which are the very foundation stones upon which the greatness and the glory of our Republic rest. Young, honorable, cultured,—a brave soldier and a skillful leader,—a distinguished and a courteous gentleman,—he commanded and retained the warm affection and sincere respect of his soldiers and enjoyed in the fullest measure the complete confidence and admiration of his brother officers and of Washington, his commander-in-chief. For his country he had boundless love and in his death for that country he gave proof, if any proof were needed, of his manhood and his patriotism. (Applause.)

* Note to page 118.

COPY OF OFFICIAL FINDING AND ORDER FOR EXECUTION

"The Board of General Officers appointed to examine into the case of Maj. Andre have reported. 1st. That he came on shore from the Vulture Sloop of War, on the night of the 21st of September. 1st., on an interview with General Arnold, in a private & secret manner. 2d. That he changed his dress within our Lines & under a feigned name & in a disguised Habit pass'd our works at Stoney and Verplanck's points, the Evening of the 22d of September last & was taken the morning of the 23d of Sep. last, at Tarrytown in a disguised Habit, being then on his way to N. York & when taken he had in his possession several papers which contain'd intelligence for the Enemy. The Board having maturely considered these facts do also report, to his Excellency General Washington that Major Andre, Adj. Genl. of the British Army ought to be considered as a Spy from the Enemy and that agreeable to the Law & Usage of Nations, it is their opinion he ought to Suffer Death.

The Commander in Chief directs the execution of the above sentence in the usual way, this Afternoon at 5 O'clock precisely."

ACCOUNT OF ANDRE'S EXECUTION.

From Dr. Thatcher's Military Journal:- 1780, Page 222.

October 2d.-Major Andre is no more among the living. I have just witnessed his exit. It was a tragical scene of the deepest interest. During his confinement and trial, he exhibited those proud and elevated sensibilities, which designate greatness and dignity of mind. Not a murmur or a sigh ever escaped him, and the civilities and attentions bestowed on him were politely acknowledged. Having left a mother and two sisters in England, he was heard to mention them in terms of the tenderest affection, and in his letter to Sir Henry Clinton, he recommends them to his particular attention.

The principal guard officer, who was constantly in the room with the prisoner, relates that when the hour of his execution was announced to him in the morning, he received it without emotion, and while all present were affected with silent gloom, he retained a firm countenance, with calmness and composure of mind. Observing his servant enter the room in tears, he exclaimed, "Leave me till you can show yourself more manly." His breakfast being sent to him from the table of General Washington, which had been done every day of his confinement, he partook of it as usual, and having shaved and dressed himself, he placed his hat on the table, and cheerfully said to the guard officer, "I am ready at any moment, gentlemen, to wait on you." The fatal hour having arrived, a large detachment of troops was paraded, and an immense concourse of people assembled; almost all our general and field officers, excepting his Excellency and his staff, were present on horseback; melancholy and gloom pervaded all ranks, and the scene was affectingly awful. I was so near during the solemn march to the fatal spot, as to observe every movement, and participate in every emotion which the melancholy scene was calculated to produce. Major Andre walked from the stone house, in which he had been confined, between two of our subaltern officers, arm in arm; the eyes of the immense multitude were fixed on him, who, rising superior to the fears of death, appeared as if conscious of the dignified deportment which he displayed. He betrayed no want of fortitude, but retained a complacent smile on his countenance, and politely bowed to several gentlemen whom he knew, which was respectfully returned. It was his earnest desire to be shot, as being the mode of death most conformable to the feelings of a military man, and he had indulged the hope that his request would be granted. At the moment, therefore, when suddenly he came in view

of the gallows, he involuntarily started backward and made a pause. "Why this emotion, Sir," said an officer by his side? Instantly recovering his composure, he said, "I am reconciled to my death, but I detest the mode." While waiting and standing near the gallows, I observed some degree of trepidation; placing his foot on a stone, and rolling it over, and choking in his throat, as if attempting to swallow. So soon, however, as he perceived that things were in readiness, he stepped quickly into the wagon, and at this moment he appeared to shrink, but instantly elevating his head with firmness, he said, "It will be but a momentary pang," and taking from his pocket two white handkerchiefs, the provost-marshal, with one, loosely pinioned his arms, and with the other, the victim, after taking off his hat and stock, bandaged his own eyes with perfect firmness, which melted the hearts, and moistened the cheeks, not only of his servant, but of the throng of spectators. The rope being appended to the gallows, he slipped the noose over his head and adjusted it to his neck, without the assistance of the awkward executioner. Colonel Scammell now informed him that he had an opportunity to speak if he desired it; he raised the handkerchief from his eyes, and said, "I pray you to bear me witness that I meet my fate like a brave man." The wagon being now removed from under him, he was suspended and instantly expired; It proved indeed "but a momentary pang." He was dressed in his royal regimentals and boots, and his remains, in the same dress, were placed in an ordinary coffin, and interred at the foot of the gallows: and the spot was consecrated by the tears of thousands. Thus died in the bloom of life, the accomplished Major Andre, the pride of the royal army, and the valued friend of Sir Henry Clinton.

MR. TALBOT (Massachusetts). Mr. Lord, in behalf of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution I now present through you to the inhabitants of the town of Plymouth the Scammell Memorial. In the years to come, in the generations to come, may those who pass by and read its inscription be reminded that in his life, and in his death, he represented an American ideal. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF HON. ARTHUR LORD,
PRESIDENT OF THE PILGRIM SOCIETY,
ACCEPTING THE SCAMMELL MEMORIAL

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President General, Ladies and Gentlemen:

A century and a half have passed since there came to the public grammar school upon this hillside that young graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1769, whose name and fame you commemorate today, to teach the "pleasant youth," as he described them.

In the faded letter which I hold in my hand today, Alexander Scammell writes his mother:

"to think that teaching of youth to write, read, and cypher comprehends the whole Duty of a Schoolmaster, is to have a very wrong notion of School

keeping. His Duty in my opinion extends much farther, to the Cultivation of their Minds, and to instill in to them good Sentiments, to rear the tender mind of youth to Virtue, to teach them proper Respect to Superiors, and Reverence to their divine Creator, is the indispensable Duty of one that has the Care and Education of Youth intrusted to him."

His conception of a teacher's duty then is equally true today.

On Market Street, below us, was the private school kept by his class-mate Peleg Wadsworth, later Major General Wadsworth of the Continental Army. There stands the Town House as it stood in Col. Scammell's day. How often he has passed it as he went up this hill to his daily task. Beside it stood the Old Colony Hall, where were held the meetings of the Old Colony Club, of which he was a member, and where, on the 22nd day of December, 1770, was held the first celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims, when the exercises included an oration and poem, which established the precedent for the celebrations of the 150 years which have followed.

To Alexander Scammell belongs the distinction of being the first of a long line of poets to write a poem in commemoration of the Pilgrims, which I hope you will publish in your reports of the Proceedings of this occasion. His ode was sung to the tune of the "British Hero" and we are glad to recall that these first verses were written by the soldier whom you commemorate today as an American hero.

From Plymouth Scammell goes to New Hampshire and in 1775, at the beginning of the Revolution, he enters upon his military career as the Brigadier Major in Gen. Sullivan's brigade. His services from that day till he was mortally wounded at Yorktown, you, Sir, have adequately described. In the battles of Trenton and Princeton, he gained distinction. Ticonderoga won for him the rank of Colonel. He fought at Saratoga and suffered at Valley Forge. As Washington's Adjutant General he shared the burdens and anxieties after the treason of Arnold and had charge of the execution of Andre.

It is pleasant to recall today that the private soldiers years after the war, always spoke of Scammell with delight and affection, declaring the army were always satisfied, whatever were their wants and deprivations and dangers, when the general orders, concluded—"By His Excellency's command, Alexander Scammell, Adjutant General." It was sufficient for the soldiers to know that those two officers, Washington and Scammell, were in command at the camp.

The tablet which you have just unveiled shows Colonel Scammell as his companion in arms and later the great portrait painter, Col. John

Trumbull, portrays him in his famous picture of the Surrender of Burgoyne. A stately figure in the clear light of history, he stands forth from the shadows of the passing years, tall, erect, well proportioned, his features finely cut, his manners affable and sincere, a brave soldier, a gallant officer, enjoying the confidence of Washington and the love and respect of the men whom he had trained in order and discipline, without severity, and had led in defeat and victory, without fear and without reproach.

In your memorial to the "Teacher, Soldier and Patriot," I am deeply interested. It is a privilege to accept it in behalf of the Town of Plymouth and at the request of its Selectmen. I can assure you that your generous gift, which not only marks a locality and honors an individual, but also commemorates an event in its history, is gratefully received and will be carefully cherished by the Town of Plymouth.

Accept, Sir, for yourself and your associates, representatives of the Sons of the Revolution from all the states in the Union, the hearty thanks of the citizens of Plymouth. Here may your memorial stand upon the slope of this historic hill, to instruct and inspire the generations as they pass, so long as

*"The earliest ray of the golden day
On this hallowed hill is cast,
And the evening sun, as it leaves the world,
Looks kindly on this spot last."*

At the conclusion of the dedication exercises luncheon was served in the dining room of the Universalist Church.

The party returned to Boston by special train after ample time had been afforded to see the interesting buildings and memorials in Plymouth.

WILLIAM LIBBEY, *General Secretary.*

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

THE CONSTITUTION

*Done at the City of Philadelphia, on the 12th day of February, 1890,
and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.
Adopted in the City of New York, March 8th 1890.*

Section III amended April 23d, 1892.

Section VIII amended April 21st, 1896.

Section VII amended April 19th, 1905.

Sections VIIIA and XVII added June 18, 1923.

I.

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

II.

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

III.

The State Societies, at every annual meeting, shall choose by a majority of the votes present, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Registrar, a Treasurer, a Chaplain, and such other officers as may by

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

IV.

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

V.

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

VI.

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

VII.

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

VIII.

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

VIII.A.

There shall be a National Council which shall be composed of the General Officers, the Honorary General Presidents and a General Delegate from each State Society.

The National Council shall possess, and between meetings of the General Society, to which it shall regularly report its transactions, it may exercise, the powers of the General Society except the powers of revoking State Charters and of amending the Constitution.

Members of the National Council from or representing five State Societies, of whom three must be General Officers, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The term of office of a General Delegate from a State Society shall commence at one regular meeting of the General Society and extend to the next regular meeting thereof, or until his successor is duly chosen.

Each State Society may appoint its General Delegate in such manner as it may determine.

The General President on his retirement from office shall become a life member of the General Society and of the National Council with the title of Honorary General President.

The General Delegates shall be members of the General Society with the right to vote and the other privileges given to State Delegates.

IX.

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

X.

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

XI.

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

XII.

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

XIII.

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

XIV.

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

XV.

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

XVI.

The seal of the Society shall be one and seven-eighth inches in diameter, and shall consist of the figure of a Minute-man in Continental uniform, standing on a ladder leading to a belfry; in his left hand he holds a musket and an olive branch, whilst his right grasps a bell-rope; above, the cracked Liberty Bell; issuing therefrom a ribbon bearing the motto of the Society, *Exegi monumentum 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.

XVII.

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed only by a State Society or by the National Council. A copy of the proposed amendment with a statement of the time when and place where it will be voted on shall be sent to each State Society at least ninety days before action is to be taken by the State Society or the National Council proposing the same. Whenever an amendment is under consideration in the General Society, it shall be open to modification or change germane to the purposes of the amendment. No such modification or change shall be made nor shall any amendment to the Constitution be adopted unless the same shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present in the meeting of the General Society when the vote is taken.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO DUTIES OF GENERAL
OFFICERS AND OTHER MATTERS ADOPTED BY
THE GENERAL SOCIETY, APRIL 19, 1918 AS
ALTERED JUNE 18, 1923.

1. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

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

GENERAL PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

GENERAL SECRETARY

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

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

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

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

GENERAL TREASURER

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

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

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

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

GENERAL REGISTRAR

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

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

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

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

GENERAL HISTORIAN

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

OTHER OFFICERS

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

STATE SECRETARIES

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

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

STATE REGISTRARS

The State Registrars shall report to the General Registrar at stated intervals, but at least once a year immediately after their Annual Meeting, sending him all duplicate copies of approved applications for membership in the Society, together with a card containing an abstract of the contents of each application. These cards of suitable and uniform size for filing to be obtained from the General Registrar. They shall preserve and securely keep on file all original applications with the proofs of eligibility attached thereto. These forms may be bound if this is deemed advisable. They shall also keep a card catalogue of these applica-

tions, which cards shall contain an abstract of the contents of the cards similar to that furnished the General Registrar.

2. MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES.

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

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

3. INSIGNIA.

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

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

* Temporarily increased to \$7.00.

GENERAL DIRECTORY

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY

Honorary General President

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, 108 Water St., New York, N.Y.

General President

HON. SELDEN P. SPENCER, 422 Senate Bldg., Washington, D. C.

General Vice-President

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton, New Jersey.

General Second Vice-President

FRANK HERVEY PETTINGELL,
Stock Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

General Secretary

W. HALL HARRIS, JR., 433 Title Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Assistant General Secretary

MARSHALL SHAPLEIGH MORGAN,
325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

General Treasurer

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE RICHARDS,
Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

Assistant General Treasurer

NELSON JOHN LUDINGTON,
1509 Association Bldg., 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Registrar

JACKSON WOLCOTT SPARROW,
905 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General Historian

G. WATSON JAMES, JR., The University Club, Richmond, Virginia.

General Chaplain

DR. THOMAS EDWARD GREEN,
National Headquarters, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

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.

OFFICERS

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First Vice-President

FRANK HASBROUCK

Second Vice-President

THOMAS DENNY

Third Vice-President

WILLIAM G. BATES

Secretary

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

54 Pearl St., New York City

Assistant Secretary

LYDIG HOYT

Treasurer

J. WRAY CLEVELAND

Registrar

PHILIP LIVINGSTON

Historian

FREDERIC C. MATHER

Chaplain

VERY REV. HOWARD CHANDLER ROBBINS, D.D.

Assistant Chaplain

REV. WILLIAM P. MERRILL, D.D.

Marshal

THOMAS DENNY

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AUGUSTUS C. HONE

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ROBERT THORNE

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NORMAN HENDERSON

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ROBERT JAFFRAY

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WILLIAM W. LADD

GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

COL. WILLIAM W. LADD

ANNUAL MEETING—DECEMBER 4TH.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—2680

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE COMMON- WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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

OFFICERS

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Vice-Presidents

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HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.

MAJOR EDWARD STALKER SAYRES

HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

Secretary

REGINALD K. SHOBER

1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Treasurer

FRANK BATTLES

Chaplain

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

Registrar

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM

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WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

REGINALD K. SHOBER

ANNUAL MEETING—APRIL 3d.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—1180.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

OFFICERS

President

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE RICHARDS, U.S.M.C.

Vice-President

CLARENCE A. ASPINWALL

Secretary

CHARLES P. LIGHT,
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Historian

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Marshal

RICHARD W. HYNSON

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FLOYD P. WAGGAMANN

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

CLARENCE A. ASPINWALL

ANNUAL MEETING—SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—316

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF IOWA

INSTITUTED APRIL 19, 1890.

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Historian

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GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL
COL. FRANK H. KINCAID

ANNUAL MEETING—APRIL 19TH.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—34

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
NEW JERSEY

INSTITUTED JANUARY 6, 1891.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
JANUARY 16, 1923.

OFFICERS

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835 BERKELEY AVENUE, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

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Historian

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Chancellor

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Surgeon

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Librarian

WILLIAM LIBBEY

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WILLIAM T. READ

J. FORMAN SINNICKSON

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

HORACE F. NIXON

ANNUAL MEETING—FEBRUARY 22D.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—293.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

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

OFFICERS

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THOMAS P. RAVENEL

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W. R. SWARTOUT

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

ROBERT J. TRAVIS

ANNUAL MEETING—FEBRUARY 5TH.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—134.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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

OFFICERS

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Chaplain
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Registrar
LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD
Historian
WALTER GILMAN PAGE

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ROBERT E. STONE	EDMUND H. TALBOT
CHARLES I. THAYER	

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL
HON. EDMUND H. TALBOT

ANNUAL MEETING—JANUARY 17TH.
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—344.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
COLORADO

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

OFFICERS

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First Vice-President

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Second Vice-President

WILLIAM OGDEN MORRISON

Third Vice-President

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Registrar

HON. RALPH EMERSON STEVENS

Historian

HON. RALPH EMERSON STEVENS

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JOSEPH O. SAMPSON

HON. JAMES CLAY STARKWEATHER

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

JEAN FRANCIS WEBB

ANNUAL MEETING—1ST TUESDAY IN FEBRUARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—175

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND

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

OFFICERS

President

HON. W. HALL HARRIS

Vice-President

J. APPLETON WILSON

Secretary

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10 EAST FAYETTE STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Treasurer

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Chaplain

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Registrar

HENRY OLIVER THOMPSON

Historian

ALBERT HENRY BUCK

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JOHN C. DAVES

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B. HOWELL GRISWOLD

COPELAND MORTON

DANIEL R. RANDALL

ROBERT W. SMITH

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

HON. W. HALL HARRIS

ANNUAL MEETING—MARCH 15th.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—115

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
MINNESOTA

INSTITUTED APRIL 17, 1893.

OFFICERS

President

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Vice-President

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143 ENDICOTT BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

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WILLIAM G. GRAVES

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

W. H. FOBES

ANNUAL MEETING—DECEMBER 3d.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—86.

(147)

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF OHIO

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

OFFICERS

President

WILLIAM REYNALE SANDERS

First Vice-President

WILLIAM HENRY CHATFIELD, JR.

Second Vice-President

GEORGE HOUK MEAD

Third Vice-President

FRANK DAY HODGSON

Fourth Vice-President

WYLLIS VINCENT VAN METRE

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Corresponding Secretary

ALBERT BANCROFT FISHWICK

Treasurer

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Chaplain

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Registrar

HARRISON STRATTON MULFORD

Historian

ROBERT RALSTON JONES

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ALVIN MANSFIELD WOOLSON

HARRY BRENT MACKOY

JOHN DAVIS SAGE

HENRY CLAY WISEMAN

JOHN GANO WRIGHT

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL
WILLIAM R. SANDERS

ANNUAL MEETING—FEBRUARY 22d.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—238

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

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

OFFICERS

President

PIERSON WORRALL BANNING

Vice-President

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Chaplain

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Registrar

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Historian

LEWIS AUGUSTUS WINSTON

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ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE	WILLIAM RICHARDSON STAATS
ARTHUR JAY WATERS	

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

CAPT. WILLIS MILNOR DIXON

ANNUAL MEETING—SECOND THURSDAY IN JANUARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—1105

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

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President
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Vice-President
FRANCIS HUBERT PARKER

Secretary
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Historian
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ROLLIN USHER TYLER	WALTER LESLIE WAKEFIELD
CLARENCE HORACE WICKHAM	

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL
HON. DANIEL NASH MORGAN

ANNUAL MEETING—JUNE 24TH.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—75.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

OFFICERS

President

HON. J. BRYAN GRIMES

Vice-President

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Secretary

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Chaplain

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Registrar

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ALFRED MOORE SCALES	CHARLES LEE SMITH
WALTER WELLINGTON WATT	

ANNUAL MEETING—NOVEMBER 15TH.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP (ESTIMATED) 78.

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

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First Vice-President

NELSON JOHN LUDINGTON

Second Vice-President

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Third Vice President

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Treasurer

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Chaplain

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Registrar

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Historian

WILL SIDNEY TURNER

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EDWIN E. HAND

THEODORE LOOMIS BOGERT

CORTLAND WOODBURY DAVIS

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FRANCIS WAYLAND SHEPARDSON

CHARLES HENRY SMITH

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

WILLIAM F. E. GURLEY

ANNUAL MEETING—DECEMBER 3d.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—363.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

OFFICERS

President

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First Vice-President

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Second Vice-President

FREDERICK HIRAM TURNER

Third Vice-President

ROY FRANK BRITTON

Fourth Vice-President

JAMES ESTILL COX, JR.

Fifth Vice-President

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6059 CLEMENS AVE., ST. LOUIS, Mo.

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LEO BARR CRABBS

Chaplain

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

Historian

EDWARD MARTIN SHEPARD, Sc.D.

Registrar

HOBART BRINSMADE

Marshal

JOHN BAPTISTE O'MARA

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HEMAN J. PETTENGILL	THOMAS L. PRATT
SELDEN PALMER SPENCER	SEYMOUR STEWART
FREDERICK HIRAM TURNER	*DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

NORRIS BRADFORD GREGG

ANNUAL MEETING—FEBRUARY 22d.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—560.

DECEASED

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA

INSTITUTED APRIL 16, 1894.

OFFICERS

President

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First Vice-President

DR. BENJAMIN JAMES BALDWIN

Second Vice-President

SAMUEL BLACKBURN MARKS

Secretary

WILLIAM MATHEWS MARKS
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

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WALTER B. FISK

J. R. HARVEY

JAS. I. MCKINNEY

W. M. MARKS

ANNUAL MEETING—APRIL 16TH.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—40

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

ROBERT T. CUNNINGHAM

Vice-President

JAMES EDWARD LAW

Secretary

THOMAS RAY DILLE

827 VALLEY BANK BLDG., MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

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Registrar

THOMAS RAY DILLE

Historian

JAMES R. MORELAND

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O. S. MCKINNEY

A. G. MARTIN

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

CHARLES LEWIS HICKMAN

ANNUAL MEETING—FEBRUARY 22d

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—232.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
TENNESSEE

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 24, 1894.

OFFICERS

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Vice-President

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Chaplain

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Registrar

RHEA CRAWFORD

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GENERAL L. D. TYSON

ANNUAL MEETING—FEBRUARY 22d.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—162.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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

OFFICERS

President

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Vice-President

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Secretary

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Treasurer

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DANIEL L. SINKLER

H. A. SMITH

ANNUAL MEETING—DECEMBER 4TH.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP (ESTIMATED) 68

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
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First Vice-President
J. EDWARD BASSETT

Second Vice-President
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Secretary
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McCLELLAND BUILDING, LEXINGTON, KY.

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Chaplain
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Registrar
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Historian
CLINTON M. HARBISON

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J. CRAIG SHELBY	WILBUR R. SMITH
JAMES A. TODD	

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL
CLINTON M. HARBISON

ANNUAL MEETING—FEBRUARY 22d.
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP (ESTIMATED) 70.

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

LIVINGSTON BOYD STEDMAN

Vice-President

LEROY MANSON BACKUS

Secretary

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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Chaplain

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Registrar

EDWIN JAMES BROWN

Historian

MILTON G. STURGIS

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WILLIAM D. PERKINS

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DOUGLAS CARROLL CONOVER

JAMES LEEDS KERR

LEWIS L. STEDMAN

LIVINGSTON BOYD STEDMAN

ANNUAL MEETING—APRIL 19TH.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—60.

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

GEORGE A. GIBSON

First Vice-President

DR. H. R. McILWAINE

Second Vice-President

J. JORDAN LEAKE

Secretary

JOHN QUARLES JAMES
UNIVERSITY CLUB, RICHMOND, VA.

Treasurer

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Chaplain

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MORGAN P. ROBINSON

Historian

G. WATSON JAMES, JR.

Genealogist

DR. CHARLES R. ROBINS

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COL. MANN S. VALENTINE, JR.

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

NORMAN JOHNSON

ANNUAL MEETING—FEBRUARY 22d.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—230.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
MICHIGAN

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

OFFICERS

President

*GENERAL EARL RUTHVEN STEWART

Vice-President

WILLIAM ALTHEUS RUDDICK

Secretary

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241 CHARLES AVENUE, S. E., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Treasurer

DAVID EDWIN KEYES

Chaplain

DR. BYRON BENJAMIN GODFREY

Registrar

DR. GEORGE WYATT VAN VERST

Historian

SIMEON LINCOLN HENKLE

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GEORGE ALBERT DAVIS RALPH DORT

DAVID EDWIN KEYES

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

WILLIAM ALTHEUS RUDDICK

ANNUAL MEETING—FEBRUARY 22d.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—31.

* DECEASED.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
RHODE ISLAND

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

OFFICERS

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First Vice-President

WILLIAM E. BRALEY

Second Vice-President

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER

Secretary

FRANK S. HALE

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Treasurer

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Chaplain

REV. STANLEY C. HUGHES

Registrar

DR. EDWIN P. ROBINSON

Historian

REV. J. H. DEMING

Surgeon

DR. WM. A. SHERMAN

Marshal

COL. FRANK P. KING

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F. I. GREENE

JAMES P. COZZENS
ARTHUR J. OBER
JOS. G. STEVENS, 2D.
H. A. TITUS

HOWARD G. WARD

ANNUAL MEETING—AUGUST 29TH.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP 64

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

OFFICERS

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COL. ROBT. L. MOORHEAD

Second Vice-President

OSCAR L. WATKINS

Third Vice-President

ALEXANDER R. HOLLIDAY

Fourth Vice-President

EVANS WOOLLEN

Secretary

GEORGE C. CALVERT

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Treasurer

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Chaplain

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Registrar

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Historian

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Genealogist

COL. JOHN T. BARNETT

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GAVIN L. PAYNE

ELWOOD W. WARNER

WILLIAM ALLEN WOOD

GENERAL DELEGATE—NATIONAL COUNCIL

COL. ROBERT W. MCBRIDE

ANNUAL MEETING—OCTOBER 19TH.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—196

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
ARKANSAS

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

OFFICERS

President

COL. CHARLES DEXTER JAMES

Vice-President

COL. JOHN FREMONT ELLIS

Secretary

DR. COL FREMONT ELLIS
EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

Treasurer

WILLIAM MARK DUNCAN

BOARD OF MANAGERS

COL. CHARLES DEXTER JAMES COL. JOHN FREMONT ELLIS
WILLIAM MARK DUNCAN

ANNUAL MEETING—FEBRUARY 22d.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP (ESTIMATED) 4

3676

