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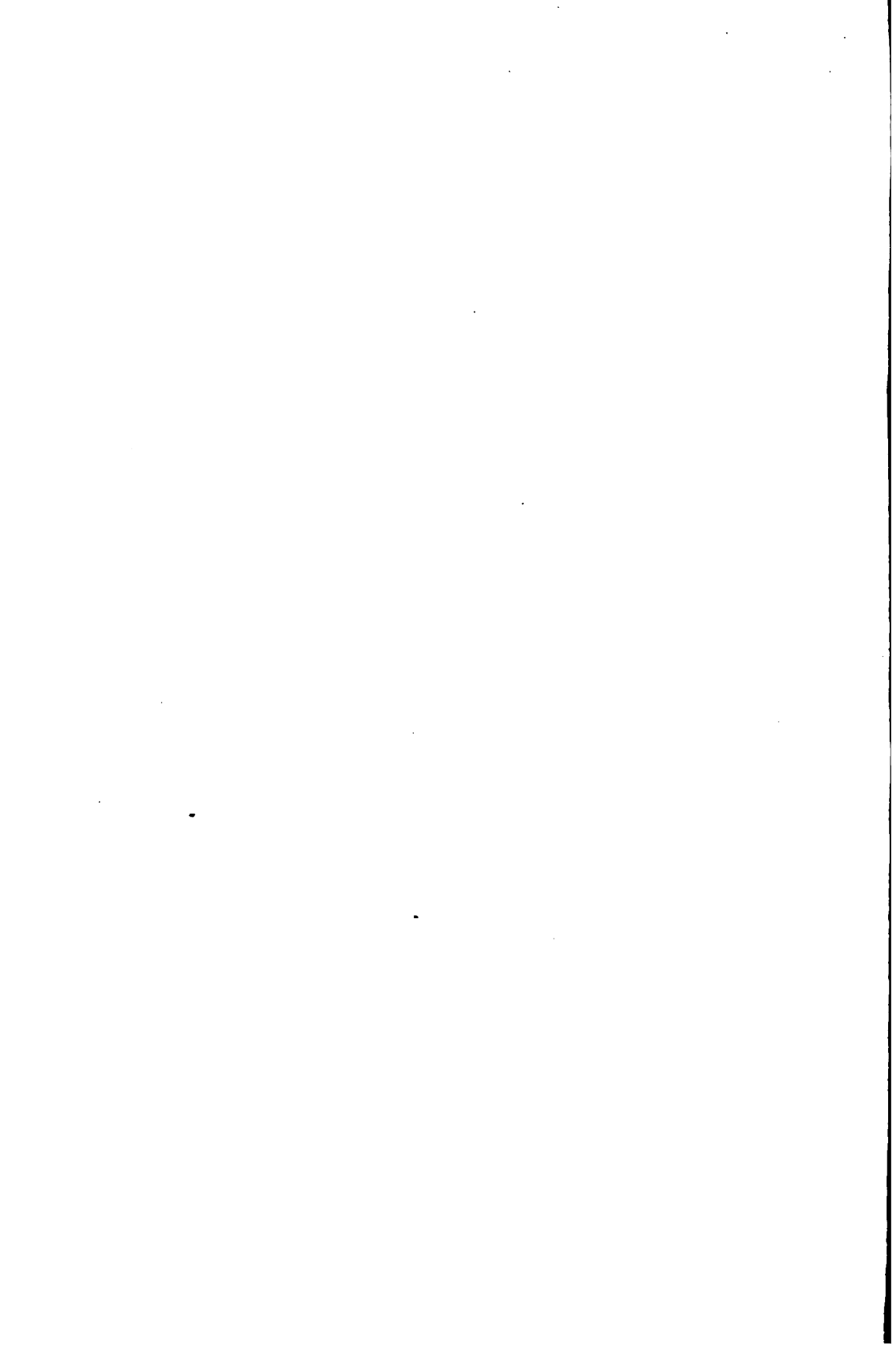
Fine Society

2. Sept. 1898 - 1 Aug. 1900.









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Register of Members,
Report of Managers, Annual Sermon,
and Historical Address

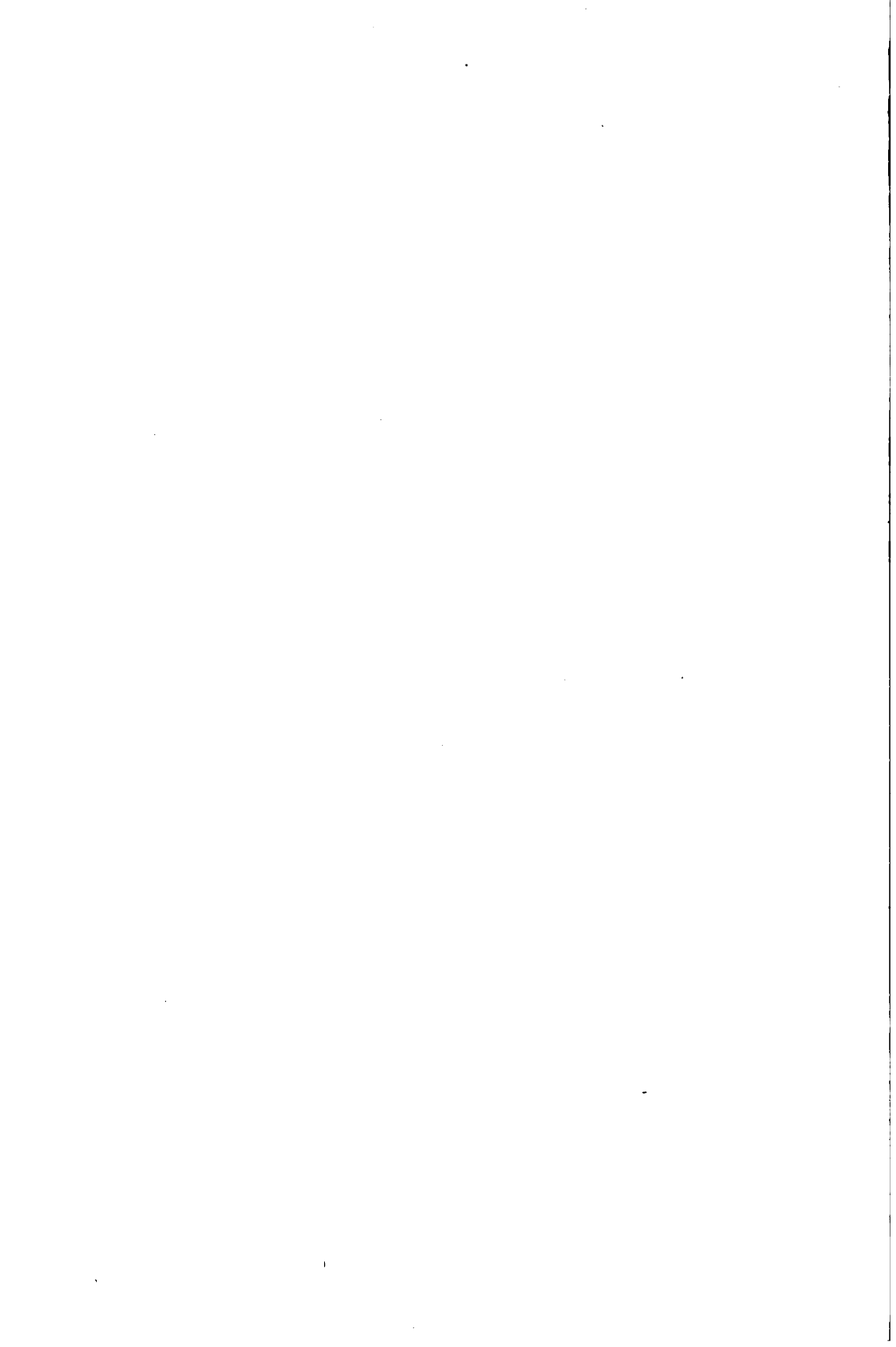


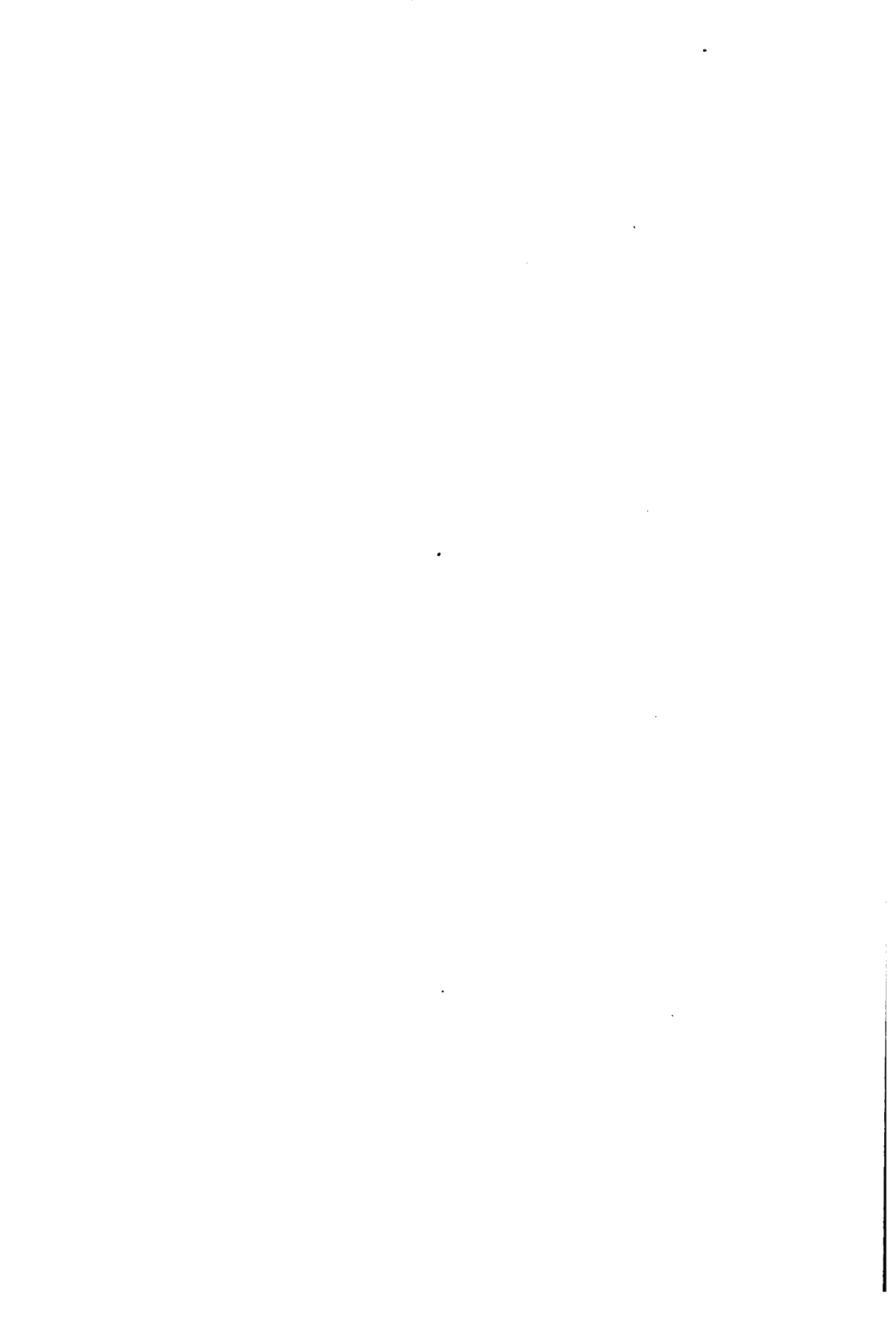
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

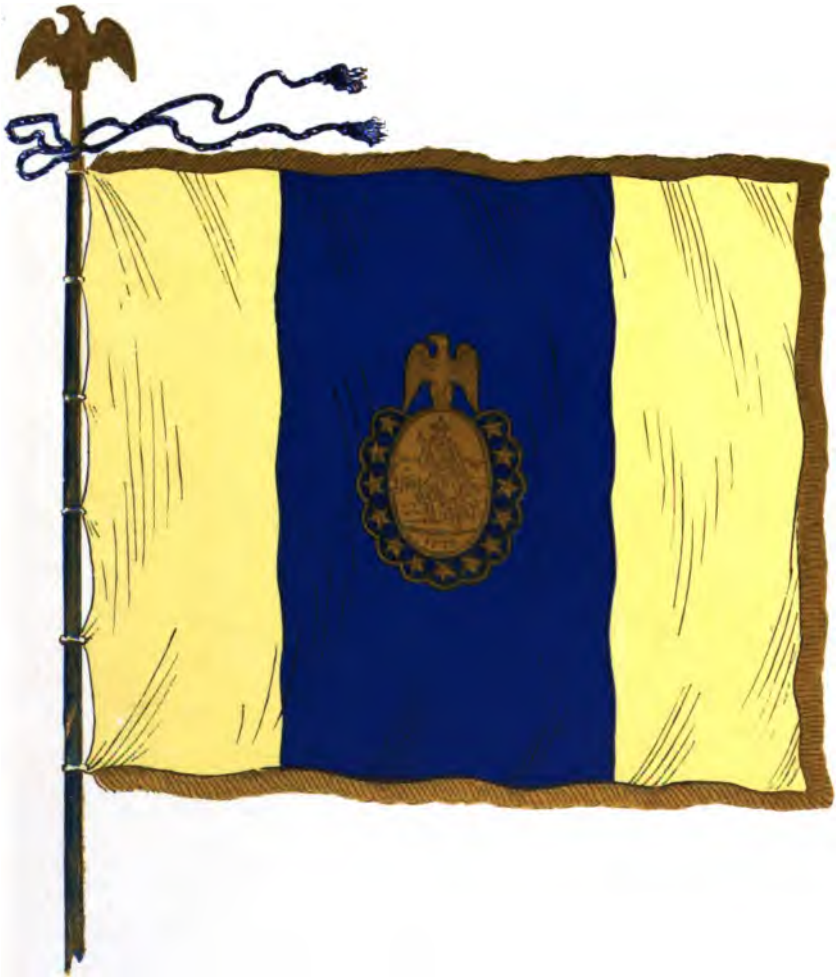
OF

Sons of the Revolution

1897







EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REGISTER OF MEMBERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

ANNUAL SESSION,

AND

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

OF THE

HOUSE OF THE RENOVATION

1896-'97.

PHILADELPHIA.

1897.



EXEGI MONUMENTUM ÆRE PERENNIUS.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS,
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,
ANNUAL SERMON,
AND
HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
OF
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
1896-'97.

PHILADELPHIA.

1897.

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SEP 21 1899

*From
The Society*

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY,
JULY 4, 1897.

PRESS OF
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.

Object of the Society.

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.

OFFICERS
OF THE
General Society,

(Organized at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1890.)

1896-'97.

General President.

HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Vice-President.

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Bishop of Minnesota,
Of the Minnesota Society.

Pennsylvania Society.

INSTITUTED APRIL 3, 1888.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

FOUNDERS.

OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSELL.
GEORGE HORACE BURGIN.
HERMAN BURGIN.
RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.
JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
* ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.
WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON, JR.
JOHN WOLF JORDAN.
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
* ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.
CHARLES MARSHALL.
SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.
JOHN BIDDLE PORTER.
WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE.
WILLIAM WAYNE.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

OF THE

Pennsylvania Society,

1897-'98.

President.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

First Vice-President.

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

Second Vice-President.

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

Secretary.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Address, Lock-Box 713, Philadelphia.

Treasurer.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

Historian.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain.

THE REVEREND GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

Managers.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER, *Chairman.*

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

ISAAC CRAIG.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society.

1897-'98.

DELEGATES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.

ALTERNATES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.

ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.

JOHN HILL BRINTON, JR.

Standing Committees.

Ex-Officio Member of all Committees.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER, *Chairman Board of Managers.*

On Applications.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, *Chairman.*
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

On Equestrian Statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne.

EDWARD DE VEAUX MORRELL, *Chairman.*
ALEXANDER BIDDLE.
RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.
THEODORE MINIS ETTING.
SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.
CHARLES HENRY JONES.
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
CALEB JONES MILNE.
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.
HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., LL.D.
FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, *Secretary.*

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JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.
WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER.
FRANK WILLING LEACH.
DANIEL SMITH NEWHALL.
SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL.
WILLIAM WAYNE.

On Prizes, University of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM WAYNE, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER.
WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.
JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

On Flags.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A., *Chairman.*
GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.
WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

On Annual Church Service.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, *Chairman.*

Lecture Committee.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, *Chairman.*
CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.
THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

OFFICERS, MANAGERS, DELEGATES, AND ALTERNATE
DELEGATES

OF THE

Society from its Organization,

April 3, 1888.

PRESIDENT.

ELECTED.

1888. WILLIAM WAYNE,

RETIRED.

—

VICE-PRESIDENT.

1888. RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,

1894.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

1894. RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,

—

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

1894. WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.,

—

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1888. GEORGE HORACE BURGIN, M.D.,

1892.

1892. DAVID LEWIS, JR.,

1892.

1892. ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,

—

TREASURERS.

1888. *ROBERT PORTER DECHERT,

1892.

1892. SAMUEL EMLÉN MEIGS,

1893.

1893. CHARLES HENRY JONES,

—

REGISTRARS.

1889. JOHN WOLF JORDAN,

1894.

1894. CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.,

—

HISTORIAN.

1890. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH,

—

CHAPLAIN.

1890. THE REVEREND GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE,

—

MANAGERS.

1888. OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSELL,

1891.

1888. HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.,

1891.

1888. JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER,

—

1888. JOHN WOLF JORDAN,

1889.

1888. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH,

1890.

1888. *ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD,

1891.

1888. CHARLES MARSHALL,

1891.

1888. HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.,

—

1888. WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE,

1890.

1890. WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.,

1894.

MANAGERS.

<i>ELECTED.</i>	<i>RETIRED.</i>
1890. THOMAS McKEAN,	1892.
1890. * HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.,	1891.
1891. ISAAC CRAIG,	1892.
1891. REVEREND HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,	—
1891. WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR,	—
1891. CHARLES HENRY JONES,	1893.
1892. WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER,	—
1892. * GEORGE MECUM CONARROE,	1896.
1892. * JAMES MIFFLIN,	1895.
1893. THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.,	—
1894. ISAAC CRAIG,	—
1896. JOHN WOOLF JORDAN,	—
1897. HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., LL.D.,	1897.
1897. FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN,	—

*DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES TO THE
GENERAL SOCIETY.*

Organized April 19, 1890.

1890.

Delegates.

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

* HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.

HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.

1891.

Delegates.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

* HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.

HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

Alternates.

GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.

JOHN CADWALADER.

ARTHUR VINCENT MEIGS, M.D.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, LL.D.

1892.

Delegates.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
JOHN CADWALADER.
JOHN CLARKE SIMS.

Alternates.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON.
MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.
THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.
HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, LL.D.
ISAAC HIESTER.

1893.

Delegates.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.
GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.
HAMPTON LAWRENCE CARSON.

Alternates.

CHARLES ELLIS STEVENS, LL.D., D.C.L.
THOMAS WILLING BALCH.
* TRAILL GREEN, M.D., LL.D.
RICHARD RANDOLPH PARRY.
GEN. WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH, U.S.A.

1894.

Delegates.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
THOMAS DEWITT CUYLER.
CHARLES HENRY JONES.
JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.
HON. WILLIAM SEBRING KIRKPATRICK.

Alternates.

RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.
SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON.
REV. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL, D.D.
COL. EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS BEAUMONT, U.S.A.
THEODORE MINIS ETTING.

1895.

Delegates.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
CHARLES HENRY JONES.
MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Alternates.

FREDERICK PRIME.
HENRY WHELEN, JR.
* GRANT WEIDMAN.
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.
WASHINGTON HOPKINS BAKER, M.D.

1896.

Delegates.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
CHARLES HENRY JONES.
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
HON. HARMAN YERKES.
EDWARD DEVEAUX MORRELL.

Alternates.

WILLIAM POTTER.
JAMES MAY DUANE.
JOHN JAMES PINKERTON.
GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER.
SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.



MEMBERSHIP ROLL,

JULY 4TH, 1897.

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	* ABBOTT, HARRY BARTLETT, South Bethlehem, Penna. Died August 9, 1896.	Oct. 8, 1894
	ABERCROMBIE, FRANK ENGLE PATTERSON, Bedford, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1895
	ADAMS, JEDIDIAH HOWE, M.D., Philadelphia.	May 14, 1895
426.	ADAMS, HON. ROBERT, JR., Philadelphia.	June 30, 1890
	ALISON, FRANCIS JOHN, Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
	ALISON, ROBERT HENRY, M.D., Ardmore, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1891
	ALLEN, EDWARD HALKET, Pittsburg, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1897
1552.	ALLEN, FRANCIS OLCOTT, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
392.	ALLEN, LOUIS JOSEPH, Chief Engineer U.S.N., Washington, D. C.	May 12, 1890
	ALLEN, RICHARD JACOBS, JR., Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1894
	ALLEN, WILLIAM HERVEY, Pittsburg, Penna.	Oct. 13, 1896
2158.	ALLISON, WILLIAM CLARE, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1896
2001.	ANDERSON, ISAAC LANE, Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1895
545.	ANDERSON, JOSEPH WILSON, M.D., Ardmore, Penna.	June 9, 1890
1689.	ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM CHAMBERLIN, M.D., Wayne, Penna.	April 9, 1894

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
326.	ARNOLD, CRAWFORD, Philadelphia.	Jan. 13, 1890
	ASH, EDWARD TWELLS, Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
1098.	ASH, GORDON MONGES, Philadelphia.	Jan. 9, 1893
	ASH, HENRY ST. CLAIR, M.D., Philadelphia.	June 8, 1891
	*ASH, JAMES, M.D., Philadelphia. Died September 2, 1895.	June 8, 1891
	*ASH, JOHN MORGAN, Philadelphia. Died January 26, 1895.	Dec. 9, 1889
2295.	ASH, JOHN MORGAN, JR., Philadelphia.	June 9, 1890
	*ASHHURST, FRAZER, Philadelphia. Died October 15, 1892.	March 31, 1890
	ASHHURST, RICHARD LEWIS, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1890
	ASHHURST, WILLIAM HENRY, Philadelphia.	June 9, 1890
2048.	ASHMEAD, DUFFIELD, Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1895
1746.	ASHTON, TABER, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
1915.	ATHERTON, THOMAS HENRY, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1891
	ATLEE, BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS, Lancaster, Penna.	March 12, 1894
	ATLEE, JOHN, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
	ATLEE, JOHN MAXIMILIEN, Warrenton, Va.	Jan. 12, 1891
	ATLEE, JOHN MAXIMILIEN WALTER, Philadelphia.	Oct. 13, 1890
449.	ATLEE, LOUIS WILLIAM, M.D., Assist. Surgeon U.S.N., Philadelphia.	Oct. 13, 1890
	AYRES, HENRY, Philadelphia.	March 24, 1893
1188.	AYRES, LOUIS HARLOW, Philadelphia.	March 24, 1893
	AYRES, WILLIAM, Philadelphia.	March 24, 1893

INSGWA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
862.	BAILEY, CHARLES WEAVER, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
863.	BAILEY, JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
883.	BAILEY, JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE, JR., Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
2241.	BAILY, JOEL JACKSON, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1896
323.	BAIRD, ABSALOM, Brigadier-General U.S.A., Washington, D. C.	Dec. 9, 1889
	BAIRD, EDGAR WRIGHT, Merion Station, Penna.	June 8, 1897
284.	BAIRD, WILLIAM, Captain U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.	Nov. 11, 1889
2413.	BAIRD, WILLIAM JAMES, Darby, Penna.	June 8, 1897
	BAKER, FREDERICK DILLER, Philadelphia.	Feb. 9, 1891
	BAKER, JOSEPH WEAVER, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	Oct. 17, 1893
882.	* BAKER, RICHARD ROWLEY, Philadelphia. Died May 15, 1897.	March 22, 1892
177.	BAKER, WASHINGTON HOPKINS, M.D., Philadelphia.	June 17, 1889
	BAKER, WILLIAM BOYD, Philadelphia.	Nov. 11, 1889
	BAKER, WILLIAM LUDWIG, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
108.	BAKER, WILLIAM SPOHN, Philadelphia.	Feb. 28, 1889
	BALCH, EDWIN SWIFT (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Feb. 1, 1892
708.	BALCH, THOMAS WILLING (Life Member), Philadelphia.	May 11, 1891
	BALDWIN, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS RAUCH, Allentown, Penna.	Nov. 14, 1892
1208.	BANKS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Philadelphia.	March 13, 1893
	BANNARD, CHARLES HEATH, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892
	BARBER, EDWIN ATLEE, West Chester, Penna.	May 11, 1891

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
291.	BARCLAY, RICHARD DeCHARMS, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
	BARNES, HARRY GILLUM, Philadelphia.	June 30, 1890
1214.	BARNES, JOHN HAMPTON, Philadelphia.	May 24, 1892
1213.	BARNES, WILLIAM HENRY, Philadelphia.	April 10, 1893
781.	BARTON, JOHN WALTER, Philadelphia.	Nov. 9, 1891
1356.	BARTOW, HENRY BLACKWELL, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892
	BARTOW, JOSIAH BLACKWELL, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892
	BASHORE, HARVEY BROWN, M.D., West Fairview, Penna.	May 12, 1890
	BATTLES, FRANK (Life Member), Philadelphia.	March 12, 1895
	BEALE, HORACE ALEXANDER, JR., Parkesburg, Penna.	March 25, 1895
1339.	BEALE, JOSEPH, Lieutenant U.S.N. (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Oct. 9, 1893
	BEAUMONT, ANDRÉ ALDEN, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1895
985.	BEAUMONT, EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS, Colonel U.S.A., Wilkes Barre, Penna.	June 13, 1892
117.	BEAVER, HON. JAMES ADDAMS, LL.D., Bellefonte, Penna.	Dec. 10, 1888
	BECK, JAMES MONTGOMERY, Philadelphia.	May 11, 1897
1100.	BELL, EDMUND HAYES, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
	BELL, WILLIAM, Mifflintown, Penna.	May 12, 1890
	BELL, WILLIAM HEMPHILL, Philadelphia.	Jan. 14, 1896
590.	BELLAS, HENRY HOBART, Captain U.S.A., Germantown, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1891
	BENNERS, GEORGE BARTLESON, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1895
540.	DE BENNEVILLE, JAMES SEQUIN, Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1891

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
113.	BENSON, EDWIN NORTH (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1888
2209.	BENT, STEDMAN, Philadelphia.	April 14, 1896
2122.	BERGSTRESSER, JAMES CALVIN, Pittsburg, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
	BIDDLE, ALEXANDER (Life Member), Philadelphia.	March 26, 1889
228.	BIDDLE, ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, M.D., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
	* BIDDLE, ALGERNON SYDNEY, Philadelphia. Died April 8, 1891.	Feb. 28, 1889
	* BIDDLE, ARTHUR, Philadelphia. Died March 8, 1897.	Feb. 17, 1890
	BIDDLE, CADWALADER, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
	BIDDLE, CALDWELL KEPPELE, Philadelphia.	June 9, 1890
	BIDDLE, LOUIS ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
324.	BIDDLE, THOMAS, M.D. (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Feb. 28, 1889
352.	BIDDLE, WILLIAM FOSTER, Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
878.	BIDDLE, WILLIAM LYMAN, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
1847.	BINDER, HORACE, Philadelphia.	March 12, 1895
2011.	BIRKEY, HENRY WIKOFF, M.D., Newportville, Penna.	Oct. 14, 1895
	BISHOP, GEORGE CONARROE (Life Member), Camden, N. J.	March 13, 1893
568.	BISHOP, REV. GILBERT LIVINGSTON, Philadelphia.	Oct. 13, 1890
380.	BISPHAM, GEORGE TUCKER, Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
	BISSELL, FREDERICK MEADE, Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
	BLACKWELL, REV. JAMES MAGEE, Mechanicsburg, Penna.	March 9, 1897
1204.	BLAKSLEE, CHARLES ASHLEY, Mauch Chunk, Penna.	April 10, 1893

INSIGNIA NUMBER.	ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
* BLIGHT, CHARLES PENROSE, Philadelphia. Died July 4, 1895.	Feb. 12, 1894
BLIGHT, ELIHU SPENCER, Philadelphia.	Feb. 12, 1894
BLIGHT, WILLIAM SERGEANT, Philadelphia.	May 24, 1892
465. BLISS, JOHN HORACE, Erie, Penna.	Nov. 24, 1890
BOLLES, COURTLANDT KIMBALL, Philadelphia.	Oct. 13, 1896
234. BONSTALL, WILLIAM MARTIN, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1888
BOOTH, GEORGE RODNEY, Bethlehem, Penna.	Oct. 12, 1891
BOOTH, HENRY DRIVER, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
425. BORIE, BEAUVEAU, Philadelphia.	June 30, 1890
724. BOSBYSHELL, CHARLES ALBERT, Philadelphia.	March 9, 1891
61. BOSBYSHELL, OLIVER CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888
BOURNONVILLE, ANTOINE, Philadelphia.	Nov. 9, 1891
BOWMAN, ROBERT SEVERS, Berwick, Penna.	Nov. 24, 1890
BOYD, DAVID KNICKERBOCKER, Philadelphia.	March 24, 1893
BOYD, HERBERT HART, Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1896
1501. BOYD, WILLET LIVINGSTON, Wayne, Penna.	Feb. 12, 1894
BRADFORD, CHARLES SYDNEY, JR., West Chester, Penna.	May 12, 1890
280. BRADFORD, THOMAS HEWSON, M.D., Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
979. BRADY, REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND, (Admitted from the Colorado Society, January 14, 1896.) Archdeacon of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia.	April 5, 1892
BRICE, PHILIP HOWARD, Philadelphia.	June 12, 1893
BRIGHT, GEORGE DENIS, Philadelphia.	June 13, 1892

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
788.	BRINLEY, CHARLES A., Philadelphia.	Feb. 1, 1892
	BRINTON, JOHN HILL, M.D., Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
	BRINTON, JOHN HILL, JR., Philadelphia.	Nov. 14, 1892
752.	BROCK, HORACE, Lebanon, Penna.	Dec. 12, 1891
751.	BROCK, JOHN WILLIAM, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
619.	BROCK, ROBERT COLEMAN HALL, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
541.	BRODHEAD, ALBERT, Bethlehem, Penna.	Jan. 12, 1891
1350.	BRODHEAD, JOSEPH DAVIS, South Bethlehem, Penna.	Nov 13, 1893
	BRODHEAD, LUKE WILLS, Delaware Water Gap, Penna.	April 13, 1891
2045.	BRODHEAD, ROBERT PACKER, Kingston, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894
	BROOKE, BENJAMIN (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
710.	BROOKE, BENJAMIN, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.	Nov. 9, 1891
1072.	BROOKE, FRANCIS MARK (Endowed Membership), Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
	BROOKE, GEORGE, Birdsboro, Penna.	April 21, 1892
491.	BROOKE, GEORGE, JR., Birdsboro, Penna.	Feb. 8, 1892
1398.	BROOKE, HUGH JONES (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Feb. 13, 1893
	BROOKE, HUNTER, Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
	BROOKE, HUNTER, JR., Media, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1893
2323.	BROOKE, JOHN RUTTER, Major-General U.S.A., Chicago, Ill.	June 8, 1891
	BROWN, FRANK WIGTON, Concordville, Penna.	Nov. 24, 1890
	BROWN, GEORGE HERBERT, Philadelphia.	Jan. 14, 1896

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	BROWN, GEORGE LE ROY, Captain U.S.A. Knoxville, Tenn.	Nov. 9, 1891
1554.	BROWN, HENRY RIEHLÉ, Norristown, Penna.	May 14, 1894
	BROWN, JOHN DOUGLASS, JR., Philadelphia.	May 24, 1892
	BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1897
	BRUEN, HENRY TUNIS, Philadelphia.	Feb. 9, 1897
920.	BRUNDAGE, ASA RANDOLPH, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 9, 1891
	BRUNDAGE, RICHARD BULKELEY, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Oct. 12, 1891
	BRUNER, DANIEL PASTORIUS, Germantown, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1897
	BRUNER, WILLIAM WEISER, Sunbury, Penna.	May 11, 1891
2405.	BUCKMAN, JOHN WILSON, Philadelphia.	Oct. 10, 1892
	BUEHLER, HENRY BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Penna.	June 11, 1894
1352.	BUEHLER, WILLIAM GEORGE, Chief Engineer U.S.N., Portsmouth, N. H.	April 10, 1893
1752.	BULLUS, WILLIAM ELLISON, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1891
	BUNTING, DOUGLAS, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 12, 1895
100.	BURGIN, GEORGE HORACE, M.D., Germantown, Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888
1.	BURGIN, HERMAN, M.D., Germantown, Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888
2245.	BURROUGHS, JOSEPH HOWELL, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
784.	BURTON, GEORGE, Philadelphia.	Feb. 1, 1892
1685.	BUTCHER, THEODORE FRANK, Philadelphia.	Oct. 8, 1894
	BUTLER, GEORGE HOLLENBACK, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 9, 1891
	BUTLER, HENRY COLT, Carbondale, Penna.	Oct. 9, 1893

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	BUTLER, PIERCE, Carbondale, Penna.	Oct. 9, 1893
	BUTLER, PIERCE, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 9, 1891
	BYERS, ALFRED WEITZEL, Meadville, Penna.	Nov. 9, 1891
1973.	CABEEN, FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ, Philadelphia.	Oct. 17, 1893
	CADWALADER, CHARLES EVERT, M.D., Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
	CADWALADER, JOHN, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
52.	CADWALADER, RICHARD McCALL, Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888
	CALDWELL, HENRY BANCROFT, Tacoma, Washington.	April 10, 1893
	CALVERT, JOHN, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1891
2210.	CARPENTER, EDMUND NELSON, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	April 14, 1896
	CARPENTER, EDWARD, Philadelphia.	March 25, 1895
2044.	CARPENTER, FRANK, Philadelphia.	March 25, 1895
56.	CARPENTER, JAMES EDWARD, Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888
723.	CARPENTER, JAMES HOPKINS, Camden, N. J.	Nov. 9, 1891
233.	CARPENTER, LOUIS HENRY, Colonel U.S.A., Fort Reno, Indian Territory.	Nov. 11, 1889
174.	CARPENTER, THOMAS PRESTON, Buffalo, N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1888
	CARSON, HAMPTON LAWRENCE, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1890
2151.	CARSTAIRS, DANIEL HADDOCK, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1896
2150.	CARSTAIRS, JOHN HASELTINE, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1896
755.	CARVER, CHARLES, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
1081.	CASE, DAVID BRAINARD, Marietta, Penna.	Dec. 12, 1892

IMMIGRIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	CASSATT, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Haverford, Penna.	Jan. 12, 1897
	CASTLE, JAMES MANDERSON, Philadelphia.	March 13, 1893
584.	CASTLE, WILLIAM HENRY, Philadelphia.	March 9, 1891
1797.	CATTELL, REV. WILLIAM CASSADY, D.D., LL.D., Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
2325.	CHAMBERS, WALTER LEE, Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1896
	CHANDLER, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Philadelphia.	June 9, 1890
	CHAPLIN, JOHN MONTOUR, Pittsburg, Penna.	April 14, 1896
2215.	CHAPLIN, MELCHOIR BELTZHOOVER, Pittsburg, Penna.	April 14, 1896
	CHASE, EDWARD HENRY, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	May 4, 1891
	CHASE, HOWARD GIBBS, Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1897
	CLAGHORN, CLARENCE RAYMOND, Philadelphia.	March 22, 1892
880.	CLAGHORN, JAMES RAYMOND, Philadelphia.	March 22, 1892
1579.	* CLAPP, EBENEZER HERBERT, Germantown, Philadelphia. Died November 21, 1895.	June 11, 1894
1055.	* CLARKSON, SAMUEL, Philadelphia. Died August 18, 1894.	Feb. 8, 1892
1745.	CLAY, ANTONY ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
	CLAY, RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
2211.	CLAY, RICHARD EDEY, JR. (Life Member), Philadelphia.	April 14, 1896
	CLEAVER, ALBERT NEWTON, South Bethlehem, Penna.	April 9, 1895
441.	CLEMENT, CHARLES MAXWELL, Sunbury, Penna.	March 31, 1890
	CLIFF, GEORGE HOWARD, Philadelphia.	Nov. 10, 1896
	CLYDE, THOMAS EDWARD, Chester, Penna.	May 14, 1894

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	CLYMER, EDWIN SWIFT, Reading, Penna.	Oct. 10, 1892
	* COCHRAN, WILLIAM ALLISON, Philadelphia. Died February 25, 1895.	Jan. 9, 1893
	CODDING, JOHN WESLEY, Towanda, Penna.	April 14, 1896
2161.	COLKET, CHARLES HOWARD (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Nov. 14, 1892
786.	COLLUM, RICHARD STRADER, Major U.S.M.C., Philadelphia.	June 9, 1890
1691.	COLTON, JOHN MILTON, Philadelphia.	May 8, 1893
	COLTON, SABIN WOOLWORTH, JR., Philadelphia.	May 8, 1893
982.	COMSTOCK, GEORGE STEDMAN, Mechanicsburg, Penna.	April 21, 1892
116.	* CONARROE, GEORGE MECUM (Life Member), Philadelphia. Died August 25, 1896.	March 26, 1889
1211.	COOKE, JAMES WELCH, Philadelphia.	March 13, 1893
	COOKE, MILLER HORTON, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1891
	COOKE, WILLIAM CARY, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
1340.	COOKMAN, JAMES DE WAELE, Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1893
1365.	CORSON, JOSEPH KIRBY, M.D., Major and Surgeon U.S.A., Washington, D. C.	Dec. 11, 1893
1063.	CRAGIN, CHARLES ISAIAH, Philadelphia.	Nov. 14, 1892
182.	CRAIG, ISAAC, Alleghany, Penna.	Dec. 10, 1888
2061.	CRANE, CHARLES JUDSON, Captain U.S.A., Fort Bayard, N. M.	Oct. 17, 1893
	CROSBY, PEIRCE, Rear Admiral U.S.N. Washington, D. C.	June 22, 1888
	CROSMAN, JAMES HERON, JR. Harrisburg, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
782.	CROTHERS, STEVENSON, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
1169.	CROZER, GEORGE KNOWLES, Philadelphia.	Jan. 9, 1893

**INSIGNIA
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**ELECTED TO
MEMBERSHIP.**

2311.	CROZER, SAMUEL ALRICH, JR., Paris, France.	Jan. 14, 1896
	CUNNINGHAM, THEODORE HILL, Kishacoquillas, Penna.	June 8, 1897
	CURTIN, WILLIAM WILSON, Philadelphia.	Feb. 8, 1892
469.	CUTHBERT, ALLEN BROOKS, Edgewater Park, N. J.	Feb. 11, 1889
582.	CUTHBERT, MAYLAND, Edgewater Park, N. J.	Feb. 11, 1889
172.	CUYLER, THOMAS DEWITT, Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
	DAHLGRÈN, ULRIC, Princeton, N. J.	June 11, 1894
391.	DALE, RICHARD, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
1849.	DAMON, ALBERT FORSTER, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
1520.	* DAMON, EDWIN ADAMS (Life Member), Philadelphia. Died November 16, 1896.	Jan. 8, 1894
347.	DANA, CHARLES EDMUND, Philadelphia.	Feb. 17, 1890
	DARLING, THOMAS Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1891
1184.	DARLINGTON, JOSEPH GAZZAM, Haverford, Penna.	March 13, 1893
	DARRACH, HENRY, Philadelphia.	March 12, 1895
397.	DARRACH, JAMES, M.D., Germantown, Philadelphia.	June 9, 1890
	DARTE, ALFRED, JR., Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Oct. 12, 1891
	DARTE, GEORGE LOCKHART, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
2092.	DARTE, LUTHER CURRAN, Kingston, Penna.	Feb. 8, 1892
601.	DAUGHERTY, THOMAS, Allentown, Penna.	May 20, 1891
2308.	DAVIS, CHARLES GIBBONS, Philadelphia.	May 11, 1891
285.	DAVIS, CHARLES LUKENS, Captain U.S.A., Asheville, N. C.	Nov. 11, 1889

MEMBER NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	* DAVIS, EDWARD MORRIS, JR., Philadelphia. Died December 27, 1891.	May 4, 1891
	DAVIS, ISAAC ROBERTS, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	DAVIS, WILLIAM WALLEY, JR., Roanoke, Va.	March 10, 1896
	DAVIS, WILLIAM WATTS HART, Doylestown, Penna.	Dec. 9, 1889
1189.	DEACON, HOWARD RIDGWAY, Philadelphia.	March 24, 1893
	DEARMIT, WILLIAM PIPER, Pittsburg, Penna.	Jan. 15, 1895
	DECHERT, HENRY MARTYN, Philadelphia.	June 22, 1888
183.	DECHERT, HENRY TAYLOR, Philadelphia.	March 26, 1889
60.	* DECHERT, ROBERT PORTER, Philadelphia. Died May 12, 1894.	April 3, 1888
	DEHAVEN, HOLSTEIN, Philadelphia.	June 12, 1893
	DERR, ANDREW FINE, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Oct. 14, 1895
428.	DIEHL, EDWARD CLARKE, Philadelphia.	Oct. 13, 1890
2256.	DIFFENDERFFER, FRANK RIED, Lancaster, Penna.	Jan. 14, 1896
1049.	DILLARD, HENRY KUHL, Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1890
2006.	* DODSON, RICHARD TOWNSHEND, Arnot, Penna. Died December 19, 1896.	Nov. 12, 1895
1701.	DONALDSON, FRANK, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
1586.	DORCY, BEN HOLLADAY, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
569.	DORR, DALTON, Cynwyd, Penna.	March 9, 1891
	DORRANCE, BENJAMIN FORD, Dorranceton, Penna.	June 8, 1891
641.	* DORRANCE, CHARLES, Wilkes Barre, Penna. Died January, 18, 1892.	March 9, 1891
	DOTTERER, HENRY SASSAMAN, Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1895

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
279.	DOUGHERTY, CHARLES BOWMAN, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Nov. 11, 1889
	DOUGLASS, REV. BENJAMIN JOHNSON, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
	DUANE, JAMES MAY, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892
	DUANE, RUSSELL, Philadelphia.	May 24, 1892
872.	DuBARRY, JOSEPH NAPOLEON, JR. (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Feb. 8, 1892
	DuBOIS, PATTERSON (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
	DUFFIELD, THOMAS TILLINGHAST, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1897
119.	DULL, CASPER, Harrisburg, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1888
2324.	DULL, DANIEL MATTHIEU, Harrisburg, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
	DUNNELL, HENRY NEWCOMB, M.D., Scranton, Penna.	Oct. 13, 1896
	DUNTON, WILLIAM RUSH, M.D., Germantown, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
2365.	EARLE, GEORGE HOWARD, JR., (Endowed Membership), Philadelphia.	March 9, 1897
	EATON, FREDERICK HEBER, Berwick, Penna.	April 10, 1893
	ECKARD, REV. LEIGHTON WILSON, D.D., Easton, Penna.	March 22, 1892
1209.	EGBERT, JOSEPH CRAWFORD, M.D., Wayne, Penna.	Dec. 12, 1891
118.	EGLI, WILLIAM HENRY, M.D., Harrisburg, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1888
1380.	ELLIS, EDWARD DIMICK, Philadelphia.	Feb. 13, 1893
1241.	ELLISON, HENRY HOWARD, Philadelphia.	June 12, 1893
	ELLISON, RODMAN BARKER, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1897
2364.	ELLISON, WILLIAM P., Philadelphia.	March 9, 1897
1282.	ELLISON, WILLIAM RODMAN, Philadelphia.	Oct. 17, 1893

**INSEIGNIA
NUMBER.**

**ELECTED TO
MEMBERSHIP.**

385.	ELWYN, REV. ALFRED LANGDON, Philadelphia.	Jan. 14, 1889
	ELY, THEODORE NEWEL, Bryn Mawr, Penna.	Jan. 12, 1897
378.	* EMERY, TITUS SALTER, Philadelphia. Died April 20, 1894.	March 31, 1890
	ERMENROUT, FITZ-DANIEL, Reading, Penna.	May 11, 1897
603.	ESTÈ, CHARLES, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1891
667.	ETTING, CHARLES EDWARD (Life Member), Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	* ETTING, EDWARD JOHNSON, Philadelphia. Died March 11, 1896.	March 22, 1892
	ETTING, JOSEPH MARX, Philadelphia.	March 22, 1892
666.	ETTING, THEODORE MINIS, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	EVANS, CHARLES THOMAS, Germantown, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1897
59.	EVANS, FRANK BROOKE, Philadelphia.	Feb. 28, 1889
	EVANS, MONTGOMERY, Norristown, Penna.	March 9, 1897
	EVANS, MORDECAI DAWSON, Philadelphia.	May 11, 1891
	EVANS, POWELL, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
327.	EVANS, SAMUEL, Columbia, Penna.	Jan. 13, 1890
	EVANS, SHEPLEY WILSON, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1897
544.	EVANS, WILLIAM DARLINGTON, West Chester, Penna.	May 12, 1890
2067.	EVANS, REV. WILLIAM WILSON, D.D., Harrisburg, Penna.	Dec. 10, 1895
642.	EVERETT, HENRY LAWRENCE, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1891
2300.	EWING, ISAAC PRICE, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Nov. 10, 1896
2298.	EWING, JAMES HUNTER, Philadelphia.	June 12, 1893

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
1948.	EWING, WILLIAM BEER, M.D., Pittsburg, Penna.	March 25, 1895
681.	EYERMAN, JOHN, Easton, Penna.	Oct. 12, 1891
	FAGAN, MAURICE EDWARD, Philadelphia.	Dec. 10, 1888
1904.	FASSETT, TRUMAN MILTON, Canton, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894
2309.	FELTON, EDGAR CONWAY, Steelton, Penna.	Dec. 8, 1896
	FIELD, THOMAS YARDLEY, Colonel U.S.M.C., Wayne, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894
	FILSON, JOHN BAILY, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
	FINDLEY, JOHN THOMAS, Pittsburg, Pa.	Oct. 14, 1895
	FISHER, WILLIAM READ, Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
	FLAGG, STANLEY GRISWOLD, JR., Philadelphia.	March 9, 1897
	FLICKWIR, JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Philadelphia.	May 24, 1892
2250.	FOOTE, ARTHUR REDINGTON, Scranton, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1896
	FORBES, WILLIAM INNES, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
1582.	FORNANCE, JAMES, Captain U.S.A., Governor's Island, New York Harbor.	Dec. 11, 1893
1234.	FORNANCE, JOSEPH, Norristown, Penna.	May 8, 1893
2350.	FOSTER, RUFUS JAMES Scranton, Penna.	Jan. 12, 1897
	* FOX, DANIEL MILLER, Philadelphia. Died March 20, 1890.	June 17, 1889
180.	FOX, HENRY KORN, Philadelphia.	June 17, 1889
169.	FOX, WILLIAM HENRY, Philadelphia.	June 17, 1889
1070.	FRALEY, JOSEPH CRESSON, Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
721.	FRAZER, JAMES PATRIOT WILSON, Philadelphia.	Oct. 13, 1890

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
589.	FRAZER, PERSIFOR, D.Sc. Un. de France (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Oct. 8, 1888
1666.	FRAZER, REAH, Paymaster U.S.N. Navy-Yard, New York.	Dec. 11, 1893
2231.	FRYER, GEORGE GROSS, Syracuse, N. Y.	May 12, 1896
	GALLONEY, FRANK HUTCHINSON, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1897
	GEARHART, CHARLES PERRY, Danville, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1896
	GEARHART, JESSE BEAVER, Danville, Penna.	March 10, 1896
	GEARHART, WILSON METTLER, Harrisburg, Penna.	April 14, 1896
2294.	* GEIGER, JOHN L., Norfolk, Neb. Died May 3, 1897.	Nov. 10, 1896
2380.	GERHARD, JOHN SERGEANT, Philadelphia.	March 29, 1897
106.	GILLESPIE, GEORGE CUTHBERT, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1888
1631.	GILPIN, CHARLES MONTEITH, Elkton, Md.	Oct. 8, 1894
	GILPIN, WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, Philadelphia.	May 8, 1893
1688.	GLENN, THOMAS ALLEN, Ardmore, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894
94.	GOBIN, JOHN PETER SHINDEL, Lebanon, Penna.	Sept. 16, 1889
789.	GODFREY, LINCOLN, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
	GOODHUE, SAMUEL AMORY, Jamison City, Penna.	Nov. 13, 1894
	GOVETT, ANNESLEY RICHARDSON, Philadelphia.	Oct. 17, 1893
1578.	GOWEN, MORRIS WICKERSHAM (Endowed Member- ship), Viareggio, Italy.	June 11, 1894
	GRAY, JEROME BETHEL, West Chester, Penna.	March 13, 1893
	GRAYSON, CHARLES PREVOST, M.D., Philadelphia.	Jan. 14, 1896
	GRAYSON, CLIFFORD PREVOST, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	GRAYSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, JR., Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1896
2411.	GREEN, EDGAR MOORE, M.D., Easton, Penna.	March 9, 1891
1686.	GREEN, FRANK DELAPLAINE, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
	* GREEN, TRAILL, M.D., LL.D., Easton, Penna. Died April 29, 1897.	April 13, 1891
1659.	GREEN, WALTER DAVENPORT, M.D., Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1894
645.	GREENOUGH, EBENEZER WILLIAM, Sunbury, Penna.	June 8, 1891
	GREGG, DAVID McMURTRIE, JR., Reading, Penna.	April 10, 1893
	GRIFFING, GEORGE HIRAM, Paymaster U.S.N. (Life Member), San Francisco, Cal.	April 9, 1895
	GRIFFITH, MANUEL EYRE, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	GRIFFITH, ROBERT EGLESFIELD, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	GRISCOM, CLEMENT ACTON, JR., New York City.	June 11, 1894
	GRISCOM, RODMAN ELLISON, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1893
	GROSS, EDWARD ZIEGLER, Harrisburg, Penna.	May 4, 1891
	GROSS, JOHN KUNKEL, York, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1895
	GUILLOU, VICTOR, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
452.	GUMBES, CHARLES WETHERILL, M.D., Oaks, Penna.	Nov. 24, 1890
	GUMMEY, CHARLES FRANCIS, JR., Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
1348.	HADDOCK, STANLEY BRICKETT, Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1893
	HAGER, CHRISTOPHER, Lancaster, Penna.	March 14, 1892
	HALDEMAN, DONALD CAMERON, Harrisburg, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
2290.	HALDEMAN, HORACE LEANDER, Chickies, Penna.	Nov. 10, 1896

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	HALDEMAN, RICHARD CAMERON, Harrisburg, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1896
	HALE, ARTHUR, Philadelphia.	June 12, 1893
2457.	HALE, GEORGE, M.D. (Life Member), Frankford, Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1897
	* HALE, JOHN MILLS, Philipsburg, Penna. Died June 17, 1894.	Feb. 1, 1892
	HALL, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, St. Mary's, Penna.	Nov. 10, 1896
2152.	HALL, HARRY ALVAN, Ridgway, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1896
	* HALL, JOHN HANCOCK, M.D., Surgeon U.S.N., Washington, D. C. Died October 21, 1895.	Oct. 8, 1894
	HALL, WILLIAM MACLAY, JR., Pittsburg, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1896
	HAMERSLY, EDMUND GRAFF, Philadelphia.	Feb. 12, 1894
	HAMILL, SAMUEL McCLINTOCK, M.D., Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1895
	HAMILTON, DAVID KURTZ, South Bethlehem, Penna.	May 14, 1894
	HAMMOND, WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Penna.	Jan. 14, 1896
1239.	HAND, HENRY JESSOP, Wayne, Penna.	April 21, 1892
	HANDY, CHARLES, Philadelphia.	April 21, 1892
588.	HARDING, JOHN SLOSSON, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 9, 1891
1560.	HART, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
	HART, JOHN, Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1896
	HARTRANFT, LINN, Philadelphia.	Feb. 8, 1892
1039.	HARTRANFT, SAMUEL SEBRING, Sheridan, Penna.	Oct. 12, 1891
	HARVEY, RICHARD WISTAR (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1891
492.	HAVERSTICK, GEORGE HENRY, Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1891

INBIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	HAY, HENRY GURLEY, Cheyenne, Wyo.	Oct. 14, 1895
570.	HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	June 9, 1890
	HAYDON, PERCY HOWARD (Life Member), Philadelphia.	April 9, 1895
	HAYDON, WILLIAM, Bryn Mawr, Penna.	Oct. 13, 1896
2399.	HAYES, ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, M.D., Bellefonte, Penna.	Nov. 13, 1894
	HAYS, FREDERIC WILLIAM, Oil City, Penna.	Oct. 14, 1895
	HAZLEHURST, EDWARD, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1889
	HAZLEHURST, FRANCIS, Philadelphia.	June 17, 1889
	HEBERTON, CHARLES MULLER, M.D., Cynwyd, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1894
904.	HEBERTON, CRAIG, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
1057.	HEBERTON, GEORGE, Philadelphia.	May 24, 1892
	HEBERTON, GEORGE VAN GELDER, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1892
1516.	HECKMAN, REV. GEORGE C., D.D., LL.D., Reading, Penna.	June 11, 1894
	HECKMAN, JOHN HERSTER, South Bethlehem, Penna.	April 9, 1895
	HEILMAN, SAMUEL PHILIP, M.D., Heilmandale, Penna.	Jan. 12, 1891
2244.	HEITSHU, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Lancaster, Penna.	May 12, 1896
	HELLER, JACOB BUTZ, M.D., Easton, Penna.	June 12, 1893
	HELLICK, CHAUNCEY GRAHAM, Easton, Penna.	Dec. 10, 1895
	HELME, WILLIAM EDWARD, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1897
	HEMPHILL, ROBERT COLEMAN, West Chester, Penna.	Oct. 12, 1891
	HENDERSON, WILLIAM HENRY, JR., Philadelphia.	May 11, 1891

IMMIGRA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
176.	HENDRY, PAUL AUGUSTINE, Philadelphia.	Jan. 14, 1889
	HENWOOD, WALTER LINCOLN, Scranton, Penna.	June 8, 1897
564.	HERMAN, JOHN ARMSTRONG, Harrisburg, Penna.	Oct. 13, 1890
	HERSH, GRIER, York, Penna.	Jan. 12, 1897
232.	HESS, ABRAM, Lebanon, Penna.	Sept. 16, 1889
450.	HEWES, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS (Life Member), Pottsville, Penna.	Oct. 13, 1890
	HEWSON, ADDINELL, M.D., Philadelphia.	Nov. 24, 1890
	HEYL, CHARLES HEATH, Captain U.S.A., Washington, D. C.	June 12, 1893
1971.	HEYL, GEORGE ANTHONY, Philadelphia.	Oct. 14, 1895
	HEYL, JACOB ESHER, Philadelphia.	March 25, 1895
281.	HIESTER, ISAAC, Reading, Penna.	May 13, 1889
	HILL, WILLIAM, Philadelphia.	Jan. 9, 1893
	HILLARD, LORD BUTLER, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	May 4, 1891
	HILLARD, TUTHILL REYNOLDS, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	May 14, 1894
	HOBART, DAVID McKNIGHT, Philadelphia.	Feb. 9, 1891
	HODGE, CHARLES, Louisville, Ken.	May 12, 1890
	HODGE, REV. FRANCIS BLANCHARD, D.D., Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 9, 1891
581.	HODGE, REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY, Philadelphia.	April 14, 1890
	HODGE, HUGH BAYARD, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
583.	HODGE, JAMES MONROE, Philadelphia.	March 26, 1889
	HODGE, THOMAS LEIPER JANEWAY, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	HOFFER, ALLEN DAVID, Pottstown, Penna.	Jan. 14, 1896
	HOFFMAN, JOHN RITTENHOUSE, Pottsville, Penna.	May 14, 1895
	HOLLAND, JAMES WILLIAM, M.D., Philadelphia.	May 8, 1893
	HOLLIDAY, ROBERT LOWRY, Dover, Del.	Oct. 8, 1894
	HOLMES, ROBERT JOHN, Altoona, Penna.	Dec. 8, 1890
	HOOPES, BERNARD, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Jan. 15, 1895
547.	HOOTON, FRANCIS CARPENTER, West Chester, Penna.	Oct. 13, 1890
1050.	HOOTON, MOTT, Captain U.S.A., Fort Keogh, Mon.	Oct. 10, 1892
	HOPKINSON, JAMES SWAIM, Millersburg, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1894
	HOPKINSON, OLIVER, JR., M.D., Philadelphia.	Feb. 13, 1893
	HOPKINSON, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Williamsport, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1894
2379.	HORD, REV. ARNOLD HARRIS, Holmesburg, Philadelphia.	March 29, 1897
111.	HORNOR, WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Bryn Mawr, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1888
1465.	* HORSTMANN, FERDINAND ODEN, Washington, D. C. Died October 19, 1894.	Feb. 12, 1894
	HORSTMANN, WALTER, Philadelphia.	Oct. 17, 1893
2240.	HOSKINSON, THOMAS JULIUS, Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1895
	HOUGH, OLIVER, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
1079.	* HOUSTON, HENRY HOWARD, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Died June 21, 1895.	Dec. 12, 1892
1080.	HOUSTON, SAMUEL FREDERIC, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1892
	* HOUSTON, WILLIAM CHURCHILL, Philadelphia. Died April 19, 1896.	Jan. 13, 1890
101.	HOUSTON, WILLIAM CHURCHILL, JR., Germantown, Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	HOWARD, DANIEL WALDO, Ardmore, Penna.	May 14, 1894
	HOWE, FRANK PERLEY, Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1895
1887.	HOWE, HERBERT MARSHALL, M.D., Philadelphia.	May 14, 1895
	HOWELL, BENJAMIN PASCHALL, Denver, Col.	April 13, 1897
1358.	HOWELL, CHARLES HARKNESS, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1893
	* HOWELL, JOSHUA LADD, Philadelphia. Died August 19, 1893.	May 12, 1890
787.	HOYT, HENRY MARTYN, JR., Philadelphia.	Feb. 1, 1892
	HUBBELL, FREDERICK BROOKS (Life Member), Texarkana, Texas.	May 24, 1892
	HUDSON, CLARENCE WALTER, Phoenixville, Penna.	March 29, 1897
543.	HUGHES, HENRY DOUGLAS, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
2305.	HUIDEKOPER, THOMAS WALLIS, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1896
	HULICK, WILLIAM HENRY, Easton, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1897
	HUNT, CHARLES PARRISH, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Oct. 14, 1895
	* HUNT, WILLIAM, M.D., Philadelphia. Died April 17, 1896.	June 30, 1890
	HUTCHINSON, CHARLES HARE, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1889
	HUTCHINSON, FRANCIS MARTIN, Sewickley, Penna.	Feb. 12, 1894
	HUTCHINSON, GEORGE CASS, New York City.	May 8, 1893
	HUTCHINSON, PEMBERTON SYDNEY, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	HUTCHINSON, SYDNEY EMLLEN, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1896
	HUTCHINSON, SYDNEY PEMBERTON, Haverford, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1893
	INGHAM, ELLERY PERCY, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
2094.	INGHAM, WILLIAM HENRY, Philadelphia.	Feb. 1, 1892
	IRISH, DALLAS CADWALLADER, Pittsburg, Penna.	March 9, 1897
1700.	IRWIN, JOHN HOLMES (Life Member), Newport, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1894
	ISRAEL, REV. ROGERS, Scranton, Penna.	March 12, 1894
	* JACKSON, LEWIS BUSH, Narbeth, Penna. Died August 20, 1892.	March 26, 1889
2360.	JACKSON, STUART WELLS (Life Member), Philadelphia.	April 14, 1896
	JAMES, BUSHROD WASHINGTON, M.D., Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
184.	* JAMES, CLARENCE GRAY, Philadelphia. Died March 13, 1892.	June 22, 1888
	JAMES, WILLIAM ALDEN, Georgetown, S. C.	June 11, 1894
	JANEWAY, PRICE WETHERILL, Media, Penna.	May 12, 1890
	JANNEY, JOSEPH ALLISON, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	Jan. 8, 1894
1073.	JANNEY, SPENCER MOSES, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1892
175.	JONES, CHARLES HENRY, Philadelphia.	Jan. 14, 1889
	JONES, EDWARD RUSSELL, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1896
	JONES, EDWIN HORN, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	April 13, 1891
	JONES, REV. HENRY LAWRENCE, S.T.D., Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Feb. 12, 1894
	JONES, OLIVER BLACKBURN, Philadelphia.	April 14, 1896
	JONES, RICHARD OSCAR, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Oct. 10, 1892
387.	JONES, RICHMOND LEGH, Reading, Penna.	Feb. 16, 1889
1699.	JONES, STOCKTON WHITE, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
55.	JORDAN, JOHN WOOLF (Life Member), Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	JORDAN, REV. WALTER, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1897
	JUDSON, CHARLES FRANCIS, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1891
722.	JUDSON, OLIVER ALBERT, M.D., Philadelphia.	April 13, 1891
	JUDSON, OLIVER BOYCE, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1891
644.	KEASBEY, HENRY GRIFFITH, Ambler, Penna.	May 4, 1891
1205.	KEAY, NATHANIEL SEAVER, Philadelphia.	Feb. 13, 1893
181.	KEEN, GREGORY BERNARD, Philadelphia.	June 22, 1888
350.	KEESE, FRANCIS SUYDAM, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1890
876.	KEIM, BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.	Feb. 8, 1892
325.	* KEIM, GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, Philadelphia. Died December 18, 1893.	Jan. 13, 1890
381.	KEIM, HENRY MAY, Reading, Penna.	March 10, 1890
	KELKER, LUTHER REILY, Harrisburg, Penna.	May 14, 1895
	KELLER, JOHN PETER, Harrisburg, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894
684.	KELLY, HENRY KUHL, Philadelphia.	Nov. 9, 1891
	KELSEY, ALBERT, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
1094.	KELSEY, ALBERT WARREN (Life Member), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	Jan. 9, 1893
1242.	KENNARD, JOSEPH SPENCER, JR. (Endowed Mem- bership), Philadelphia.	June 12, 1893
	KENNEY, HENRY FLETCHER, Ridley Park, Penna.	Oct. 13, 1896
1051.	KENT, HENRY THOMAS, Clifton Heights, Penna.	Nov. 14, 1892
1056.	KENT, SAMUEL LEONARD, Clifton Heights, Penna.	Oct. 10, 1892
	KERLIN, JOHN WARE SHARPLESS, Elwyn, Penna.	March 14, 1892

INDEXING NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
2307.	KEYSER, ANDREW DAVIS, Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1896
669.	* KEYSER, PETER DIRCK, M.D., Philadelphia. Died March 9, 1897.	Feb. 28, 1889
2239.	KIMBALL, WILLIAM SPOONER, Philadelphia.	March 13, 1893
395.	KING, WILLIAM CLARENCE, Williamsport, Penna.	June 9, 1890
	KIRK, CHESTER HUGHES, Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1895
2066.	KIRK, WILLIAM THOMPSON, JR., Philadelphia.	March 13, 1893
	KIRKPATRICK, HON. WILLIAM SEBRING, Easton, Penna.	April 13, 1891
	KOCH, CHARLES HOWARD, Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1896
	KOLLOCK, SHEPARD KOSCIUSZKO, Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1896
1357.	KOONS, SAMUEL BISPHAM, Philadelphia.	May 24, 1892
390.	KRUMBHAAR, ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
	KUHNS, LEVI OSCAR, Middletown, Conn.	March 9, 1897
	KULP, HARRY EUGENE (Life Member), Wyoming, Penna.	Dec. 12, 1891
1256.	KULP, JOHN STEWART, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U.S.A., (Life Member), Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Dec. 12, 1891
	LAIRD, HERBERT RUSSELL, Williamsport, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1896
1512.	LAMBERTON, JAMES McCORMICK, Concord, New Hampshire.	Feb. 13, 1893
	* LAMBERTON, ROBERT ALEXANDER, LL.D., South Bethlehem, Penna. Died September 1, 1893.	June 12, 1893
	LAMMOT, DANIEL, JR., Philadelphia.	June 13, 1892
	LANCASTER, JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.	Jan. 9, 1893
2214.	LANDELL, EDWIN AUGUSTUS, JR. (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1896
1368.	LANDIS, JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS, Lieutenant U.S.A., Fort Riley, Kan.	June 12, 1893

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
668.	LANDRETH, BURNET, JR., Bristol Penna.	April 13, 1891
	LANDRETH, LUCIUS SCOTT, Philadelphia.	Feb. 8, 1892
879.	LANDRETH, OLIVER, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
	LANDRETH, SYMINGTON PHILLIPS, Bristol, Penna.	Feb. 13, 1893
861.	LANDRETH, WILLIAM LINTON, Philadelphia.	Feb. 8, 1892
	* LANE, AUGUSTUS HETICH, Pittsburg, Penna. Died January 22, 1896.	Jan. 8, 1894
1555.	LANE, THOMAS HETICH, Pittsburg, Penna.	May 14, 1894
2145.	LANING, ROBERT HODKINSON, Towanda, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1896
	LANSDALE, WILLIAM MOYLAN, Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
866.	LARDNER, JAMES LAWRENCE, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
	LATHROP, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 12, 1894
	LATTA, SAMUEL WHITEHILL, M.D., Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
	LATTA, THOMAS LOVE, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
1399.	LATTA, WILLIAM JAMES, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1893
	LAW, ERNEST, Philadelphia.	Feb. 13, 1893
2261.	LAWRENCE, HENRY HORTON, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1896
230.	LEACH, FRANK WILLING, Philadelphia.	Jan. 14, 1889
	LEACH, JOSEPH GRANVILLE, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1890
57.	LEACH, JOSIAH GRANVILLE, Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888
	LEAMING, THOMAS, Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
1978.	LEE, BENJAMIN, M.D., Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	LEE, CHARLES WILLIAM, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	April 13, 1891
1344.	LEE, EDMUND JENNINGS, M.D., Philadelphia.	May 8, 1893
453.	LEE, EDWARD CLINTON, Haverford, Penna.	Nov. 24, 1890
2401.	LEE, FRANKLYN ADAMS, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1897
	* LEE, WILLIAM JENKS, Philadelphia. Died June 3, 1897.	Nov. 9, 1891
1052.	LEIDY, JOSEPH, JR., M.D., Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
	* LEIDY, PHILIP, M.D., Philadelphia. Died April 29, 1891.	June 30, 1890
	LENNIG, GEORGE GROSSMAN, Philadelphia.	Jan. 9, 1893
	LEVIS, SAMUEL WHITE, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892
114.	LEWIS, ALBERT NELSON (Life Member), Philadelphia.	June 22, 1888
	LEWIS, ALFRED ELI, Milford, Penna.	April 9, 1894
	LEWIS, CLIFFORD, JR., Philadelphia.	Oct. 10, 1892
2159.	LEWIS, DAVID, Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1891
	LEWIS, WILLIAM BURR NASH, Philadelphia.	Jan. 15, 1895
	LEWIS, WILLIAM FISHER, Philadelphia.	May 8, 1893
2381.	LIGGETT, SIDNEY BYRON, Pittsburg, Penna.	March 29, 1897
493.	LINDERMAN, GARRETT BRODHEAD, South Bethlehem, Penna.	Jan. 12, 1891
	LINDERMAN, HENRY RICHARD, Newark, N. J.	June 30, 1890
1053.	LINDERMAN, ROBERT PACKER, South Bethlehem, Penna.	Nov. 14, 1892
	LINNARD, GEORGE BROWN, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
	LINNARD, JOSEPH HAMILTON, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1896

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	LISLE, ROBERT PATTON, Paymaster U.S.N., Philadelphia.	June 8, 1891
542.	* LITTELL, CHARLES WILLING, Philadelphia. Died April 20, 1895.	March 9, 1891
	LITTLE, ARTHUR HUTCHINSON, Philadelphia.	March 13, 1893
864.	LITTLE, ARTHUR WILLIAMSON, Philadelphia.	March 22, 1892
	LITTLE, JOSEPH DOTY, Springfield, Ohio.	March 13, 1893
1347.	LITTLE, THOMAS, Philadelphia.	March 22, 1892
	LITTLE, WILLIAM AGNEW, Denver, Col.	March 13, 1893
	LITTLEFIELD, HENRY WARREN, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Jan. 14, 1896
389.	LIVINGSTON, JOHN HENRY, Clermont, Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y.	April 14, 1890
53.	LLOYD, HOWARD WILLIAMS, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1889
983.	LLOYD, ISAAC, Philadelphia.	April 21, 1892
	LLOYD, JOHN, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
54.	* LOCKWOOD, ELON DUNBAR, Philadelphia. Died December 31, 1891.	April 3, 1888
	LONGCOPE, THOMAS MOORE, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1897
2303.	LONGSHORE, WILLIAM RIGHTER, M.D., Hazleton, Penna.	Oct. 13, 1896
	LUTZ, WILLIAM FILLER, Bedford, Penna.	Nov. 10, 1896
	LYTE, ELIPHALET ORAM, Millersville, Penna.	March 13, 1893
	* LYTE, FRANCIS ASBURY, Kane, Penna. Died June 24, 1896.	March 13, 1893
	LYTE, JOSHUA LOUIS, Lancaster, Penna.	March 13, 1893
	McCLARY, WILLIAM JONES (Life Member), Wilmington, Del.	June 8, 1897
	McCLINTOCK, ANDREW HAMILTON, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1891

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP
2098.	McCLOUD, CHARLES MALCOLM, Philadelphia.	Jan. 14, 1896
	McCORD, JOHN DAVIDSON, JR., Pittsburg, Penna.	Jan. 15, 1895
	McCURDY, REV. IRWIN POUNDS, D.D., Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1896
	McCURDY, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Greensburg, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1896
1553.	* McGOWAN, WILLIAM DANA, M.D., Ligonier, Penna. Died May 22, 1896.	Dec. 11, 1893
2407.	McILVAIN, EDWARD MORTON, South Bethlehem, Penna.	Oct. 10, 1892
	McILVAIN, WILLIAM, Reading, Penna.	Nov. 14, 1892
451.	McKEAN, HENRY PRATT, JR., Germantown, Philadelphia.	June 30, 1890
170.	McKEAN, THOMAS, Philadelphia.	March 26, 1889
	McKEE, THOMAS McKEE, Jeannette, Penna.	May 11, 1897
1408.	McKIBBEN, CHAMBERS, Pittsburg, Penna.	Feb. 12, 1894
	McKNIGHT, JOHN WILLIAM RICHARDS, Philadelphia.	Oct. 14, 1895
	McNAIR, THOMAS SPEER, Hazleton, Penna.	June 9, 1890
	McPHERSON, HON. JOHN BAYARD, Harrisburg, Penna.	Dec. 8, 1896
	MACLEOD, GEORGE INGELS, JR., M.D., Philadelphia.	June 12, 1893
	MADDOCK, THOMAS EDGAR, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1897
	MADEIRA, HENRY, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	* MADEIRA, LOUIS CEPHAS, Philadelphia. Died April 3, 1896.	May 4, 1891
	MADEIRA, LOUIS CHILDS, JR., Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	MADEIRA, PERCY CHILDS, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
1544.	MAGEE, HORACE, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894

INSTONIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
1776.	* MANN, WILLIAM BENSON, Philadelphia. Died October 17, 1896.	Nov. 9, 1891
	MAPES, GEORGE EGBERT, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1896
	MARBLE, JOHN MINER CAREY, Los Angeles, California.	May 24, 1892
	MARCH, FRANCIS ANDREW, JR., Easton, Penna.	April 13, 1891
282.	MARSHALL, CHARLES, Germantown, Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888
	MARSHALL, CHARLES, JR., Germantown, Philadelphia.	April 9, 1895
	* MARSHALL, FRANCIS RIDGWAY, Philadelphia. Died May 14, 1892.	Dec. 8, 1890
1905.	MARSHALL, SAMUEL (Life Member), West Chester, Penna.	May 14, 1895
	MARSTON, JOHN, Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
1707.	MARTIN, EDWARD, M.D., Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
	MARTIN, JAMES, Philadelphia.	Oct. 14, 1895
229.	MARTIN, JOHN HILL, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1888
	MARTIN, JOHN SELBY, Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
881.	MARTIN, JONATHAN WILLIS, Philadelphia.	March 22, 1892
	MASON, JOHN HAZLEHURST, Philadelphia.	Feb. 8, 1892
	MATTHES, ANDREW EVANS, Ridley Park, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
1891.	MAXWELL, HENRY DUSENBERRY, Easton, Penna.	Feb. 12, 1894
562.	MEIGS, ARTHUR VINCENT, M.D., Philadelphia.	March 9, 1891
382.	MEIGS, SAMUEL EMLLEN, Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
440.	MEIGS, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, M.D. (Life Member), Philadelphia.	June 30, 1890
	MENDEL, LEVI WALTER, Reading, Penna.	Dec. 10, 1895

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	MERCUR, EDWARD GUERNSEY, Pittston, Penna.	Oct. 9, 1893
346.	MERCUR, JAMES WATTS, Wallingford, Penna.	March 26, 1889
	MERCUR, JOHN DAVIS, M.D., Towanda, Penna.	March 26, 1889
567.	MERCUR, RODNEY AUGUSTUS, Towanda, Penna.	Dec. 9, 1889
	MERCUR, ULYSSES, Towanda, Penna.	June 12, 1893
605.	MERRILL, JOHN HOUSTON, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	* MERRILL, LEWIS, Brigadier-General U.S.A., Philadelphia. Died February 27, 1896.	May 4, 1891
	MERWIN, WALTER LEE, Pittsburg, Penna.	June 12, 1893
	MESSLER, REMSEN VARICK, Pittsburg, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1893
	* MESSLER, THOMAS DOREMUS, Pittsburg, Penna. Died August 11, 1893.	April 13, 1891
561.	MIFFLIN, GEORGE BROWN, Wayne, Penna.	March 9, 1891
620.	* MIFFLIN, JAMES, Philadelphia. Died November 24, 1895.	June 8, 1891
	MILLER, ELIHU SPENCER, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1890
	MILLER, HOBART, Coeburn, Va.	March 10, 1890
2060.	MILNE, CALEB JONES (Life Member), Philadelphia.	April 9, 1895
1456.	MILNE, CALEB JONES, JR., Philadelphia.	Feb. 12, 1894
	MILNE, CLYDE, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
1513.	MILNE, DAVID (Life Member), Philadelphia.	April 9, 1894
1913.	MINER, ASHER, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	May 24, 1892
	MINER, CHARLES ABBOTT, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 9, 1891
	MINER, SIDNEY ROBY, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	June 12, 1893

INBIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
1643.	MINNICH, MICHAEL REED, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
348.	MITCHELL, HON. JAMES TYNDALE, LL.D., Philadelphia.	Feb. 17, 1890
	MITCHELL, JOHN NICHOLAS, M.D., Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	MITCHELL, ROBERT, Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1894
	MOLTEN, ROBERT POTTER, Germantown, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
	MONTGOMERY, ARCHIBALD ROGER, Bryn Mawr, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1891
	MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH LINGLE, Bellefonte, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1896
379.	MONTGOMERY, THOMAS HARRISON, West Chester, Penna.	April 14, 1890
	MOODY, NICHOLAS HARRIS, Philadelphia.	Feb. 17, 1890
	MOORE, JAMES W., M.D., Easton, Penna.	May 4, 1891
289.	MORGAN, JOHN BUCK, Germantown, Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
1663.	MORRELL, EDWARD DE VEAUX, Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1894
	MORRIS, EFFINGHAM BUCKLEY (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Feb. 28, 1889
	MORRIS, FREDERICK WISTAR, Philadelphia.	May 24, 1892
	MORRIS, FREDERICK WISTAR, JR., Villa Nova, Penna.	Jan. 8, 1894
1351.	MORRIS, GALLOWAY CHESTON, Germantown, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1891
173.	MORRIS, HENRY, M.D., Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
984.	MORRIS, ISRAEL WISTAR (Life Member), Philadelphia.	June 9, 1890
1705.	MORRIS, JACOB GILES, Easton, Md.	April 9, 1894
	MORRIS, JACOB GILES, Wissahickon, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
	MORRIS, JOHN ROGERS, Philadelphia.	Oct. 8, 1894

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	MORRIS, THOMAS MILNOR, Jeanesville, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1893
	MORRISON, JOHN LELAND, Greenville, Penna.	June 8, 1897
1565.	MORTON, THOMAS GEORGE, M.D., Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
	MUHLENBERG, FRANCIS BENJAMIN, Philadelphia.	Feb. 9, 1891
709.	MUHLENBERG, FRANK PETER, Galesburg, Mich.	Nov. 9, 1891
	MUHLENBERG, FREDERICK HUNTER, Reading, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894
	MUHLENBERG, WILLIAM FREDERICK, M.D., Reading, Penna.	Oct. 9, 1893
1613.	MUMFORD, JOSEPH PRATT, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
	MYERS, DAVID JAY, JR., Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
2070.	MYERS, JOSEPH MILTON, Philadelphia.	Oct. 17, 1893
	MYERS, WILLIAM HEYWARD, Reading, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1894
	NEAD, BENJAMIN MATTHIAS, Harrisburg, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1895
	NEAD, DANIEL WUNDERLICH, M.D., Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1894
1892.	NEFF, JONATHAN CILLEY, Philadelphia.	April 21, 1892
	NEILSON, FREDERICK BROOKE, Philadelphia.	March 25, 1895
	NEILSON, LEWIS, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
1369.	NEILSON, WILLIAM DELAWARE, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
	NELSON, REV. RICHARD HENRY, Philadelphia.	Feb. 9, 1897
294.	NEWHALL, DANIEL SMITH, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
	NEWHALL, FREDERICK CUSHMAN, London, England.	June 8, 1891
345.	NICHOLS, CARROLL BREWSTER, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Feb. 17, 1890

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
292.	NICHOLS, HENRY KUHL, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
	NICHOLS, HENRY SARGENT PRENTISS, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
1850.	NORRIS, ALEXANDER WILSON, Harrisburg, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894
287.	NORRIS, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
	NORTH, CLARENCE, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
1914.	NORTH, GEORGE BELFORD, New York City.	May 11, 1891
115.	NORTH, GEORGE HUMPHRIES (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1888
	NORTH, HERBERT ALLIBONE, Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1893
	NORTH, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
	NORTON, CLAUDE RICHARD, M.D., Philadelphia.	Nov. 11, 1889
	OBERTEUFFER, HERMAN FREYTAG, Philadelphia.	Jan. 15, 1895
320.	O'NEILL, JAMES WILKS, M.D., Philadelphia.	Nov. 11, 1889
	OSBORN, BENJAMIN BROWN, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Jan. 14, 1889
1858.	OSBORN, JOHN ANNIN, Philadelphia.	Nov. 24, 1890
1727.	OSBORNE, JOHN BALL, Scranton, Penna.	Nov. 13, 1894
	OSBOURN, THOMAS REHRER, Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1891
1690.	OTTO, CHARLES WITMAN, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
	PACKARD, JOHN HOOKER, M.D., Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
	PAGE, SAMUEL DAVIS, Philadelphia.	March 13, 1893
2068.	PAINTER, PARK, Alleghany, Penna.	Oct. 14, 1895
1038.	* PARRISH, CHARLES, Wilkes Barre, Penna. Died December 27, 1896.	April 13, 1891

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
293.	PARRY, RICHARD RANDOLPH (Endowed Membership), New Hope, Penna.	Dec. 9, 1889
	PARVIN, THEOPHILUS, M.D., LL.D., Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
178.	PATTERSON, CHRISTOPHER STUART, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	May 13, 1889
	PATTERSON, HORACE, Wayne, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1893
1499.	PATTERSON, ROBERT EMMETT, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1893
	PATTERSON, THEODORE CUYLER, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	March 12, 1895
1354.	PATTISON, HON. ROBERT EMORY, LL.D. (Life Member), Overbrook, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1893
	PATTON, JAMES LEE, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Oct. 14, 1895
2089.	PATTON, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Radnor, Penna.	March 22, 1892
	PAUL, LAWRENCE TAYLOR, Villa Nova, Penna.	June 13, 1892
	PAULDING, TATTNALL, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1892
398.	* PAULSON, CHARLES HENRY, JR., Pittsburg, Penna. Died September 26, 1891.	June 9, 1890
	PAULSON, FRANK GORMLY, Pittsburg, Penna.	May 14, 1894
670.	PAXTON, REV. JOHN R., D.D., New York City.	Nov. 9, 1891
	PEALE, JOSEPH MEGARY, Philadelphia.	April 14, 1896
1067.	PEALE, WASHINGTON JAMES, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892
	PEARSON, GEORGE, Pittsburg, Penna.	April 9, 1894
2410.	PECK, GEORGE LUTHER, Scranton, Penna.	April 13, 1897
58.	PENNYPACKER, HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER, LL.D., Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888
1261.	PEPPER, EDWARD, M.D. (Life Member), Paris, France.	June 12, 1893
	PEPPER, GEORGE WHARTON, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	PEPPER, WILLIAM, JR., M.D., Philadelphia.	April 14, 1896
	PERKINS, EDWARD LANG, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
	PERKINS, EDWARD STANLEY, M.D., Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
1077.	PEROT, EFFINGHAM, Philadelphia.	June 9, 1890
495.	PEROT, ELLISTON, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1890
	PEROT, REV. ELLISTON JOSEPH, Wissahickon, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1896
	PEROT, ELLISTON LUKE, Clementon, N. J.	May 14, 1895
	PEROT, JOSEPH SANSOM, Germantown, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
466.	PEROT, THOMAS MORRIS, Philadelphia.	Nov. 11, 1889
	PHELPS, FRANCIS ALEXANDER, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Nov. 9, 1891
	PHELPS, JOHN BELL TILDEN, Philadelphia.	Dec. 10, 1895
	* PHELPS, JOHN CASE, Wilkes Barre, Penna. Died July 14, 1892.	Nov. 9, 1891
	PHELPS, WILLIAM GEORGE, Binghamton, N. Y.	Dec. 12, 1891
	PHELPS, ZIBA BENNETT, Binghamton, N. Y.	Feb. 12, 1894
	PHILIPS, GEORGE MORRIS, West Chester, Penna.	Oct. 14, 1895
1509.	VON PILCHAU, BARON GEORGE CHARLES PILAR (Life Member), St. Petersburg, Russia.	Nov. 13, 1893
	PINKERTON, JOHN JAMES, West Chester, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1891
586.	PINKERTON, SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, Pittsburg, Penna.	April 13, 1891
	PINKERTON, WILLIAM WOODS, Wayne, Penna.	Jan. 14, 1896
1330.	PLATT, FRANKLIN, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
	PLUMLY, CHARLES EDWIN, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1896

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	PLUMLY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1895
	POLK, RUFUS KING, Danville, Penna.	June 30, 1890
	PORTER, ISAAC, JR., Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1896
	PORTER, JOHN BIDDLE, Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888
	PORTER, WILLIAM WAGENER, Philadelphia.	Feb. 12, 1894
	POSEY, LOUIS PLUMER, M.D., Philadelphia.	Jan. 8, 1894
	POSEY, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.D., Philadelphia.	Jan. 8, 1894
	POTTER, JOHN IRVIN, Belleville, Penna.	Dec. 12, 1892
1092.	POTTER, LELAND BARKER, Scranton, Penna.	Jan. 9, 1893
167.	POTTER, THOMAS, JR., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	June 17, 1889
168.	POTTER, WILLIAM, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	June 17, 1889
1760.	POTTER, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Germantown, Philadelphia.	May 11, 1891
1122.	POTTS, CHARLES WILLIAM, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
231.	* POTTS, WILLIAM JOHN, Camden, N. J. Died November 18, 1895.	March 26, 1889
1066.	POWELL, FRANCIS WHITING, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892
1093.	POWELL, GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR., Philadelphia.	Jan. 9, 1893
643.	POWELL, WASHINGTON BLEDDYN, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1891
	PREVOST, SUTHERLAND MALLÉT, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
1434.	PRICE, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, Media, Penna.	Feb. 12, 1894
	PRICE, ELI KIRK, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
	PRICE, HOWARD CAMPBELL, Chester, Penna.	April 9, 1894

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
1698.	PRICE, SAMUEL ALDRICH, Chester, Penna.	March 12, 1894
	PRICE, WILLIAM GRAY, JR., Philadelphia.	April 14, 1896
	PRIME, FREDERICK, Philadelphia.	April 21, 1892
1207.	PUGH, ACHILLES HENRY, Cincinnati, Ohio.	April 10, 1893
2366.	PURVES, GUILLERMO COLESBERRY, Philadelphia.	March 9, 1897
	PUTNAM, RALPH CURRIER, Philadelphia.	April 14, 1896
179.	QUAY, HON. MATTHEW STANLEY, Beaver, Penna.	Jan. 14, 1889
1828.	RANKIN, JOHN HALL, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
	RASER, JOHN BERNARD, Reading, Penna.	Dec. 10, 1895
2409.	RATHBUN, ROBERT PACKER, South Bethlehem, Penna.	March 13, 1893
	RAWLE, FRANCIS, Philadelphia.	April 21, 1892
283.	RAWLE, WILLIAM BROOKE, Philadelphia.	April 3, 1888
817.	RAYMOND, HENRY WARREN (Admitted from the Dis- trict of Columbia Society, May 8, 1893), Germantown, Philadelphia.	Feb. 10, 1892
1759.	REA, CHARLES, Pittsburg, Penna.	Jan. 15, 1895
1503.	REA, SAMUEL, Bryn Mawr, Penna.	Sept. 16, 1889
351.	READ, JOHN JOSEPH, Captain U.S.N., Mount Holly, N. J.	March 10, 1890
706.	READ, JOHN RUE, Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
1539.	READ, LOUIS WERNWAG, M.D., Norristown, Penna.	May 14, 1894
	READ, WASHINGTON DUNLAP, Ardmore, Penna.	April 9, 1894
	REATH, THOMAS, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892
	* REED, HON. HENRY, Philadelphia. Died February 23, 1896.	Nov. 11, 1889

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	REED, JOSEPH ABRAM, Philadelphia.	Oct. 13, 1896
2353.	REEDER, WILBUR FISK, Bellefonte, Penna.	Jan. 12, 1897
	REPPLIER, JACOB LANCASTER, Reading, Penna.	June 12, 1893
2003.	REYNOLDS, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Bellefonte, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
875.	RHODES, JAMES MAURAN, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
1529.	RICE, LEWIS, Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1893
396.	RICHARDS, HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG, Reading, Penna.	June 9, 1890
2414.	RICHARDSON, HARRY ALDEN, Dover, Del.	June 8, 1897
	RICKETTS, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 29, 1897
	RIERA, JOHN HARTMAN, M.D., Philadelphia.	April 14, 1896
2412.	RITCHIE, CRAIG DORSEY, Philadelphia.	March 9, 1897
1074.	RITER, FRANK MILLER, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1892
	RITTENHOUSE, DANIEL SMITH, Philadelphia.	Oct. 17, 1893
	RITTENHOUSE, HENRY NORMAN, Philadelphia.	March 24, 1893
	ROBB, THOMAS, JR., Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
	ROBERTS, ELIHU READ, Norristown, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
	* ROBERTS, GEORGE BROOKE, Bala, Penna. Died January 30, 1897.	April 21, 1892
2000.	ROBERTS, GEORGE THEODORE, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1895
1661.	ROBERTS, WILLIS READ, Norristown, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894
	ROBERTSON, BRYAN, Pittsburg, Penna.	Feb. 12, 1894
	ROBERTSON, NORMAN, Pittsburg, Penna.	June 12, 1893

INSONIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	ROBINSON, ANTHONY WAYNE, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
	ROBINSON, CHARLES NORRIS, Germantown, Philadelphia.	May 24, 1892
	ROBINSON, JAMES ALEXANDER, Pittsburg, Penna.	Nov. 13, 1894
	ROBINSON, REV. LUCIEN MOORE, Philadelphia.	Dec. 10, 1895
	ROBINSON, ROBERTS COLES, Germantown, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1890
	ROBINSON, THOMAS ADAMS, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
	ROBINSON, WILLIAM THOMAS, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
1245.	ROCKWELL, ALMON FERDINAND, Lieut.-Col. U.S.A., Philadelphia.	June 12, 1893
1870.	ROCKWELL, CHARLES FOX, Honesdale, Penna.	March 25, 1895
	RODGERS, JOHN GILMOUR, Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1894
1775.	ROWEN, WILLIAM SMITH, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
	ROWLAND, EDWARD KOONS, Philadelphia.	April 21, 1892
	RUSH, BENJAMIN, Philadelphia.	Feb. 8, 1892
	RUSSELL, ALEXANDER WILSON, Pay Director U.S.N., Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
790.	RUSSELL, ALEXANDER WILSON, JR., Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
874.	RUSSELL, BENJAMIN REEVES, Captain U.S.M.C., Philadelphia.	Nov. 9, 1891
	RUSSELL, HUBERT HUGHES, Williamsport, Penna.	April 10, 1893
785.	RUSSELL, SLATER BROWN, West Chester, Penna.	Feb. 1, 1892
	SADTLER, SAMUEL PHILIP, Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1896
1349.	SAWTELLE, CHARLES GREENE, Brigadier-General U.S.A., Governor's Island, New York Harbor.	June 28, 1892
1889.	SAWTELLE, CHARLES GREENE, JR., Lieutenant U.S.A., Fort Wingate, New Mexico.	May 8, 1893

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
1243.	SAWTELLE, EDMUND MUNROE, Englewood, N. J.	June 28, 1892
618.	SAYRES, EDWARD STALKER, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1891
	SAYRES, HARRY, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1891
	SCAIFE, OLIVER PERRY, JR., Pittsburg, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1894
2289.	SCAIFE, WALTER BELL, Alleghany, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
	SCHERMERHORN, FRANK EARLE, Philadelphia.	April 14, 1896
	SCHERMERHORN, LOUIS YOUNGLOVE, Philadelphia.	Nov. 10, 1896
	SCHMUCKER, FRANCIS STEENBERGEN, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
1541.	SCHMUCKER, GEORGE WILLIAM, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
2007.	SCHNURE, HOWARD DAVIS, Selins Grove, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
	SCHOFF, FREDERICK (Life Member), Philadelphia.	March 10, 1896
	SCHOOLEY, HARRY BARNUM, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 29, 1897
	SCHULTZ, EDWARD MAGILL, Danville, Penna.	March 10, 1896
	SCOTT, ALEXANDER HARVEY (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1891
1304.	SCOTT, CHARLES HENRY (Admitted from the Mary- land Society, October 17, 1893), Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892
	SCOTT, JOHN CAILE, Haverford, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1893
2363.	SCOTT, JOHN MORIN (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
	* SCOTT, LEWIS ALLAIRE (Life Member), Philadelphia. Died August 11, 1896.	Dec. 9, 1889
494.	SCOTT, LEWIS ALLAIRE, JR. (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1891
1366.	SCOTT, LOUIS SLESMAN, New York City.	Dec. 11, 1893
1342.	SELDEN, EDWIN VAN DEUSEN, Oil City, Penna.	June 12, 1893

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	SELLEN, GEORGE DUDLEY, Eric, Penna.	June 11, 1894
974.	SELLERS, COLEMAN, Philadelphia.	April 21, 1892
1071.	SELLERS, COLEMAN, JR., Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1892
	SELLERS, DAVID WAMPOLE, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1889
1836.	SELLERS, EDWIN JAQUETT, Philadelphia.	Oct. 8, 1888
783.	SELLERS, HORACE WELLS, Philadelphia.	Feb. 8, 1892
1040.	SENER, SAMUEL MILLER, Lancaster, Penna.	Oct. 10, 1892
1823.	SEWELL, WYNN REEVES, Alleghany, Penna.	Nov. 13, 1894
	SHACKFORD, JOHN WILLIAM, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
	SHARPE, RICHARD, JR., Wilkes Barre, Penna.	April 13, 1891
	SHARPLESS, SAMUEL FRANKLIN, Philadelphia.	Feb. 13, 1893
	SHARPLESS, WILLIAM PRICE, West Chester, Penna.	June 11, 1894
	SHATTUCK, FRANK RODMAN, Philadelphia.	Oct. 14, 1895
	SHEPHERD, GEORGE ELWOOD, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	April 9, 1895
2253.	SHEPHERD, HARRY CLAYTON, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 25, 1895
2254.	SHEPHERD, WILLIAM CARVER, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 25, 1895
	SHEPPARD, FRANK LITTLE, Altoona, Penna.	June 8, 1891
2177.	SHEPPARD, FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Germantown, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1896
2004.	SHEPPARD, HOWARD REYNOLDS, Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1895
386.	SHERMAN, CHARLES POMEROY, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1890
1664.	SHERRERD, JAMES HOLLENBACK, Germantown, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
1869.	SHICK, ROBERT PORTER (Life Member), Reading, Penna.	March 12, 1895
1062.	SHIPPEN, EDWARD, Philadelphia.	April 21, 1892
	SHOEMAKER, ARCHIE CARVER, Pittston, Penna.	May 11, 1897
	SHOEMAKER, JAMES KLINE, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
	* SHOEMAKER, LAZARUS DENISON, Wilkes Barre, Penna. Died September 9, 1893.	May 11, 1891
	SHOEMAKER, LEVI IVES, M.D., Wilkes Barre, Penna.	April 21, 1892
	SHUTE, HENRY DAMON, Pittsburg, Penna.	Nov. 12, 1895
2232.	SILL, HAROLD MONTGOMERY, Germantown, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1896
1280.	SILVESTER, LEAROYD, Philadelphia.	Oct. 17, 1893
1687.	SILVESTER, REV. WILLIAM WALLACE, S.T.D., Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
	SIMONS, GEORGE STUART, San Antonio, Tex.	March 13, 1893
1703.	SIMONS, JOHN FARR, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
	SIMS, CHARLES ABERCROMBIE, Mount Holly, N. J.	May 14, 1894
112.	* SIMS, HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY, D.C.L. (Admitted from the New York Society, December 10, 1888), Mount Holly, N. J. Died March 3, 1896.	Jan. 14, 1887
	SIMS, JOHN CLARKE, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	June 17, 1889
1099.	SINNICKSON, CHARLES PERRY, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
1511.	SITER, ELIJAH HOLLINGSWORTH, Philadelphia.	April 9, 1894
1244.	SMALL, PHILIP ALBRIGHT (Life Member), York, Penna.	June 12, 1893
1307.	SMALL, SAMUEL (Life Member), York, Penna.	Nov. 13, 1893
	SMALL, SAMUEL, JR. (Life Member), York, Penna.	Jan. 14, 1896
	SMITH, ABRAHAM LEWIS, Media, Penna.	Dec. 11, 1893

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
604.	SMITH, ARTHUR DONALDSON, M.D., Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
	SMITH, BENJAMIN HAYES, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1893
	SMITH, CHARLES WILLIAM, Philadelphia.	April 13, 1897
1054.	* SMITH, EDMUND, Philadelphia. Died July 31, 1895.	June 13, 1892
1046.	* SMITH, FRANK PERCY (Endowed Membership), Philadelphia. Died September 21, 1894.	Oct. 10, 1892
566.	* SMITH, JESSE EVANS (Endowed Membership), Philadelphia. Died November 24, 1892.	May 12, 1890
1938.	SMITH, NORMAN MACALESTER, Pittsburg, Penna.	June 11, 1894
	SMITH, PERSIFOR FRAZER, Alleghany, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1895
	SMITH, PHILIP HENRY WADDELL, Pittsburg, Penna.	Jan. 8, 1894
1212.	SMITH, ROBERT HOBART, Philadelphia.	April 10, 1893
295.	SMITH, ROBERT WILLIAM, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
	SMITH, WALTER GEORGE, Philadelphia.	June 12, 1893
1355.	SMITH, WILLIAM FARRAR, Major-General U.S.A., Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
	SMITH, WILLIAM POULTNEY, Philadelphia.	May 24, 1892
616.	SMITH, WILLIAM RUDOLPH, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1891
	SMITH, WINTHROP, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
1584.	SMITH, WINTHROP BRENTWOOD, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
685.	SNIVELY, REV. SUMMERFIELD EMORY, M.D., Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
	SNODGRASS, FRANK PEALE, Harrisburg, Penna.	Nov. 13, 1894
2387.	SNOWDEN, ARCHIBALD LOUDON, Haverford, Penna.	May 13, 1889
51.	SNOWDEN, GEORGE RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.	March 26, 1889

IMMIGRA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
2040.	SNOWDEN, LLEWELLYN RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.	Jan. 8, 1894
2012.	SNOWDEN, ROBERT PATTERSON, Camden, N. J.	June 12, 1893
	SNYDER, FREDERIC ANTES, Williamsport, Penna.	April 10, 1893
1587.	SNYDER, GEORGE DUNCAN, Williamsport, Penna.	Dec. 12, 1892
	SNYDER, JOHN ANDREW, Philadelphia.	Feb. 9, 1897
	SOUDER, EDMUND ALPHONSO, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1891
	SOUDER, THOMAS MIFFLIN, Philadelphia.	April 10, 1893
2057.	SPANGLER, EDWARD WEBSTER, York, Penna.	Dec. 10, 1895
394.	SPARHAWK, CHARLES WURTS, Philadelphia.	June 9, 1890
399.	SPARHAWK, JOHN, JR., Philadelphia.	June 9, 1890
980.	SPARHAWK, RICHARD DALE, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1892
290.	SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
	SPROAT, HARRIS ELRIC, Westtown, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1888
	STAPLES, CHARLES BOONE, Stroudsburg, Penna.	Oct. 12, 1891
	STARR, ISAAC, JR., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
	STAUFFER, JOHN KEIM, Reading, Penna.	Nov. 10, 1896
	STEARNS, IRVING ARIEL, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Oct. 12, 1891
2046.	STEINMETZ, JOSEPH ALLISON, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
865.	STENGER, WILLIAM SHEARER, Philadelphia.	June 13, 1892
754.	STEVENS, REV. CHARLES ELLIS, LL.D., D.C.L., Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
	STEVENS, HENRY ALEXANDER, Norristown, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	STEVENS, JOHN CONYNGHAM, Philadelphia.	Oct. 17, 1893
	STEVENS, WILLIAM CHASE, Riverton, N. J.	April 13, 1897
	STEVENS, WILLIAM COPPEÉ, St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 17, 1893
	STEWART, CLEMENT, Easton, Penna.	Oct. 10, 1892
467.	* STICHTER, THOMAS DIEHL, Reading, Penna. Died July 24, 1892.	Nov. 24, 1890
	STINE, HENRY MOORE, M.D., Harrisburg, Penna.	May 14, 1895
1772.	STOCKER, GEORGE FITZ RANDOLPH, St. David's, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894
	STOCKHAM, EDWARD VILLEROY, Camden, N. J.	June 12, 1893
	STOCKTON, EDWARD ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1896
	STODDART, CURWEN, Rydal, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1897
	STOEVER, WILLIAM CASPAR, Philadelphia.	Nov. 9, 1891
	STONE, HON. CHARLES WARREN, Warren, Penna.	Jan. 9, 1893
2356.	STOUT, ABEL LUKENS, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Nov. 12, 1895
	STOVELL, CHARLES LEWIS, Philadelphia.	Feb. 12, 1894
	STOVELL, FREDERICK DAVANT, Philadelphia.	Feb. 12, 1894
	STREALY, MATTHEW WELSH, Chambersburg, Penna.	Oct. 13, 1896
	STUBBS, THEODORE KIRK, Oxford, Penna.	June 28, 1892
	STULL, ADAM ARBUCKLE, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
	STURDEVANT, EDWARD WARREN, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	April 13, 1891
	STURDEVANT, JOHN, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Nov. 13, 1893
	STURDEVANT, RICHARD MATTHEWS, Lieutenant U. S. Revenue Service, Washington, D. C.	May 11, 1897

**INDEGHTA
NUMBER.**

**ELECTED TO
MEMBERSHIP.**

	STURDEVANT, WILLIAM HENRY, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	March 9, 1891
	TATE, HUMPHREY DILLON, Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1894
1515.	* TAYLOR, CHARLES HENRY, Pittsburg, Penna. Died January 12, 1897.	April 9, 1894
1546.	TAYLOR, GEORGE MUIRSON TOTTEN, Pittsburg, Penna.	May 14, 1894
682.	TERRY, HENRY CLAY, Philadelphia.	Nov. 9, 1891
2230.	* TERRY, WILLIS, Philadelphia. Died August 7, 1896.	May 12, 1896
388.	TEVIS, JOSHUA, Philadelphia.	March 31, 1890
	THOMAS, JOSEPH BAYLIS, Philadelphia.	Nov. 13, 1893
	THOMAS, ROBERT CARR (Life Member), Philadelphia.	March 12, 1895
490.	THOMAS, WALTER CUTHBERT, Philadelphia.	Nov. 11, 1889
	THOMPSON, PAUL, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1894
	TINGLEY, CHARLES LOVE SCOTT, Philadelphia.	June 12, 1893
1545.	TITMAN, GEORGE WILLIS, M.D., Germantown, Philadelphia.	Feb. 12, 1894
1068.	TOBEY, ARTHUR WADDINGTON, Philadelphia.	May 9, 1892
1221.	TOWER, HON. CHARLEMAGNE, JR., LL.D., Minister to Austria-Hungary.	May 8, 1893
	TOWNSEND, FRANK EVANS, Philadelphia.	Oct. 8, 1894
	TRACY, CHARLES LOCKWOOD, Towanda, Penna.	April 14, 1896
	TUBBS, BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, Kingston, Penna.	Feb. 11, 1895
944.	TUBBS, CHARLES, Osceola, Penna.	May 11, 1891
468.	TURNER, CHARLES PEASLEE, M.D., Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
383.	TURNER, JAMES VARNUM PETER, Philadelphia.	June 17, 1889

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	TUSTIN, ERNEST LEIGH, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1893
	TYLER, HARRY BLAKE, Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1895
877.	TYLER, SIDNEY FREDERICK, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
	VANCE, CHARLES THOMPSON, Chester, Penna.	Feb. 8, 1892
322.	VANUXEM, LOUIS CLARK, Philadelphia.	Dec. 9, 1889
2125.	VAUX, JACOB WALN (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Feb. 11, 1896
546.	VINTON, CHARLES HARROD, M.D. (Life Member), Philadelphia.	Feb. 9, 1891
	VOGELS, EDWARD PAGE, Philadelphia.	Dec. 10, 1888
	WAINWRIGHT, CHANDLER PRICE, Philadelphia.	May 4, 1891
1343.	WALBRIDGE, THOMAS CHESTER, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
1306.	WALLACE, HERBERT FAIRFAX, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
	WALLACE, WILLIAM STEWART, Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
	WALLS, WILLIAM CAMERON, Lewisburg, Penna.	June 12, 1893
	WALSH, REV. GEORGE HERBERT, D.D., Philadelphia.	Feb. 8, 1892
	WALSH, STEVENSON HOCKLEY, Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
1543.	WARD, JOSEPH RIPLEY CHANDLER, Wayne, Penna.	May 14, 1894
	WARREN, EBENEZER BURGESS, Philadelphia.	June 8, 1897
2236.	WARREN, HENRY MATHER, Philadelphia.	Feb. 13, 1893
1909.	WARREN, LUCIUS HENRY, Philadelphia.	Jan. 12, 1891
	WASHINGTON, GEORGE STEPTOE, Riverton, N. J.	Feb. 28, 1889
2242.	WATERHOUSE, ARCHIBALD NISBETT, Philadelphia.	March 10, 1896

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
349.	* WATKINS, SAMUEL POTE, JR., Philadelphia. Died September 22, 1892.	March 10, 1890
	WATTS, HON. ETHELBERT, Vice-Consul General U. S., Cairo, Egypt.	April 14, 1896
753.	WATTS, WILLIAM MEREDITH, Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1891
98.	WAYNE, WILLIAM, Paoli, Penna.	April 3, 1888
286.	WAYNE, WILLIAM, JR., Paoli, Penna.	March 11, 1889
1345.	WEAVER, CLEMENT, Darby, Penna.	April 10, 1893
171.	WEAVER, ETHAN ALLEN, Philadelphia.	March 26, 1889
	WEAVER, REV. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, Philadelphia.	May 11, 1897
384.	* WEIDMAN, GRANT, Lebanon, Penna. Died November 11, 1895.	June 22, 1888
	WEITZEL, EBEN BOYD, Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
	WEITZEL, PAUL ELMER, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
427.	WEITZEL, PAUL ROSS, Philadelphia.	June 30, 1890
	WELLES, HENRY HUNTER, JR., Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Oct. 14, 1895
1517.	WEST, JAMES, Sheldon, Penna.	April 9, 1894
560.	WETHERILL, ALBERT LAWRENCE, Philadelphia.	March 9, 1891
2091.	WETHERILL, JOHN PRICE, South Bethlehem, Penna.	June 12, 1893
	WETHERILL, SAMUEL, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1890
1111.	WEYGANDT, CORNELIUS NOLEN, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Jan. 9, 1893
1065.	WHARTON, HENRY REDWOOD, M.D., Philadelphia.	April 13, 1891
	WHEELER, JOHN HOWELL, Philadelphia.	March 14, 1892
1367.	WHELEN, ALFRED, M.D., Philadelphia.	March 13, 1893

INSONIA NUMBERS.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
1235.	* WHELEN, EDWARD SIDONS, Philadelphia. Died February 14, 1894.	May 8, 1893
725.	WHELEN, HENRY, Philadelphia.	Oct. 12, 1891
707.	WHELEN, HENRY, JR., Philadelphia.	June 30, 1890
1359.	WHELEN, KINGSTON GODDARD, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1893
288.	* WHITE, FLOYD HALL, Philadelphia. Died April 29, 1893.	March 11, 1889
602.	WHITE, HUGH LAWRENCE, Williamsport, Penna.	May 4, 1891
429.	WHITNEY, FRANCIS NICHOLS, New York City, N. Y.	March 10, 1890
	WICKERSHAM, ROBERT O'NEILL, Philadelphia.	Oct. 14, 1895
1660.	WILBUR, ROLLIN HENRY, South Bethlehem, Penna.	Nov. 13, 1894
2408.	WILBUR, WARREN ABBOTT, South Bethlehem, Penna.	Nov. 13, 1894
	WILCOX, JOHN FLEMING, Pittsburg, Penna.	May 14, 1895
	WILCOX, MONTGOMERY, Philadelphia.	April 21, 1892
873.	WILCOX, SAMUEL, Philadelphia.	Feb. 1, 1892
683.	WILHELM, WILLIAM HERMAN, Lieutenant U.S.A., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Oct. 12, 1891
1498.	WILKINSON, OGDEN DUNGAN, Philadelphia.	March 12, 1894
1346.	WILLIAMS, CHARLES, Philadelphia.	Feb. 13, 1893
2065.	WILLIAMS, FRANCIS CHURCHILL, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Jan. 9, 1893
	WILLIAMS, RICHARD NORRIS, Conyngham, Penna.	Oct. 13, 1890
	WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM FINLEY, Philadelphia.	Oct. 13, 1896
	WILSON, ALAN DICKSON, Philadelphia.	March 22, 1892
393.	WILSON, REV. CALVIN DILL, Franklin, Ohio.	May 12, 1890

INSIGNIA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
1048.	WILSON, JAMES DALE, Philadelphia.	Oct. 10, 1892
	WILSON, REV. MAURICE EMERY, D.D., Dayton, Ohio.	Nov. 24, 1890
	WILSON, THOMAS WALLACE, Holmesburg, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1894
1632.	WINDSOR, FREDERICK ERNEST, Warren, Penna.	Oct. 8, 1894
	WISTER, ALEXANDER WILSON, Germantown, Philadelphia.	May 11, 1897
	WISTER, LEWIS WYNNE, Germantown, Philadelphia.	May 11, 1897
1360.	WOOD, ALAN, JR., Philadelphia.	Oct. 17, 1893
	WOOD, EDWARD RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.	Feb. 28, 1889
2216.	WOOD, FREDERICK, Philadelphia.	Dec. 11, 1894
1305.	WOOD, HOWARD, Conshohocken, Penna.	Oct. 17, 1893
	WOODRUFF, WESLEY ELLSWORTH, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	April 14, 1896
	WOODWARD, GEORGE STANLEY, M.D., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	May 11, 1891
	WOOLSTON, JOSEPH LONGSTRETH, Germantown, Philadelphia.	Oct. 14, 1895
2058.	WORRELL, THOMAS WORCESTER, Frankford, Philadelphia.	March 25, 1895
	WREN, WILLIAM CULLEN, Lieutenant U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.	May 8, 1893
	WRIGHT, GEORGE RIDDLE, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	Feb. 9, 1891
442.	WRIGHT, JACOB RIDGWAY, Wilkes Barre, Penna.	June 30, 1890
	WRIGHT, WILLIAM HOWARD, Pittsburg, Penna.	May 12, 1896
1747.	YARDLEY, JAMES MARTIN, Philadelphia.	Oct. 8, 1894
	YERKES, HON. HARMAN, Doylestown, Penna.	April 9, 1894
	YOUNG, HIRAM, York, Penna.	March 13, 1893

ISSUANCE NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	* ZEILIN, JOHN HENRY, Germantown, Philadelphia. Died December 20, 1896.	April 14, 1896
	ZELL, THOMAS BURD, Reading, Penna.	May 24, 1892
1353.	* ZIEBER, EUGENE, Philadelphia. Died June 6, 1897.	Dec. 11, 1893
	ZIEGLER, JAMES PATTERSON, M.D., Mount Joy, Penna.	May 11, 1891
587.	ZIEGLER, WALTER MACON LOWRIE, M.D., Philadelphia.	April 13, 1891

Total Membership, July 4, 1897 1091

NECROLOGICAL ROLL.

DANIEL MILLER FOX.
ALGERNON SYDNEY BIDDLE.
PHILIP LEIDY, M.D.
CHARLES HENRY PAULSON, JR.
EDWARD MORRIS DAVIS, JR.
ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.
CHARLES DORRANCE.
CLARENCE GRAY JAMES.
FRANCIS RIDGWAY MARSHALL.
JOHN CASE PHELPS.
THOMAS DIEHL STICHTER.
LEWIS BUSH JACKSON.
SAMUEL POTE WATKINS, JR.
FRAZER ASHHURST.
JESSE EVANS SMITH.
FLOYD HALL WHITE.
THOMAS DOREMUS MESSLER.
JOSHUA LADD HOWELL.
ROBERT ALEXANDER LAMBERTON, LL.D.
LAZARUS DENISON SHOEMAKER.
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE KEIM.
EDWARD SIDDONS WHELEN.
TITUS SALTER EMERY.
ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.
JOHN MILLS HALE.
SAMUEL CLARKSON.
FRANK PERCY SMITH.
FERDINAND ODEN HORSTMANN.
JOHN MORGAN ASH.
WILLIAM ALLISON COCHRAN.
CHARLES WILLING LITTELL.
HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON.

CHARLES PENROSE BLIGHT.
EDMUND SMITH.
JAMES ASH, M.D.
JOHN HANCOCK HALL, M.D.
GRANT WEIDMAN.
WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.
EBENEZER HERBERT CLAPP.
JAMES MIFFLIN.
AUGUSTUS HETICH LANE.
HENRY REED.
LEWIS MERRILL.
CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.
EDWARD JOHNSON ETTING.
LOUIS CEPHAS MADEIRA.
WILLIAM HUNT, M.D.
WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON.
WILLIAM DANA MCGOWAN, M.D.
FRANCIS ASBURY LYTE.
WILLIS TERRY.
HARRY BARTLETT ABBOTT.
LEWIS ALLAIRE SCOTT.
GEORGE MECUM CONARROE.
WILLIAM BENSON MANN.
EDWIN ADAMS DAMON.
JOHN HENRY ZEILIN.
RICHARD TOWNSHEND DODSON.
CHARLES PARRISH.
CHARLES HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE BROOKE ROBERTS.
ARTHUR BIDDLE.
PETER DIRCK KEYSER, M.D.
TRAILL GREEN, M.D., LL.D.
JOHN L. GEIGER.
RICHARD ROWLEY BAKER.
WILLIAM JENKS LEE.
EUGENE ZIEBER.

MEMBERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER STATE SOCIETIES.

IMMIGRA NUMBER.		ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.
	NEW YORK.	
	WILLIAM DALLIBA DUTTON,	May 4, 1891
	THOMAS BLAIR REA,	Dec. 11, 1894
	ROBERT CARMER HILL,	Jan. 9, 1893
321.	REV. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL, D.D.,	Jan. 13, 1890
	CHARLES PINKERTON,	Jan. 15, 1895
	MARYLAND.	
	MOZART WILLIAM HAYDEN,	Oct. 12, 1891
563.	EDWARD GRAY ALLEN,	June 30, 1890
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
	HON. EDWARD EVERETT ROBBINS,	April 9, 1895
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
	HON. JOHN MARSHALL HAGANS,	March 13, 1893
	TEXAS.	
	COLE LESLIE HARWOOD,	March 13, 1893

**TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY ON JULY 4, 1897.**

WITH REFERENCE TO THE MEMBERS ADMITTED IN EACH FISCAL YEAR.

FISCAL YEAR.	1888-'89	1889-'90	1890-'91	1891-'92	1892-'93	1893-'94	1894-'95	1895-'96	1896-'97	1897-'98 (to July 4, 1897)	TOTALS.
FOUNDERS.	15										15
Admitted by election since the founding.	56	95	125	199	137	137	158	103	84	31	1125
Admitted from other State Societies.	1					2		1			4
Total admitted into the Pennsylvania Society.	72	95	125	199	137	139	158	104	84	31	1144
CLASS OF MEMBERSHIP.											
Endowed.		1	1	1	1	1	1		1		7
Life.	9	2	7	7	5	7	6	8	3	1	55
Annual.	63	92	117	191	131	131	151	96	80	30	1082
Insignia issued.	55	61	69	88	63	62	66	35	28	4	531
Certificates of Membership issued.	10	18	12	35	34	23	37	14	18	1	202
DEATHS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.											
Deceased.	11	10	9	16	6	8	4	1	3		68
Resigned.			3	2	4	1		1			11
Transferred to other State Societies.		1	1	2	3		2	1			10
Dropped from Roll for non-payment of dues.		3	6	6	7	8	2				32
TOTALS. Deaths, Resignations, etc.	11	14	19	26	20	17	8	3	3		121



REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS

APRIL 3, 1897.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1897.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

YOUR Board of Managers respectfully report that during the past year they have held eight stated meetings and one adjourned meeting.

The usual resolution in regard to the observance of "Flag Day," June 14, was issued to the President of the United States, the Governors of the States and Territories, Superintendents of Public Schools, to the various patriotic organizations in Pennsylvania, press and newspapers in the Commonwealth, the General Society and State Societies of the Sons of the Revolution and the members of this Society. To this circular was added a request to the newspapers to revive the practice of former days by publishing in their columns the full text of the Declaration of Independence at some date prior to the Fourth of July. As a result of this circular "Flag Day" was more generally observed than heretofore, and in a number of instances the request to print the Declaration of Independence was complied with by the press throughout the State.

On June 18 the Society made its Fourth Annual "Field Day Excursion" to commemorate the Evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in 1778. The excursion was made to Princeton, N. J., one hundred and forty-nine members and guests participating. Through the courtesy of Rev. Professor Henry Clay Cameron,

D.D., of Princeton University, the visitors were enabled to view historic Princeton and its surroundings, and learned from Dr. Cameron, who has given the subject much study, the history of the battle which took place at this point in January, 1777. The expedition was successful, interesting, and instructive. Vehicles were on hand to convey the Society to the different points of interest. Addresses were made near the spot where General Mercer fell, and luncheon was served under the trees on the lawn of the Mercer Manor.

At the Commencement Exercises of the University of Pennsylvania, held June 9, 1896, the first prize of seventy-five dollars, established by this Society, was awarded to Howard Marshall Long for his essay on the subject, "The First Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry." The second prize was not awarded, there being no essay of sufficient merit.

With sincere regret the Board announces the death, on August 25, of one of its members, George Mecum Conarroe, Esq., who became a member of the Board on the 4th of April, 1892. Mr. Conarroe's interest in this Society began with his admission as a member thereof, on March 26, 1889, and ended only with his death. He took the deepest interest in its objects and its welfare; always zealous in his efforts in its behalf, he was wise in his counsel and energetic in his duties in connection with the Society. His character and attainments contributed to its dignity, and his warm espousal of its interests made him a prominent figure in its affairs. He was Chairman of the Committee on the proposed equestrian statue to Major General Anthony Wayne, this project having originated with him. The Committee, the Board, and the Society severely feel his loss.

An invitation was tendered to the Society from the Ephrata Monument Association to participate in its "Patriots' Day" celebration on September 11, 1896, together with a request for the aid of the Society in carrying out their purpose to build a monument over the remains of the Revolutionary soldiers who died in the hospital at Ephrata immediately after the Battle of Brandywine. It was found to be impracticable to arrange for the attendance of the Society upon these exercises, but at the request of the Board the Society was represented by its Vice-President, Dr. William

Henry Egle, who delivered an interesting historic address, and a contribution was made toward the fund by the Society, of twenty-five dollars.

The Committee on Monuments and Memorials has been making a careful investigation, with a view to placing tablets marking important historic sites, and has recommended that a suitable tablet be erected by the Society on the middle building of the Young Ladies' Seminary, at Bethlehem, Pa., to commemorate the use of this building as a military hospital during the Revolution. They have also favorably recommended that a suitable tablet be placed upon the building which now stands upon the site of the house occupied by General Washington while President of the United States, located on the south side of Market Street, Philadelphia, and numbered 526, 528, and 530. The Board of Managers have unanimously approved both of these recommendations and have directed that the tablets be erected. The Chairman of the Committee has made a personal inspection of the memorial stones erected at Wayne's Head-quarters near Centreville, Fort Washington, Gulf Mills, and the Falls of Schuylkill, and reports them in good condition. Mr. Conarroe's illness and subsequent death interfered with the work of the Committee on the equestrian statue of General Anthony Wayne, so that little has been done in this respect since November, 1895. Since his death, however, the Chairmanship of the Committee has devolved upon Colonel Edward Morrell, and the subject has received renewed attention. The continued financial depression has seriously affected its progress, and it has been suggested that in view of the fact that in the will of General William M. Reilly, provision is made for the erection, in Independence Square, of a monument to General Wayne, it would be wise to make some inquiries as to the conditions of the provision in General Reilly's will before proceeding actively further in this work.

The question of permanent head-quarters for the Society has received the attention of the Board, and it has been thought best, after careful consideration and much thought upon the subject, to postpone the securing of permanent head-quarters until such time as rooms can be secured in a location appropriate to the objects of this Society and where the possibility of change would be less

dangerous. To this end, the proposed building by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States has been seriously considered, but the erection of this building, owing to the stringency of the times, has been postponed until the near future. To secure rooms or even an office elsewhere at this time does not, to the Board, appear necessary or desirable.

In connection with the subject of the two prizes founded by this Society, in the University of Pennsylvania, it was thought proper that the Society should be represented on the Committee of Award, and to the end that this might be accomplished, a consultation was had with the Professor of History in the University, and certain conditions were drafted, to be complied with by the competitors for the award and in the granting of the same, which provides, among other things, that the subject of the essay shall be limited to the history of Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution or to the causes or times relating thereto, and that the Professor of History in the University of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Committee on Prizes, and the Chairman of the Board of Managers of this Society shall be the judges to decide upon the respective merits of the essays and make the proper awards.

The Board has recently considered, informally, the subject of inaugurating a series of lectures on historic subjects to be delivered before the members of this Society and their friends. The season, however, being so far advanced, the question has been held over for the incoming Board to consider.

Pending the decision of the General Society, with reference to issuing a general amplified Register of all the State Societies in one publication, the subject of issuing one for this Society has not until recently been considered; the General Society having, however, abandoned that project, the preparation of one for the Pennsylvania Society will be undertaken and issued as early as practicable. As the work involved is considerable, at least a year and probably more will be consumed before its completion, and the expense will be considerable. For the purpose of defraying at least a portion of this, it has been thought expedient to charge a portion of this cost (say fifty cents) to those members of the Society who will desire to obtain a copy. In the mean time there will be printed and issued to the members a new list of the

members of the Society, together with the sermon delivered by Archdeacon Brady before the Society on December 20, 1896, and such other matter as may be thought desirable to print before the issuing of this publication about mid-summer of the present year.

On December 20, 1896, the Annual Church Service was held in St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, upon which occasion the Venerable Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady, a member of this Society, delivered an admirable and appropriate sermon to commemorate the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge.

Two subscription receptions have been held during the year at the Aldine Hotel, one on December 19, 1896, and the other on the 22d of February, Washington's Birthday, 1897.

During the year there have been added to the collection of this Society a portrait of Washington after Stuart, executed in oil by Lambdin, of Philadelphia, and an embroidered flag, the standard of the State of Pennsylvania.

The vacancy in the Board occasioned by the death of Mr. Conarroe was filled on January 12, 1897, by the election of Charlemagne Tower, LL.D.

At the beginning of the year 1896 the subject of the union of the Societies of Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution was again agitated, and the question was brought before the General Society at its Triennial Meeting held at Savannah, Ga., on April 19 of that year. A resolution was adopted inviting the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to unite with the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution in a single General Society, according to the terms of union, which were harmoniously agreed upon at the separate meetings of the two existing Societies in New York, February 16, 1893, as amended by striking therefrom the third paragraph of Article III., which provides for the admission of collaterals, provided that prior to such actual union the membership rolls of all the State Societies of both the existing Societies, together with all the original credentials and applications on which membership has been granted, shall be submitted, for fresh examination and revision, to a competent and disinterested Committee, to be con-

stituted by mutual agreement of the general officers, so as to command the entire confidence of both the uniting Societies, provided, that this Committee shall be empowered and instructed to erase the name of any member on the roll of any State Society, by whose credentials and application it would appear that he is not entitled to membership under such requirements of Article III. of the Constitution agreed upon at New York, February 16, 1893, as relate to direct lineal descendants, to the end that membership in the consolidated Society shall be indubitable proof of descent from one or more Revolutionary ancestors, and that the Secretary of the General Society of Sons of the Revolution be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with an expression of our hope that they will be received in the same frank and kindly spirit in which they are sent. These resolutions were sent to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. That Society neither accepted nor declined the invitation contained therein, but instead thereof, at its meeting held in Richmond, Va., April 30, 1896, adopted a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a Committee to confer with a like Committee to be appointed by the General Officers of the Sons of the Revolution, to agree upon a basis for the union of the two Societies. This proposition was, of course, outside of the purview of the resolutions of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, which confined the basis to the Constitution and plan of union which had been previously agreed upon in February, 1893, but which failed on account of disagreement as to the submission of the original credentials and applications of all the members of both Societies to a fresh examination and revision, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution then agreed upon as a necessary preliminary to enrolling the members of the new consolidated Society. The resolutions adopted by the Sons of the American Revolution were transmitted to the officers of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, but the General Officers of that Society, feeling themselves bound by the resolution of their Society, and restricted by it to the basis of the Constitution of 1893, could not entertain any other proposition, and in a correspondence which ensued it

was found to be impossible to make any further progression in that matter. Your Board, by resolution of January 12, 1897, unanimously approved of the stand taken by the General Officers of the Sons of the Revolution.

In the opinion of your Board, our Pennsylvania Society has nothing to gain and everything to lose by the reopening of this question of reunion with the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. It is the avowed intention on the part of some of those who advocate this action to change the name of the Society, to abandon its insignia and colors and rosette, and change as well the General Officers, so that if a consolidation should be effected it would be impossible to recognize the original Society. Your Board can see no benefit arising from the consolidation to us in Pennsylvania save only the addition of members to the re-organized Society, if this can be called a benefit. We in Pennsylvania are of a conservative turn of mind, and like to stand by our traditions. We are satisfied with our General Officers; we are satisfied with our insignia, our rosette, our colors, and, more than all, our name. In other words, we are satisfied with our Society as it is, and desire no change.

Fortunately for the position which we in Pennsylvania stand upon, the present Constitution of the Society of Sons of the Revolution contains no clause looking to a change of that document. To authorize a change in the Constitution of the Society the unanimous consent of all the State Societies is required, and for this construction there have already been precedents. Changes in the Constitution have been proposed in the meetings of the General Society, and by the action of that Society the contemplated changes have been directed to be sent to the State Societies for approval by them. Under these circumstances it seems to your Board very plain that the position which this Society should assume in the coming Special Meeting of the General Society, to be held in this city on the 19th of April, 1897, should be, that if the invitation of our General Society, as formulated in the resolutions adopted at Savannah, April 19, 1896, should be accepted by the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, then we feel bound to stand by and accede to the provisions of those resolutions, but otherwise, standing upon the present

Constitution, we do not choose to give away our birthright, and it matters not that others may withdraw from this Society and join the Sons of the American Revolution or some other new society, Pennsylvania, standing upon the old Constitution, together with such other State Societies as shall take the same view, will remain the original Society of the Sons of the Revolution, retaining their name, their insignia, their officers, and their traditions. So far as we are concerned, we can go on hereafter, as we have heretofore, in the even tenor of our way, doing the work and exercising the influence that has been laid out for us to do.

During the year the Board of Managers has admitted into membership eighty-six applicants, one of these by transfer from another State Society, being a decrease of eighteen over the number admitted the previous year; seventeen members have died; five have resigned (two by request); and two have been transferred to other State Societies. There have been elected to membership in this Society since its organization, April 3, 1888, one thousand one hundred and eighteen, of which number eleven have resigned (four by request); four never qualified; nine were transferred to other State Societies; six have been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, and sixty-three are deceased, leaving a net active membership at this time of one thousand and twenty-five.

The Necrological Roll of the Society for the year is a long one, and contains the names of members whose activity in this Society will be greatly missed:

DR. WILLIAM HUNT, died April 17, 1896, æt. seventy-one. He was a graduate of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, of the Class of 1849. He was for a time Resident Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania for ten years, and served as surgeon to various hospitals. During the late Civil War he was Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Union Army. He was a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and a member of other distinguished medical bodies, and for many years one of the associate editors of the *Annual of the Medical Sciences*. He was an active member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, a profound student, and a genial gentleman.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON, died April 19, 1896, æt. seventy-nine.

Mr. Houston was a well-known banker and philanthropist of Philadelphia, and one of the oldest members and an ex-president of the Union League. He held various positions of trust in prominent financial institutions, and in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

DR. WILLIAM DANA MCGOWAN, died suddenly at Ligonier, Pa., May 22, æt. sixty-five.

Dr. McGowan was a man of superior literary and historical attainments, writing considerably on the subject of the local history of the community in which he resided. He was a highly educated and a refined and dignified gentleman, and a warm friend to many.

FRANCIS ASBURY LYTE, whose death occurred on June 24, 1896, at the age of forty-two years, was a civil engineer by profession. He had occupied various positions of trust, and was prominently identified with the local affairs of Kane, Pa., where he resided at the time of his death.

WILLIS TERRY, whose death occurred on August 7, 1896, at the age of twenty-two, within three months after his admission to the Society, was a young man of much promise, highly esteemed by his associates, and one whose death cast a gloom in the community where he resided. He was a member of the Union League, the Merion Cricket Club, and various associations connected with the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he had graduated in June previous.

HARRY BARTLETT ABBOTT, died at South Bethlehem, Pa., on August 9, 1896, at the age of thirty-six years.

He was for a number of years connected with the Bethlehem Iron Company, and afterwards superintendent of docks, at Buffalo, N. Y., for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and at the time of his death was freight claim agent for that company.

LOUIS ALLAIRE SCOTT died August 11, 1896, at the age of seventy-seven.

Mr. Scott was reared to the bar, but had not practiced for many years, preferring the life of a student. He was a cultured and scholarly gentleman of the old school, and was one of Philadelphia's prominent citizens.

GEORGE MECUM CONARROE, whose death has already been noted, was sixty-five years of age. He died at his country-seat near York Beach, Maine, on August 25, 1896, after a long illness. Although a man of retiring and domestic tastes, he took an active interest in public affairs, and in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to whose conventions he was repeatedly elected a delegate. He was a vestryman of St. Mark's Church, and of the Church of St. James-the-Less, Philadelphia, and a member of the Philadelphia and Penn Clubs. His interest in this Society was great, and he was a valuable member of your Board.

WILLIAM BENSON MANN, whose death occurred October 17, 1896, in his eightieth year, was for many years identified with the political history of this city and of this commonwealth. He was a lawyer of prominence, and for a long time occupied the office of District Attorney of Philadelphia County. At the beginning of the war of 1861 he was for a short time Colonel of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and from 1875 until his death Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas. He was deeply interested in the affairs of this Society, and was frequently at its social and business gatherings.

EDWIN ADAMS DAMON, died November 16, 1896, æt. thirty.

He was a young man well known in social and club circles, being a member of the Art Club, the Radnor Hunt, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, and of similar organizations.

JOHN HENRY ZEILIN, died December 20, 1896, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., at the age of sixty-two.

In early life he entered the drug business in Macon, Ga., and during the Civil War was identified with the Confederate service. He subsequently returned to Philadelphia and established the firm of J. Henry Zeilin & Co., druggists, of which he was the president at the time of his death. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Art Club, the Germantown Cricket Club, and other clubs, and an active member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Germantown.

RICHARD TOWNSHEND DODSON died at Arnot, Pa., December 19, 1896, at the age of fifty-five.

During the Civil War he served in the Army of Northern Virginia of the Southern Confederacy, and rose to the rank of colonel. He was for a time general superintendent of the Barclay Coal & Railroad Company, and at the time of his death was identified with the Erie Railroad Company's coal interests as superintendent of the Blossburg Coal Company. He was active in the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and high in Masonic circles.

CHARLES PARRISH died suddenly at the Hotel Stenton, on December 27, 1896, æt. seventy.

He was one of the most prominent and successful business men of eastern Pennsylvania, and was for many years identified with the coal interests of the Wyoming Valley. He was president of the First National Bank of Wilkesbarre, and of various other financial institutions, and a director of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. His death was sudden while on a visit to Philadelphia.

CHARLES HENRY TAYLOR died at Pittsburg, January 12, 1897, æt. sixty-five.

For many years he was engaged in the banking business at Chambersburg, Pa., and subsequently was interested in other business enterprises, but later in life was engaged in the insurance business at Pittsburg.

GEORGE BROOKE ROBERTS, whose death occurred January 30, 1897, at the age of sixty-four, was, at the time of his death and for nearly seventeen years previous, the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its allied companies. After his graduation at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in 1850, he was identified with railroad work, chiefly with that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose service he entered before the completion of its line over the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburg. Mr. Roberts was a descendant of one of the earliest Welsh families located in this vicinity, and was born and resided on the estates purchased by his ancestor in 1682. Although always a busy man, Mr. Roberts found time to interest himself in this Society, and occasionally attended its meetings and occasions of ceremony. He was a member of the Historical Society of Penn-

sylvania and other patriotic, learned, and social organizations. He was deeply interested in the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being a vestryman of St. Asaph's Church, at Bala, and of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR BIDDLE died at Atlantic City, N. J., on March 8, 1897, aged forty-four years.

He graduated at Yale in 1873, and studied law with his father, George W. Biddle, Esq. In addition to the cares of a large practice as a member of the law firm of Biddle & Ward, he found time to devote himself to the literature of the law, and to give to the profession several valuable treatises on law. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, and other learned societies, and numerous social organizations. He was recently selected as the nominee of the Democratic party for the position of city solicitor.

PETER DIRCK KEYSER, M.D., one of the leading surgeons of this city and a member of the Board of Health, died on March 9, 1897, aged sixty-two. He was descended from ancestors who were among the earliest Dutch emigrants to the Province of Pennsylvania. He graduated from Delaware College in 1852, and completed his education in Universities abroad. At the breaking out of the Civil War he became captain of the Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, serving in the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular Campaign, on the staff of Brigadier-General Henry M. Naglee until after the battle of Fair Oaks, when he resigned his commission and continued his studies abroad. He subsequently became acting assistant-surgeon in the United States army, detailed to the Cuyler Hospital, Germantown. He was surgeon in charge of the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Infirmary; also ophthalmic surgeon to the Medical Department of the German Society, and since 1872 was one of the surgeons to the Wills Eye Hospital in this city. From 1883 to 1893 he was Professor of Ophthalmology in the Medico-Chirurgical College, and ophthalmologist to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. Since 1889 he was a member of the Board of Health of this city. Dr. Keyser was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and was one of the three persons who organized

it; he was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, ex-president of the Netherland Society of Philadelphia, and a member of a large number of societies connected with the medical profession. He was a member of the Union League, and of the United Service Club of this city.

He was fond of historical research, and contributed a number of valuable writings on local and family history. He was always deeply interested in this Society, in which he was enrolled as the fifty-eighth member, on February 28, 1889.

Respectfully submitted,

The Board of Managers,

J. EDWARD CARPENTER,
Chairman.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1897.

ANNUAL SERMONS
PREACHED BEFORE THE
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

APRIL 20, 1890. CHRIST CHURCH,
REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE,
Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Society.

APRIL 19, 1891. CHRIST CHURCH,
REV. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL, D.D.,
Rector of St. Stephen's P. E. Church.

DECEMBER 18, 1892. ST. PETER'S CHURCH,
REV. J. LEWIS PARKS, S.T.D.,
Rector of St. Peter's P. E. Church.

DECEMBER 17, 1893. CHRIST CHURCH,
RT. REV. LEIGHTON COLEMAN, S.T.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of Delaware.

DECEMBER 16, 1894. CHRIST CHURCH,
REV. GEORGE WILLIAM DOUGLASS, D.D.,
Ex-Chaplain of the District of Columbia Society.

DECEMBER 22, 1895. CHRIST CHURCH,
REV. RANDOLPH HARRISON MCKIM, D.D.
Chaplain of the District of Columbia Society.

DECEMBER 20, 1896. ST. PETER'S CHURCH,
REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,
Archdeacon of Pennsylvania.

THE MEN OF VALLEY FORGE

SERMON PREACHED IN ST. PETER'S P. E. CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1896,

BY THE

REVEREND CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,

Archdeacon of Pennsylvania.

DEUTERONOMY, XXXII. CHAPTER, 12TH VERSE.—“*The Lord alone did lead him, and there was no strange god with him.*”

THE regard in which man has always held the hero appears to be the resultant of a natural tendency of the human race, as instinctive as religion. “The search after great men is the dream of youth and the most serious occupation of manhood;” it is, in fact, a religion! The religions of the past, we are told, were built upon the hero, and the attempt to elevate humanity, which is the function of all religions, was made by holding before individuals the characteristics and achievements of the highest representative of their own people. Each nation, each tribe, each family possessed its heroes, whom time and tradition elevated into gods; gods of myth and legend, but real enough to those who filled their temples and offered sacrifice upon their altars; gods whose worship played a part, great and useful, in assisting the first uncertain steps of the nations up that vast ascent on which, with deep purpose, man still is toiling.

With the lapse of time old memories faded, the individual hero became less local and concrete, and more general and abstract, the ideal developed more and more through the use of the real, until the virtue of all the galaxy of gods, merged and blended into one, and man, through his own divinity, knew his god, arrived at the

great conception, and before his eyes saw the vision of the one Heroic God, personal still, but not of any people, place, or name; grappled in his spirit and bestowed in his soul an idea and an ideal, which has never left him, which the ages cannot wrest from him. And to-day, after poetic dream and prophetic oracle, with revelation to round the outline and complete the picture, the best of humanity bows at the foot of the Cross before that Divine Man in whose Love it sees its Saviour, knows its Redeemer, and worships its God. There is, I say it reverently, a kinship between Oden and Jove and Buddha and Laotze—nay, we may include the vague embodiment of the idea of the fetich worshipper of the jungle, and that of every other pretended pseudo god—with Him that is alone God, the good and true.

That divinity which the wise see in every religion, in all heroes, is but an emanation, a prospective revelation to intellect unequal to things higher, of divinity in all its completeness, the High God to whom all these wonder dreams of the past have been tending. Oh, the dim dark struggles, the desperate agonizings of man to know, as men may know, if they will, since Calvary, the fulness of that Living Truth which shall make them free! “Hero worship, heartfelt prostrate admiration, submissive, burning, boundless, for a noblest Godlike form of man,—is not that the germ of Christianity itself?”

The world's great men, certainly the less great, and even the Lord's Anointed Himself, in accordance with their capabilities, represent to man the ideal to which he himself is tending; they are the high and highest exponents of his manhood, for the root of the word hero is that he is a man; as a rule, only the basest peoples have held a woman for their god; there are exceptions, but the rule obtains. Putting aside from the category the Saviour, though even He came not until for centuries a peculiar people had been prepared for His humanity, we find the great men of every people are but the product of the people and the age. Men who have partaken of the same high spirit, save in deeper measure than those whom they have led; men who have stood but a little more resolutely for the common idea; warriors of more proven courage and subtler strategy; statesmen of deeper policy, more catholic prevision; patriots of higher purpose and sterner resolution than the

armies and peoples they served ; prophets who saw a little further into the future than other seers ; inventors and scientists a little more capable of solving the enigma than other experimenters ; philosophers wiser but a little than other thinkers ; priests a little nearer to God, a little touch more of Love of God and man in the heart,—these are the leaders of men, and the objects of their admiration.

Let one add to the present sum of human will, or thought, or love, a quantity so small, so infinitesimal that the breadth of a hair seems large by it, and the world stands wondering by one of its masters. Men take the sum of human knowledge and work with it, apply it, experiment with it, go mad with it, until one day some one goes but a hand's breadth further than the greatest hitherto, and lo, he blazes like a meteor ; the world writes his name upon its diptychs, and men hail the warrior, statesman, scientist, saint, as one who, while partaking in full of the knowledge, the prayer, the hopes, the dreams of his present, has been able to get a little nearer to the common ideal of his future. These are the true leaders and heroes, these men who can say to their brother men, "Come this way, here is the path we have trod." The distance, the difference, between the hero and his men—and all who are worth anything are the hero's men—may be so slight as to be but a trifle in the great sum of human endeavor, and yet it wins him immortality and a place among the lesser gods of war, politics, philosophy, and religion ; men build shrines in their hearts to his memory, and cherish it forever. But they do this because the hero represents and is made by them and their time. As every soldier carries a baton in his knapsack, so every man is a potential hero.

Because the army is made up of hundreds of adventurers it is delirious in its admiration of Napoleon ; because the fierce fire of religious puritanic fanaticism burns in the hearts of the people, the Ironsides of Cromwell break the pride of the English cavalier ; because men were sick at the grasping corruption of an hierarchy which masqueraded under the name of the Christian Religion, Luther was able to plant his foot where it is planted to this day ; because men hungered for the word of God, in the language in which their mothers sang them to sleep as children, Wycliffe and

Tyndale made that great translation of the Scripture which, day by day, we read; because the men of the Netherland were determined to worship God after their own conscience, William of Orange could stand, with his burgher soldiers, on that narrow strip of sand and defy the power of the Spanish Empire; and Washington could do his work and fulfil his task because of the spirit of liberty, the indomitable resolution to be free men, that burned in the souls of the men of Valley Forge.

Ay, it is the people who make the hero, not the hero who makes the people. It is the force of some great idea working its way up through the mass that finally in some mighty birth throce, in some great travail painig age, makes the hero. No disconnected *ignis fatuus* of genius, which, alighting upon some chosen head and burning there, turns the world, moth-like, about its glory, but the people from whom he springs, and the spirit they represent, make the leader of men. Even the Son of Man was crucified, his influence confined to a few craven, scattered disciples in fear of life; it was not until the people took it up that Christianity had the force to accomplish its work. Not by power of the empire, nor by genius of the minister, were builded the walls of Jerusalem, but because the people had a mind to work. All greatness, all shame even, stands out with a background of popular effort, popular thought, popular endeavor; and great men, the men who lead the world's forces and direct its energies, are the men who most truly represent the men they lead. And so my story to-day is a story of the people, my sermon upon this anniversary is a sermon to the people, to the children of the people who made George Washington immortal, and gave this country its unique place in the family of Nations, the men of the Revolution.

"Your hero is the man of the sword and plume,
The man with the musket is mine!"

Look back to the incident we commemorate to-day, back to the winter camp upon the soil of Pennsylvania. I stood there the other day; the bitter winter wind blew fiercely over the hills, covered with bare and leafless chestnut-trees, with here and there a melancholy pine, and piled up the snow in drifting masses; in fancy I saw again that ragged army tramping over the snowy

roads, "blazing" their icy trail with bloody foot-marks from naked wounded feet. Fighters all, men who had faced death and defeats more glorious than victories at Bunker Hill, at Long Island, at White Plains, who had conquered out of despair at Princeton and Trenton, had fought deadly, murderous, indecisive drawn battles at the Brandywine and Germantown—"all with the battle blood gory" veterans, wounded, sick, cold, hungry, naked, unsheltered, with spirit unabated, with resolution unshaken, with the patriotic fires of liberty and love of country unslaked, burning more fiercely than ever, now to grapple with a grimmer and more relentless foe than men meet with in the storm of battle, the cruel bitter winter cold, famine, fever. Deprived of the barest necessities even by the incompetency and venality of a debauched and inefficient commissariat, following their great undaunted leader, with the spirit of men who would storm hell itself did he but lay the plan and give the order; men to whom no sacrifice was too great, no trial too severe to be borne, if they could see the light of liberty shining at the end of the path.

Try to think of that camp in your comfort and ease to-day.

"O the long and weary winter,
O the cold and cruel winter."

Washington reports "2898 men unfit for duty because barefoot or otherwise naked." Numbers are compelled to sit up all night by the fires because there are no blankets, and they cannot sleep under frost and snow; in hunger, famine, sickness, living in rude huts with not even a layer of rough straw to strew between their emaciated bodies and the frozen ground; their cattle, horses, dead of starvation, the men taking the places of beasts of burden in drawing and moving the cannon and necessary baggage of the army,—what frightful hardships!

"I can assure those gentlemen," said Washington to certain individuals who had remonstrated with him for not keeping the field, "that it is a much easier, and less distressing thing, to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel abundantly for

them, and from my soul I pity those miseries which it is neither in my power to relieve nor prevent." Strong words from the great commander. Said a Committee of Congress, "Sickness and mortality have spread through their quarters in an astonishing degree. Nothing can equal their sufferings, except the patience and fortitude with which the faithful part of the army endure them." "A part of the army has been without any kind of flesh for a week, and the rest three or four days," writes Washington.

A fight, battle, death, anything than this terrible inaction, would have been a luxury to these men, yet it could not be. Unless Washington would play the part of Ney and be the last of another and grander army, he must husband his precious men and munitions. The man and his men were never greater than when, resisting every importunity and disregarding every remonstrance, they kept within their lines at White Marsh and Chestnut Hill, after Germantown, declining Howe's invitation to attack. Action was the breath of life to Washington. The man who, after being hunted like a deer through the Jerseys, could turn with the handful of desperate soldiers left him and strike like the hammer of Thor upon Trenton in the depth of winter, and in a brief incredible campaign, wrest victory out of defeat and totally change the situation, who could stand at bay at Princeton and show his own personal intrepidity, by leading the charge of Mercer's men on Mawhood's regiment like a common, or rather uncommon, soldier, would find it a difficult task to curb his soul and refuse offered battle, and the men who willingly followed their audacious leader had a harder task than fighting men, in fighting winter.

"What's hallowed ground?" No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastille, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England, are so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge. No monument is there, no orderly arrangements to show the lines, no grateful people have marked these spots immortal, only a few indistinct outlines of entrenchments and redoubts, fast fading away in the wind and rain of a century of neglect, to our shame be it said.

"What's hallqwed ground? 'Tis what gives birth
To sacred thoughts in souls of worth!—
Peace! independence! truth! go forth,
Earth's compass round;
And your high priesthood shall make Earth
All hallowed ground!"

It was Valley Forge and its terrible experience that finally turned that army and its leaders into a thing which could not be crushed nor broken, fate had in reserve nothing worse for them than that. Like Israel of old, the Lord alone did lead them, and there was no strange God with them.

Oh, those men of the Revolution! There was in that army indeed a brotherhood of man. Gay gentlemen of France like La Fayette, consecrating life and fortune with the enthusiasm of men who had learned to prize liberty from its absence in their own sunny land; grim Teutonic soldiers like Steuben, devoting themselves in unyielding persistence to the people they were training and drilling in the tactics of the great Frederick; "blue eyes from turfy Shannon" bespoke the presence of that ancient Celtic race in the person of Montgomery and Sullivan, a people from whom the great desire has not been taken by centuries of oppression—who struggle for it to-day; men like Stirling, from the highlands of bonny Scotland, whose forebears had fought by Wallace and Bruce and followed Montrose and Dundee; men like Mercer, who had stood beside Prince Charlie at Culloden; sturdy Dutch under Schuyler, whose ancestors had given their lands to the sea rather than to the Spaniard; but the great body were the children of that Anglo-Saxon people, who upon an hundred fields, from Hastings and Runnymede to Naseby and the Boyne, had shown their love of liberty. New England Puritan farmers led by Greene and Knox and Putnam and Stark; Cavaliers from Virginia under Light-Horse Harry Lee; riflemen under Morgan, of New Jersey; Southrons under Marion, Moultrie, and Sumter; Schuyler and Herkimer leading New York's men; Smallwood with the Marylanders; and the brave old Pennsylvania line under Mad Anthony Wayne, immortal lieutenant of his great commander, seconded by St. Clair, and Cadwalader, and Allen. Nay, in this galaxy of heroic names, we may not omit the men who kept the sea under Jones

and Dale and Conyngham, and our own heroic Biddle, and laid the foundation of that navy which has shed such imperishable lustre upon American arms. Men who had never wandered after strange doctrines nor kissed the feet of pinchbeck gods, men in whose soul dwelt the spirit of the Lord, and there was liberty! Patience, gentlemen all: I look through the misty whirling snow, and over the smoke and dust of battle, and see you in the trenches of Yorktown; the English soldiery march out between the stars and stripes of the newest nation and the golden lilies of the oldest; and ground their arms, while the bands play a quaint old English air, "The world turned upside down." In Independence Hall, at Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Guilford, Monmouth, Yorktown, are the travail pains of this new nation, but the mightiest birth throes of them all is the camp at Valley Forge.

Now, as a gifted Philadelphian has said, the prosperity of a country depends not so much upon the wisdom of its rulers as upon the spirit of its citizens; the nation, its policy, its principles, what it stands for, depends upon the people who compose it. This country stands, in the broadest sense, for personal liberty subject to law, for individual equality subject to nature, and for self-government subject to the welfare of the mass; it is the creation of men whose descendants we are and whose memories we cherish; when each one did his part, laid all that he had upon the altar of sacrifice and kept back none of the price of freedom, it is fitting that each should receive the highest praise as he merits the deepest appreciation; instead of allowing the glory of the one or the few to obscure the glory of the many, we should bear witness to the glory of all.

Wiser eyes than ours have noted that one star differs from another star in glory, yet each one shines as it can, and together they make up the glory of the heavens. Nothing we can say in praise and acknowledgment of these men derogates from the surpassing lustre of him who best represents them, the immortal Washington; rather his own overtopping virtues and abilities appear, and are, greater because they are raised against a background of such heroic men and actions. Thus these men of the Revolution deserve our study, and in the study of them we may see strange things and learn deep lessons. They were marked

men, not the product of the ephemeral emotions of a day,—it took ages to create them; in the womb of the centuries the genius of liberty had been slowly growing, and lo! as the result of all the wars and battles and strivings and great upheavals of dumb-blind masses of men, under the direction of leaders who fatuously dreamed that they were making history by furthering petty ambitions or aggrandizing chosen peoples, after incredible anguishings, this country is born.

For each age, each epoch, each moment even, sums up the effort and experiences of the eternal past; the men who effected this deliverance, who received the new infant in their protecting arms, being the men we honor. What do we learn from them? The force, the power of a public opinion. Well has it been said, *Vox populi vox Dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God, not the first voice, the voice under the stimulus of some bitter passion or answering responsive to some demagogic appeal, but the voice that represents trial, suffering, waiting, prayer; the voice of men who think and do not guess, who act and do not dream, who pray and do not mock, whose God is the Lord, in whose heart is His law.

The great achievements of the few rest, and must rest upon the opinion, and its active expression, of the many. Lofty and splendid is that stately and graceful spire we have erected as a monument to the pivotal figure of our national beginning, in the city called by his name, yet it rests upon a tremendous and solid base, as necessary to its stable existence as it is disregarded and little known. Put that monument upon common ground and it would sink into a shapeless mass of masonry in a day, in a moment even. We require and must afford a basis, a solid substructure reaching deep down, of patriotism, of patriotic public opinion, of love of country, its flag, its people, its institutions, its soil even, upon which God may grave His laws with mighty fingers so that all the world may read.

We cannot all be Washingtons, but we can at least be men. In the present, as in the past, we have a mighty call to arms; yesterday we saw the answer, to-day we look upon the result by which we may build hopes for to-morrow. What is the call to-day? *It is a call for men consecrating their talents and devoting their fortunes to the public service, not for what they can get out of it*

personally, but for what they can contribute to the wealth and prosperity of the State. This nation is but a child, lusty and strong, rapidly growing, but not escaping growing pains, and with its future by no means assured; it is an experiment by no means conducted to a conclusion, and many thoughtful regard the present as its most vital crisis. No foreign foe menaces our shores, peace and prosperity reign within our borders, we fear no outward enemy; but, as the evil things in man proceed from within and come out of the heart, as the master teacher of hearts has said, and as all life carries the seeds of death in its bosom, maintaining its existence by the constant exercise of all of its faculties, so within our own confines are to be met to-day serious problems, grave questions, awful interrogations, before which the stoutest souls may quail and tremble.

Be not deceived, my brethren, by a seeming prosperity, a fancied security, a present attainment, dream not that because we seem to have been chosen by God in the past, we can look for a continuance of His favor, if we are traitors to our duty to-day. Judas, and every other sinner, too, makes his own hell and goes to his own place, and if we be chosen of the Most High it is only a selection to the sterner duties, graver responsibilities, and more profound obligations. The Call? What of society as it is to-day, with its imbecile advocacy of absurd (when transplanted) customs of foreign nations, its fashions from France, its ideas social from England, its vices from everywhere? What of society with its extravagant luxury, its dissipation and excess, with its gradual creation of a privileged class, not so much the privilege of brains or piety, culture or spirituality, but of money, the basest of all distinctions? Our fathers fought to abolish these things. Are we striving to maintain them? Understand me, I would have no man forget that he is a gentleman, but I would have him remember that others less favored of the gods may be likewise, and I would have the gentleman recognize a deeper meaning to the brave French words, *noblesse oblige*, an obligation to make all others, as he can, with whom he comes in contact, even as he is, by his example, gentle. No ancestor can ennoble his descendants. I said a moment since each man makes his own hell, so each man ennobles himself. The quip of the great Corsican contains

much sound philosophy, each man is the Rudolph of Habsburg of his family. And lastly, what of the attempt of society to segregate its members in certain blessed spots, and bar out from the holy confines those who were not born within the Eden, who do not live within the charmed circle? The consequent attempt to withdraw brains, intellect, culture, politeness, religion from the humble external mass, the loss to them of the blessed privilege of attrition with goodness and high breeding and honor, the drawing of a line which says, thus far and no farther, the locking of a gate in the face of the people,—oh! my brothers, they will knock upon that gate one day and demand entrance in a ruthless cry that will be heard and must be heeded, a voice of society indeed!

What of the business and political situation? A great cry is there. What of Justice thwarted and punishment delayed or averted by legal quibbling and the command of money? What of so-called business methods? What of municipal corruption in ring-ridden, boss-ruled cities and commonwealths, as in our own city and State? What of the peculations of officials in high places, of which you have had conspicuous example? What of venality and sordidness in Congressional circles, from which honesty and probity recoil? What of the incapacity and self-seeking of a Senate which has so descended from the eminent traditions of its past that it is fallen into general contempt? What of the great principle of combination? How far is it right for capital to combine for protection or aggression, and what relation must the resulting combination bear to other individual capital, or to combined or individual labor? On the other side, how far is it right for labor to combine for protection and advancement, and what relation must that combination have to other individual laborers, and to capital, combined or individual? The ethics of the trust question, the labor question, the lock-out or the strike-out; I express no present opinion on these things, about which the wisest are not agreed, except to say that legislative action would be premature. I merely put the question. If you solve it you will require all the genius, consecration, and labor of a thousand revolutions. No man who desires to live up to his manhood can smiling put these questions by. And the companion problems of poverty, and of wealth, the position of woman with regard to the suffrage,

the question of taxation, of commerce, of finance, of prostitution, of temperance, of arbitration. An appalling list, and sociology, the last of the sciences, empirical, and yet in its infancy.

What of the case in Religion? What of the scepticism, the irreverence or indifference of the age, the attempt to enforce ethical morality instead of teaching the Son of God, the substitution of the eleemosynary aspect of Christianity for personal attachment to the Saviour, the so-called conflict between so-called science and so-called religion, the attempt to philosophize away the eternal Truth above us and to abolish God, the neglect of public worship, the desecration of Sunday, the decay of family prayer, the unopened Bibles, oh, what of these?

I emphasize, of course, the dark—the darkest side of the picture, not because there is no other, but because this is the side to which men are called by the cry of all that is wrong or amiss in this great land, by the appeal of sorrow or poverty, the whisper of crime or the story of shame, the demands of abuse and injustice.

Oh, gentlemen of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, men of ancient lineage, of heroic name, of assured station, of a proud past and an honored present, here is work for your hands to do. Has this order any purpose in life? Does it exist but to dream of an heroic past and not to act in the crying present? Is it like a family living alone on its former greatness, without strength or plan or purpose for future days? The saddest of sights is the remains of a great family nursing itself in isolation by the fireside of its past in senile recollection, like a plant gone to seed, rank, unsightly, useless.

“’Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves
Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves.”

Are we here, and do we wear the button or the badge that tells the world what manner of men our fathers were, simply because they were our fathers, or because we too would stand for what they stood, for freedom, for love of country, for law, for equal opportunity, for religion, for Jesus, for God? The Lord alone did lead us in the past; there was no strange God with us. He will lead us in the future; and by our efforts and example, and by the efforts and example of kindred societies, and of men every-

where animated by the same spirit, we shall solve these questions, we shall simplify society, establish order, put down anarchy, promote the welfare and peace and prosperity of our people, and put our nation higher on the honor roll of God; and finally preach that gospel of love and duty which men can learn nowhere save at the feet of Him who was crucified, who died and rose again, and sitteth on the right hand of that God who holdeth you and me, and all peoples and nations of the earth, yea the earth, and the universe itself, in the hollow of His mighty hand.

This is the work for the Sons of the Revolution. May God give us the grace and strength of our honored sires, may God raise up to us other leaders as before, that we may fight the good fight, and finally attain the reward by manifesting in the conflict a love as deep as is the ocean, a patriotism as eternal as the stars. Amen.

The Presidential Mansion

OCCUPIED BY GENERAL WASHINGTON IN PHILADELPHIA,
1790-1797.

THE Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, on May 8, 1897, erected, without formal ceremonies, a bronze tablet upon the building No. 528 Market Street, to mark the site of the Presidential Mansion occupied by Washington from November 27, 1790, to March 4, 1797, while he was President of the United States.

This building remained until 1833, when it was torn down and three stores, Nos. 526, 528, and 530 Market Street, were erected on the site.

The house occupied by Washington stood on the south side of Market Street, sixty feet east of Sixth Street, and was owned by Robert Morris, whose residence was adjacent at the corner of Sixth Street. The original building, erected by Mary Masters (widow of William Masters) prior to 1772, was successively occupied by Richard Penn, who married Mary, the daughter of Mrs. Masters; by General Howe as head-quarters during the possession of the city by the British; by Benedict Arnold after the evacuation; and by John Holker, Consul-General of France. During the occupancy of the latter the house was partially consumed by fire (January 2, 1780) and rendered uninhabitable. After this date Robert Morris contracted for the purchase of the ground with the ruins, and caused the mansion to be "rebuilt and repaired," and finally obtained a deed for the same from Mrs. Masters, Richard Penn and wife, and Sarah Masters, dated August 25, 1785. Mr. Morris was living in the house at this time.

Richard Rush, in his "Reminiscences," speaking of the house as it appeared in his boyhood when Washington lived in it, says, "It was a large double house. To the east a brick wall six or seven feet high ran well on towards Fifth Street, until it met other houses; the wall enclosed a garden which was shaded by lofty old trees, and ran back to what is now Minor Street, where the stables stood. To the west no building adjoined it, the nearest house in that direction being at the corner of Sixth and Market, where lived Robert Morris."

THIS BUILDING AND
THOSE ADJOINING ON THE
EAST AND WEST
Nos. 520 & 530 STAND ON THE
SITE OF THE HOUSE WHICH
WAS OCCUPIED BY
— WASHINGTON —
AS THE
PRESIDENTIAL MANSION
FROM NOVEMBER 27, 1790
TO MARCH 4, 1797.
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
A. D. 1897

HISTORICAL ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

TO COMMEMORATE THE EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA
BY THE BRITISH, JUNE 18, 1778.

June 17, 1893.—GULPH MILL AND VALLEY FORGE.

"The Camp by the Old Gulph Mill," by WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER, at the dedication of the memorial stone at Gulph Mill, erected to mark the position of the Continental Army prior to going into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

June 18, 1894.—RED BANK AND THE FORTS ON THE DELAWARE.

"The Defences of the Delaware River," by CAPTAIN HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A., and "The Occupation and Evacuation of Philadelphia by Lord Howe," by WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER.

June 18, 1895.—BATTLEFIELD OF BRANDYWINE.

"The Battle of Brandywine," by FREDERICK D. STONE, D.Lit., Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; delivered in the Birmingham Meeting-House.

June 18, 1896.—BATTLEFIELD OF PRINCETON, N. J.

"The Battle of Princeton," by REV. HENRY CLAY CAMERON, D.D., Professor of Greek in Princeton University; delivered near the spot where General Hugh Mercer fell.

June 19, 1897.—BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

"Bethlehem and its Military Hospital," by HON. JAMES MONTGOMERY BECK, United States District Attorney, at the unveiling of a tablet to mark the Military Hospital, and in memory of the soldiers of the Continental Army who suffered and died there in 1776-'78.

CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION DAY, 1897.

ON June 19 the Pennsylvania Society commemorated the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in 1778 by unveiling a tablet on Colonial Hall of the Young Ladies' Seminary and College for Women, Bethlehem, Pa., marking one of the general hospitals of the Continental Army during 1776-'78.

The members of the Society and their guests reached South Bethlehem at 10.30 A.M., and proceeded thence to the old Moravian Church, Bethlehem, in the following order :

Police.

Color-Bearer carrying a reproduction of the guidon made by the Moravian Sisters for Pulaski's Legion, carried for the first time upon this occasion.

Local Committee of Members of the Society.

Allentown Band.

Color-Bearers carrying the National Standard, State, and Society flags, and fac-similes of the New England pine-tree flag ; the Southern rattlesnake flag, with the motto,

"Don't Tread on Me;" the Fort Moultrie flag ; the first flag of the United States, with the thirteen stars in a circle, and the Colonial flag.

Officers of the Society.

Members of the Society and guests, numbering about two hundred and fifty.

At the church, which was handsomely decorated, the exercises were :

MUSIC.—Prelude. March by Wely.

INVOCATION.—REV. G. WOOLSEY HODGE, Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

MUSIC.—Anthem—"The Heavens are Telling"—*Haydn*. Choir of the Moravian Church.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.—FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.—HON. JAMES MONTGOMERY BECK, United States District Attorney.

MUSIC.—Anthem—Hallelujah Chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." Choir of the Moravian Church.

BENEDICTION.—RT. REV. J. MORTIMER LEVERING, Bishop of the Moravian Church.

MUSIC.—Postlude by Wely.

The procession then moved to the Seminary building and formed in front of the tablet, which was covered with the national flag, the Seminary colors floating in a streamer above it. The programme here was :

Unveiling and transfer to the Society of the tablet by the Committee on Monuments and Memorials. CHARLES HENRY JONES, Chairman.

Acceptance of the tablet by the Society, and transfer of same to the Trustees of the Moravian Seminary and College for Women. RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Society.

Response on behalf of the Trustees of the Seminary. REV. J. MAX HARK, D.D., Principal.

The tablet, of bronze, was designed by MR. WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL, a member of the Committee on Monuments and Memorials.

At the conclusion of the unveiling ceremonies a luncheon was served in the shaded grounds in the rear of the old Hospital building, where also the band discoursed music, after which various points of historic interest were visited : the massive Colonial buildings on Church Street ; the old graveyard ; the Sun Inn, where Washington, Lafayette, Greene, Knox, Schuyler, Gates, Sullivan, De Kalb, Steuben, Pulaski, and other officers of the army were at various times its guests, and Hancock, Henry Laurens, John and Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee, and many of their fellow Delegates to Congress, found a temporary home during the occupation of Philadelphia ; the spot where the wagon on which the " Liberty Bell " was being transported broke down ; the site where the seven hundred wagons of the army were parked under guard of two hundred Continentals, commanded by Colonel Polk ; the houses in which wounded officers were nursed ; the Hospital graveyard, where upward of five hundred officers and privates were interred ; and some of the buildings occupied by the surgeons and the laboratory of the army.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of :

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman,
JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER,
JOHN WOOLF JORDAN,
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
DR. ROBERT HENRY ALISON,
SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON,
W. BLEDDYN POWELL,
FREDERICK PRIME,
ALAN WOOD, JR.,
PEMBERTON SYDNEY HUTCHINSON,
HENRY KUHL NICHOLS,
M. REED MINNICH,
SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER,
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT,
JOSEPH SANSOM PEROT,
JOSEPH GAZZAM DARLINGTON,
THOMAS ALLEN GLENN,
HENRY MAY KEIM,
HENRY DUSENBERY MAXWELL,

J. RIDGWAY WRIGHT,
ROBERT PACKER LINDERMAN,
EDWARD MORTON MCILVAIN,
ROLLIN HENRY WILBUR,
RICHMOND LEH JONES,
REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
CHARLES ASHLEY BLAKSLEE,
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ,
CALEB JONES MILNE, JR.,
ODGEN DUNGAN WILKINSON,
CHARLES HARKNESS HOWELL,
WASHINGTON JAMES PEALE,
COLEMAN SELLERS, JR.,
JOSEPH CAMPBELL LANCASTER,
THOMAS REATH,
JAMES MAY DUANE,
THOMAS WALLIS HUIDEKOPFER,
JOS. RIPLEY CHANDLER WARD,
EDWARD LANG PERKINS.





IN MEMORY
OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE
CONTINENTAL ARMY
WHO SUFFERED AND DIED IN THIS
BUILDING USED AS A MILITARY HOSPITAL
FROM
DEC. 1776 TO APRIL 1777 AND
SEPT. 1777 TO APRIL 1778
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED
BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.
A. D. 1897.

ADDRESS BY JAMES M. BECK, ESQ.,

AT THE UNVEILING OF A TABLET AT BETHLEHEM, PA.,
JUNE 19, 1897.

MY FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

We have made our pilgrimage this morning to this venerable town to recall to our grateful memories the stirring events, as full of pathos as of glory, which hallow it, and, so far as in us lies, to commemorate them by a tablet of lasting bronze. This is more than a sentimental tribute to the dead; it is a patriotic duty to the unborn.

The changes in the character of our population, due to the rapid growth of our country and the vast influx of foreign immigration, seem to imperatively require as matter of utility that the beginnings of the republic should be kept steadily in view, and its historic landmarks jealously preserved.

That our fathers did not duly appreciate the importance of preserving the visible evidences of their great achievements is not unnatural. They were the actors in a drama, whose transcendent importance they but faintly appreciated, and, as all master builders, they "built better than they knew." The most far-seeing of them, in the wildest flights of his imagination, could not have anticipated the magnificent reality of to-day.

It is true that John Adams predicted that the adoption of the Declaration of Independence would be the subject of annual commemoration, but even his daring spirit only ventured this prophecy to his wife, and he expressed the fear that she would think that he was transported with enthusiasm. Our fathers never dreamed that this republic, in their day comparatively small in population and wealth, and more inaccessible to civilization than a settlement on the Congo now, would in a little more than a century "bestride this narrow world like a Colossus," and enjoy the

unquestioned primacy among all nations in mining, agriculture, and manufactures. Measured by the unerring standard of results, the foundation of the republic is among the most epoch-making facts of history since the birth of Christ. Marathon does not surpass in permanent influence Bunker Hill, nor need Yorktown yield in lasting significance to Waterloo.

It must ever be a source of regret that succeeding generations so little perceived this obvious duty of preserving our historic landmarks that the ravages of time have obliterated much that might otherwise have been preserved. As members of this honorable society, we can well serve our day and generation by zealously prosecuting the work of preserving the few remaining visible evidences of the great epic struggle for independence.

Abundant opportunity is afforded for this patriotic work in this time-honored borough of Bethlehem. Its roots are deep sunk in the past, and its local history is intimately interwoven with the Revolutionary struggle. Few communities in this country are richer in historical associations. Its origin belongs to the romance of the Christian missions. It was founded in the year 1740 by a little band of missionaries, who were members of a communion, which possessed the inspiring title of the Church of the Unity of the Brethren.

The purpose that brought them to an inhospitable wilderness was wholly different from that of any other class of immigrants. No El Dorado or fountain of youth tempted them here, nor was the desire of wealth or love of adventure a compelling cause. They were not driven here as the Puritans by the lash of persecution, nor did they come, as the cavalier of the south, in search of easier methods to acquire wealth. They left their land of plenty from motives that were in the highest sense altruistic. They cherished the noble belief that the Indians of the forest could be better civilized by the Bible than by the rifle. Content to stake their lives upon this belief, they roamed the forests unarmed and unprotected, preaching the gospel of the fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man to the feared and hated savage, and trusting to naught for their protection but the safeguard of their own pacific purposes and the sense of honor and hospitality, to which, as the

event proved, a true appeal is rarely in vain. Some were noblemen of high estate, some the graduates of renowned universities, while others were but simple and unlettered artisans. Emigrating together for the lofty purpose of raising the savage to the spiritual heights of Christianity, they present the unique and noble spectacle of a people which forsook the advantages of home and the comforts of civilization, and went to a wild and dangerous wilderness, from motives that had in them no alloy of selfishness, but were sublime in their lofty disregard of self-interest.

The community received its name from a happy and beautiful incident. For a year it was only known as "the house at the Lehigh in the Forks of the Delaware." In December, 1741, the little band was joined by the great leader of the Moravian Church, Count Zinzendorf, who with them celebrated the anniversary of Christmas-Eve. Leading his companions to the stable, in memory of Him who lay in a manger, they were inspired by the gracious anniversary to call the little settlement Bethlehem.

Here, augmented in numbers, they lived in a form of Christian socialism, and realized in a measure the dream of Bellamy, in his "Looking Backward," of a community, which held property in common and shared in the products of their joint toil. To them labor was a symphony, and the man who played the flute was as deserving of honor as he who played the first violin, because each contributed to a common harmonious result. The distinctions of class were abolished. Each was assigned his allotted task, and the products of labor were shared in common by the entire community, without the use of money, or an exchange of commodities, that made one rich and the other poor. Their socialism was only modified by the provision that if any worked overtime, he or she was credited with an additional share of the common wealth, so that exceptional industry, and to that extent the force of individualism, was recognized. It is an interesting study in sociology that, even with a people whose simple faith and exalted piety approximated that of the Apostolic Fathers, this form of socialism proved impracticable, and the "Economy," as it was called, was dissolved by mutual consent in 1761.

In common with the Quakers, the Moravians cherished the belief that it was wrong either to take up arms or to take an oath.

This was not a matter of utility with them, but was one of profound, conscientious conviction. They believed that no cause could be so just as to justify the killing of a single human being, and in the old world as in the new they were willing to sacrifice liberty, property, and reputation rather than violate this doctrine. In recognition of this peculiarity of faith the Act of Parliament of 1749 exempted the Moravians in the colonies from military service or the taking of oaths, and they thus regarded their immunity, upon the faith of which many of them had come to this country, as a vested legal right.

At the outbreak of the Revolution the community numbered about five hundred inhabitants. In that fierce civil strife, in which house was set against house and neighbor against neighbor, and feeling between patriot and tory became most intense, it was not unnatural that the peaceful Moravian community was looked upon by many thoughtless and over-zealous patriots as a vile nest of tories. Time and again during the struggle threats were openly made to destroy the town and drive the peaceful missionaries into the armies as sheep to the shambles. Indeed, that miserable braggart, General Lee, had made a boast that he "would make an end of Bethlehem," and only the loyal and unselfish contributions which the community made to the patriot cause may have saved them from this fate.

At the outbreak of the war they had sent a delegation from their number to the authorities to state their position, which was, to quote their own language, "that although we are desirous of the good of the land in which we live, and would not oppose the current of events, still we cling to the liberty which as a people of God we enjoy in all countries, to be freed from actual military services, and we are willing to bear our share of the burdens of the war."

Their position is even better stated in a petition which they sent to Congress, in which with a certain noble candor and disregard of diplomatic equivocation, they lay bare their grievances and define their position: "Encouraged by that Act [Act of Parliament, 1749, exempting the Moravians from military service and the taking of oaths in the Colonies], and the glorious liberty in Pennsylvania, most of the Moravians on the Continent came from Germany in

full trust and confidence that they and their children would enjoy here liberty of conscience without restraint, and which they enjoyed with thankfulness until the breaking out of the present troubles ; since which they have been continually troubled for not associating in the use of arms or acting against their principles in regard to war. . . . We will willingly help and assist to bear public burdens and never had any distress made for taxes ; and we are willing to give all reasonable assurance that we will in no wise act against this or the other United States. We humbly conceive that at altering the government we were entitled to the benefit of these privileges which induced us to come into this land, and we have by no word or acts against the new Government forfeited them. . . . If the laws of Pennsylvania, in regard to the Test, are to be executed upon us, we and our families must be ruined and our creditors wronged, for we cannot take that prescribed oath, it is against our conscience. . . . We have an awful impression of all oaths or affirmations, and cannot say Yes! and think No! or No! and think Yes! We want not to deceive anybody, but will by the help of God act honestly before God and man, not fearing the consequences."

It is wholly probable that they had not either an entire knowledge of or sympathy with, the constitutional questions involved in the Revolution. They were Germans and Moravians, and could not appreciate as well as one of English birth the precise question of taxation that was principally involved. They had been bred in a hard school of implicit obedience to the "powers that be" in all matters save those of conscience. To them Magna Charta and habeas corpus were probably unknown writings, and Hampden and Sidney mere names. Their whole view as to the sphere of government was probably bounded by the maxim of "rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," and by Cæsar they understood George the Third, while he was *de facto* king, and later, Congress, when it became the "powers that be." As for constitutional theories of government, like Gallio, "they cared for none of these things," for their minds were so exclusively absorbed in their zealous piety in thoughts of the world to come that they cared but little for the politics of this. It is an interesting study in sequences that the community which was dedicated to perpetual

peace has become the site of a great plant for the making of war-like armaments.

When the news of Lexington reached them, eight days later, it only moved them to a statement of their position with reference to bearing arms. The "Diary" of the congregation contains no comment on this fateful event. There were some who unquestionably felt an interest in the results that would flow from this opening struggle, and as events succeeded each other with startling rapidity and the intelligence reached Bethlehem, many of the congregation felt a growing sympathy with the American cause. It is even recorded that some heated debates occurred "in der gemeine" between those who, like Hans Christian von Schweinitz, sympathized with the nascent spirit of independence, and those who, like Pastor Ettwein, doubtless felt that the resort to violence was unwarranted. It was with the Moravians, as with other classes, the line of cleavage was one of age. The younger men in the community caught a faint reflex of the radical spirit of the age and advocated a hearty obedience to Congress, while the older men remembered with gratitude the especial political privileges they owed to the English government, and advocated a position of neutrality. While the younger party triumphed, and Von Schweinitz, as administrator of the estates of the church, openly pledged in its name obedience to the new government, yet both parties united in this without yielding their common belief as to taking arms.

If they did not contribute by war-like acts of aggression to the patriot cause, they suffered their equal share of the country's burdens in other ways. The taxation, which was imposed upon them in double measure, they willingly bore and paid, and no distress was even necessary to enforce it. Throughout the struggle Bethlehem witnessed not merely the "pomp and circumstance of war," but suffered most grievously from its cruel burdens. The fields which they had planted with so much care were trampled down by encamping armies. Their houses were appropriated for wounded officers, who were nursed by Moravian matrons and maidens. Their cellars and tile-kilns became at times the storehouses for the military supplies of the armies and the archives of Congress. Their water-works and other buildings were appropriated to use

as prison pens for the confinement of English prisoners. Their chief buildings were turned into hospitals and so overcrowded that an epidemic spread among the town. A portion of their ground was taken in which to bury the dead. The little town of fifty houses, which, prior to the outbreak of the war, had been so secluded, and in whose streets could only be seen the Moravian brethren in German garb and their Indian converts, and whose only sounds were those of industry or religious service, became during the war a place of wild confusion.

In September, 1777, its peaceful highways were thronged with delegates from Congress who had fled thither after the seizure of Philadelphia by Lord Howe, officers of high rank, prisoners of war on parole, the sick and wounded from the hospital, the surgeons of the Continental Army, while down its streets followed a continual procession of artillery rumbling over the stones, of cavalry accompanying the military stores, of militia marching to join the main body of the army, and of wagons with their dreadful burden of wounded or dying men.

The Brethren were at times excluded from their own homes and driven to other settlements, and the peaceful watchman, who cried the hours of the night, must have rubbed his eyes in amazement as he passed upon the streets, not the sisters in their simple garb or the missionaries in their clerical attire, but men with clanking swords and shining spurs, of whom he might have recognized at various times such memorable figures as Gates, Sullivan, Armstrong, Schuyler, Fermoy, Mifflin, Greene, Knox, Allen, Steuben, Pulaski, De Kalb, Conway, MacIntosh, Lewis, Lafayette, and finally, in 1782, Washington himself, or he could have bowed to such noted personages among the civilians as Hancock, the two Adamses, Richard Henry Lee, Henry Laurens, Gouverneur Morris, M. Gerard, Benjamin Harrison, Joseph Reed, Rittenhouse, and Drs. Shippen and Warren.

It is, however, not my purpose to speak of Bethlehem in the Revolution. Such a theme would be an inviting one, but the limitations of the present occasion forbid its appropriate treatment, and nothing is farther from my intention than to deliver any address in the nature of an oration. It is my purpose to speak very briefly and simply of so much of its history as relates to the establishment

of the continental hospital, as this is the event we desire more especially to commemorate to-day.*

On December 3, 1776, Dr. Cornelius Baldwin, of the New Jersey Line, arrived in Bethlehem with a letter from Dr. John Warren, the general hospital surgeon of the Continental Army, in which it was stated that, according to his Excellency General Washington's orders, the general hospital of the army is removed to Bethlehem, "and you will do the greatest act of humanity by immediately providing proper buildings for their reception." This step had become necessary by the rapid retreat of Washington across New Jersey after the defeat at Brooklyn Heights and the loss of Forts Washington and Lee, and the consequent necessary abandonment of the hospital at Morristown. The considerations that moved Washington to select Bethlehem were its comparative security from attack and its great natural advantages for the comfort of the sick.

In the evening of the same day, Drs. Warren and Shippen arrived, and as the diary of the congregation says, "We assured them that we would do all we could for them." That there was no unwillingness to make sacrifices for the common good and in relief of suffering is best shown by the fact, as stated in the entry in the diary of December 4, that "Dr. Shippen and Surgeon John Warren were so pleased with our willingness that they made arrangements to have the greater part of the sick quartered at Easton and Allentown."

On December 5 wagons bearing the unfortunate wounded reached Bethlehem. To quote the language of the diarist, "The sick were brought here to-day in crowds, their suffering and lack of proper care making them a pitiable spectacle to behold, and had we not supplied them with food many would have perished, for their supplies did not arrive for three days."

On the following day it is recorded that two of the sick died, and thus it became necessary to select a burial place. The place selected was the summit of the hill on the west bank of the Monocacy, where the borough of West Bethlehem now stands,

* The speaker desires to express his great obligation to Mr. John W. Jordan, to whose articles "Bethlehem in the Revolution," and the "Military Hospital at Bethlehem," he is indebted for most of the historical data in this address.

and it must be a source of humiliation that this last resting-place of more than five hundred Continental soldiers is not marked by any adequate memorial. Before the winter of 1776-77 had closed, one hundred and ten brave soldiers, chiefly Virginians, had sealed their devotion to liberty with their lives. Living and suffering, they had been tenderly cared for by the "Single Brethren" who remained, and dead, it was again the Moravian Brethren who made their coffins and dug their graves. Pastor Ettwein made regular visits to the hospital, comforting the suffering and consoling the dying in their last agony.

The building selected for a hospital was that occupied by the Single Brethren as their home. It is now the centre building of the Moravian Seminary, and it is upon its walls that we have affixed our tablet. The building was erected in 1748, and in 1777 consisted of three stories, which were about eighty-three feet by fifty. The number of soldiers that it would accommodate was variously estimated by the surgeons in charge from two hundred to three hundred and sixty, but, notwithstanding this, from eight hundred to one thousand were at times crowded into the building from the cellar to the roof.

The first occupation of this building for hospital purposes terminated on March 27, 1777. After the battle of Brandywine it became again necessary to use the building for a hospital, and in September, 1777, word was received from Dr. Shippen, the director-general of the Continental hospital, that the Brethren's house was again wanted as a hospital, and that preparations should be instantly made. With a fine appreciation of the hardships thus involved, Dr. Shippen adds, "These are dreadful times, the consequences of unnatural wars. I am truly concerned for your society, and wish sincerely this stroke could be averted, but it is impossible."

Once again the Brethren's house was vacated by its inmates, and the wagons with their burden of groaning soldiers arrived from day to day, and the wounded and often dying men were transferred to such inadequate accommodations as were possible.

Among the wounded to arrive, although separately, was the knightly Lafayette, who, in courageously endeavoring to rally the yielding patriots at Brandywine, had dismounted from his horse,

and while calling to his men was wounded in the leg. He was at first given quarters at the Sun Inn, but was afterwards located in the private house of Mrs. Barbara Boeckel, where he was most tenderly nursed by her and her daughter Liesel. Indeed, it is a tradition in Bethlehem that a tender attachment arose between young Lafayette and this German maiden during the course of his convalescence.

It is related that on October 18, Lafayette, who had completely recovered from his wound, left Bethlehem. The diarist records his impression of him in these words: "We found him a very intelligent and pleasing young man. He occupied much of his time in reading, and among other matter read an English translation of the history of the 'Greenland Mission,' with which he expressed himself as 'highly pleased.'"

The Brethren's house proving too small for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, the surgeons requested the use of the houses reserved for single sisters, or that for the widows, but Brother Ettwein, the pastor of the congregation, as the diarist records, in conducting a party of the delegates of the Continental Congress through these houses, "took occasion to represent the distress an ejection from their homes would cause the inmates." He was listened to respectfully and a promise was at once given that their houses should be held sacred.

On returning to the inn, Henry Laurens directed Richard Henry Lee to issue the following order, which was signed by all the delegates present, and, to remove any doubts as to the self-sacrifice and loyal co-operation with the patriotic cause of the Bethlehem community, it may be well to quote the principal portion of this interesting document:

"BETHLEHEM, September 22, 1777.

"Having here observed a diligent attention to the sick and wounded, and a benevolent desire to make the necessary provision for the relief of the distressed as far as the power of the Brethren enabled them, we desire that all Continental officers may refrain from disturbing the persons or property of the Moravians in Bethlehem, and particularly that they do not disturb or molest the houses where the women are assembled."

Bethlehem September the 22th 1777

Having here observed a humane and diligent attention to the sick and wounded, and a benevolent desire to make the necessary provision for the relief of the distressed, as far as the powers of the Brethren enable them. We desire that all Continental Officers may refrain from disturbing the persons or property of the Moravians in Bethlehem, and particularly that they do not disturb or enter the Houses where the women are assembled. Given under our hands at the time and place above mentioned

Nathan Brownson	Richard Henry Lee
Nath ^l . Johnson	Wm. Leno
Richard Leno	Cont. Harnett
John Hancock	Henry Laurens
Samuel Adams	Wm. Harrison
Elyah Dyer	Jos. Jones
Jas ^l . Duane	John Adams
	Henry Marchant
	Wm. Williams

Delegates to Congress

Among others who signed this document were John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Henry Laurens, Benjamin Harrison, and John Adams. In this connection an interesting incident may be mentioned. The diarist records that on September 25, 1777, the delegates from Congress "attended the children's meeting in the chapel. After service was over, Hancock took up a text-book, . . . when Brother Ettwein offered to explain its design and use, at the same time reading the word for the day, 'Whoever is not against us is for us.' To this Samuel Adams remarked, 'But St. Paul says, If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema.'" Here the diarist ends his entry, leaving future generations in perplexing doubt as to Ettwein's answer to this quotation against the spirit of non-intervention.

On October 5 came the news of Germantown, and two days later the wounded men began to arrive from that battle-field. On October 14 orders were received for the collections of clothing, and the diarist gives a graphic picture of the lamentable condition of the Continental Army in this entry: "We made several collections of blankets for the destitute soldiers, also shoes, stockings, and breeches for the convalescents in the hospitals, many of whom had come here attired in rags swarming with vermin, while others during their stay had been deprived of their all by their comrades."

By October 22 there were upward of four hundred in the Brethren's house alone, and fifty in the garden. Notwithstanding this overcrowding of a small building, Dr. Rush ordered that one hundred more should occupy the kitchen and the cellar of the Brethren's house, but as this was found to be impossible they were crowded into the garret. To furnish further accommodation the hospital officers erected a wooden building fifty feet long in the garden.

The sick continued to arrive from day to day until, on December 28, it is narrated, seven hundred sick soldiers were in the Brethren's house alone. The consequence of this overcrowding of the building was an epidemic of camp fever, and in one day, January 6, 1778, seventeen perished. While the number and names of the unfortunate victims were suppressed by the surgeons

and officers for obvious reasons, yet it is recorded by Mr. Ettwein that in three months more than three hundred soldiers died in this Bethlehem hospital.

An additional reason for this great mortality was the fact, as stated by Dr. Samuel Finley, of the hospital staff, that the soldiers were very deficient in even the commonest necessities; that "when the wounded arrived they immediately became affected with the fever, and that the commissary, matron, nurses, and waiters, and all but one of the surgeons, had had the infection." "All the doctors," adds Dr. Finley, "were of the opinion that only about two hundred patients should have been admitted, whereas from five hundred to seven hundred had been crowded into the building at times." Dr. Finley further narrates that of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, which was reputed to be one of the best in the army, and of whom forty had been admitted to the hospital, but three returned to the regiment, as all the rest had perished from the fever and had been buried at Bethlehem. Another fruitful cause of the mortality, and of the frightful disregard of reasonable precautions due to the poverty of the army, can best be gathered from the statement of Dr. William Smith, also of the hospital staff, "that he had known from four to five patients to die on the same straw before it was changed, and that many of them had been admitted for slight disorders." Dr. William Brown records that the hospital was lacking even in brooms to sweep it.

Such was the pitiable condition of the hospital, and could its walls repeat the dreadful sounds and sights that they have heard and witnessed, what a tale of immeasurable sorrow could they not tell! Only He, who counteth all our sorrows, can ever know the infinite sorrow which these walls have witnessed. It is impossible to picture the scene in all its ghastly horror. The narrow rooms, the dirty pallets of straw, the half-naked soldiers, the fetid atmosphere, the heart-rending groans, the death-rattle of the dying, all these were once where now the merry laughter of youth resounds. In one of the rooms was a painting of the crucifixion. It had been there for many years. In 1751 some Indians were shown through the building, and as they gazed upon the picture one of their number said, "Behold how many wounds He has, and how they bleed!" One can imagine the dying Continental, sorrowful unto

death, and with death-sweat like unto great drops of blood, gazing upon the picture and gaining courage to descend into the valley of the shadow from the inspiring example of the great Martyr.

It adds to the pathos that the very names of these victims were not preserved and are unknown. Who the dead are that sleep on yonder hill-side will never be known until that final day when men will no longer look "as through a glass darkly." In the mean time these brave unknown soldiers who have suffered martyrdom for their country must be counted among that ghostly army of which the Abbe Perreyve wrote: "Unseen by the corporal eyes, but too clearly visible to the mind's eye, the great army of the dead, the army of the slain, the abandoned, the forgotten, the army of cruel tortures and prolonged infirmities, which pursues its fatal march behind what we call glory."

Is not, then, our pilgrimage to-day a pious one? Are not these events, which are but faintly recalled, in the truest sense sacred? And is not the ground upon which we stand holy? Martyrdom hallows, and wherever a man has consciously laid down his life for the country that he loves, or a cause in which he believes, that spot must be forevermore sacred, for it is a true Calvary, and there is again repeated the infinite tragedy of the Cross. Thorwaldsen has imperishably chiselled both the pathos and the grandeur of this truth in his dying lion at Lucerne. The leonine head, so expressive of nobility, the infinite pathos of the eye, and the thought of fidelity in the paw which tightly presses the shield of the Bourbons, are expressed with admirable effect. Who can view it without thoughts of sadness for those brave Swiss soldiers who sealed their devotion to duty with their blood upon the steps of the Tuileries!

Our age has need of this spirit of self-sacrifice and exalted devotion to the demands of duty, for its spirit is to sacrifice considerations of justice for those of mere utility. The nineteenth century is hurrying to its end with a dark and ineffaceable stain upon its manhood. Incredible as it seems, yet no fact of history is better attested than that Christendom has supinely permitted the "unspeakable Turk" to rival the persecutions of Caligula, Nero, and Diocletian, in the massacre of one hundred thousand Christian Armenians. Nor are our own people more inspired by a fine sense

of chivalry. It is to be feared that the real sentiment of too many is that it is better for American citizens to be tortured and murdered in Spanish prisons in Cuba than that the price of stocks should fall and our material prosperity be retarded. Is there not some reason for the apprehension that the lament of Burke is now true and "the age of chivalry has gone, and that of economists and calculators has set in"? Great as has been the evil, in other ages, of the love of war,—and it has immeasurably cursed humanity and retarded its progress,—yet recent events must convince a thoughtful man that the abject fear of war has become the shield of injustice. While the goal of humanity should ever be justice through peace,—and to make its paths straight and smooth mutual respect and fair dealing between nation and nation should ever be assiduously cultivated,—yet if both are not immediately attainable, it is infinitely better to have justice through war than injustice through peace. With the blood of our butchered fellow Christians in Armenia crying to us from the ground and the appeals of their wives and daughters ringing in our ears, it would seem premature to cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace." Multiplied destruction is not worse than multiplied dishonor and a peace which deliberately sacrifices justice and enthrones wanton wrong, retards progress, and sins against the conscience of mankind. Of the policy of non-intervention at any cost, Ruskin has finely said that it "is as selfish and cruel as the worst frenzy of conquest, and differs from it only by being not only malignant but dastardly."

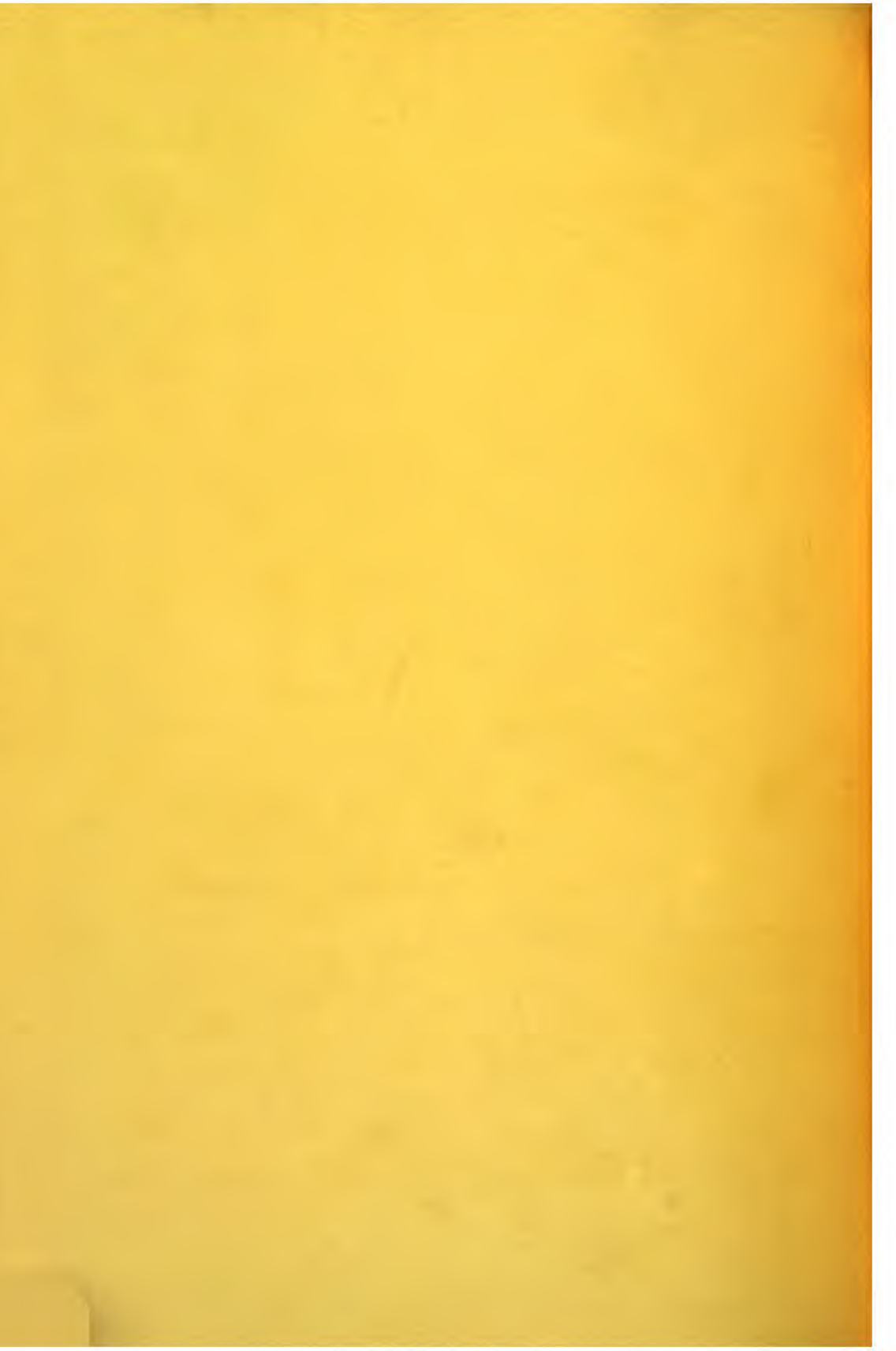
That which makes the death of these martyrs, whose place of suffering we have to-day with pious gratitude marked with our modest tablet, inexpressibly pathetic is the fact that they were not privileged to see of the travail of their souls and be satisfied. They were not even given to view from afar the promised land before the order came for them to die. Death sealed their eyes in ignorance as to whether in the future they would live in memory as accursed rebels or as the founders of a new republic. The saddest verses that Walt Whitman ever wrote were those written of Lincoln, in which he expressed the pathos of the great President's end in not being privileged to see the fruits of his labors in a reunited country :

"O Captain, my Captain ! rise up and hear the bells,
Rise up, for you the flag is flung, for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths, for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning.
Here Captain, dear father !
This arm beneath your head !
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead."

But may not these words be spoken with equal truth of every soldier, however humble, who fell either in the great conflict to create this country or in the more recent one to preserve it? Indeed, Lincoln voiced once and for all time the spirit of an occasion like this in those memorable words spoken at Gettysburg, over the bodies of martyrs whose ranks he was so soon to join, and which will be remembered when the more polished and artificial periods of Edward Everett are forgotten :

" But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here ; but it can never forget what they did here. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us ; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion ; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain ; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."





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(Box on sh.)

ANNUAL SERMON

AND

Report of Board of Managers

Pennsylvania Society

OF

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

1897-'98



Annual Sermon

December 19, 1897,

AND

Tenth Annual Report

OF THE

Board of Managers

April 4, 1898,

Pennsylvania Society

OF

Sons of the Revolution.

1898

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SEP 21 1899

From
The Society

AVIL PRINTING CO., PHILADA.

NINTH ANNUAL SERMON.

DECEMBER 19, 1897.

VALLEY FORGE.

Sermon Preached in St. Peter's P. E. Church, Third and Pine
Streets, Philadelphia,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1897,

BY THE

REVEREND W. W. SILVESTER, S. T. D.

Rector of the George W. South Memorial Church of the Advocate,
Philadelphia.

Deuteronomy 1: 28-30.

Whither shall we go up? Our brethren have discouraged our heart, saying, The people is greater and taller than we . . . and moreover we have seen the sons of the Anakim there. Then I said, Dread not, neither be afraid of them. The Lord your God which goeth before you, he shall fight for you.

With a particular object in view these words on one part suggest a depression arising from discouragement and on the other part a renewed cheerfulness and the resilience of valor which spring into life when a message has entered the soul and told it there is nothing to fear. For some wise reason by those who organized the Society, this 19th day of December is commemorated by the Sons of the Revolution of Pennsylvania. Out of our patriotic zeal, more and more we must find out the mystery hidden in the fields of Valley Forge.

In this annual religious service, in a patriotic frame of mind, we are giving our thanks and offering our prayers, in this house of God, itself a memorial of the Revolutionary period.

Well may we study the exciting environment of the times; and the men, who, by their bravery and sacrifices, their religion and characters, by the forces of body, mind and soul, wrought

the benefits of liberty and government which we inherit. The 19th of December was only another link in the chain of eighteen months of dark days. To take up winter quarters in Valley Forge seemed like the burial of hope. In reality it was like the entombment of our Lord; who was buried only to rise again.

I do not know what could be more disheartening to the people of those days than the events which, in 1776, followed the defeat of our Army at Long Island, when the British troops were, from town to town, pushing our men literally at the point of the bayonet through the State of New Jersey, and when the possibility seemed hopelessly remote of their march being checked until they had taken Philadelphia.

It must have been hard for Washington not only to be retreating before the enemy, but to be compelled to meet in his own Army with a multitude of adverse circumstances which he might well feel could not be anticipated and which the cause of liberty should have rendered superfluous. Re-enforcements which the Commander-in-Chief had ordered and begged to be sent to his relief were still held in New York by General Lee, who had his own notions of obedience and of what was best to be done. The enlistments of the militiamen were expiring and, regardless of consequences and country, the men were going home. In the towns along the line of retreat, the people, in large numbers, were apparently indifferent to the danger of the Army and the cause of independence, and many of them were accepting British amnesty and turning back to royalty, among them the man who presided over the Convention in which New Jersey was made a State.

In the intensity of his feeling for the cause of liberty, driven from town to town by the overwhelming numbers of his adversary and perplexed by the apathy of the people and the bad condition of his Army, unaided by expected re-enforcements from General Lee and himself the target of unfriendly criticism, is it any wonder that Washington under this tremendous strain should, at one point for a brief moment, burst into tears?

In Philadelphia the situation was regarded critical. [Congress voted that each State should appoint a day of fasting and humiliation. One day it resolved that the rumor of its inten-

tion to leave Philadelphia should be contradicted, and the next adjourned to Baltimore, jeered by the Tories and execrated by the Patriots. The Tories were taking comfort to themselves that the sect of Friends were giving their preference for the old form of Government under which they had so long enjoyed peace, and that here and there prominent men of the Continental Congress, tired of rebelling for liberty, had reprofessed their loyalty to the King. The Patriots on the other hand were enjoying no little satisfaction that General Mifflin was hastening through Pennsylvania inspiring men to arms by the enthusiasm of his eloquence, and that under General Putnam citizens with pick and shovel were throwing up defences about Philadelphia to bar out the entrance of the British Army.]

In the gloom and despondency of this darkness there suddenly came flashes of light which gave new spirit to the Army and sent a thrill of hope through the people. The conception, the picturesqueness and success of Washington's attack upon the Hessians, at Trenton, is hardly to be matched in military adventure. But, before the event was nine days old, another ingenious victory occurred almost as remarkable as the first. Late in the afternoon Washington had repulsed an attack of the enemy and, at night, keeping his fires burning in the camping ground at Trenton, he and his troops steal around the sleeping enemy by cross-roads and attack the British near Princeton and, routing them, capture two hundred prisoners, and in safety reach Morristown heights, where in the renown of these exploits they spend the winter.

The campaign for 1778 opened with Howe's troops landed at Elkton, fifty-four miles from Philadelphia. Washington, with eleven thousand men, half the number of the enemy, disputed his advent to Philadelphia at Brandywine. The enemy were victorious.

Then later came Paoli, when General Wayne's division was attacked with a loss of three hundred men to the great discouragement of the Army and Country.

"Oh, heaven," prayed John Adams, sceptical of Washington's military ability, "grant us one great soul, one leading mind to extricate the best cause from that ruin which seems to await it."

Washington had then a thousand men barefooted. The impotent Congress only said: "Support your Army on the surrounding country." Washington sent to Putnam for twenty-five hundred troops.

By the 25th of September Howe's Army had reached Germantown, and there Washington resisted his approach, in a battle which was almost successful. And although the design of the invading enemy was not thwarted by this valiant attempt on the part of Washington—for the British troops the next day, under Cornwallis, took possession of Philadelphia—yet the engagement made so soon after the other battles and with so inadequate and poorly equipped an army, is memorable in the history of the War and enhanced the fame of the Commander-in-Chief.

Re-enforcements came from the Northern Army in November, and at once a clamor was set up for capturing Philadelphia. But even Congress tabooed this mad enterprise.

A bitter night, the 4th of December, fourteen thousand British troops marched to attack the American lines, and the next night rested on their arms at Chestnut Hill, whence their camp fires answered the camp fires of Washington's Army at White Marsh.

Howe had come out from Philadelphia to give the fatal blow. Washington, with only seven thousand available men, was ready and not disinclined for the onset. The enemy first fell back to Germantown, and then, hanging for a day on the left of the American Army, marched back to Philadelphia. A few skirmishes. That was all. It was the 8th of December. Nothing was left for Washington but to seek winter quarters for his troops.

During these past months Washington had been severely criticised by his opponents. Wrote the ambitious Conway to Gates: "Heaven has been determined to save your country or a weak general and bad counsellors would have ruined it."

Wilkinson was fluent in praising the abilities of Gates, while Sullivan, the second in command, wrote to a member of Congress that Conway's knowledge of military affairs exceeded any of our officers. The Congress was not a Washingtonian Congress and in the appointment of officers evidently leaned to

the men who, to say the least, were not in perfect sympathy with Washington.

The valiant Wayne was disposed to follow the line marked out by Lee, Gates and Mifflin. Lovell, of Massachusetts, wrote to Gates threatening Washington "with a torrent of public vengeance." With Gates President of the Board of War, and Conway made Inspector-General, with rank of Major-General independent of the Commander-in-Chief, one sees the adverse momentum in high places which Washington had to resist.

Going into winter quarters was or was made to appear unpopular. The offence was not so much that Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge as that he went into winter quarters at all. General Reed, in a spirit of kindly wisdom, wrote to the Pennsylvania Legislature, which occupied an objecting attitude towards the plan of the Army: "If it is not doing what we would, it is doing what we can; and I must say the General has shown a truly feeling and patriotic respect for us on this occasion, in which you would agree with me if you knew all the circumstances."

Congress in November had voted to carry on a vigorous winter campaign. Yes, but the enemy had withdrawn into Philadelphia. Winter quarters were a necessity. The weather was too cold, especially for a famished army, to undertake warfare. Many of the soldiers were barefoot and half clothed, and all badly fed. The later movements of the troops so scantily provided had induced sickness, and three thousand men were unfit for duty. Washington, after consultation with his officers, chose Valley Forge. It was near the city. He could protect the country from marauding expeditions of the enemy for supplies. If this point proved of little value, it was because the people about Philadelphia were not disinclined to exchange the products of their farms for the coin of the Englishmen. The Army could winter well enough in Valley Forge. What Washington was not prepared for was carelessness in the Quartermaster's Department.

I was told by an English clergyman that he asked a Crimean soldier how it was that he stood up so bravely against the enemy. "I minded my drill." "That minding of the drill,"

said the clergyman, "is the secret of British valor." In our late War in this country, our Army did not reach a complete effectiveness in actual service until, to say nothing of weeding out incompetent officers, by time and drill and discipline, an immense body of real soldiers had been properly trained.

In Valley Forge, that winter, Washington may have seen the possibility of creating an American Army. To Congress he had said a year before, "Let us have an Army competent to every emergency." Short enlistments and a mistaken dependence upon militia have been the origin of all our misfortunes. From his experience in New Jersey and Pennsylvania he could say: "The militia come in you cannot tell how; go, you cannot tell when; and act, you cannot tell where, and leave you at last in a critical moment."

The reforming of the Army soon began. Into the camp at Valley Forge, by February, came Baron Steuben, a brave Prussian soldier, laden with honors and experience, who soon, in place of Conway, was made Inspector-General, with two assistants, and Greene, an efficient man, was appointed Quartermaster-General. The camp was soon alive with the drilling and manoeuvring of the soldiers. [The manual and movements were taught to one of the companies as a model for the others by the Baron himself, and instruction was also given to the officers.]

The results must have been enormous under officers, native and foreign, like Lafayette, Count Pulaski, Lord Stirling, Baron de Kalb, Greene, Sullivan, Knox, Wayne, Pickering; Reed and Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Marshall and his son, Lieutenant Marshall, who was afterwards Chief Justice of the United States, and Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. By the presence of these great generals and the officers and men under them, Valley Forge is forever patriotically hallowed!

When spring opened it was evident that the British Army was going to evacuate Philadelphia. The American alliance with France had been consummated, and in the not improbable appearance of a French fleet in the harbor, the British felt the danger of their position. They had heard, during the winter, the note of preparation at Valley Forge. Evidently they had no thought of fighting.

Should they be attacked by our Army? General Lee, exchanged at last and back again to second in command, was against attacking. Disloyal to the American cause as he sometimes appeared, he had many friends. With Washington sided Lafayette, Greene, Cadwalader, Wayne and others who were for advancing upon the enemy. Washington sought to get the opinions of his generals in writing, and while this was being done the enemy slipped away from Philadelphia with Lee's division in pursuit. Breaking up at Valley Forge the next day, the 19th of June, exactly six months from the day of encampment, Washington followed.

In the fight at Monmouth, where the enemy was overtaken, the news reaches Washington as he comes up that the Continentals are retreating; ordered to retreat by General Lee. The men were not only rallied by Washington and sent back to duty, but Lee also. [To Lee, Washington said: "I am sorry you took the command unless you meant to fight. Will you retain the command on this height or not? I expect you to take proper means for checking the enemy." "Your orders shall be obeyed," answered Lee, and went to his post.]

The Continentals awoke the next day to renew the engagement. The enemy was gone. With Washington at their heels they fled to New York. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey fighting for independence was never renewed.

The sufferings of Valley Forge ought not to be overestimated. Partisan chroniclers undoubtedly exaggerated them. At the worst they were brief. In ten days after the encampment began, the huts were like a town in the woods. On the fourteenth day Washington communicated to the men the good news that Congress appreciated their services in the last campaign; and that their supplies were to be improved and their pay increased. Conditions must have quickly ameliorated; for Washington's wife, Lady Stirling and Mrs. Knox and the wives of other officers, by the middle of February, had come into the camp. The suffering of the soldiers—for few died—apparently stimulated energy and patriotism. Rough nature, discipline and comradeship wrought in these men a depth of character and purpose by which unconsciously one inspired another. There grew the will never to submit and the courage

to back it. There sprang up the hope that foreshadowed victory, supported by the training and discipline of true soldiers. These qualities might never come to the test of the battlefield, but they were ingrained in the men, and were like so many engines of patriotism to mould, in the next two or three years, other men into their likeness. As late as February, when the camp was sixty days old, an enemy had said the Army must dissolve. Dissolve! "An European Army could not have kept together under such conditions," was the opinion of Steuben. The Americans at Valley Forge were making new traditions. Their Army did, in spite of all hindrances, maintain its solidarity. Dissolve! It grew more and more tenacious. The adhesiveness of its endurance and patriotism has never, we may safely say, been excelled. It was the men, the men; it was the cause, the cause.

Of some of the officers who opposed the plans of Washington much could be said, were this the place for it, unfavorable to their loyalty to the Commander-in-Chief. To men of excitable imaginations the deliberate wisdom of Washington was a mystery. They forgot how, under the direction of judgment, his daring valor sometimes sprang forward to incredible exploits of dashing assault, like the attack at Trenton. If the eyes of the impassionate Wayne failed to pierce to the meaning of Washington's apparent laggardness, it was no impeachment of his patriotism. The places of Gates and Conway and Lee, in comparison with Washington, were settled by their ultimate careers and the adjustments which time makes. By no affectionate sophistry can General Lee be brought into line with the patriotism of his comrades. These men who seem to the distant eye to be a little off color believed in their own abilities and plans, but they were supported too by Congress, by the Adamses and Lovells and hosts of patriotic people. They opposed Washington. But they fought. They were heroes in the Revolution. To be in disagreement with one set of plans is not necessarily to be out of harmony with the great cause which is giving the inspiration to every plan.

We come now to speak of the debt of gratitude we owe the fathers of the Revolution. We can pay it by living up to their spirit.

We may not have to go out against guns and swords. But, by birthright, we are enlisted to fight against the violation of our inherited principles—against error and falsehood—against the single power of the wrong man and the nominating preliminaries and against the subtle political habits of men whose methods impair a democracy and go very far to transform an intended glory into a dazzling shame. Decadence from our fathers' ideal may not go to the length of bringing utter destruction upon the country; but it will prove our degenerate fibre. Our blood must be as red as our fathers'.

One of the most dangerous beliefs of the day is the belief that our government, being a government for the people and by the people, is assured against injury, by some invisible protecting power. It is thought that its principles are self-supporting; that it can stand innumerable assaults unharmed; in short, that it has the inherent quality of indestructibility. To say that our government maintains its own standard is to forget the meaning of words. Here and there we see the standard shrivelling to a narrow remnant of its broad original. In ideals of government unsupported by the aim and effort which shall give the ideals body and life, we must be cautious not to trust.

There is conceivable no panacea, either for the maintenance of a country's wholesome and honest democratic existence or the cure of besetting evils, but vigilance to punish its enemies and faithfulness in resisting the intrusion of fraudulent principles.

Who shall fight these battles?

Let us not think for an instant that we can give the country over to be ruled by the thought which is lowest, by the under stratum of intelligence, by the inferior and selfish concept. Liberty with its splendid line of successes has neither elevated nor debased men to a common level.

In days past, there can be no question but the best minds thought out the democracy, and studied the way by which their ideal should become reality; the best minds planned and directed the battles which achieved a people's government. And so it must be the duty of the best minds now to set the pace for what the American government is to be. It needs no deep observation to see how, year by year, the affairs of our

country are becoming more and more complicated and demanding higher statesmanship. Never had a great people a more imperative call to duty than ours—the duty to see to it that the false and corrupt, the commonplace and the second rate, do not dominate and win by uninstructed or misled majorities.

The management of some of our cities has become little less than a caricature of government by the people. If the evil comes by the will of the people, the will of the people must be purified, educated, exalted. There is little that is valuable or sacred, save its lawful power, in a majority which has unwittingly by its votes introduced a reign of error and corruption. There may be many opinions as to the method of correction, but there must be unanimity in securing the true thing. I do not see how it can be successfully disputed that if the poisonous virus of the mismanaged city spreads into the State governments and to the nation's affairs at Washington, there can come other than a degradation of government by the people, a degradation in spirit and manliness, not contemplated by our ancestors—and most surely unknown in the days of Valley Forge.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS.

APRIL 4, 1898.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1898.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

Your Board of Managers respectfully report that during the past year, they have held nine stated meetings and one adjourned meeting. A special meeting of the Society was also held on November 12, 1897. The year ending April 3, 1898, being the close of the first ten of the history of the Society.

A meeting of the General Society was held in Philadelphia on the nineteenth of April, 1897, upon which occasion this Society entertained the visiting officers and delegates.

On May 8, 1897, without formal ceremony, the Society erected a bronze tablet upon the building, 528 Market street, Philadelphia, to mark the site of the Presidential Mansion, occupied by Washington, from November 27, 1790, to March 4, 1797, while he was President of the United States.

In accordance with the custom established by this Society, the usual Flag Day Circular was issued to the President of the United States; Governors of the States and Territories; Superintendents of Public Schools; to the various Patriotic Organizations in Pennsylvania; Press Associations and Newspapers in the Commonwealth; the General and State Societies of Sons of the Revolution, and the members of this Society. The results of these efforts from year to year were obvious in the display of the National Flag on the fourteenth of June, 1897, more generally than ever before, and gave hope of the success of the endeavors of our Society to make it permanent as an anniversary day for the display of our national emblem.

At the Annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, June 9, 1897, the prizes established by the Society were awarded as follows:

FIRST PRIZE OF FIFTY DOLLARS.—To Walter Tresse Singer, Frankford, Pa., Class of '99, for his essay entitled "Baron von Steuben at Valley Forge."

SECOND PRIZE OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—To Charles Sumner Wesley, Philadelphia, Pa., Class of '99, for the essay entitled "The Part Played in the Revolution by the Germans, Scotch-Irish and Quakers of Pennsylvania."

The anniversary of the Evacuation of Philadelphia by the British Army in June, 1778, was celebrated on Saturday, June 19, by an excursion of the Society to the Old Moravian Town of Bethlehem, Pa., on which occasion it dedicated a handsome bronze tablet, placed by the Society on the main building of the Seminary and College for Women, which was twice occupied as a hospital by the Continental Army during the War for Independence. Exercises were held in the Moravian Church, and an historical address (relating to the part played by Bethlehem and her inhabitants during the revolutionary period) was delivered by James Montgomery Beck, Esq., a member of this Society. Admirable music was furnished by the Moravian Church Choir on the occasion of these exercises, which were participated in also by the Right Rev. J. Mortimer Levering, Bishop of the Moravian Church; the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, Chaplain of this Society; Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements; Charles Henry Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Monuments and Memorials; Richard McCall Cadwalader, First Vice-President of this Society, and the Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D., Principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary. At the conclusion of the exercises, the members and their guests, to the number of about 250, were escorted to the spacious grounds of the Seminary, where luncheon was served in the cool shade of the old trees and buildings and enlivened by the strains of excellent music from the Allentown Band, which had been provided for the occasion by the members of the Society residing in Bethlehem. The occasion was one of unalloyed enjoyment, and of exceeding interest, and fully maintained the pleasurable character of these yearly

mid-summer excursions of the Society to some historical spot.

Your Board is again called upon in the exercise of a sad duty, to report the loss of one of its most honored members, Mr. William Spohn Baker. Mr. Baker had been a member of your Board of Managers since February 11, 1892. For most of this time, he was a member of the Committee on Monuments and Memorials, to which he gave much time and his fullest support. He was distinguished as an Historian of the Revolution, and was recognized as a high authority on the life, character and services of General Washington. He was a diligent student from original sources and in many ways contributed to the cause of American history and to the objects of this Society. His addresses before our Society upon the occasion of the dedication of the monuments at Gulf Mills, and at Queen Lane, as well as upon the Occupation and the Evacuation of Philadelphia by Lord Howe, on the occasion of the Society's visit to Red Bank and the Forts of the Delaware, were able, interesting and instructing. Mr. Baker was devoted to the interests of the Society and the real objects for which it was established. He vigorously opposed the efforts which, from time to time, have been made to amalgamate the original Society of Sons of the Revolution with other Societies. Mr. Baker's place will be missed and the loss of his great knowledge of the movements of Washington and his Army, of which the Society had the constant benefit, is one which can scarcely be replaced. His death will be mourned by this Society; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (of which he was a Vice-President), and by other distinguished, learned, and patriotic societies, of which he was a member.

A special meeting of the General Society was held at Cincinnati, O., on the twelfth of October, 1897. Your delegates reported at a special meeting of this Society held on November 12, 1897, the action taken by themselves, as well as by the General Society, at that meeting and this Society, upon the question of the adoption of a proposed new constitution uniting this Society with a new Society to be formed, declined to assent thereto. Since then, the General Secretary has promulgated a report of the action taken by the other State Societies of the

Sons of the Revolution, showing that the project has been rejected by a large majority, both in State Societies and in the membership representing the same. It is hoped that this significant vote will end this question for ever.

The following is a list and summary of the vote by State Societies:

REJECTING.		ADOPTING.		NO ACTION.	
Tennessee	29	Ohio	246	Missouri	351
New Jersey	119	Illinois	166	Colorado	90
Maryland	127	District of Columbia	242		
North Carolina	34	Minnesota	91		
Pennsylvania	1025	Massachusetts	360		
New York	1892	Michigan	21		
Indiana (not reported).					
Virginia	44				
Washington	15				
Connecticut	92				
Georgia	142				
New Hampshire	23				
Montana	38				
South Carolina	62				
Iowa	134				
California	64				
Florida	24				
Total	3864	Total	1126	Total	441

SUMMARY.

17 rejecting, representing a membership of	3864
6 adopting, representing a membership of	1126
2 no action, representing a membership of	441
Total	5431

On December 14, Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., presented his resignation as Registrar of the Society, which your Board reluctantly accepted. Captain Bellas was then elected to the vacancy in the Board caused by the death of the late Mr. Baker, and Major Richard Strader Collum, U. S. M. C., was elected Registrar of the Society in the place of Captain Bellas resigned.

The Annual Church Service was held on December 19, in St. Peter's Church, upon which occasion, the Rev. William Wallace Silvester, S. T. D., Rector of the Church of the Advocate,

and a member of this Society, delivered an interesting historical sermon before the members of this Society and their invited guests.

An informal reception was held on the evening of December 20, at the Aldine Hotel, which was well attended by the members of this Society.

The Committee appointed to arrange a series of lectures before the members of the Society and their families, reports that it has been unable to accomplish that object during the past year, partly owing to the expense involved in securing distinguished lecturers who are not members of the Society and partly because of its inability to find members of the Society (whom the Committee had hoped to be able to secure) who were able to prepare papers during the past winter. The Committee hopes, however, that it will be more successful another season.

In order to add to the interest of occasions of ceremony, your Board decided by resolution, to establish a Color Guard, to consist of fifteen members of the Society, who shall take charge of the flags owned by this Society and shall be their custodian at all times; the Color Guard to be in the charge of a Captain, who shall report to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the time being.

The Society has received during the year from Mr. William J. Crawford, of Buffalo, N. Y., a brick from the original structure and a silver mounted gavel made from a tree that grew within the cellar walls of the house at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, where Washington was born, on the site of which Mr. Crawford has erected for the United States Government a handsome monument.

The Society has also added to its interesting and valuable collection, three silk flags, facsimiles of those used by Pennsylvania Troops in the Revolutionary War. The Pulaski Legion Banner, the original of which was made by the Moravian Sisters at Bethlehem, by a happy coincidence was first carried upon the occasion of the Society's trip to Bethlehem on June 19 last. The others are the Flag of the Independent Battalion, Westmoreland County, Pa., and of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Line.

The Committee on Monuments and Memorials is making

careful investigations with a view to continuing its work of marking important historical sites. Among others it has now under consideration, the question of marking the site in Independence Square, where the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read.

The Secretary of the Society has undertaken, and has been engaged for several years (at a sacrifice of much time and great labor) upon the work of an amplified register of the Society. This work has been done with great care and is now in manuscript form and nearly ready for publication. In first considering the subject, it was hoped that a nominal subscription from each member would be sufficient to enable the Society to pay for such a publication, but its scope having been added to by the introduction of features of great historic value, the size of the book has been much enlarged and its expense of publication increased. A circular announcement has been mailed to each member of the Society, and if the replies thereto are sufficient to warrant the publication, it is believed that the work can be quickly brought to a conclusion. If, however, the number of subscriptions do not warrant its publication, the matter should be deferred, as the current income of the Society would be absorbed almost entirely by such an expenditure.

The Board has elected to membership during the past year eighty-eight applicants, being an increase of two as compared with the number elected in the previous fiscal year. Of this number four were admitted by transfer from other State Societies. During the same period seventeen have died, twenty-six were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues (one of these, however, having since been restored to membership) and one was transferred to another State Society.

The condition of our membership, at this time, covering the period of ten years of our existence, is as follows:

Number of founders	15
Number elected since the founding	1183
Number admitted from other State Societies	8
<hr/>	
Total admitted into the Pennsylvania Society within the ten years	1206

Of the above number, the casualties show:

Deceased	80
Resigned	11
Transferred to other State Societies	10
Dropped from rolls, etc.	31
Never qualified	5
Total casualties	137
Net active membership at this date	1069

The finances of the Society are in excellent condition as shown by the Treasurer's report, the permanent fund at this time amounting to \$11,583.34.

The Necrological Roll of the Society for the past year records the loss to this Society of a number who were distinguished in life, and most of whom were actively interested in this Society:

TRAILL GREEN, M. D., LL. D., died at Easton, Pa., April 29, 1897, aged eighty-four years. Dr. Green was one of the oldest living graduates of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and for nearly sixty years had been connected with Lafayette College, at Easton, as Professor of Chemistry, Dean of the Scientific Department and a member of its Board of Trustees. Early in life he was, for a short while, Professor of Natural Sciences in Mercersburg College, Pa. Dr. Green was a member of many Medical Societies, of the American Philosophical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Meteorological Society and other scientific and professional societies, to which he frequently contributed learned papers. He was active in all the educational, religious and charitable movements of his native town, where for sixty years he labored for the good of humanity.

JOHN L. GEIGER, died at Norfolk, Nebraska, May 3, 1897, aged seventy years. A native of Northampton County, Pa. He removed to the West in the exodus of 1849 and after various migratory movements he finally located in Nebraska, where he engaged successfully in farming and contracting. Mr. Geiger was a man of strong patriotic sentiments and was deeply interested in historical subjects.

RICHARD ROWLEY BAKER, died May 15, 1897, aged thirty-nine years. Mr. Baker was educated in the law and pursued that profession, but much of his time was occupied in assisting his father, the late William Spohn Baker, in his literary work; his early and sudden death caused widespread sorrow among the many who knew him.

WILLIAM JENKS LEE, died June 3, 1897, aged thirty-two years. Mr. Lee was educated at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and until his death engaged in a business life. His last position was as Secretary and Treasurer of the Brush Electric Light Company, of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Philadelphia Barge Club, and for a time of the Art Club of Philadelphia.

EUGENE ZIEBER, died June 6, 1897, aged thirty-nine years. Mr. Zieber was widely known as an authority on heraldry and his works "Heraldry in America" and "Ancestry" gave him a wide reputation; he had recently been elected to the Chair of Heraldry in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Society of the War of 1812, Pilgrim Society of Boston, Netherland Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania-German Society, Ex-Libris Society of Washington and Ex-Libris Society of London.

WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER, died September 8, 1897, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Baker's early years were devoted to conveyancing, which he abandoned in order to pursue literary work. He was best known as an historian and author. His principal productions are "Origin and Antiquity of Engraving," "Engraved Portraits of Washington," "Medallic Portraits of Washington," "Character Portraits of Washington," "Itinerary of General Washington during the Revolution," "Washington in Philadelphia" and the work which he had just completed "Itinerary of General Washington after the Revolution." Mr. Baker had been a Director of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and Vice-President of the Historical Society

of Pennsylvania. He was a founder and member of the Council of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, President of the Netherland Society of Philadelphia, a member of the American Philosophical Society, Society of the War of 1812, etc.

JAMES MARTIN YARDLEY, died October 13, 1897, aged forty-four years. Was first engaged in mercantile pursuits and subsequently entered the business department of the Bulletin Company, of Philadelphia, with which he was connected at the time of his death. He was deeply interested in military affairs, served with the National Guard of Pennsylvania in the railroad riots of '77, and was Captain of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment. He was a member of the Union League; Masonic Fraternity; Philadelphia Athletic Club and the Quaker City Barge Club.

OLIVER LANDRETH, died November 21, 1897, aged sixty-seven years. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia High School and a member of the firm which his grandfather founded in 1784. He was a member of the Board of Trade, Board of Managers of the Episcopal Hospital, Bishop White Prayer Book Society, Church Club, and for over thirty years a vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

ISAAC LLOYD, who died December 10, 1897, aged fifty-seven years, was for many years engaged as a wool merchant, and during the Civil War served as private and Sergeant Major, promoted to Second Lieutenant and afterwards to First Lieutenant in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was a member of the Union League, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

CRAWFORD ARNOLD, died December 25, 1897, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Arnold was a native of Rhode Island. After receiving his education at Burlington, N. J., he engaged in a successful business career in Philadelphia, retiring in 1877. He was a Manager of the House of Refuge, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Trustee of the Burd Orphan Asylum, and a Director of the Mechanics

National Bank. He was deeply interested in Church work and was a member of the vestry and rector's warden of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D., LL. D., died January 29, 1898, aged sixty-eight years. Dr. Parvin was born at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and graduated at the University of Indiana. He was a teacher in the Lawrenceville, N. J., High School three years, during which time he studied Hebrew at Princeton Theological Seminary. His medical degree was obtained from the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and he became a resident physician in Wills Eye Hospital, and subsequently was surgeon of the Cope Packet Line; he afterwards located at Indianapolis, where he practiced medicine until 1864. He subsequently was Professor of Materia Medica, Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; Professor of Obstetrics, Medical College in Indianapolis, and in the University of Louisville, Ky., and in 1883 became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He was an Ex-President of the American Medical Journalists' Association, State Medical Society of Indiana, American Academy of Medicine, and a member of many other professional and scientific societies, and an Elder in the Tenth Presbyterian Church.

REV. WILLIAM CASSADY CATTELL, D. D., LL. D., died on the anniversary of his admission into this Society, February 11, 1898, aged seventy years. Dr. Cattell graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1848, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1852. For two years he was Assistant Principal of the Edge Hill Preparatory School, and from 1855 to 1860 was Professor of Greek in Lafayette College at Easton, Pa. From 1860 to 1863 he was Pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg. In the latter year he returned to Lafayette College to become its President, and for twenty years he administered the affairs of that institution with marked success. He resigned the Presidency in 1883 and became Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief. He retired a few years later. He received the degrees of Doctor of

Divinity from his Alma Mater, and Doctor of Laws from the University of Wooster, Ohio. He was President of the Presbyterian Historical Society, and a Trustee of Lafayette College, and Princeton Theological Seminary. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and was greatly interested in this Society.

WILSON METTLER GEARHART, died at Danville, Pa., February 25, 1898, aged fifty-one. Mr. Gearhart graduated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and subsequently became a teacher, and afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1875 when he was elected Prothonotary of Montour County, Pa. He subsequently became Chief Clerk in the State Department, but resigned in 1891 to become Chief Clerk of the World's Fair Commission of Pennsylvania. In 1894 he was again tendered the Chief Clerkship of the State Department which he filled with exceptional ability until his death. He was Clerk of the State Board of Pardons, a Trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, and an officer in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN HILL BRINTON, JR., died at Pittsburg, Pa., March 15, 1898, aged twenty-seven years. He was educated at Dr. Faries' School and at the Episcopal Academy, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, where he took a prominent part throughout his course in college affairs, and was in Senior Year the President of his class. He graduated in 1890 and immediately began his career as a Mechanical Draughtsman, first in Philadelphia until last fall, when he accepted a responsible position with a large Steel Works in Pittsburg, where he was instantly killed by being struck with a traveling crane. Mr. Brinton was a distinctively popular young man, and had a wide acquaintanceship. He was a member of the Rittenhouse and Markham Clubs, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

THOMAS MCKEAN, died March 16, 1898, aged fifty-five years, in Philadelphia, where he occupied a distinguished position, socially and as a man of business affairs, his family for

more than a century having been prominent in this Commonwealth. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and became a member of a large sugar refining firm, subsequently, however, identifying himself with various financial enterprises. He became President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a Director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Insurance Company of North America, and other railroad and financial institutions. He was besides a member of the Union League, the Art Club, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia and Rabbit Clubs, and President of the Germantown Cricket Club. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and his interest in the institution was evidenced by his recent munificent gift for the erection of a law school building. He was elected a member of this Society on March 26, 1889, and from June 30, 1890, until April 4, 1892, was a member of its Board of Managers.

MORDECAI DAWSON EVANS, died March 23, 1898, aged sixty-three. A descendant of early Welsh settlers in this vicinity. For more than thirty years he was engaged in fire insurance and was one of the originators, and Secretary of the Association of Fire Underwriters.

Mr. Evans was a man of means and deeply interested in philanthropic work and patron of many charitable institutions. He was once President, and at the time of his death, Manager of the Hayes Mechanics' Home, Manager of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was from 1891 a School Director of the Ninth Section, and since 1893, until his death, President of that Board.

DR. OLIVER ALBERT JUDSON, died March 30, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1851, and at the breaking out of the Civil War was commissioned a Brigade Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and served until November, 1865, a portion of the time as Staff Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac. He was

brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, and later, Colonel, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He did not resume practice after hostilities, but has since lived retired both in Philadelphia and abroad.

Dr. Judson was an art connoisseur of recognized ability, a member of various prominent medical societies, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Rittenhouse Club, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and for many years a vestryman of St. Stephen's P. E. Church.

Respectfully submitted,

The Board of Management,

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER,
Chairman.

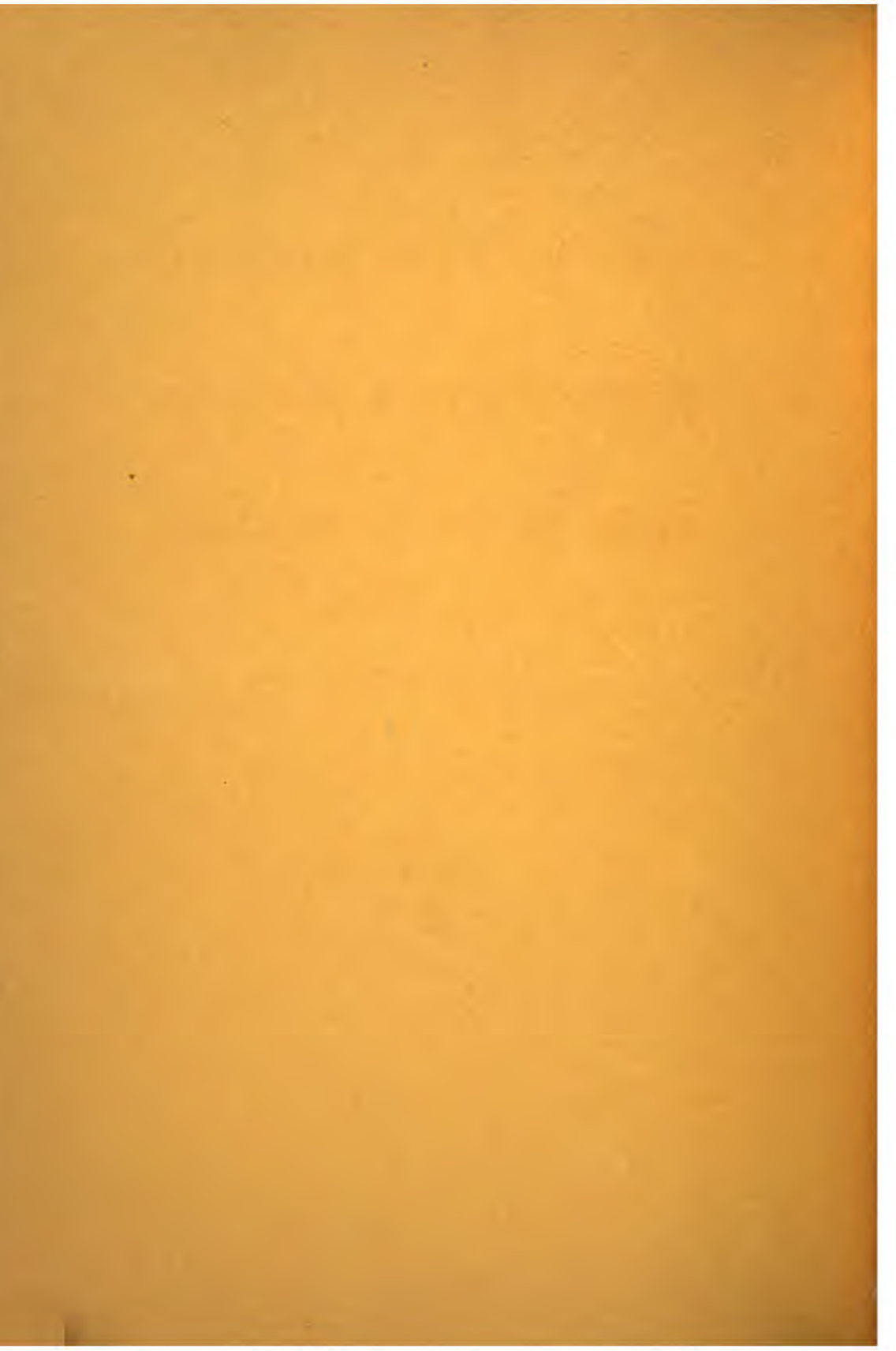
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Secretary.





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Proceedings
of The
Pennsylvania Society
Songs of The Revolution
1898 - 99



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ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution

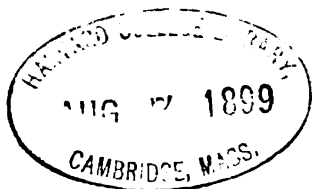
1898-99



PHILADELPHIA

1899

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The Southerner

EDITED BY
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, Secretary
AND
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
JULY 4, 1899.

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Object of the Society.



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.

General Society.

(ORGANIZED AT WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 19, 1890.)

OFFICERS, 1899-1902.

General President,

HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL, LL.D.,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Vice-President,

GARRETT DORSETT WALL VROOM,
Of the New Jersey Society.

Second General Vice-President,

HON. POPE BARROW,
Of the Georgia Society.

General Secretary,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
Of the New York Society.

Assistant General Secretary,

WILLIAM HALL HARRIS,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Treasurer,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER,
Of the Pennsylvania Society.

Assistant General Treasurer,

HENRY CADLE,
Of the Missouri Society.

General Registrar,

FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, PH.D.,
Of the Massachusetts Society.

General Historian,

HENRY WALDRIDGE DUDLEY,
Of the Illinois Society.

General Chaplain,

RT. REV. HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of Minnesota,
Of the Minnesota Society.

Pennsylvania Society.

INSTITUTED APRIL 3, 1888.
INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

FOUNDERS.

OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSELL.
GEORGE HORACE BURGIN.
HERMAN BURGIN.
RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.
JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
* ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.
WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON, JR.
JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
* ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.
CHARLES MARSHALL.
SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.
JOHN BIDDLE PORTER.
WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE.
WILLIAM WAYNE.

Board of Managers,

1899-1900.

OFFICERS.

President,

WILLIAM WAYNE.

First Vice-President,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

Second Vice-President,

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Treasurer,

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar,

MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

Historian,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain,

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

MANAGERS.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

JOHN WOLF JORDAN.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABREN.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society,

1899-1900.

DELEGATES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

FREDERICK PRIME.

ALTERNATES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

FRANKLIN PLATT.

ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.

HON. HENRY GURLEY HAY.

Standing Committees.



EX-OFFICIO MEMBER OF ALL COMMITTEES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER, Chairman Board of Managers.

ON APPLICATIONS.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, Chairman.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

ON EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO MAJOR-GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

EDWARD DE VEUX MORRELL, Chairman.

RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.

THEODORE MINIS ETTING.

SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

CALEB JONES MILNE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Jr., LL.D.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, Secretary.

ON MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

CHARLES HENRY JONES, Chairman.

JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

FRANK WILLING LEACH.

DANIEL SMITH NEWHALL.

SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

ON PRIZES, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM WAYNE, Chairman.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

II

ON FLAGS.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A., Chairman.
GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.
WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

ON ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, Chairman.

ON LECTURES.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, Chairman.
CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.
THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

ON CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION DAY.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABREN, Chairman.

ON COLOR GUARD.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

Color Guard.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897.



ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR., Captain.
DAVID KNICKERBACKER BOYD.
JAMES HOPKINS CARPENTER.
HOWARD GIBBS CHASE.
JACOB GILES MORRIS.
JONATHAN CILLEY NEFF.
RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM.
JAMES HOLLENBACK SHERRERD.
LEAROYD SILVESTER.
OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON.
JOSEPH CAMPBELL LANCASTER.
WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES.
JAMES DE WAELE COOKMAN.
ROBERT HOBART SMITH.
WILLIAM INNES FORBES.

Proceedings
of the
Eleventh Annual Meeting,
April 3, 1899.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,

April 3, 1899.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting was held in the New Century Drawing-Room, 124 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, at eight o'clock P.M., about one hundred and twenty-five members being present. On motion of Mr. Charles Henry Jones, Mr. Henry Martyn Dechert was called to the chair.

Mr. Dechert expressed his appreciation at the honor conferred upon him of presiding over the meeting, and regretted the absence of the President by reason of his disability; he congratulated the Society upon its prosperity, and reviewed its history during the past year, referring especially to the publication of the Decennial Register, the success of the annual dinner, and the part taken by members of the Society in the Spanish-American War.

Prayer was then offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge. Mr. Charles Henry Jones made a motion permitting an amendment of the minutes of the Special Meeting of this Society held November 12, 1897, so as to record an affidavit of four members of the Society setting forth that they had each voted in the negative on the motion to have made unanimous the resolutions passed against a union with the Sons of the American Revolution. Upon a vote being taken, the motion of Mr. Jones was agreed to.

The minutes of the Tenth Annual Meeting, held April 4, 1898, were read and approved.

The next order of business—Reports of Officers and Committees: the Treasurer's Report, with the Report of the Auditing

Committee—was then read by the Secretary ; and the same was accepted and ordered to be filed.

The following Report of the Board of Managers was read by Major James Edward Carpenter, Chairman of the Board.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1899.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION :

The Board of Managers has the honor to submit herewith a statement of its proceedings for the year ending April 3, 1899. During the year the Board has held nine stated and one adjourned meeting.

Since your last annual meeting nearly one hundred members of this Society responded to the call of the President for volunteers in the late war with Spain, and were enrolled as soldiers, sailors, or marines in the regular and volunteer service of the United States of America. Among those who participated in the late war, and gave up their lives in the cause, the following were members of this Society :

The gallant Captain James Fornance, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, who was mortally wounded leading his company in the charge at San Juan Hill ; Captain Lazarus Denison Stearns, who died from fever contracted at Chickamauga ; and Captain A. Wilson Norris, who died suddenly at his home during a leave of absence. Others bear the wounds of battle and other evidences of hardship in their devotion for their country. A number of our members continue as part of the army of occupation, and among these are the distinguished Major-General John Rutter Brooke, U.S.A., Governor-General of the Island of Cuba, and that peerless cavalry officer, Brigadier-General Louis Henry Carpenter, Commander of the Department of Puerto Principe,—both veterans of two wars.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers, held May 10, 1898, the following resolutions of loyalty and support were unanimously adopted :

“Whereas, War is now being waged by the republic of the United States against the kingdom of Spain in order to extend to a neighboring and oppressed people the benefit of those free institutions which our fathers in the last century secured for ourselves;

“Therefore, Resolved, That we, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, mindful of the sacrifices of the past and hopeful for the welfare of the future, based upon just and patriotic efforts, offer to the Government of the United States our unbending loyalty, and pledge to it our most earnest aid and support.

“Resolved, That until the declaration of peace the stars and stripes and the flag of this Society be flung daily from our headquarters.”

The following

**Members of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution
were enrolled in the United States Service in
the Spanish-American War,
1898-99.**



LOUIS JOSEPH ALLEN,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy.

HERBERT ALONZO ARNOLD, M.D.,
First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon,
Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, July 30 to November 21, 1898.
In the Porto Rico Expedition.

LOUIS WILLIAM ATLEE, M.D.,
Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

JOSEPH BEALE,
Lieutenant, S. S. “Harvard,” U. S. Navy, April 23 to September 3, 1898

JAMES IRWIN BLAKSLEE, JR.,
 Second Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
 April 28, 1898, to March 7, 1899.

COURTLANDT KIMBALL BOLLES,
 Lieutenant, United States Navy, June 23, 1898 ; Executive officer U. S. S.
 "Viking," June 30 to September 24, 1898 ; Prize-Master S. S. "Bergen,"
 taken by "Viking" August 7, 1898 ; Executive Officer U. S. S. "Peoria,"
 October 23, 1898, to January 2, 1899. In Cuban blockade and Porto
 Rican waters.

REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,
 Archdeacon of Pennsylvania.
 Captain and Chaplain, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
 June 17 to October 26, 1898.

JOHN RUTTER BROOKE,
 Major-General, U. S. Army,
 Military Governor of the Island of Cuba.
 In command of Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, for
 mobilization of troops, April 20 to July 22, 1898 ; commanded the United
 States troops on the Island of Porto Rico, September 1 to December 5,
 1898, and President of the United States Commission on the evacuation of
 Porto Rico by the Spanish troops ; Military Governor of Porto Rico, Oc-
 tober 18 to December 5, 1898 ; Military Governor of Cuba, commanding
 the United States troops since December 28, 1898.

GEORGE LE ROY BROWN,
 Captain, U. S. Army.
 Captain, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry ; Colonel, Fourth Regi-
 ment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, July 13, 1898.

LE ROY HYDE BROWN,
 First Lieutenant, Third Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, May 20,
 1898, to January 31, 1899 ; Assistant Secretary, District of Trinidad, Cuba,
 since February 18, 1899.

WILLIAM GEORGE BUEHLER,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.,
Major and Surgeon, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
May 5 to October, 1898.

EDMUND NELSON CARPENTER,
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 5 to October 29, 1898.

EDWARD CARPENTER,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army.
Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers,
May 6 to July 7, 1898; commissioned Second Lieutenant, United States
Army, July 9, 1898, and assigned to Battery I, Second United States
Artillery. Serving in Cuba.

LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER,
Colonel, U. S. Army.
Colonel, Fifth United States Cavalry; Brigadier-General United States
Volunteers, May 4, 1898; with detachment of troops was the first of the
army of occupation to reach Cuba, November 15, 1898; Commander of
the Department of Puerto Principe, Cuba.

DAVID BRAINARD CASE,
Colonel, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 10 to
November 16, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

CHARLES MAXWELL CLEMENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
May 5 to October 29, 1898.

SAMUEL DYER CLYDE,
Captain, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 12 to
October 7, 1898.

THOMAS EDWARD CLYDE,
Major, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 12 to
October 7, 1898.

EDWARD TIFFIN COMEGYS, M.D.,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

WILLIAM HENRY COMEGYS,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army.

CHARLES JUDSON CRANE,
Captain, U. S. Army.
Captain, Twenty-fourth Regiment, United States Infantry ; Colonel, Ninth
Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry (Immunes), May 31, 1898.

JAMES HERON CROSMAN, JR.,
Private, "Governor's Troop" Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, April 28,
1898 ; Corporal, July 2 to November 21, 1898. In Porto Rico Expedition.

CHARLES LUKENS DAVIS,
Major, U. S. Army.
Major, Sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, April 26, 1898 ; transferred
to Eleventh Regiment, October 4, 1898.

HENRY TAYLOR DECHERT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
May 13 to November 25, 1898.

BEN HOLLADAY DORCY,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army.
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry, May 5 to July, 1898 ; Assistant Depot Commissary at
Tampa, Fla., and with Chief Commissary Fifth Army Corps in Cuba, July
to August, 1898 ; Acting Regimental Adjutant, Third Regiment, September
1 to October 22, 1898 ; Second Lieutenant, Fourth United States Cavalry.

CHARLES BOWMAN DOUGHERTY,
Colonel, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 11 to October 29, 1898; assigned to command Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, May 20 to July 4, 1898, and August 28 to September 17, 1898.

JOSEPH NAPOLEON DU BARRY, JR.,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, May 28, 1898, to April 12, 1899.

ARTHUR REDINGTON FOOTE,
Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

WILLIAM INNES FORBES,
Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 7 to November 21, 1898. In Porto Rico Expedition.

*** JAMES FORNANCE,**
Captain, Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry; mortally wounded at San Juan Hill, Santiago, July 1, 1898; died July 3, 1898. Brevet Major, February 2, 1899, to date from July 1, 1898, for services in the Santiago campaign.

JAMES FORNEY,
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps.
In command of the Marine Barracks at League Island, and Portsmouth, N. H.; in July and August, 1898, in charge of seventeen hundred Spanish prisoners of Admiral Cervera's squadron at Camp Long, Seavey's Island, N. H.

REAH FRAZER,
Paymaster, U. S. Navy.
Attached to the U. S. Battleship "Indiana," North Atlantic Squadron, and participated in the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, May 12, the eastern and western batteries at Santiago de Cuba, July 2, the attack on the fortifications at Santiago de Cuba, July 3, and in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, on July 4, 1898.

CHARLES PERRY GEARHART,

Captain, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 12 to October 29, 1898.

JESSE BEAVER GEARHART,

Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, May 13 to June 5, 1898; Regimental Commissary of Subsistence, June 5 to August 21; Acting Quartermaster and Ordnance Officer, August 21 to August 28, 1898; mustered out October 29, 1898, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

CHARLES MONTEITH GILPIN,

Seaman, April 30 to July 1, 1898; Master-at-Arms, July 1 to August 9, 1898; Quartermaster, August 9 to September 2, 1898, U. S. S. "Nahant," United States Navy.

THOMAS ALLEN GLENN,

Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, Staff of Brigadier-General John Peter Shindel Gobin, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, United States Volunteers, July 10 to October 10, 1898.

JOHN PETER SHINDEL GOBIN,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, June 19, 1898, to February 28, 1899.

DAVID MCMURTRIE GREGG, JR.,

Private, "Governor's Troop," Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, June 11 to November 21, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

GEORGE HIRAM GRIFFING,

Pay Inspector, U. S. Navy.

ROBERT EGLESFELD GRIFFITH,

Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 7, 1898; discharged on account of illness, July 3, 1898.

HARRY ALVAN HALL,

Captain, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 10, 1898 ; in the Porto Rico Expedition and participated in the engagement at Coamo, August 9, 1898, and detailed to present to the United States Government the Spanish flags captured in that engagement ; served as Judge Advocate of Division ; promoted Major, October 12, 1898 ; honorably discharged December 28, 1898.

JOHN SLOSSON HARDING,

Major, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 5, 1898 ; resigned August 29, 1898.

FORREST HENRY HATHAWAY,

Major, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Quartermaster's Department, United States Volunteers, September 3, 1898, to March 2, 1899.

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER HAYES, M.D.,

Lieutenant and First Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, April 27 to November 7, 1898 ; on detached duty as Assistant Executive Officer, Division Hospital, Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

CHARLES HEATH HEYL,

Major and Inspector-General, U. S. Army.
Captain, Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry, May 19, 1898 ; Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, May 19 to July 8, 1898 ; Major and Inspector-General, United States Army, since July 8, 1898.

MOTT HOOTON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army.
Major, Twenty-fifth Regiment, United States Infantry, October 4, 1898 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Regiment, United States Infantry, since October 4, 1898. Serving in Cuba since December, 1898.

OLIVER HOUGH,

Second Lieutenant, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, July 19, to October 22, 1898; appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and Acting Assistant Ordnance Officer (for Companies I and K), July 22, 1898.

THOMAS WALLACE HUIDEKOPER,

Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, April 28 to November 21, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

EDWARD SMITH ILLIG,

Private, May 9, 1898; Second Sergeant, July 5, 1898; First Sergeant, July 15, 1898; Second Lieutenant, November 3 to November 16, 1898, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

FRANCIS ALLISON JANNEY,

Private, First Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 13 to November 1, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

EWING JORDAN, M.D.,

Field Commissioner, representing the National Relief Commission at Camp Alger, Va., Camp George G. Meade, Pa., and Camp McKenzie, Ga., August 1 to December 23, 1898.

WILLIAM CLARENCE KING,

Senior Major, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 13 to October 29, 1898.

HARRY EUGENE KULP,

Private, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN STEWART KULP, M.D.,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, May 12, 1898.

JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS LANDIS,
Captain, U. S. Army.

First Lieutenant, First Regiment, United States Cavalry; Acting Aid-de-Camp to Colonel A. K. Arnold, commanding Cavalry Division, Provisional Army Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga., April 25 to May 13, 1898; promoted Captain, Sixth United States Cavalry, May 31, 1898, and joined regiment July 18, 1898; Acting Adjutant, May 13 to July 1, 1898; Ordnance Officer, Commissary Officer, and Acting Quartermaster, July 1 to July 18, 1898, First Regiment, United States Cavalry; participated in the battle of San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898; transferred to First Regiment, United States Cavalry, October 19, 1898. Brevet Major for services in the Santiago campaign. Serving in Cuba, 1899.

DAVID LEWIS,

First Lieutenant, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May to October 22, 1898.

JOSEPH HAMILTON LINNARD,
Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy.

ROBERT PATTON LISLE,
Pay Inspector, U. S. Navy.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS LITTLE,
Paymaster's Clerk, U. S. Army, May 20 to October 10, 1898.

GEORGE INGELS MACLEOD, JR., M.D.,
Private, Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, May 6 to August 2, 1898; First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, August 3 to November 5, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

FRANK ROSS MCCOY,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army.
Second Lieutenant, Seventh Regiment, United States Cavalry, March 11, 1898; transferred to Tenth Regiment, United States Cavalry, May 4, 1898; wounded in the engagement on San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898; Brevet First Lieutenant to date from June 24, 1898; Brevet Captain to date from July 1, 1898.

PERCY CHILDS MADEIRA,
Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

EDWARD MARTIN, M.D.,
Major and Surgeon, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ;
Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, September 2, 1898 ; Consulting
Surgeon, Fourth Army Corps.

*** ALEXANDER WILSON NORRIS,**
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer
Infantry, May 14, to rank from May 12, 1898 ; Assistant Adjutant-General,
with rank of Captain, United States Volunteers, September 2, 1898 ; died
in service, January 15, 1899.

BENJAMIN BROWN OSBORN,
First Lieutenant, May 10 to July 1, 1898 ; Captain, July 1 to October 22,
1898, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN ANNIN OSBORN,
First Sergeant, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

RUFUS KING POLK,
First Lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May
12 to October 27, 1898.

JOHN BIDDLE PORTER,
Colonel, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 13 to
November 15, 1898.

HOWARD CAMPBELL PRICE,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer
Infantry, May 5 to October 17, 1898 ; Acting Assistant Adjutant General
and Aid-de-Camp, Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army
Corps ; commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fifth Regiment, United States
Infantry, April 10, 1899.

SAMUEL ALDRICH PRICE,

Major, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 13 to October 17, 1898; Inspector of Small Arms Practice for the Second Army Corps, July 17, 1898.

WILLIAM GRAY PRICE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

SAMUEL ANDERSON PURVIANCE,

Lieutenant, U. S. Army.

Private, Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry, May 25 to September 4, 1898; Second Lieutenant, Fourth United States Cavalry, April 10, 1899.

ANDREW GREGG CURTIN QUAY,

Captain, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Quartermaster General's Department, United States Army, April 21, 1898; Assistant Chief Quartermaster and Chief Quartermaster, Provisional Division, Fifth Army Corps, July 10 to August 12, 1898; Major, Quartermaster's Department, United States Volunteers, August 11, 1898.

JOHN HALL RANKIN,

Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, May 5 to October 25, 1898; Recruiting Officer, June 7, 1898; Regimental Mustering Officer, July 21, 1898, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN JOSEPH READ,

Captain, U. S. Navy.

Commanding U. S. S. "Richmond" during war with Spain.

HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG RICHARDS,

Lieutenant (senior grade), United States Navy, June 28 to October 21, 1898; Executive Officer U. S. S. "Supply," North Atlantic Fleet, in blockade of the Island of Cuba.

THOMAS ROBB, JR.,

Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers,
April 28 to September 11, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

BENJAMIN ROWLAND,

Private, Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, May 6 to
November 19, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

EDWARD KOONS ROWLAND,

Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers,
April 28 to November 21, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR.,

Ensign, United States Navy, June 23 to September 12, 1898; Executive
Officer, U. S. S. "Arctic;" served also on U. S. Receiving Ship "St.
Louis."

BENJAMIN REEVES RUSSELL,

Major, U. S. Marine Corps.

Participated in the engagement at Guantanamo, Cuba, June 11-15, 1898;
in charge of Spanish prisoners of war on U. S. S. "St. Louis" en route
from Cuba, July 5, 1898, and at Camp Long, Seavey's Island, N. H.

HUBERT HUGHES RUSSELL,

Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsyl-
vania Volunteer Infantry.

CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE, JR.,

Lieutenant, U. S. Army.

Second Lieutenant, Third Regiment, United States Cavalry; Captain and
Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, June 3, 1898.

EDMUND MONROE SAWTELLE,

First Lieutenant, First Regiment of Engineers, United States Volunteers,
June 10, 1898.

FRANCIS WILKINS SLAUGHTER,
Private, Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, June 15 to
November 19, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

NORMAN MACALESTER SMITH,
Colonel, Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, April 28
to October 22, 1898.

FREDERIC ANTES SNYDER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer
Infantry, May 5 to October 29, 1898.

GEORGE DUNCAN SNYDER,
Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
May 12 to October 29, 1898; Assistant to Chief Engineer Second Army
Corps, United States Volunteers, May 29 to October 12, 1898.

JOHN KEIM STAUFFER,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, June
27 to December 12, 1898.

*** LAZARUS DENISON STEARNS,**
Captain, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 11, 1898;
died in service, September 6, 1898.

JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ,
Paymaster, Staff of Commander Pennsylvania Naval Battalion, establish-
ing and equipping Navy Coast Signal Station, March to June 20, 1898;
First Lieutenant, First Regiment of Engineers, United States Volunteers,
June 7, 1898; resigned July 6, 1898; member Executive and Ambulance
Committee, Philadelphia Society of Red Cross, in charge of Military Ad-
ministration of Red Cross Field Hospital, attached to Second Army
Corps, September to November, 1898.

JOHN CONYNGHAM STEVENS,
Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers,
April 28 to November 11, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

HENRY MOORE STINE, M.D.,
Second Lieutenant, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

FREDERICK DAVANT STOVELL,
Seaman, U. S. S. "Richmond," June 17, 1898; Quartermaster (second
class) U. S. S. "Arctic," July to August 24, 1898, United States Navy.

RICHARD MATTHEWS STURDEVANT,
Lieutenant, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

WILLIAM HERMAN WILHELM,
Captain, U. S. Army.
First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Infantry; Aid-de-
Camp to Brigadier-General Simon Snyder, U. S. A., commanding Third
Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps; promoted Captain, United
States Infantry, March, 1899. Serving in the Philippine Islands.

FREDERICK ERNEST WINDSOR,
Major, First Battalion, May 10, 1898; Lieutenant-Colonel, October 12,
1898, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

WILLIAM CULLEN WREN,
Captain, U. S. Army.
First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Regiment, United States Infantry; promoted
Captain, Seventh Regiment, December 23, 1898; transferred to Seven-
teenth Regiment, January 11, 1899. Serving in the Philippine Islands.

Distinguished services were also rendered the United States
Government by Hon. George Lockhart Darte, a member of this
Society, United States Consul at Martinique, who was the first to

discover and notify the government of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet of Admiral Cervera.

The movement inaugurated some years ago, of widely circulating the resolution of the Continental Congress of June 14, 1777, with reference to the adoption of a national flag, and requesting the observance of its anniversary as "flag day," was the past year dispensed with, as was also the resolution requesting the press of the country to print the Declaration of Independence. It is doubtful whether ever before in the history of the United States has the flag of our country been so generally displayed as during the months of the late war.

During the year the Society purchased a new flag for the redoubt near its monument at Fort Washington, and which has been furnished by this Society since November, 1894.

The annual field-day excursion, commemorating the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, and the simultaneous retirement of the American army from its winter intrenchment at Valley Forge, was made to the latter place on June 18, and was participated in by about two hundred and fifty members and guests; the day was charming and the arrangements admirable; a band discoursed music throughout the day in a delightful grove of old trees overlooking the Schuylkill River and Valley Creek, and within sight of Washington's head-quarters.

Judge Pennypacker here delivered an historical address on "Valley Forge and its Surroundings in History," and made the day further memorable by presenting to the use of the Society the only known contemporary plan of the encampment, and which was prepared by a French engineer in the Continental Army; and on this occasion also for the first time in one hundred and twenty years was heard the music of the country dance of "Brandywine," to which the British officers and ladies of Philadelphia danced at the Mischianza in 1778; this privilege was also through the courtesy of Judge Pennypacker, who loaned a copy of the music for reproduction.

At the annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, held June 8, 1898, the two prizes founded by this Society were awarded as follows :

First prize, seventy-five dollars, awarded to Francis Sims McGrath, Philadelphia, Class 1898, subject, "The Transition from Provincial to Commonwealth Government in Pennsylvania."

Second prize, twenty-five dollars, awarded to Frederick Logan Paxson, Philadelphia, Class 1898, subject, "The Revolutionary Constitution of Pennsylvania."

The Decennial Register of the Society appeared early in November, the work of compilation of which by the Secretary had been going on for more than a year; whilst the expense of bringing this material into permanent shape for all time has been considerable, it represents but little as compared with the historic value of the information published.

The tenth church service of the Society was held in historic Christ Church, Second Street, Philadelphia, on December 18, upon which occasion the Chaplain of the Society, Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, preached an instructive sermon before a large congregation, composed chiefly of members of this Society and their families, the officers and managers of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Society of the Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Society of Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, and kindred societies.

The anniversary of the going into winter quarters of the American Army at Valley Forge was celebrated December 19 by a dinner at the Stratford, in which about two hundred and thirty members and guests participated. In the absence of the President of the Society, Vice-President Richard McCall Cadwalader acted as toastmaster. Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., responded to the toast "Valley Forge;" Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., to the "Army;" Major Richard Strader Col- lum, U.S.M.C., to the "Navy;" and United States District At- torney James Montgomery Beck to "Our Country." The pres- ence of the distinguished head of the United States Army and the delightful addresses of the evening contributed much to the pleasure and interest of the occasion. The addresses upon this occasion, together with the annual report and annual sermon,

etc., will be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to members during the coming summer.

Two lectures upon subjects relating to the Revolutionary War were delivered during the past year, the first in the New Century Drawing-Room on the evening of February 3, by Ethelbert Warfield, LL.D., a member of this Society, on "The Battle of King's Mountain;" the second on March 24, in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by Prof. Henry P. Johnston, of the College of the City of New York, Registrar of the New York Society, on "The Storming of Stony Point."

We record with much regret the death of Mr. Isaac Craig, a member of this Board, which occurred at Allegheny, Pa., on Sunday, January 15, 1899. Mr. Craig was elected to this Board in 1892, and served one year, and was re-elected in 1894, serving continuously until his death. He was always deeply interested in the work of the Society. The Board of Managers on March 14 elected Captain Dallas Cadwallader Irish, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to fill Mr. Craig's unexpired term.

The report of the Treasurer shows the Society to be in excellent financial condition, it having at this time a permanently invested fund of \$12,302.34.

During the past year there was added to the collections of this Society a *fac-simile* of the flag of the Continental Navy during the Revolutionary War, making a total in this unique collection of fourteen flags.

The Committee on Monuments and Memorials have been considering the work of marking important historical sites, but owing to the expense the Society has been under during the past year in other directions it has not been able to do more in this direction.

The Committee on Equestrian Statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne has accomplished nothing more than what was reported a year ago, and it is a serious question for the Board of Managers to determine in the near future whether this subject shall be entirely abandoned or efforts made to instil new life into the project, which has been under way since April 3, 1895, without any further progress at this time than what was made during the first year of the existence of the Committee.

The Society should place on record at its annual meeting its acknowledgment to that great American storehouse of information, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for its courtesy in permitting the storage in its vaults of our most valued records, and for placing at our disposal for lectures its auditorium.

The Board has elected to membership during the past year fifty-eight applicants, being a decrease of thirty as compared with the number elected in the previous fiscal year. Of this number none were admitted by transfer from other State Societies. One member whose name had been dropped was reinstated to membership. During the same period eighteen have died. None were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues and other causes. Three have resigned, and none were transferred to other State Societies. The condition of our membership at this time, covering the period of eleven (11) years, including founders, is :

Elected since April 3, 1888	1264	
Number who never qualified	5	
Number deceased	98	
Number resigned	14	
Number transferred to other State Societies	10	
Number dropped from roll for non-payment of dues, etc.	32	
Total casualties	159	
Restored to Membership	2	157
Net Membership April 3, 1899	1107	
Number of Insignia issued	576	
Number of Certificates of Membership issued	222	

The Necrological Roll of the Society for the past year records the death of the following honored members :

WILLIAM AYRES, who died April 14, 1898, in his 76th year, had been engaged in mercantile pursuits and lately in the insurance business. He was an aide on Governor Johnston's staff in the 50's, and during the War of the Rebellion was in special service in Major-General William Farrar Smith's Division in the Army of the Potomac, and was captured whilst on a reconnoitring expedition—on the battle-field of Bull Run—by a detachment of Mosby's guerrillas and taken to Libby Prison. He was released in 1862 on a special "parole d'hon-

neur" for exchange, granted by the Cabinet of the Confederacy at the personal solicitation of Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia.

WILLIAM HAYDON.—Judge Haydon died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., April 18, in his 81st year. He was born in Philadelphia and educated a lawyer. At an early day he removed to the South, and subsequently with Kit Carson crossed the plains and became a pioneer in several of the Western Territories. He practised law in California, and during the silver excitement of '62 located in Carson City, Nevada, where he was appointed a Judge by the President, and when Nevada became a State he was elected to the same office. He was also elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows of that State. In 1870 he removed to Salt Lake City, and in 1876 came to Philadelphia as the Commissioner from Utah to the Centennial Exhibition. He went to Dakota in 1877, and practised law in Deadwood City until 1880, when he located in the vicinity of his birthplace.

JACOB WALN VAUX, who died at his home, "Winbridge," Penllyn, Pa., was the only surviving son of the late Hon. Richard Vaux. His early life was devoted to mercantile pursuits and to the insurance business; he was for a time Cashier of the United States Custom House, Philadelphia, and upon the organization of the Trust Company of North America he became its Treasurer, and from February, 1897, until his death he was President. His death occurred May 16 at the age of 49.

Mr. Vaux took a very active part in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was Accounting Warden of St. Thomas's Church, Whitmarsh, and a Vestryman of Old St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, and a delegate to the Episcopal Convention held in Philadelphia in 1898. He was prominent in charitable work, taking a great interest in Christ Church Hospital, and for years was a director of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the Council of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.

ARTHUR WILLIAMSON LITTLE died June 27, 1898, in his 79th year. Born at Shrewsbury, N. J., he came to Philadelphia in 1833, and from 1840 to 1885 engaged in the mercantile and importing business, during which time he crossed the Atlantic seventy times. He was for some years a resident of Paris, and founded the American chapel in that city, and in 1855 was a Commissioner from Pennsylvania to the Paris Exposition. He was an early member of the Union League of Philadelphia, life member of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, and

an original member of the "Old Gray Reserve Regiment" (now First Regiment, N.G.P.), and was in active service with the regiment during the invasion of Pennsylvania.

CAPTAIN JAMES FORNANCE, who fell mortally wounded at the head of his company in the American assault on San Juan Hill, Santiago, was born at Norristown, Pa., in 1850; graduated at West Point in 1871, and as Second Lieutenant joined the Thirteenth U.S. Infantry, serving continuously with that regiment until his death; he was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1872 and to Captain in 1889. His early services were on the Western frontier, in Utah and at Red Cloud Agency, and from 1874 to 1879 in New Orleans. In 1877 he served with his command in the railroad riots, first in Louisville, Ky., and later at Scranton, Pa. He was afterwards stationed in Louisiana, Santa Fé, and Fort Wingate, N. M., during which time he was Adjutant of his regiment; for several years he was detailed as instructor at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and with his company in the Chicago riots. For three years previous to the breaking out of the war with Spain he was stationed at Governor's Island,—the senior infantry captain at that post. Captain Fornance with his command left Governor's Island on April 19 and remained in camp at Tampa until June 12, and then sailed for Santiago; he was taken seriously ill on the transport, but refused to go on sick report though urged to do so; early in the action of July 1 (about noon) he received a slight wound in the leg; the several officers next above him in rank having been wounded he took command of the battalion, but soon fell by a Spanish bullet in the left side, passing out near the spine. He was removed to the overcrowded field hospital some four miles distant, on the Siboney road, reaching there about 9.30 P.M.; during the 2d he suffered greatly but hoped to recover and join his command; on Sunday, the 3d, he began to sink rapidly, and died at two o'clock that morning, and was buried near by. Captain Fornance was brevetted Major by the President of the United States on February 2, 1899. He is spoken of as a man of noble qualities, a brave soldier, an honored officer, who was endeared to his fellow-officers and men.

HOBART MILLER, the son of the late E. Spencer Miller, a distinguished lawyer of this city, died at Coeburn, Va., July 12, aged 34. He graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1885, practising awhile in Philadelphia and afterwards in Virginia, where he was engaged with others in real-estate and mining developments.

SAMUEL ALRICH CROZER, JR., was born at Upland, Pa., in 1864 ; after receiving a collegiate education he was for a time associated with his father in the textile business, but soon abandoned manufacturing for other pursuits, having large financial interests in various enterprises. He was fond of travel, and visited all of the principal cities of Europe, finally locating near Paris, where he lived in retirement until his death on August 23, 1898.

COLONEL FREDERICK CUSHMAN NEWHALL died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, August 24, 1898, in the 59th year of his age. He was educated in Philadelphia, and at an early age entered the counting house of his father. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was commissioned Second Lieutenant Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Rush's Lancers), but was almost immediately made Adjutant of the regiment with rank of First Lieutenant. In 1862 he was promoted to Captain, and subsequently served as Provost-Marshal of the Sixth Army Corps, Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of General Stoneman, and afterwards, until the close of the war, served on the staff of General Sheridan, last as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Middle Military Division with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the war he was for some years engaged in sugar refining, and lately represented the American Sugar Refining Company in London. He was a gifted and well-known writer on military subjects ; he delivered the address at the dedication of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Monument at Gettysburg, and was the author of the well-known book, "With General Sheridan in Lee's last Campaign."

CAPTAIN LAZARUS DENISON STEARNS was one of the first to respond to his country's call in the recent war with Spain. He joined Company "B," Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, March, 1897, and on July 1 following was elected Second Lieutenant ; on May 5, 1898, just after the regiment was mustered into the United States Service, he was elected Captain, discharging that duty until his fatal illness from typhoid fever. He returned to his home from Chickamauga, and died at his home, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., September 6, aged 23 years.

Captain Stearns was educated at Phillips's Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated at Yale in 1896, where he was one of the foremost athletes and popular with his fellows. He was for a time connected with the Susquehanna Coal Company, but had barely entered business life when he responded to the call of his country, and gave his life in her defence.

ARTHUR WADDINGTON TOBEY died at Kansas City, Mo., after a brief illness, on December 16, 1898, aged 38 years. He was born in Boston, Mass., the son of the late Hon. Edward Silas Tobey, long prominently identified with the business and religious interests of that city.

Mr. Tobey was for the greater part of the past fifteen years engaged in business in Philadelphia, but just prior to his death he had removed to Kansas City, where he was connected with the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company. Mr. Tobey was a true type of the gentleman, of superior social qualities, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

FRANCIS MARK BROOKE died December 29, 1898, in the 63d year of his age. He was educated at Haverford College and the law department, University of Pennsylvania, and admitted to the bar in 1859. He served during the invasion of Pennsylvania as a private in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Troops. In 1863 he was elected District Attorney of Delaware County, Pa., but, broken in health, he soon retired from his profession to enter the grain business, in which he was very successful. He was a member and for some time President of the Commercial Exchange, and actively represented that body during the Centennial Exhibition and other celebrations.

Mr. Brooke's greatest work was in connection with the preservation of Valley Forge, and his labor and the success he attained in securing the passage in 1893 of an act to preserve forever this Revolutionary Camp-ground is a monument to his indefatigable labor in this direction. He was the first Commissioner appointed by the Governor, and his fellow-Commissioners elected him as their President, in which office he served until his death. He contributed largely of his personal means to this work.

He took a deep interest in this Society, in which he held an Endowed Membership, and for a time served on the Committee on Monuments and Memorials.

He was a Freemason, a member of the Union League, Society of the War of 1812, and of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. Much of his time was devoted to quiet charity, being a Director of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Feeble-Minded, and was also officially connected with the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital and College and the Merchants' Fund.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON FLICKWIR died in the house in which he was born, January 12, 1899, aged 89 years. In early life he was a drug-

gist on Front Street, and later was connected with the Franklin Fire Insurance Company as Surveyor, and continued so until his voluntary retirement about ten years ago.

Mr. Flickwir always took a deep interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church. His original connection was with St. Peter's, but he afterwards became identified with Trinity, on Catharine Street, of which he was a Vestryman for nearly forty years. When the 71st Anniversary of the latter church was celebrated he was the only person present who had attended the laying of the corner-stone of its edifice. For more than thirty years he was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Southwark Library, and was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He took a deep interest in our Society, and frequently was found marching in the ranks to our church service and at our mid-summer historical excursions.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER WILSON NORRIS died suddenly at his home in Harrisburg, Pa., on January 15, 1899, whilst on a leave of absence from his regiment to attend the inaugural ceremonies of his chief,—General Gobin. Captain Norris was born in 1872, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and had attained considerable prominence as a young lawyer and enviable reputation as a speaker.

He had been twice elected Vice-President of the Republican League of Clubs in Pennsylvania. He had a fondness for military affairs, and upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American War answered the call for volunteers as an aide on General Gobin's staff. Later he was advanced to Adjutant of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and subsequently commissioned by the President of the United States Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with rank of Captain. He was an indefatigable worker, and exceedingly popular with officers and men, and his sudden death cast widespread sorrow at Camp McKenzie, Ga., where he had been on duty for some time.

Captain Norris was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S., the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Masonic Fraternity.

ISAAC CRAIG, well known as a historian, died at his home, Allegheny, Pa., January 15. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1821, and, after being engaged in business for a number of years, he retired in 1864, and devoted the rest of his life to historical work. He collected one of the most complete libraries and manuscripts on American history in existence, and contributed much to local history in literature. He

was a member of many historical societies, a Vice-President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, and from 1891 to 1892 and since 1894 a member of the Board of Managers of this Society.

MAURICE EDWARD FAGAN died suddenly on February 4, 1899, at the age of 53. He was one of the surviving officers of the Civil War, and one of the youngest participants in that great struggle. He enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry September 13, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry January 20, 1864; Captain January 13, 1866; honorably mustered out May 14, 1866; brevetted Major United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," and Lieutenant-Colonel March 13, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry and bravery at the battles of Nashville, Tenn., and Sugar Creek, Ala."

After the war he studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, and practised at the Philadelphia bar until a year ago. He was a member of the Union League Club, Philadelphia Lodge of Masons, and a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S.

ROBERT PACKER RATHBUN died at South Bethlehem, Pa., February 10, 1899, aged 39. He was educated at the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New York, and for some time was affiliated with the anthracite coal interests, and connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, but of recent years had engaged in no occupation.

HENRY MAY KEIM, whose death occurred at Reading, Pa., on February 18 last, at the age of 57, was educated at the Reading High School and graduated from Union College in 1862. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, but never practised his profession. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Regiment, and afterwards in the Fifty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, wherein he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and for his services received official mention. He served at one time as Auditor of the city of Reading, and was the Democratic candidate for Mayor in 1875, and took a prominent part in the Sesqui-Centennial of Reading, Pa., in its celebration last year. He was likewise for a time one of the Managers of the Reading Iron Company and Trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Reading Library and St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, and for many years a Vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church. During President Cleveland's administration he served as Consul to Prince Edward's Island, and

subsequently was Treasurer and afterwards Receiver of the Valley Railway Company of Ohio, during which time he resided at Cleveland. Mr. Keim's distinguished characteristics, however, were his social qualities, and he carried the sunshine of his life into all his affairs. He was a member of the Philadelphia Club, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Reading Library, Academy of Natural Sciences, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the order of Freemasons.

LEWIS RICE died at Brookline, Mass., April 2, 1899, in the 31st year of his age. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Brookline, and was in business in the former city and afterwards in New York until 1891, when he came to Philadelphia, first as an agent for a New York Salt Mining Company, and, after two or three years, entered into business for himself as a contractor in general railroad, engineering, and electrical supplies, in which business he was engaged until his death. He was from early youth interested in athletic sports, first in the Boston Athletic Association, and afterwards in the New York Athletic Association, the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and Schuylkill Navy. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and of the General Society of the War of 1812, and also a member of the Union League of Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER,
Chairman.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Edward Shippen the report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

There being no Unfinished Business, the Society proceeded to the consideration of New Business.

The Secretary read the first proposed amendment to the By-laws of the Society, offered by Mr. Charles Pomeroy Sherman at the Annual Meeting held April 4, 1898, wherein it was proposed to add to the end of Section X.:

“ Provided, however, that the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Chaplain, and the five Managers longest in office shall not be eligible for re-election to their respective

offices during four succeeding years; and provided further, that the newly-elected Chaplain shall not be of the same religious denomination as his immediate predecessor in office," so that said section shall read as follows:

SECTION X.

"The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain, and nine Managers, who shall be elected as herein provided for; provided, however, that the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Chaplain, and the five Managers longest in office shall not be eligible for re-election to their respective offices during four succeeding years; and provided further, that the newly-elected Chaplain shall not be of the same religious denomination as his immediate predecessor in office."

The Chairman having read the portion of the By-laws (Section XXI.) relating to alteration of By-laws, placed the proposed amendment before the Society for action.

Mr. Charles Wurts Sparhawk raised a point of order as to whether an amendment could be made to the proposed amendment without a year's notice of such intention. The Chairman ruled that the amendment was susceptible to amendment, but that it must be germane to the amendment before the Society.

After remarks by Mr. Sherman as to his motive in suggesting the proposed changes to the By-laws, Mr. Sparhawk moved to amend the proposed amendment to Section X. by inserting after the words "respective officers" the words "more than once," striking out the word "four" and inserting the word "two," and striking out all after the words "succeeding years," so that the section shall read:

"SECTION X.

"The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain, and nine Managers, who shall be elected as herein provided for; provided, however, that the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Chaplain, and the five Managers longest in office shall not be eligible for re-election to their respective offices more than once during two succeeding years."

Mr. Sparhawk spoke at length in support of his motion, as did also Mr. Edward Shippen, and Captain Alexander Wilson Russell, U.S.N., against it, whereupon the latter moved that both the amendment and the amendment thereto be laid on the table. A rising vote was taken, in which forty-four members showed themselves to be in favor of the motion and fifty-eight against it, and the motion to lay on the table was therefore declared to be lost. Mr. Sparhawk continued his argument in support of his amendment to Mr. Sherman's amendment, to which Mr. Sherman replied in opposition thereto, in which debate Mr. Edward Shippen, Rev. Dr. William Wallace Silvester, Mr. Charles Williams, Captain S. Emlen Meigs, and Mr. Richard De Charms Barclay also participated, speaking against Mr. Sparhawk's amendment as well as against the original amendment proposed by Mr. Sherman. Upon a vote being taken on Mr. Sparhawk's amendment the Society voted against its adoption. Upon the question of the original amendment proposed by Mr. Sherman, the Society also voted against its adoption.

The next amendment proposed was that of Section XVI., by adding at the end of the section the words "and to preach the sermon at the annual religious service," so that the said section shall read as follows :

SECTION XVI.

"The Chaplain shall be a regularly ordained minister of a Christian denomination, and it shall be his duty to open all meetings of the Society with customary chaplaincy services, and perform such other duties as ordinarily appertain to such office, and to preach the sermon at the annual religious service."

Upon a vote being taken on this proposed amendment the Society declared against its adoption.

The Secretary then read the third proposed amendment, that to Section XX., by which it was proposed to strike out the word "church" and insert in place thereof the word "religious;" and after the words "Valley Forge," add the words "and such service shall be held, whenever possible, in the State House, or in one of the two city buildings immediately adjacent thereto, known as Congress Hall and City Hall;" so that said section shall read :

SECTION XX.

" An annual religious service shall be held on the Sunday nearest to the 19th day of December commemorative of the commencement of the American Army's encampment at Valley Forge, and such service shall be held, whenever possible, in the State House, or in one of the two city buildings immediately adjacent thereto, known as Congress Hall and City Hall. Other commemorative services may be held at the discretion of the Board of Managers."

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the Society voted against its adoption.

Captain S. Emlen Meigs then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

" *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be extended to its Officers and Managers, who have served it during the past year, for the very efficient manner in which they have conducted its affairs."

Mr. Charles Pomeroy Sherman offered the following resolution :

" *Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Society be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to print a full account of the proceedings at each Annual Meeting, including verbatim copies of all resolutions and amendments offered thereat, and to incorporate the same with the Annual Report of the Board of Managers for the preceding year, and to send a copy thereof to each member of this Society at least two months before the next Annual Meeting."

Mr. Richard De Charms Barclay moved that the resolution be referred to the incoming Board with power to act. After some discussion on the part of Mr. Sherman and Colonel J. Granville Leach in support of Mr. Sherman's resolution, Mr. Barclay withdrew his motion, and the discussion on the adoption of the resolution was continued by Mr. Sherman, Major J. Edward Carpenter and Colonel J. Granville Leach, whereupon Mr. Shippen renewed the motion to refer it to the incoming Board of Managers with power to act. After some debate on the part of Mr. Benjamin Ford Dorrance, Captain Alexander Wilson Russell, U.S.N., Mr. Charles Pomeroy Sherman, and Dr. Bushrod Washington James, the motion of Mr. Shippen was not agreed to. The original resolution of Mr. Sherman was then adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Edward Stalker Sayres, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following ticket :

Pennsylvania
Society of Sons of the Revolution,

April 3, 1899.

Ticket proposed by the Nominating Committee to the Society for Election of Officers, Managers, and Delegates.

President,

HON. WILLIAM WAYNE.

First Vice-President,

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

Second Vice-President,

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Treasurer,

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar,

MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

Historian,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain,

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

Managers.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

JOHN WOLF JORDAN.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

Delegates to the General Society.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.
 MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.
 FREDERICK PRIME.

Alternates.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
 FRANKLIN PLATT.
 ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.
 ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.
 HON. HENRY GURLEY HAY.

Mr. Sherman asked whether the nominations of the ticket by such a committee prohibited the nominating of any one else to an office. The Chairman ruled that there was no such by-law adopted by this Society, and any other nominations could therefore be made. There being no opposition, Mr. Barclay made a motion, which was unanimously agreed to, that the Secretary cast one ballot for the Society in favor of the ticket read by Mr. Sayres, whereupon the Secretary read the ballot cast by him, and the Chairman declared the nominations made by the Nominating Committee duly elected as the Officers, Managers, Delegates, and Alternate Delegates of the Society for the ensuing year.

Professor Frederick Prime offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Henry Martyn Dechert for the able manner in which he presided over the meeting, which motion was placed before the meeting by the Secretary and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation of the vote of thanks, after which Mr. Edward Shippen made a motion that the reading of the rough minutes of the meeting be dispensed with, which motion was agreed to.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

HENRY MARTYN DECHERT,
Chairman pro tem.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Secretary.

Annual Sermon,
preached in
Christ Church, Second Street, Philadelphia,
December 18, 1898.

Committee on Annual Church Service,

1898.

JOHN MORGAN ASH, JR.	PARK PAINTER.
BRIG.-GEN. ABSALOM BAIRD, U.S.A.	CHRISTOPHER STUART PATTERSON.
LOUIS ALEXANDER BIDDLE.	RICHARD PETERS, JR.
JOHN HORACE BLISS.	BARON GEORGE CHARLES PILAR VON PILCHAU.
MAJ.-GEN. JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U.S.A.	THOMAS ROBB, JR.
BRIG.-GEN. LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER, U.S.V. (COLONEL U.S.A.).	BENJAMIN RUSH.
REAR-ADMIRAL PEIRCE CROSBY, U.S.N.	BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES GREENE SAW TELLE, U.S.A.
RUSSELL DUANE.	ROBERT WILLIAM SMITH.
COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, U.S.M.C.	JOHN THOMPSON SPENCER.
ARTHUR HALE.	MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH, U.S.A.
HENRY MAY KEIM.	GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON.
ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.	WILLIAM WAYNE, JR.
THOMAS MCKEAN, JR.	
SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.	
JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	
WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, <i>Chairman</i> .	

THE TENTH ANNUAL SERMON,

PREACHED IN

CHRIST CHURCH, SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA

December 18, 1898,

BY

REV. G. WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A.,

Chaplain of the Society.

“His mercy is on them that fear Him, from generation to generation.”—*S. Luke i. 50.*

BRETHREN OF THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:
For nine consecutive years you have done me the honor of electing me your Chaplain. On the first occasion, in 1890, I preached the annual sermon before you. And since then, while discharging the duties of Chaplain at your various meetings, dedication of monuments, and services, modesty has led me to ask other clergymen, always trying to secure the best I could, to preach the annual sermon. But this year, as some have announced their intention of trying to secure a rule for rotation in the office of Chaplain, and it may be, therefore, the last opportunity that I shall have of exercising this office, I want to claim the privilege of addressing you myself, esteeming it, as I do, a great privilege to address such a body of men as is represented in the membership of this Society.

And in doing this let me take as my theme the high and religious uses which our Society can subserve.

There is a disposition on the part of some to discredit and sneer at our Society, and its kindred patriotic societies, as being undemocratic, calculated to set up among us class distinctions founded merely on the accident of birth, tending to foster an un-

reasonable pride, or as, at best, a useless, wasteful diletanteism. On the contrary, I claim for a Society founded on the principles of ours a direct Divine sanction, as taught in Holy Scripture, and as having an evident purpose and utility. See how far the idea which is embodied in my text, that a special blessing is transmitted from father to son of those who fear God, is taught throughout the sacred Scriptures. Remember how the Jews have ever based their claim to Divine favor on the fact that they were the descendants of Abraham, the father of the faithful. How often is the plea for help or mercy made on the ground that God is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and on the promises made to them in reference to their seed. How many whole chapters of the Bible are taken up with genealogies, giving the mere names of father and son for generation after generation. How carefully is the genealogy, after the flesh, of our Blessed Lord Himself preserved all the way up to Adam. See how this principle is embodied even in the great table of the moral law, where it is said that God "visits the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Him, and shows mercy unto the thousandth generation of them that love Him and keep His commandments." So here in the Magnificat of the Blessed Virgin, in that song which she was inspired to sing when the most marvellous and gracious event that was ever to happen in the history of the world was announced to her, the burden of her hymn was thanksgiving for the fulfilment of God's covenant which He had made to the fathers, that His mercy should be "on them that fear Him, from generation to generation," "that, remembering His mercy, He hath holpen His servant Israel as He had promised to our forefathers Abraham and His seed forever."

Is it not comforting to think that the fear of God,—and the word fear means here not the dread, but the holy reverence and obedience of God, awe of His greatness, fear of offending Him,—that this, secures not only blessings for ourselves but for our children; that the service of God is not a merely selfish thing by which we alone will be benefited, but that in which those who are near and dear to us will also share? Is it not

comforting to feel that we can claim a blessing from God, not on account of our own deserts, but because of the goodness of our forebears? How often is this made a ground for promise in Scripture, as when God by the mouth of His prophets declares He will give certain blessings, or turn certain evils away from His people, "for His servant David's sake"? What greater benefit can come to a man than from having a pious parentage, from having had thrown round him during that most exposed and dangerous period of life, infancy and youth, the guiding, guarding, and elevating influences of wise, good, and loving parents? How many of us owe all that is best and noblest in us to such parental influences. And as physical traits are transmitted, not only from parent to child, but often even through several generations, or crop out again in the grandchildren or great-grandchildren even of those whose immediate ancestors did not possess them, so in spiritual qualities it may well be that if one is distinguished by bravery or goodness or nobility of character, the same may appear in his descendants even to a remote period.

Is not this in accord with the teachings of the latest science? How are the best cattle and the fleetest horses produced? Is it not by breeding, by using the greatest care in regard to the qualities of those selected as sires and dams? It is wonderful what perfection can be attained by these means. How markedly the qualities of the thoroughbred show themselves. And so if every horse and cow and dog even may be the better for its pedigree, is it useless for men to preserve theirs, if they are so fortunate as to have one?

What is this but the modern great and all but universally accepted theory of development? It was a natural selection and survival of the fittest that placed the men from whom we are proud to trace our descent in the positions of trust and eminence they occupied during the Revolution. And if they were men, as they generally were, who entered the army, not from the motives that often lead men to do so, but from pure love of country, and who were capable of a patient devotion, suffering, and self-sacrifice not often manifest in the annals of mankind, it is not unnatural or unreasonable to suppose that they may have

transmitted to us, their children, somewhat of the same characteristics.

It is therefore no mere old world and discredited claim that we set up when we make membership in this Society dependent upon the tracing of one's descent from those who bore their part in the establishment of this nation, but a very just and proper presumption that the children of such parents may have some claim for distinction among their fellow-men.

And this is especially true when we remember that this Society exists not for the mere parade of our family trees, not because we are inflated with pride of ancestry, but for the effect which it can have on ourselves. We preserve these traditions and we associate ourselves together for the purpose of reminding ourselves of the source from which we have sprung, the rock from which we have been hewn. It can be of immense value to us to remember and study the lives and characters of our ancestors, that we may be sensible of the obligation resting upon us to preserve their names untarnished from any moral soil that we might bring upon them, and that we may be incited by the recollection of the fact that we are descended from them, to emulate their virtues. How many a man has been preserved from falling by the consciousness that he had a name and character to bear. It is one of the moral guards which surround and support us and make it easier for us to resist temptation and live a correct life. It constitutes a vocation. So that as a soldier feels that he has the honor of his country to sustain, a flag to defend at every cost, a uniform to wear upon which he must not bring disgrace, so we, if conscious that we bear the names or are descendants of those who were capable of the heroic deeds which achieved our nation's independence, will feel that we must live lives worthy of such parentage, that we may not bring discredit upon them and have it said that we are a degenerate race.

And so the remembrance of what our sires did will be a direct incentive and inspiration to us to live like lives and emulate their deeds, to serve our country and our fellow-men as they did. And what is there in this age that we need more than such incentives? The whole tendency of our time is to luxury, selfish-

ness, and sloth. Prosperity has enervated us. Neither we nor our children have been brought up in the stern school of poverty, hardship, and circumstances requiring the exhibition of the nobler virtues. The unbroken peace of a generation, the rapidly and easily accumulated wealth which has been within the reach almost of all, and the ease and comforts and opportunities for self-indulgence which such wealth brings, the many positions of emolument, the many avenues for obtaining wealth by not strictly honest means, the many temptations which such things bring, the many inducements to idleness, luxurious or evil living, which undermine the character and make it indifferent and deaf to all high and noble callings,—this is the special danger of our age. And we need something to counteract it, to awaken us out of luxury and sloth, to inspire and lead to loftier, better living.

As hateful and horrible as war is, it has this advantage,—and I believe it is the explanation why it has so long been permitted in the history of men,—it is a discipline, it brings the sternness and hardship needed, and affords the opportunity for bringing out what is noble and heroic in human character. It has its evils, of course, its demoralizations; it is in itself as far as can be from the practice of those virtues and the living of that life which Christianity teaches us to regard as the best and highest, and it is not a thing which we should enter upon for this purpose. But, nevertheless, it has its uses. As the knife in the hand of the skilful surgeon may bring life and health, so I believe God uses these occasions, as means which He sees necessary under the present constitution of human nature, for the advancement of moral ends. Thus I believe our late war, as much as I would have given anything to have prevented it, will be a distinct gain to our nation. I do not mean in the way of material, but of moral, results. It has afforded a short but stern school to many thousands of our young men who had never known what discipline, or self-restraint scarcely, were before. It has appealed to what was highest and noblest in their natures and afforded scope for its exercise. It has made heroes. It has called forth sympathy and interest on behalf of others, taught the value of human life, and set men, as they never have before, to devise means by

which it can be protected and preserved. And it has fired multitudes of men to lead a different life from that of mere self-seeking and indifference to all interests but their own.

Now if actual war itself can do that, may not some of the same results be obtained from the history of wars, from reviewing the deeds of nobility and heroism in the past, and especially from the formation of such a Society as this, whose purpose is to band men together because they are the lineal descendants of those who have lived such lives and were capable of such deeds? It is no small thing to say to a man, "You come of a noble race; the blood of kings, or, better still, of those who have been in the truest sense of the word noble men, flows in your veins." I can conceive of few incentives greater than going to a man and saying, "Your sires were worthy men; they bore illustrious names, unsullied reputations; a nation holds them in honor. Prove yourself worthy of them; do nothing to stain the name they have transmitted to you; try to be like them."

And believe me, brethren, there is nothing which this age needs more than such incentives to right and noble action. Its manifest tendency is to worldliness. And I use that word, not as it is used by some religionists, as distinguishing even innocent amusements and recreations from religious exercises, but in its true sense of absorption in mere material things, business, pleasures, gratification of the physical senses, to the neglect of all spiritual interests and pursuits. It is the indifference to all that is high and good and noble that men need to be aroused out of. There are other wars in which men should take part; there are other battles to be fought besides those which are waged with implements of war. There are other oppressions under which men groan, other causes to be righted, besides those political inequalities which existed in old time or which may exist now. In spite of our fathers having fought and bled to obtain the political freedom of this country, our people do not yet enjoy all the liberties they should. There are vast class, social and economical, burdens and injustices, from which men suffer. There is grinding poverty, disease, vice, and a thousand forms of evil oppressing, degrading, and bearing down, often to despair and death, multi-

tudes of men, women, and helpless children, born or brought under such conditions through no fault of theirs, here in our midst. And men, men of intelligence, culture, and wealth, instead of putting lance in rest and entering on the noble quest of trying to right these wrongs and redress these grievances and freeing these slaves, are wrapped in the cerements of indifference and neglect. They turn their eyes away from the sights of misery, they stop their ears to the cries of the oppressed, and when confronted with these problems shrug their shoulders and say they are not responsible for them, they are no concern of theirs, or that they cannot be righted. How is it when this nation was so ready to rush into war on behalf of those under physical oppression in a neighboring country, and such multitudes were willing to forego their ease and security and submit to hardship and danger, run the risk of loss of health or limb or life, and volunteer in their country's armies,—how is it that there are so few who are sensible of the moral oppressions under which men suffer, and are willing to take up the nobler strife against moral ills and endure hardships in that cause? There may not be the same glory in that war, the same chance of promotion, the same rewards and insignia of rank to be obtained, but it is all the more glorious and noble on that account. And we have the sure promise that He who sees in secret will in time reward every one openly an hundredfold.

Then see what opportunity there is to serve one's country in the time of peace. When there are those who simply look upon their country as a prey upon which they can seize for their own personal advantage, and feed and fatten in her offices, without the slightest consideration of the interests of the commonweal, how imperative it is that there should be those who are ready to enter her service to have her interests at heart and promote the good of all, to enter upon the truly noble quest of seeking to deliver her from the thralldom to those who under the pretence of political service are sacrificing her interests to their own?

And under the new condition of things upon which our country—whether wisely or unwisely—is now entering, how wide a field is there, and how imperative a call, for the exercise of the

purest patriotism and manifestation of the truest integrity of character? What is it that makes so many of our people hesitate to commit themselves to the principle of extension of empire? It is the fear of its possibly injurious effect upon ourselves,—the fear that the additional number of governmental positions thrown open to the greed and avarice of our people, and the opportunities offered of oppressing dependent nations, may repeat the very evils from which we have sought to deliver those people, and effect a great demoralization among ourselves. Our treatment of the Indians and Negroes in our own land has not been such as to afford assurance that the same wrongs will not be repeated abroad. But if we could but rise to the occasion and establish a thorough and righteous civil service, not only would it afford legitimate occupation for numbers of our own citizens, but it would be of inestimable value in carrying the blessings of our civilization, of our liberties, and our religion to the long undeveloped islands of the West Indies and the distant Pacific. And the fact that such government could be established there would act favorably in tending to do away with the corruptions under which we suffer at home. If this Society can do anything to raise up a set of men who will serve their country from the same motives and in the same way our fathers in the Revolution did, in this new change in her relationship to the world, a change not less great than that wrought by the Revolution itself, it will have amply justified its existence.

And let us remember, finally, and let us try to impress upon all our people, young and old, this truth, that it is only by living as individuals and as a people in accordance with God's eternal laws of righteousness, laws which are just as inherent in human constitutions as the laws of gravitation or cohesion are in matter, that the promise of my text can be obtained. In all the promises made to ancient Israel the blessings to descend from their forefathers were always conditioned upon obedience to God's laws and observance of His statutes. In event of failure to do so, instant dispersion and destruction were denounced against them, which threatenings have been most literally and inexorably fulfilled. And so it will ever be, no persons and no nations will

ever permanently flourish which disregard the eternal laws of morality and virtue. Only righteousness can exalt a people. Only those who fear God, have a holy reverence and love of Him, can claim the mercy which He promises from generation to generation. Let us feel, therefore, that it is perfectly legitimate for us to claim that mercy so promised, ever remembering that it is conditioned upon righteousness and obedience on our part. Let us study the lives and deeds and preserve the records of those men to whose goodness and sufferings and sacrifice we owe the glorious privileges which we possess in this great country which age by age is rising to new heights, expanding in power, and taking larger part in moulding the destinies of the world. Let us not be content, as so many are, with living lives of mere self-interest and ease, but let us be enthused to rise and take our part in working out the destiny God has in store for men. Let us listen to the cry of the oppressed, let us try to do something to remove the burdens and injustices from which so many suffer, to usher in that time when all God's promises shall be fulfilled, when men "shall learn war no more," when "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the land as the waters cover the sea," and "the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ," which means, the unbroken reign of righteousness and peace.

So let us stand shoulder to shoulder, worthy sons of worthy sires, ever making firm resolves to seek high aims and do noble deeds, claiming the fulfilment of God's promise of mercy, the mercy of pardon, acceptance, and favor, "on them that fear Him, from generation to generation," and, remembering the favor which God showed to our fathers and has been showing to us, their children, let us, as in this annual service, utter with new fervor and zeal that great suffrage in the world's Litany :

"O God, we have heard with our ears and our fathers have declared unto us, the noble words that Thou didst in their days and in the old time before them.

"O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for Thine honour."

Annual Dinner,
Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia,
December 19, 1898.

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DINNER

TO

COMMEMORATE THE GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS
OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE,
DECEMBER 19, 1777.

THE Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution commemorated the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the beginning of the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge by a dinner at the Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia, December 19, 1898.

The celebration was of greater magnitude than any previously given by the Society, and was eminently successful in every particular. The guest of honor was Major-General Nelson A. Miles, the hero of the recently victorious American Army.

The dining-room was effectively decorated—buff and blue, the colors of the Society, intermingled with the national colors, and the flags of the Continental Army blended with the stars and stripes that now float victoriously over Cuba, Porto Rico, and the far-distant Philippines. Graceful palms, festoons of smilax, bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums and roses, and blue violets gave a touch of rare and fragrant beauty to the scene.

The arrangements were in charge of Major Richard Strader Collum, U.S.M.C., who had associated with him the following Committee :

HON. ROBERT ADAMS.
CAPTAIN HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.
WILLIAM ELLISON BULLAS.
FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.
JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
BENJAMIN FORD DORRANCE.
WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.
SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.
CHARLES HARE HUTCHINSON.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.
JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.
ROBERT PACKER LINDERMAN.
HORACE MAGEE.
THOMAS HARRISON MONTGOMERY.
SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.
FRANCIS RAWLE.
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.
EDWARD SHIPPEN.
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.
CHARLES WILLIAMS.

At eight o'clock the members and guests to the number of two hundred and thirty marched to the tables. Grace having been offered by the Rev. William Wallace Silvester, S.T.D., the memories of Valley Forge were revived when three men wearing the torn and tattered uniforms of the Continental Army marched through the banquet-hall, and with drums and fife played "Yankee Doodle."

The following *menu* was then served :

...Menu...



HUÎTRES EN COQUILLE.

POTAGE À LA WINDSOR.

KINGFISH JOINVILLE.

POMMES DE TERRE CHÂTEAU.

TIMBALES WASHINGTON.

FILET DE BŒUF AU MADERE.

ÉPINARDS AUX ŒUFS.

Robet Continental.

CAILLES EN CASSEROLE SUR TOAST.

SALADE ET FROMAGE.

GLACES MILITAIRES.

GÂTEAUX ASSORTIS.

FRUIT.

CAFÉ.

After the dinner came the post-prandial feast, at which Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader, First Vice-President of the Society, acted as toast-master.

OPENING REMARKS OF MR. CADWALADER.

FELLOW-MEMBERS: You know that this is our tenth year. Started by some active spirits fresh from the Historical Society, we have progressed by moderation and conservatism. Embracing all creeds, of different political faith, from all pursuits of life, we meet to-night a united and friendly Society. Gathered from all parts of the State, we number over one thousand respectable, God-fearing American citizens. [Applause.] It is a thing to be proud of, to be spoken of. May this spirit and these same pleasant associations continue to our descendants.

As it is somewhat late, I will not be able to read all the correspondence and letters of regret. Still, I would like to tell you that your President has written of his physical inability to be here this evening. It seems to me a misfortune that we have not, in his accustomed place, a descendant of that most picturesque soldier of the Revolution, General Anthony Wayne. [Applause.] The various letters from the distinguished gentlemen of this country, who have replied in the most appreciative and kindly manner, make us regret their absence all the more. I can only give you the names as they come to me: Captain Jewett, of the Navy; Secretary Long [applause]; an enthusiastic letter from General Brooke; Mr. Edmunds not only regrets, but says he never goes out at night [laughter]; a letter from Admiral Schley [applause], and one from Commodore Casey, who regrets exceedingly; Captain Sands, Commander Crowninshield, Colonel Huntington, whom you know as well as I, and others.

The first toast of this evening is the encampment of the army at "Valley Forge." To respond to this toast the Committee have succeeded in bringing back to Philadelphia an old member, the late Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Dr. McConnell. [Applause and cheers.]

“Valley Forge.”

RESPONSE BY REV. S. D. McCONNELL, D.D.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I think I can realize to some extent the feelings of a man who has died and come to life again. Two years ago I passed away from this mortal sphere into the intermediate state of Brooklyn. From there I have been recalled by the magic voice of your Chairman [laughter]; and I think nothing could be more fitting than that I should be received again, when I once more “revisit the glimpses of the moon,” by this company of wan and emaciated and starved descendants of their forefathers of Valley Forge [laughter], sitting about their frugal board, eating their bowl of porridge, and trying to recall the times which they have never known. [Laughter.]

I appreciate more than I can very well say, gentlemen, your courtesy in allowing me, as a member of your own Society, to sit down with you once more and join in your festivities, and to add my little word to what may be said this evening.

No one can speak to the toast of Valley Forge, however, altogether in a light tone. The theme itself is a serious one, and even though it be an after-dinner occasion, you will pardon me if I speak in somewhat of a sober vein.

No one could over-estimate the importance of the things which were done at Valley Forge. In the autumn of the year 1777, the whole Revolutionary movement appeared to be falling into decay and disintegrating. Men whose time was about to expire as soldiers in the Continental Army, from all the colonies north and south, and from the middle colonies, began to drop away. A universal, or at any rate a very widespread, feeling of discouragement and hopelessness began to take possession, not only of the soldiers, but of the members of Congress and of the people generally.

Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The story of the sufferings of that band of patriots there has been told again and again. Nothing would be easier than to re-tell it, and to play upon the sympathies which are always awakened by the contemplation of human suffering. Nothing would be

easier than that, nor would anything be, I think, more futile. It is true that there passed a winter of suffering at Valley Forge the like of which has probably never been seen since, unless it was matched by the brief campaign in Cuba lately. So far as physical suffering was concerned, probably no army of its size, none on this continent, at any rate, has ever experienced more than that of Washington at Valley Forge. But the significant thing, and that which I wish you to bear in mind, is that all that suffering was quite unnecessary. We are in the habit of assuming that the poor Continentals starved because there was no food; that they went barefooted and left the blood in their tracks over the frozen ground and snow because there were no shoes. Nothing could be more contrary to the facts. Mr. John Fiske, the historian, declares that at the very time when Washington's army was starving at Valley Forge, there were barrels of flour going to waste all over the country; that at the time they were barefooted and almost naked, there were hogsheads of shoes and clothing where it was not possible for them to get into the hands and on to the feet of the soldier. In one camp there were horses without wagons; in another camp there were wagons without horses. In one camp there were shoes that were not mates. In one camp there was flour without ovens; in another ovens without flour. And so it went: how familiar it all sounds! [Laughter, joined in heartily by General Miles].

But there is another side to the story which is equally familiar. When you come to examine a little into why it was that this condition of things existed, the answer is that the members of Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, insisted, one that his particular favorite should be appointed commissary, and another that his should fill the place of quartermaster. [Laughter and applause.] And when General Washington appealed to Congress sitting here, and pointed out the folly and the sin of such a condition of things, no less a man than John Adams declared that, according to his way of thinking, General Washington's ideas were altogether sentimental and unpractical; that if he could have his own way, not only quartermasters and commissaries and inspectors-general should be appointed from time to time for short terms,

but that the commander-in-chief of the army should be appointed for a year at a time! [Laughter and applause.]

Now, gentlemen, these were the facts about Valley Forge. There is no question about the suffering; there is no question about the endurance and patience of the men who endured the suffering: but there is equally no doubt that the suffering was quite needless.

I have said it was not necessary. From another point of view, however, it was necessary: it was necessary in order that it might try the spirits of the men; that it might test them, to see of what temper they were, to sort out from among them those who would be able to endure trial, and so become the sires of the sons of future freemen. It is speaking, I think, within the truth to say that the nationality of the United States was begun at Valley Forge. And it is curious that the instinct or spirit of nationality of this, the least militant of all countries, began with the army. The United States Army was made before the United States was. As a matter of fact, the United States was made by the United States Army; and the United States Army was made at Valley Forge. It was during that long winter of suffering at Valley Forge that men were tested and weeded out, when those who were not able to endure, those who had not the strength and courage to belong to "Gideon's band," went back to their own places again;—it was there that the army of the United States was first formed, and there that the instinct of a common nationality first found expression. Before that time there had been patriotism not a little, but it was colonial patriotism; it was the love of this army or that, of this detachment or that detachment, for this particular colony or that. It was during that winter at Valley Forge—and I think my friend, Dr. Egle, will bear me out—that that spirit or instinct of cohesion, that instinct of nationality, was developed which has been the salvation of our country from that time until now. For that reason, then, the suffering was not wasted. In its fires Colonials were fused into Americans! I believe no suffering is ever wasted in this world; it finds its meaning. Adversity, like the foul toad, has yet a precious jewel in its head; and the precious jewel of this adversity was the development of the sense of nationality.

There had been patriots before, but it was Valley Forge that created the American patriot. What is the American patriot? He is the man who sees the country's destiny and believes in it. That was the characteristic of the men of Valley Forge. There were not many of them, but they were fit. They saw their country's destiny away in the distance, they believed in it, and were glad. They suffered for it, they marched for it, they fought for it, and in the long run they gained it.

What is the patriot, then, but the man who believes in the essential vitality of his country? When nearly a hundred years had passed away, the same test was put to the country again. The question was raised (as in the minds of the men of Valley Forge the question had taken form), shall there be a nation? has this union such an indivisible sense of vitality and personality that it cannot be divided, or suffer excision, without danger of destruction? And again it was the patriot, that is, the man who saw his country's destiny and believed in it, who went to the front, and fought for it and suffered for it, and settled that question for all time. And again he had no shoes, and his blankets were shoddy, and Congress appointed the commissary-general, and so on to the end of the chapter!

Then a generation passed away, and the country was again confronted with the question whether it could see its destiny and would believe in it; and the question hung for a little while, though only for a little while, in doubt. Then it saw its duty, it recognized its destiny, it believed in its own instincts; and again it fought for it and won it. And again it had no shoes, and it had no blankets, and the commissary was in the hands of the wrong man, and so on to the end of the chapter. [Laughter and applause.]

The text is a fruitful one, and one might carry it on indefinitely; but a parson is bound to keep somewhere within hailing distance, at any rate, of his text. Our text is Valley Forge. Now, to my mind, it is of small significance what they suffered at Valley Forge. The suffering passed with the men. The thing which they *did* abides to this day, and will abide for a long while to come, as we may well hope.

Now, here are these two great facts that lie over against each other. On the one hand, a group of men, or, to speak more accurately, the great body of the people who are patriots, and who always have been patriots, but who, on the other hand, have been tormented and be-pestered from the very beginning by foes which are of their own household, by evils which attack the body politic from within, by the politician, by the money-getter, by the doubter, by the quibbler, by the indifferent man. These are the burdens which the country has had to carry from the beginning until now.

To-day we confront, as you all know, a new outlook and new possibilities. Now, there are some gentlemen who tell us that as we are confronted by a new situation, and maybe a greater destiny, we should turn our backs upon those possibilities, for the reason that the quartermaster and the commissary and the politician, and so on, will render us so impotent that we dare not wisely venture to follow along the path which seems to be opened for us. We have not been able thus far, they say, to keep in check those enemies, those ultimate destroyers of the life of the body politic; therefore we should turn back from every gate that opens, and confine ourselves closely to our own affairs, not because our own affairs are pre-eminently great or pre-eminently pressing, but because we have thus far failed to conduct those affairs with decency. It seems to me no suggestion can be more unworthy than this. It should be a thought that certainly the sons of the fathers of Valley Forge should not entertain for a moment. The commissary and the quartermaster and the politician and the congressman have never yet succeeded in destroying this country. [Applause.] What is more, they have never come anywhere near destroying it. We have borne with them—I speak only of the bad ones, not of the good ones: that goes without saying. Our country has not been seriously disturbed by them. Its super-abundant, virile, abounding strength and vitality have been so great that it has paid little attention to these evils, and has not felt them greatly. I am not quite sure but what they may become more perilous, possibly more deadly, within a generation to come than they are to-day. But let that be as it may, I, for one,

am satisfied that our forefathers at Valley Forge fought this thing out long ago—fought it all out—and that they settled the belief in the destiny of this our country, settled it so positively and so securely that it never shall be disturbed, at any rate while we live.

We, therefore, are proud of the name and the fact of being Sons of the Revolution. But we are more than that, we are Sons of the Eternal Revolution; not of that one which had its local phase and occasion in history a hundred odd years ago. We are the sons of that, but they themselves, our forefathers, were the sons of that revolution which went back a hundred years before their time, and their forefathers were, in turn, the sons of a revolution which went back still further. We all, if we be righteous men and patriots, are sons of that eternal revolution, and represent that work in this world expressed long ago in that majestic phrase, that "He will overturn, and overturn, until He comes whose right it is to reign." [Applause and cheers.]

REMARKS OF CHAIRMAN IN INTRODUCING THE TOAST, "THE ARMY."

In announcing the next toast, "The Army," I beg you to remember that throughout this country the Sons of the Revolution have been most active in the last campaign. In our Pennsylvania Society nearly one hundred members have had active service in the army and navy. [Applause.] We have lost two members of this Society, Captain Fornance, of the Thirteenth Infantry, who was mortally wounded at the assault of San Juan, and Captain Stearns, who died of fever contracted in camp at Chickamauga.

It has been said by philosophers that the great national wealth of this country has been caused by the absence of militarism; yet to-day we have the spectacle that while the great powers of Europe are endeavoring to decrease their armies, we find the absolute necessity of increasing ours. It is a most encouraging evidence of our position and our civilization.

I believe that the army of the United States has united this country, north, south, east, and west. [Applause.]

In response to this toast, we naturally turn to General Miles.

“The Army.”

RESPONSE BY MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor of an invitation to be present on this occasion, and I appreciate the privilege of being with you in such a company, and commemorating such a cause. I thank the gentleman who has preceded me for the tribute that he paid to the profession of arms. The art of war is one of the oldest arts; it is a science, and, like every other science or profession, men must be skilled in order to be efficient. [Applause.] Men must understand their business and their profession in order to fulfil the expectations and requirements of their positions. The science of war is more a science to-day than ever before; the appliances are more complicated than those that our forefathers used a hundred years ago, and there is every reason why we should have a certain number of our people skilled in the art of war.

As the presiding officer has said, while the European governments are considering the advisability of diminishing their physical forces, we, on the other hand, find it necessary to increase our physical force in order to maintain the position that we have gained as one of the great powers of the earth.

It is absolutely impossible for a nation to maintain its position as one of the great powers of the earth unless it has physical force sufficient to maintain its dignity, its interests, and its authority [applause], and while I, as much as any other man in this assembly, would advise against an army of great magnitude, yet I believe that we can establish a system, a standard, that will give us all the force and authority and power that we need. At the same time we can commend it to the adoption of other countries. They have made every man, for instance, in Germany, a trained and drilled soldier; their entire male population is one great army; they have gone to the one extreme. China, on the other hand, has gone to the other extreme; the largest and most populous nation in the world, yet subjugated, whipped, by a little power one-twelfth its size, yet more skilled in the use of modern appliances of war. [Applause.]

Nothing could be more fitting at this time than to celebrate and commemorate the lofty patriotism, the heroic deeds, and the sacrifices of the men who espoused the cause of liberty, of freedom of thought and of action, and the right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,—a cause for which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor: and well did they contribute all these for the great and noble purpose of benefiting themselves, their descendants, and, in fact, the human race, especially in the Western Hemisphere.

They struggled for a noble purpose and under great embarrassments, similar to that which the patriots of the islands located in the two hemispheres have fought for and died for within recent years and within the field of our own observation. To their fortitude, wisdom, and patriotism we owe the existence, the growth, the development, the strength, the grandeur, of this great republic, the marvel of the civilized world. What they suffered and died for at Valley Forge and other fields we now enjoy. The principles they enunciated and defended have been an inspiration to our later ancestors and to ourselves for a hundred years, and they are the priceless inheritance that we hope to vouchsafe to our children's children.

Occasions like this not only make us stronger and inspire us with new spirit, and make us better as soldiers, patriots, and citizens, but they give us new hope in the perpetuity, prosperity, and purity of our institutions and the government that we are pledged to maintain.

While we have every reason to reflect with pride upon the heroic deeds and the principles of our ancestors and their achievements, which equal or excel any events of similar history to which any people can justly point with pride, at the same time there are grave responsibilities and duties devolving upon us in our day and generation to maintain. We have outgrown the mantle that fell to us from our fathers' shoulders. We have become one of the great powers of the world. Within the borders of our own territories, we embrace nearly a hundred millions of the human family, and their weal or woe in the years to come depends largely upon the intelligence, wisdom, and honesty of the

thoughtful, patriotic citizens of to-day. We have duties and responsibilities, not only to and for our own homes, the communities in which we live, our own state and nation; but we are under a sacred pledge before the world to exert our best efforts to promote the welfare of a people who, like our fathers, have made a most heroic effort, against overwhelming odds, for freedom and justice. [Applause.] We have heard the wail of distress, the cry for mercy and for aid by a long-suffering people. Our noble sailors and soldiers have braved every danger, and rescued twelve millions of people from the oppression and spoliation of a cruel tyranny. [Applause.] Now it is our duty in all our relations with those people to so shape our course that every act shall be governed by impartial justice and unquestionable honesty. [Applause.] We can extend to them the bountiful support and sympathy that our fathers would have been glad to have received under similar circumstances, and that would be becoming an enlightened people and a great nation.

To illustrate how a people appreciate liberty, how they appreciate the acts of their benefactors and deliverers and liberators, we only need to point to the people of those islands and their demonstrations of joy as they hailed the coming of our troops and the appearance of the Stars and Stripes in those countries, cursed for three hundred years with tyranny and cruelty. To illustrate their appreciation: A few days ago a force landed on the north coast of Cuba, at Nuevitas, under the command of a very distinguished officer, General Carpenter,* a man who had gained distinction during the great Civil War, a man who had rendered distinguished service on the western plains by his fortitude, his courage, his indomitable energy and force. [Applause.] He landed, as I say, on the northern coast of Cuba, took possession of the beautiful harbor of Nuevitas, and proceeded inland to the centre, the very heart, of the island of Cuba. He proceeded to the third city in size in Cuba, Puerto Principe. He went there with only eight soldiers, wearing the uniform of

* Brigadier-General Louis Henry Carpenter, a Member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

the soldiers of the United States Army, and instead of finding any hostile force, or any feeling, or any sentiment that was hostile to the coming of the American soldiers and the American flag, his pathway was strewn with flowers by the people; they gathered the flowers and garlands from their gardens and threw them in his pathway to express their appreciation and their joy that the deliverers and the liberators had come to their country. [Applause, and cries of "Good!" "Good!"]

We make a mistake in speaking of the people of that island, or the island of Porto Rico, and, I believe, the islands of the Philippines, as being so blind or so ignorant that they do not appreciate the difference between light and darkness, between liberty and freedom, and cruelty and justice. [Applause.]

As a nation we have become too great to be controlled by personal and partisan interests and intrigue; self-interest must give place to the welfare of the state; all politics and statesmanship, in the emergencies and experiences of the present, should be guided by the future welfare of the Republic.

Possibly in no community in the United States are the services and achievements of the heroes of a hundred years ago more appreciated and honored than by the people of Philadelphia, the home of William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Chief Justice McKean, Robert Morris, General Muhlenberg, General Anthony Wayne, McClellan, Reynolds, Meade, and Hancock. [Great applause and cheers.] Our institutions are safe in the hands of such an intelligent and patriotic people, and I am sure that the government our fathers established will be respected and maintained by you. I am sure that you esteem yourselves fortunate that you live within its borders, and honor and love the great Republic which affords us immeasurable blessings. [Prolonged applause, and three cheers given for General Miles. Cries of "What is the matter with Miles?" Numerous responses of "He's all right!"]

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN IN INTRODUCING THE TOAST,
"THE NAVY."

Whatever may be our individual opinion as to the progress of this nation or territorial expansion, we all agree that the navy of

the United States has made us a power to be respected throughout the world. [Applause.] We had hoped that Captain Sigbee would respond to this toast. Unfortunately, he has not been able to be present. However, the Chairman of this Committee has been so successful in everything and all things, I ask him to respond to the toast of "The Navy."



"The Navy."

RESPONSE OF MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I do not want you to think for a moment that the Chairman has taken me by surprise, because he informed me this morning that in the event of the distinguished gentleman not appearing to-night I ought to say something; so I have prepared a few lines.

In the presence of the distinguished officers of the army and navy, and the representative gentlemen of our city and State, I feel my utter incapacity to do justice to the toast just announced.

The history of the navy from December, 1775, when the first ensign ever shown by a regular man-of-war was hoisted in the Delaware on board the "Alfred," by Paul Jones, to the present day has been one of gallant deeds, heroic achievements, self-denying sacrifices, and signal devotion to the call of duty. During this glorious history, the names of the gallant spirits who upheld the honor of the flag on distant seas and in our own waters are emblazoned in imperishable glory on our nation's pages.

When we mention Paul Jones, Barry, Decatur, Stewart, Bainbridge, Hull, Perry, Farragut, Porter, Rowan, Dupont, Dahlgren, Cushing, Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Philip, Evans, Jewell, Hobson, Wainwright, and many others, we refer to the manhood, the bone and sinew, of all that goes to make up the pride and glory of our navy.

It is not necessary to recount the deeds so lately before us during the past summer.

There is one other branch of the service, an integral part of the navy, whose history abounds with instances of gallantry and

self-devotion. I refer to the Marine Corps. Among the gallant officers of that corps may be mentioned Henderson, Twiggs, Reynolds, Heywood, Tilton, Huntingdon, Forney, and Elliott.

Not too much can be said of the army, its bravery, its endurance, its perils, its triumphs; not too much can be said of Miles, Brooke, Lawton, Carpenter, and others; nor can too much be said of the navy.

Compare the history of European navies with our own, contrast the naval operations of England and France with ours in any equal period of time, and the results seem marvellous. Nowhere in history can there be found a more distinguished record, nowhere a more prolific theme.

Over many a soldier's nameless grave wild flowers are growing, over many a coffinless hero's bones the waves sing an endless requiem. As their deeds were, so should their memories be,—alike brave and undaunted, alike honored and revered, side by side, shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand,—and so let their record read in the pages of history, comrades and brothers as they were in the firm resolve to uphold the right, the cause of humanity and justice. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN IN PROPOSING THE TOAST,
"OUR COUNTRY."

"We will close the evening with the toast, 'Our Country.' It embraces everything, and I ask your most favorable reception of the representative of the United States Government, Hon. James M. Beck." [Applause and cheers.]



"Our Country."

RESPONSE BY HON. JAMES M. BECK.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION: It is needless to say that it is a very great pleasure for me to be here to-night and to join with you in the glorious memories of the day we celebrate. I can sympathize to some extent with the soldiers of Valley Forge, for I have recently crawled

out of a snowdrift myself. [Laughter.] I am suffering from such a severe headache that I fear I shall have to ask your very generous indulgence. Indeed, I feel embarrassed in saying anything in the presence of these gentlemen, who have made history?

Upon my right sits the scholarly gentleman, who was the Rector of St. Stephens, at whose feet I sat, I was almost going to say as Saul at the feet of Gamaliel; and if this particular Saul did not turn out to be a Paul, it was not the fault of Gamaliel's teaching, which was eloquent enough to turn out a great many Pauls.

There is General Miles, who has so recently demonstrated with the army under his command that the citizen soldiery of the republic need fear comparison with no army of any nation [applause], that for me to speak in his presence seems to be the idlest kind of a superfluity.

I feel, indeed, very much like the colored gentleman who was tried in the United States Court a few years ago. He was charged with selling liquor without having paid the requisite government tax. Having no attorney, Judge Butler asked Mr. Hampton L. Carson, known to all of us as being both an orator and scholar, as well as an eminent lawyer, to represent him. After the Government had proven a very strong case against this unfortunate son of Africa, Mr. Carson turned to him and said, "Well, do you want to take the stand and testify in your own behalf?" The old darky looked up into Mr. Carson's face and said, "Boss, I think I had better remain neutral." [Laughter.] So I feel to-night that I had better remain neutral in the presence of these gentlemen. I feel very much like that burgess of Gettysburg, of whom some of you may have heard, who felt so averse to soldiers and the profession of arms that on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg he sent out word to both General Lee and General Meade that it was against the town ordinances to fire off firearms. And while it is not recorded that either General Meade or General Lee obeyed the burgess any better than General Meade obeyed General Toral when he bade him cease shooting [applause], yet I have somewhat his feelings to-night.

You have asked me to respond to the toast, "Our Country," and how, perhaps, could I better introduce it than by suggesting to you what would have been the thoughts of those ragged Continentals, of whom Dr. McConnell so eloquently spoke, if they could have even faintly grasped the present possibilities of this country? Imagine, if you can, the most bitter day, that fell upon that little army at Valley Forge, and suppose that Almighty God had vouchsafed to those men, who were suffering such cruel privations, a vision of what a century would bring forth; suppose that God had pictured, in the flame of a dying day, as in a vision, this country to-day, with 75,000,000 of people, with an area of 3,000,000 of square miles, with a territory that extends so far north that its most northerly limits reach into the Arctic Ocean and towards the Pole, and whose southern limit is in the land of perpetual sunshine; the first agricultural, mining, and manufacturing power of the world, and destined to be the first commercial power; wielding an influence to-day second to no civilized power in the world, and destined, as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain but recently said in a political speech in England, at no distant day to be the greatest political power in the world [applause];—imagine I say, the ragged Continental grasping the idea of these possibilities, and would not he have seen of the travail of his soul, and been amply satisfied with so marvellous, nay, I would say, so miraculous an achievement.

It is a fact that the two most important and extraordinary events of history are the development of the Christian religion and the growth of the American Republic. [Applause.] We can search the history of all time for a parallel to either, and it seems to me we cannot account for either except in a reverent belief in an overruling Providence, Who has thus far led this nation, and seems to open at the present time new paths of even greater usefulness and honor for our country.

To what, let me ask, is the greatness of our country due? It is due, I suppose we must all admit, to the wonderful natural resources of our country, in the first place; secondly, to the strength of our people in its varied racial origin; and, thirdly, and by no means least, it seems to me that the growth of our country

is due to that vital principle of our political institutions, which seeks to give the largest liberty to the state, the community, and the individual: for, certainly, the great principle of our country is, after all, not the rule of the majority, but the restraint upon the unbridled will of a majority, which the Constitution of the United States has so wisely provided. [Applause.] It is that principle which, having attacked and destroyed the superstition of the divine right of kings, has made war against the superstition of the divine right of majorities, and has set to them a barrier and said, "Thus far and no farther shalt thou trespass upon individual rights." To this larger liberty is largely due a growth of individual enterprise and energy that is probably unequalled in any other nation in the world.

Now I would like, with your indulgence, simply to draw one inference from that fact, and that is this: that, because democracy in its modern evolution means the growth of the individual, therefore democracy means expansion, growth, illimitable development. You can no more crib, cabin, and confine the growth of this proud, progressive, and ambitious people within the limits of any traditional policy than you could dam up the waters of the Hudson or the Mississippi. [Applause and cheers.] We have been but faintly appreciating that fact within the last twelve months. For over a century the ideal of our country was one of political isolation; we had felt that it was our peculiar privilege to be disentangled from the affairs of the greater world beyond, and we felt that our peculiar safety lay in that policy of isolation. But within a twelvemonth the thunder of Dewey's guns has awakened our people from that which was a true policy in our infancy, but is and cannot be a continuing policy in this the hour of our strength. [Applause and cheers.]

We feel that the time has come for our country to take another move onward, and we are not prepared to fetter the present by the past. No nation can live to itself any more than an individual. As the individual constantly outgrows past conditions, so inevitably a nation, the aggregate of individuals, must outgrow all past conditions and policies and face the future with new ideals, new aspirations, and new spheres of usefulness. [Applause.]

I am not unaware that against this policy has been invoked the sacred name of tradition. But let me say that blind adherence to tradition is not the highest statesmanship, but is an intellectual slavery not worthy of any great and progressive people. [Applause and cries of "Right!" "Right!"] I yield to no one in my profound respect and admiration for the fathers of the Republic,—God knows that no nation ever had wiser men or nobler founders,—but I cannot believe that the Almighty intended that wisdom should die with one race, one man, one generation, one century, or even one epoch. [Applause.] Least of all should Americans doubt that "increasing purpose" of the ages, or question that the minds of men are widened with the "process of the suns." The poet of democracy taught the truth, which we should remember and respect, that

"New nations teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of truth." [Applause.]

I remember last spring (you will pardon the personal allusion) that I had the honor of speaking in New York at a public dinner, and it was on the very night that the foundations of the deep, in more senses than one, were shaken by the explosion of the "Maine" in the harbor of Havana. Speaking of the powers of the chief magistrate of this great American democracy, I ventured this thought, that the "President of the United States by the stroke of his pen could shake the equilibrium of the world" [applause]; and it is true that that which was said in a spirit of prophecy, or rather, I should say, spoken as a possibility, has become an actual fact. The President of the United States, modest as he is, conservative in his views, generous and noble in all the best ideals of American statesmanship, is yet unconsciously revising the map of the world. Driven as were the great fathers of the Republic by impulses that he but imperfectly appreciated or understood, he has shaken with the stroke of his pen the equipoise of nations and the equilibrium of their political power. [Applause.]

Think for but one moment of what we were only six months ago. I remember walking along the boardwalk in Atlantic City

last spring, when every little streak of smoke on the eastern horizon raised in many timid people a thrill of apprehension. Many doubted whether this country, that, in obedience to the traditions of the Republic, had played so modest a part in the affairs of the world, could possibly compete with a naval power as old and established as that of Spain. We lost a little of this diffidence on that Sunday morning when the wires flashed the glorious message that Dewey, with a swiftness and rapidity that would have done credit to Lord Nelson,—nay, need suffer little by comparison with anything that Nelson ever did,—had destroyed the Spanish fleet, and had taken possession of a great empire at the very antipodes of our country. [Great applause.]

Even then there was still some apprehension. The merchants of New York were still fearful that Cervera's fleet might destroy New York; and yet, swiftly following that victory at Manila, came that other victory at Santiago, that showed that the flag of our country was still there, and that American gunners need not yield in skill or valor to the gunners of any navy in the world. [Applause.]

And then, as though that were not enough glory for one year, we had a citizens' army, sneered at by foreign military officers, and by some fresh newspaper critics—as all newspaper critics know more than the commanding general;—I say we had a citizens' army fighting against a superior force of trained soldiers, fighting under the heat of a tropic sun, fighting in miasmatic swamps against an army that was strongly entrenched, and yet winning a victory which confers lasting glory upon American arms. [Applause.]

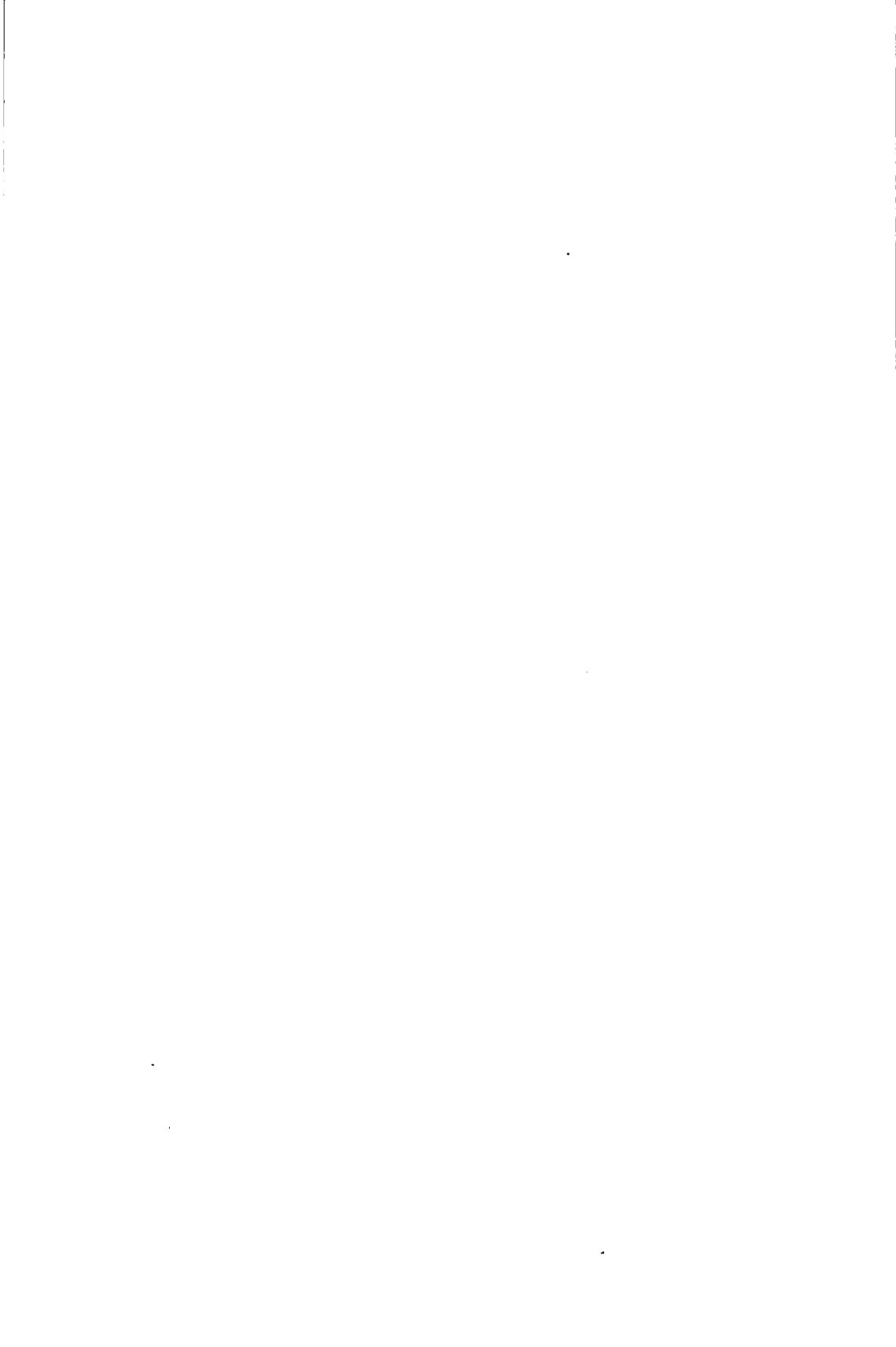
From that day to this America has become a world power. I venture little by the assertion that while a short six months ago we were merely a republic, an isolated republic, to-day, in the best and noblest sense of the term, we are an empire, with a dominion so great that the sun does not set upon it, and with a possibility so great that the shadow of America to-day envelopes the whole globe. [Applause.]

Those of you who have seen the representations of Richard Wagner of the old Teutonic legend of the Niebelungen Lied

will remember, in the first act of "Siegfried," how young Siegfried, the lusty youth of the forest, unconscious at the time of his strength, takes the broken fragments of the sword left by his father and forges them in a fiery furnace, and then wields it aloft as the magic sword that would conquer the world. I do not think it requires any flight of the imagination, or that it is any figure of rhetoric, for us to say that this young Giant of the West, this young Siegfried of the Nations, has forged the magic sword of the World's supremacy at the flaming forge of war, and with the same joyous "Ha! Ha!" of Siegfried is to-day exulting in his new-found strength.

The possibilities of this young Giant of the West in the coming centuries cannot even be faintly grasped or imagined. [Applause.] What mind is there here, no matter how imaginative, or how noble the sweep of its fancy, that can grasp the future of this country a century hence? It is as impossible to us as it was to the ragged Continental in the trenches of Valley Forge to picture the glories of the Republic in the coming century. We know that our country is destined to be a dominating power of the world. We know that, situated midway between the Orient and the Occident, it is to be the great, throbbing centre of the world. We know that the future financial pulse will not be Threadneedle, but Wall Street; that the power that shall chiefly influence the world will not be that which now speaks from Westminster Hall, but that which will issue its fiat from the Capitol at Washington. [Applause.]

Even as upon the dominions of England the sun never sets, so to-night, while the stars are shining down upon the streets of Philadelphia, the sun is flooding the harbor of Manila, and illumining the flag of our country that floats at the masthead of the Olympia. [Applause.] Let us only hope that the glory of our country, the real lasting glory of our country, and by that I mean its true part in the development of humanity, may be as lasting as the sun which now shines down upon her flag, and that the influence of our country for good upon future generations may be as ceaseless as the flow of the Mississippi to the sea. [Great applause and cheers.]



Annual Celebration
of
Evacuation Day,
Pennypacker's Mills,
June 17, 1899.

Committee on Celebration of Evacuation Day,

1899.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, *Chairman.*

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	JOSEPH MILTON MYERS.
CHARLES WILLIAM POTTS.	JOHN GILMOUR RODGERS.
FREDERICK SCHOBBER.	DAVID WAMPOLE SELLERS.
ABEL LUKENS STOUT.	CHARLES POMEROY SHERMAN.
HENRY SASSAMAN DOTTERER.	JOHN WESLEY CODDING.
RICHARD DE CHARMS BARCLAY.	JOSEPH ABRAM REED.
MICHAEL REED MINNICH.	SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT.
SABIN WOOLWORTH COLTON, JR.	CLIFFORD PREVOST GRAYSON.
JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE.	JOHN HART.
HENRY TAYLOR DECHERT.	GEORGE HENRY HAVERSTICK.
CHARLES WURTS SPARHAWK.	JAMES VARNUM PETER TURNER.
WILLIAM MOYLAN LANSDALE.	JAMES WILLIAM HOLLAND, M.D.

EVACUATION DAY CELEBRATION,

1899.

Two hundred Sons of the Revolution and their invited guests from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania assembled at the Reading Railway Terminal, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, June 17, to make their seventh historical pilgrimage commemorative of the evacuation of Philadelphia and the simultaneous movement of the American Army from Valley Forge, June 18, 1778, in pursuit of the retreating British Army.

A special train was taken, and under charge of Mr. Francis von Albadé Cabeen and his Committee of Arrangements, the participants were conveyed through the Schuylkill Valley to Perkiomen Junction, and thence along the picturesque Perkiomen Creek to Schwenksville, where, with colors flying and preceded by the Spring City Band, they marched to the site of the camp of the American Army at Pennypacker's Mills. It was here that Washington and his army, after the Battle of Brandywine and his manœuvres in the Chester Valley, rested for three days, and it was here that the attack on Germantown was planned, and after the repulse the army reoccupied its old camp.

In the shady grove close by head-quarters the pilgrims were called together by Mr. Cabeen, and the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A., Chaplain of the Society, offered the invocation, and Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., a descendant of the patriotic owner of the mills, made the historical address which follows. Mr. Cabeen also read an interesting paper prepared by Mr. Edwin F. Smith, Engineer of the Schuylkill Navigation Canal, giving a history of the military bridge built by General Sullivan across the Schuylkill River near Valley Forge, the foundations of which were only removed when the Schuylkill

Navigation Company constructed their waterway. The approaches to the bridge on both banks of the river are indicated by stone markers.

On motion of Mr. Richard DeCharms Barclay, a vote of thanks to Judge Pennypacker for his interesting address, and one by Mr. Edward Shippen to Chairman Cabeen and his Committee for their admirable arrangements, received the hearty approval of all present.

After a bountiful luncheon had been partaken of, the site of the camp-ground and the ancestral stone house occupied by Washington as his head-quarters were visited. At two o'clock the pilgrims proceeded to Perkiomen Junction, where they embarked on the steamboats "Atlantic" and "Golden Eagle" and returned to Philadelphia, passing *en route* many interesting historical sites and locations, and through the locks of the old-time canal, the difficulties of travel "without an experienced navigator or proper directions . . . occasioned by points, rocks and bars," being set forth in a little volume published in 1827, entitled "Schuylkill Canal Navigator." A reprint of the "Navigator" and a valuable map prepared for the occasion by Mr. Edwin F. Smith, showing all places of historic interest, was presented to the participants as a souvenir of the trip. Fairmount Dam was reached about six o'clock, and one of the most successful celebrations of an important event in the War for American Independence was brought to a close.

ADDRESS
OF
THE HONORABLE SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

PENNYPACKER'S MILLS, PA.,

June 17, 1899.

GENTLEMEN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE
REVOLUTION:

The celebration of to-day is of more than ordinary moment in one respect at least, and it marks an epoch. It was no unusual thing in the early days of the Province for men of the Pennsylvania-German race to find their way to the city of Philadelphia, and there, like the Wisters, the Shoemakers, and the Rittenhouses, to participate in the commercial, political, and social importance of the metropolis, but I believe that this is the first time that an organization, which may be said properly to represent the wealth, the culture, and the gentility of the city, has ever, at its own suggestion, and of its own volition, come to one of the shrines of the Pennsylvania-Dutch.

Along yonder stream, with its purling waters and its liquid Indian name, the men of that race founded their homes, and here have they sown their corn and listened to the murmur of their mills. A few miles to the north of us, in Berks County, lived the Keims; a few miles in this direction, on the other side of the stream, was that patriarch, Muhlenberg, who may be said to have founded the Lutheran Church in America. A few miles to the south of us David Rittenhouse erected the first astronomical observatory in America, and first observed the transit of Venus, and made his calculations from it. Around and about you the people bearing the names of Hiester, Hartranft, Hillegas, Dotterer, Antes, and Pennypacker, established themselves along the banks of the Perkiomen.

It is a little difficult at this time, looking at things as you see them, to understand the importance which existed in the colonial days in connection with this locality. What Chicago has been in the recollection of the youngest of you, what Pittsburg was at the beginning of the century, these mills were in the early days of the Province. That is, they were the terminus of a line of transportation. The Skippack Road, which is again coming to be known, was laid out in 1713, by Hendrick Pannebecker, and its end was right at the point which you see there.

The campaign of the Revolutionary Army of 1777 was one made in defense of the city of Philadelphia, and the object of Howe, in the campaign he then waged, was the capture of that city. Now here in this camp, and with the aid of the map which has been furnished to you this morning by your capable committee, you may well be able to understand that campaign. In August, 1777, General Howe landed at the head of the Elk River, and General Washington marched over into Chester County in order to confront him. The Battle of Brandywine was fought on the eleventh of September, and the Americans were defeated. Washington then retreated to this side of the Schuylkill, but he was not willing to give it up so easily, and again he crossed the Schuylkill into Chester County, and the armies met at the Warren Tavern. That is one of those battles, and I may call it a battle, which has to some extent dropped out of our history, and it would be well upon some occasion for this Society of the Sons of the Revolution to make one of their pilgrimages there in order to revive its recollections. The armies met, but because of a rain were separated, though twelve men in the American army were killed upon that occasion. That happened upon the sixteenth of September. Then Washington crossed again at Parker's Ford, above you, the intention being to guard the fords of the River Schuylkill stretched along in front of you. Howe went up upon the other side of the Schuylkill, as though his purpose were to make an attack upon the town of Reading, and capture supplies there located. At that time Washington lay with his army at the mouth of the Perkiomen, his troops being encamped upon both sides at the

mouth of that stream, and from there he sent General Wayne over to Paoli, where that brave general was surprised and defeated upon the twentieth. Now when Howe marched up upon the other side of the river, apparently intent upon the purpose I have expressed to you, Washington, in order to prevent it, went up upon this side as far as Potts Grove, to the northwest of us; then Howe slipped across the river below, at Fatland Ford and Gordon Ford, and marched in and captured the city. Just at the time when Lord Cornwallis and the Hessians entered, with trumpets sounding and drums beating, into the city in which they were to live in enjoyment through the winter, upon that same day of September 26, a cold, rough, windy day, in the morning, General Washington and the Continental Army, consisting of eight thousand Continentals and two thousand militia, came into camp here, and the tents of the soldiers were stretched along upon the high ground on both sides of the creek. So that you are in fact celebrating the evacuation of Philadelphia, upon the anniversary of its occupation, almost to the minute. You can well understand the object of Washington in coming across from Potts Grove to this point. His purpose was to reach the head of the Skippack Road, and from there to make an effort to attack the British in their positions below. As I have said, he reached here on the 26th of September. On the next day, which was upon Saturday, he was reinforced by one thousand men under General Smallwood, who came from Maryland. On the next day, Sunday, the 28th, a council of war was held in the house upon the brow of yonder hill, attended by five major-generals and ten brigadier-generals, who met together to determine about the situation, and it was concluded that it would be wise to approach nearer the enemy, and as occasion arose to deliver them battle. The determination, therefore, which led to the Battle of Germantown was reached at this point. Upon the same day, Sunday, news came to the army of the victory of Gates over Burgoyne in the North, and the men were drawn up in line, I am told, in the valley just above us, and there, as the order shows, a volley of thirteen guns was fired, and in addition to that each man was given a gill of rum. On the next

day the army marched down yonder road, and the Battle of Germantown occurred on the 4th of October. I shall not attempt to go into any of the details of that contest. They are too well known. The result was a defeat, or at least a check, and that same night the army came back to its old camp here, bringing with it its dead, so far as they could be borne, and its wounded, and many of them are buried in the church-yards of the neighborhood, particularly at what is known as Keeley's Church, on the high ground on the other side of the Perkiomen. From here were written, by General Washington and by all the generals in his army, their reports of the Battle of Germantown. While here a little incident occurred which I may narrate, because I see that only within a few weeks the historian, Mr. Washington L. Ford, has told it again, and attributed the event to the camp at Valley Forge. Within the army a little dog, a stray dog, was discovered, and upon making an examination of him they found around his neck a collar, and on the collar was inscribed the name of Sir William Howe. Washington very politely sent the dog back, with his compliments, to its owner. While here, Sullivan asked for a court-martial. A man named John Fardon, who had been arrested as a deserter, was condemned to be hanged. On the 8th of October, or possibly on the 9th, the army went off in the direction towards Kulpsville, and these mills, lifted into an enduring fame, were abandoned for the time to their owners, and left to pursue their peaceful work of grinding grist and fulling cloth.

I said to you that the road was laid out in 1713 by Hendrick Pannebecker. He was my own ancestor in the sixth generation. His son Peter came here in 1747, and Peter Pennypacker's Mills were marked upon every one of the maps of Pennsylvania in the colonial era, and the newspapers of the period show the advertisements of men who describe themselves as living so many miles from Peter Pennypacker's Mills. At the time of the Revolution they were owned by his son Samuel, and the ground upon which Schwenksville has since been erected was owned by his son William. I shall not detain you any longer with any reference to him. It is enough to say that he belonged

The Monmouth — or the Victory.

The musical score consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system features a treble clef on the left staff and a bass clef on the right staff. The second system also features a treble clef on the left staff and a bass clef on the right staff. The music is written in a common time signature (C) and includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several dynamic markings, including 'f' (forte) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte), placed above the notes. The notation includes stems, beams, and note heads, with some notes beamed together in groups.

**Hands across & back again — lead down the middle up again & cast
off — right & left — Ballance & turn your partner — Ditto Ditto —**

DANCE AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

to a family—and I may be pardoned, perhaps, for saying it upon this occasion—which, in the War of the Rebellion, contributed to the army two major-generals, an adjutant-general, four colonels, twenty-one other commissioned officers, and one hundred and fifteen sergeants, corporals, and privates, making altogether one hundred and forty-five men, believed to be, so far as the records are known, the most important contribution made by any single family in America to that war.

On the occasion of our last meeting at Valley Forge a year ago, it gave great pleasure to the assembled Sons of the Revolution to hear for the first time one of the dances with which the British Army amused itself during its occupation of Philadelphia, and it occurred to me that perhaps this audience also would like to hear upon this occasion another of those dances. I call upon the band to play the tune of “Monmouth.”

Unlike Valley Forge, around whose huts linger only the memories of pain and suffering, about this camp we hear the sounds of the music of poetry, and we sniff distinctively the odor of rum. While the army was here there were two poems written in camp. Colonel John Parke, who held a prominent position in the army, after the war collected his poems together, and they were printed in Philadelphia in 1787. Among them he includes an elegy upon Sir William Howe, which was written while the army was here; and along with the army also was Lieutenant James MacMichael, who kept a very interesting journal, and he also had a taste for verse, and the first thing he did when he got to this camp was to sit down and put his thoughts into rhyme. Since that production is very brief, I will take the liberty of reading it to you: “September 26th, we left Potts Grove at 9 A.M., for Pennypacker’s Mills, where we encamped.

“Just when we came into our camp an enemy did appear,
They were on an adjacent hill, which to us was quite near;
They traversed all the hill about as though we were their foes,
And seemed quite uneasy the secret to disclose.

But we with mirth and jollity did seat ourselves to rest
 Upon the hill right opposite, though they seemed quite distressed.
 Then, taking Carnaghan's canteen, which had in it some rum,
 We took to us a little draught, my rhyme to end did come."

And you notice that the order of Washington, after he had arrived here, provided that a gill of rum should be supplied to each man. If you choose to look for it, you will find in Longfellow's "Poems of Places" a beautiful poem entitled "By the Perkiomen," which describes the events of this encampment, and more than that, and to me it is a very recent discovery, in the year 1823 James MacHenry published, in the city of New York, a poem which was one of the earliest of the American epics, a tale of the Revolutionary War, the scenes of which are all laid at this encampment.

Theodore Winthrop, one of the most noted American novelists, who met early death at the Battle of Big Bethel, in the very beginning of the War of the Rebellion, introduces into one of his novels, "Edwin Brothertoft," a lively and entertaining ballad, which I now propose, with your permission, to read to you :

" 'T was night, rain poured ; when British blades,
 In number twelve or more,
 As they sat tippling apple-jack,
 Heard some one at the door.

" ' Arise !' he cried, — 't was Skerrett spoke, —
 ' And trudge, or will or nill,
 Twelve miles to General Washington,
 At Pennypacker's Mill.'

" Deep in their pots were they, these blades ;
 One sprawling on the floor,
 One hiccoughing, ' The King, his health,'
 And all gone half seas o'er.

" ' O what a sight !' — 't was Skerrett spoke, —
 ' For General Washington :
 A lot of British prisoners
 Drunk, every mother's son.'

- "And apple-jack, that tippie base,
 Why did these heroes drain?
 O, where were nobler taps that night,—
 Port, sherry, and champagne?
- "'Arise!' he cried,—'t was Skerrett spoke,—
 'And trudge, or will or nill,
 Twelve miles to General Washington,
 At Pennypacker's Mill.'
- "So, up they got, or will or nill,
 Each noble British son,
 And on they went, by Skerrett led,
 To General Washington.
- "It rained. The red coats on their backs
 Their skins did purple, blue;
 The powder on their heads grew paste;
 Each toe its boot wore through.
- "Their lace was soaked, their feathers, too,
 Hung down like chickens' tails;
 Down hung their heads, while every knave
 His luckless fate bewails.
- "'Who brought them in,' said Washington,
 'Through such an awful rain?'
 Then Skerrett answered to the call
 And said, 'I don't complain.
- "'I don't complain, that through the rain
 I brought these roysterers high;
 I only say, though very wet,
 I never was more dry.
- "'Nor port nor sherry had these lords,
 Lord knows the reason why,
 And not a drop of apple-jack
 They left for us to try.'

“ ‘Skerrett, my lad,’ said Washington,
‘ It pleases me to say,
That thou hast well shut in these blades,
And dry thou shalt not stay.

“ ‘Skerrett, my lad, thou art a trump,
The ace of all the pack ;
Come into Pennypacker’s Mill,
And share my apple-jack.’ ”

And now I have only to say, in conclusion, that it remains to be seen whether you, the descendants of the men who fought in that Revolutionary struggle, are more inclined to the fare which was given to the soldiers on the bleak hills of Valley Forge, or to that which it is suggested would be more appropriate at the camp of Pennypacker’s Mills.

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Proceedings
of The
Pennsylvania Society
Songs of The Revolution
1899-1900





ASSEMBLY ROOM OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN WHICH WAS HELD THE
WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CELEBRATION
DECEMBER 14, 1899.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

Pennsylvania Society

of

Signs of the Times

1899-1900



PHILADELPHIA

1900



ASSEMBLY ROOM OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN WHICH WAS HELD THE

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CELEBRATION

SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

Ægi Monumentum ære Perennius

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

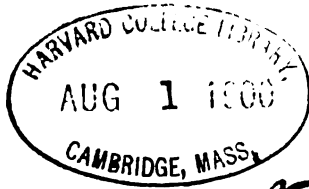
Pennsylvania Society of **Sons of the Revolution**

1899-1900



PHILADELPHIA

1900



The Society

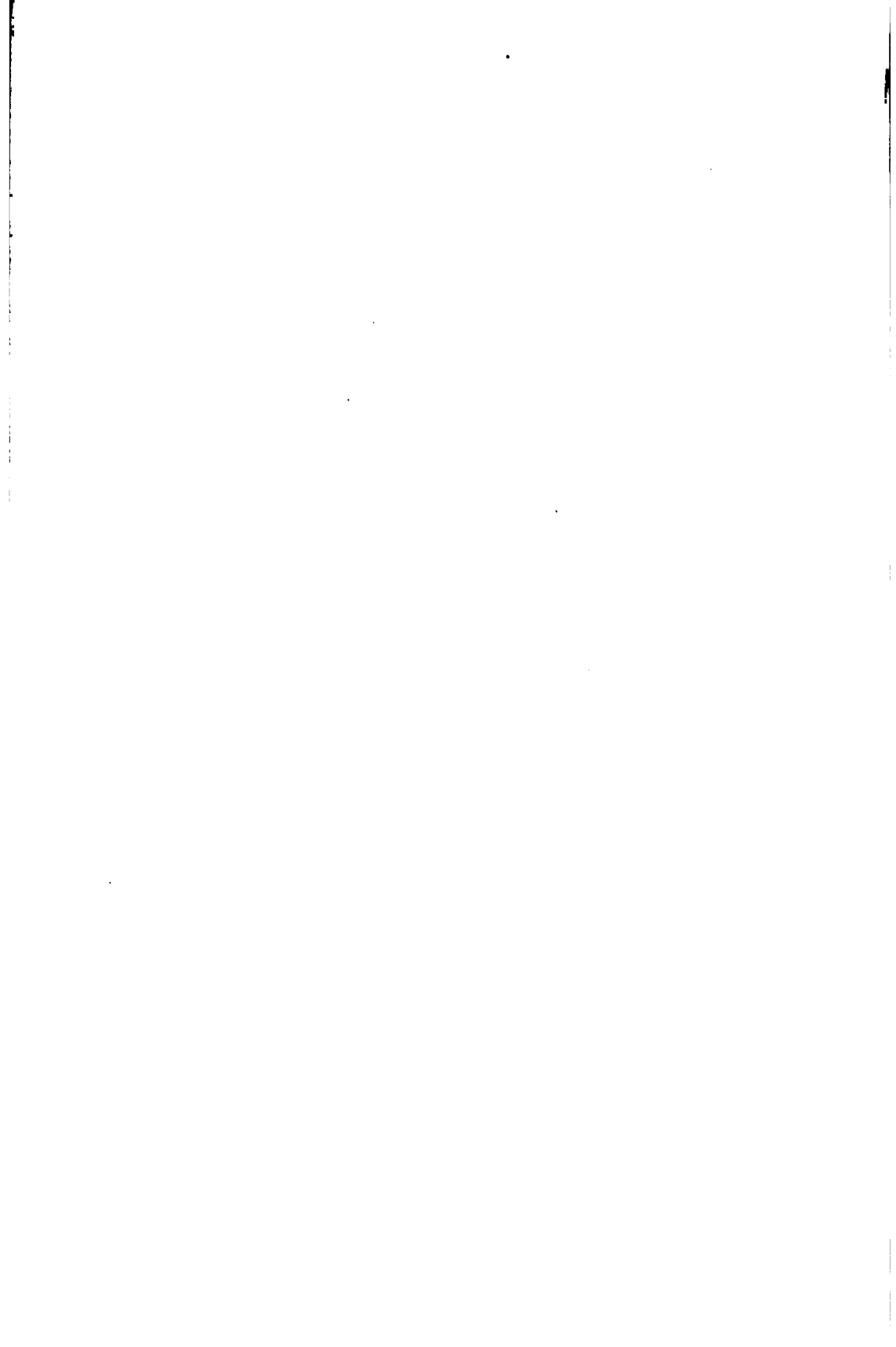
EDITED BY
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, Secretary
AND
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
JULY 4, 1900.

PRESS OF
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY
LANCASTER PA

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Object of the Society.



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.

General Society.

(ORGANIZED AT WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19, 1890.)

OFFICERS, 1899-1902.

General President,

HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL, LL.D.
Of the Maryland Society.

General Vice-President,

GARRETT DORSET WALL VROOM,
Of the New Jersey Society.

Second General Vice-President,

HON. POPE BARROW,
Of the Georgia Society.

General Secretary,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
Of the New York Society.

Assistant General Secretary,

WILLIAM HALL HARRIS,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Treasurer,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER,
Of the Pennsylvania Society.

Assistant General Treasurer,

HENRY CADLE,
Of the Missouri Society.

General Registrar,

FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, PH.D.,
Of the Massachusetts Society.

General Historian,

HENRY WALDRIDGE DUDLEY,
Of the Illinois Society.

General Chaplain,

RIGHT REVEREND HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of Minnesota,
Of the Minnesota Society.

Pennsylvania Society.

INSTITUTED APRIL 3, 1838.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

FOUNDERS.

OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSHELL.

GEORGE HORACE BURGIN.

HERMAN BURGIN.

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

* ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON, JR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

* ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.

CHARLES MARSHALL.

SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

JOHN BIDDLE PORTER.

WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

Board of Managers,

1900-1901.

OFFICERS.

President,

WILLIAM WAYNE.

First Vice-President,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

Second Vice-President,

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Lock Box 713, Philadelphia.

Treasurer,

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar,

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

Historian,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain,

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

MANAGERS.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.
WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.
THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.
FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.
CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.
PARK PAINTER.
HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society,

1900-1901.

DELEGATES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

FREDERICK PRIME.

RICHARD PETERS, JR.

ALTERNATES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

FRANKLIN PLATT.

ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.

HON. WILLIAM POTTER.

Standing Committees.

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EX-OFFICIO MEMBER OF ALL COMMITTEES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER, Chairman Board of Managers.

ON APPLICATIONS.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, Chairman.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

ON EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO MAJOR-GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D., Chairman.

RICHARD DE CHARMS BARCLAY.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT.

JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE, LL.D.

GEORGE HOWARD EARLE.

THEODORE MINIS ETTING.

JOHN EYERMAN.

SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

WILLIAM JAMES LATTA.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D

CALEB JONES MILNE.

EDWARD DE VEAUX MORRELL.

GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., LL.D.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, Secretary.

ON MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

CHARLES HENRY JONES, Chairman.

JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

FRANK WILLING LEACH.

DANIEL SMITH NEWHALL.

SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

II

ON PRIZES, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

ON FLAGS.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A., *Chairman.*

GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

ON ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, *Chairman.*

ON LECTURES.

JOHN WOOLFE JORDAN, *Chairman.*

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

ON CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION DAY.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, *Chairman.*

ON COLOR GUARD.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, *Chairman.*

Color Guard.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897.



ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, Jr., Captain.

DAVID KNICKERBACKER BOYD.

JAMES HOPKINS CARPENTER.

HOWARD GIBBS CHASE.

JACOB GILES MORRIS.

JONATHAN CILLEY NEFF.

RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM.

JAMES HOLLENBACK SHERRERD.

LEAROYD SILVESTER.

OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL LANCASTER.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.

JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES.

JAMES DE WAELE COOKMAN.

ROBERT HOBART SMITH.

WILLIAM INNES FORBES.

Proceedings
of the
Twelfth Annual Meeting,
April 3, 1900.



Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

April 3, 1900.



The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution was called to order in the New Century Drawing Room, 124 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, at eight o'clock p. m., Captain William Wayne, President, in the Chair; about 100 members in attendance. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A. The president suggested to the members that one of their number be called to preside over the business of the meeting, whereupon on motion of Major James Edward Carpenter, Mr. Henry Martyn Dechert was invited to preside. Mr. Dechert on taking the Chair thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed the delight of the Society in having with it at this meeting its President, Captain Wayne.

The next in order being the reading of the Minutes of the Eleventh Annual Meeting, Col. Josiah Granville Leach called attention to the fact that the minutes had been printed and distributed among the members, and moved that the reading of the same be dispensed with, and that they be adopted as recorded, which motion was agreed to.

The reading of the Report of the Board of Managers being in order Major James Edward Carpenter, Chairman of the Board read the following report which was received with generous applause :

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1900.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION :

Your Board of Managers respectfully report :

That during the past year the Board has held nine stated meetings, and one adjourned meeting.

In the early part of the year a communication was received by the Board with reference to a proposition to erect at Vendome, France, by citizens of Boston and Philadelphia, a statue to Rochambeau, who commanded the French Allied Troops in the War for American Independence. A series of resolutions were adopted by the Board heartily approving of the plan, and an appropriation of \$50 was made from the Treasury towards this object.

On April 19, 1899, the General Society held at Denver its triennial meeting at which several delegates from this Society were present ; the proceedings of this meeting were printed and copies sent to the members enrolled as of that date.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the last annual meeting of this Society, the proceedings of the Annual Meeting were printed and issued to members, in connection with the annual sermon preached December 18, 1898, the responses to the toasts at the Dinner given December 19, 1898, and the historical address of Judge Pennypacker delivered upon the occasion of the excursion of the Society to Pennypacker's Mills.

The prizes established by this Society in the University of Pennsylvania in competition for essays on historic subjects were this year awarded as follows :

First prize \$75.00 to Francis Sims McGrath, Class of 1901 (Law), Germantown, Pa., subject of essay, "Pennsylvania Sons of Liberty and their efforts for Independence."

Second prize of \$25.00 to Samuel Crothers, Jr., Class of 1901, Philadelphia, Pa., subject of essay, "The Philadelphia Tea Party."

Both of these prize essays were specially meritorious but the greatest pleasure to the successful contestants—that of receiving these prizes on commencement day or having them announced upon that occasion, was made impossible through the non-com-

pliance of the University authorities with the regulations mutually agreed upon and approved by our Board January 12, 1897, regarding the competition and award of these prizes.

On Saturday, June 17, 1899, the seventh annual excursion of the Society to commemorate the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British and the simultaneous retirement of the Army from its winter intrenchments at Valley Forge, was made to Pennypacker's Mill on the Perkiomen, the site at which Washington and his army encamped from September 26, to 29, 1777, and again after the Battle of Germantown, and where they remained until October 8th. About 200 members participated and the trip was a specially interesting one. The homeward trip was made from Perkiomen Junction *via* the Schuylkill River in steamboats to Fairmount passing *en route* many interesting historical spots, and guided by a little volume the reproduction of that published in 1827, entitled "The Schuylkill Navigator," a unique publication of the times which pointed out the dangerous rocks and bars and indicated when to take on the horse and when to land him, etc. This publication was supplemented by an interesting map gratuitously prepared for the occasion by Mr. Edwin F. Smith, Engineer of the Schuylkill Navigation Canal Company. Luncheon was served in the grove adjacent to the headquarters at Pennypacker's Mill where Mr. Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements called the pilgrims together; the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, Chaplain of the Society offered the invocation, after which the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., made an historical address followed by an interesting paper also prepared by Mr. Edwin F. Smith, and read by Mr. Cabeen, giving a history of the military bridge built by General Sullivan across the Schuylkill River near Valley Forge,

It having been thought desirable to record biographical information of our members, as well as the service of the ancestors whom they represent in the Society, the Secretary was authorized to prepare a blank form and request the members of the Society to furnish the biographical information thus asked for. The value of such information to future generations can be

readily seen upon reflection, and it is only to be regretted that so few have responded to the call.

On November 7, 1899, occurred the death at Pittsburgh, Pa., of Col. Dallas Cadwallader Irish, a member of the Board. Colonel Irish represented the Society in the Western part of the State. His interest in its welfare was manifested in many ways, and he was looking forward with anticipated pleasure to a closer acquaintance with the members of this Society, when he was suddenly stricken by death. A memoir prepared by the Secretary of the Society has been entered upon its minutes.

On November 14, 1899, the Board passed the following resolution, a copy of which was sent to the Mayor of the City and to each of the branches of City Councils :

“ Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution hereby expresses its earnest approval of the ordinance which has been introduced into Councils having in view the demolition of buildings now occupying portion of Independence Square to the southward of those now fronting on Chestnut Street and the restoring of the ground so that it ‘ shall be and remain a public green and walk forever.’ ”

At the meeting of the Board on December 12, 1899, Mr. Samuel Stanhope Smith Pinkerton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected to fill Colonel Irish's unexpired term in the Board of Managers.

On Thursday evening, December 14, 1899, this Society, in conjunction with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, held a Memorial Meeting in the Assembly Room of the latter Society, to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the death of George Washington. A large and appreciative audience was present and listened to an admirable address by Professor John Bach McMaster of the University of Pennsylvania ; and what also added to the interest of the occasion was the presence in full dress of the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and the handsome decorations of the Room with the flags of this Society. In addition to the observance of this anniversary by these two Societies other celebrations were held throughout the city, and a committee consisting of Mr. Charles Henry Jones, Dr. T. Hewson Bradford and Major Richard Strader Collum, U. S. M. C., representing

this Society coöperated with Committees of other bodies in the commemoration of the anniversary.

On the same day, the members of the Society resident at Harrisburg, in conjunction with the Historical Society of Dauphin County, held a memorial service. At this meeting several addresses were delivered by members of this Society.

The Eleventh Church Service to commemorate the beginning of the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777, and the 100th Anniversary of the death of George Washington, was held at Old Christ Church on Sunday, December 17, upon which occasion the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A., Chaplain of the Society had charge of the services and an instructive sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Henry Nelson, Rector of St. Peter's Parish also a member of this Society; other clergymen participating were Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, Rector of Christ Church, Rev. Summerfield E. Snively, M.D., of the Burd Orphan Asylum, Rev. Samuel Philip Kelly of St. Barnabas and Rev. Lucien Moore Robinson; an interesting feature of this occasion was the military escort from the place of gathering to the place of service by a detail of Company "D" First Regiment National Guard and the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

On December 19th, a dinner was given to commemorate the going into winter quarters of the American Army at Valley Forge, at the Hotel Walton—about 200 members and their guests participating. In the absence of the President of the Society, Vice-President Cadwalader acted as toast master; responses were made by the Rev. John R. Paxton, D.D. to the toast "Valley Forge"; Lieut. Governor General John P. S. Gobin to "The Army"; Commander Adolph T. Marix, U.S.N., to "The Navy," and the Hon. Harman Yerkes, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Bucks County, Pa., to "Our Country."

Major Richard Strader Collum, U.S.M.C., who for some time has filled the position of Registrar of the Society, having been appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors Home, at Erie, removed to that place, and on Nov. 14, 1899, resigned the Registrarship. Mr. John Woolf Jordan was elected to fill the

unexpired term. The election of Mr. Jordan creating a vacancy in the list of managers, Major Collum was elected to fill Mr. Jordan's unexpired term.

The Committee on Monuments and Memorials are having a plan prepared by Mr. Washington Bleddyn Powell, a member of the Committee, for a tablet to be erected in the Court Yard of City Hall, Philadelphia to mark the site of the Camp of the French Troops during their stay in Philadelphia *en route* to Yorktown in 1781. It is intended to have this tablet in place by October 19th, next, the anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown. It is particularly appropriate that the French contingent of the American Army be thus remembered this year, when France has invited to its Capital the various countries of the World and where America has shown her appreciation of the aid of France during the Revolution by the erection in that country of several memorials to revolutionary patriots both American and Frenchmen. The Committee also contemplates the erection in the near future, and plans have been formulated for a tablet on the School House at Third and Green Streets, Philadelphia, which occupies the site of the Barracks occupied during the French and Indian War and during the Revolution, by the soldiers of both armies. This is a very important historic spot in Philadelphia, and the proposed location is specially fitting as an object lesson to the rising generations who are being taught within the walls of the structure located on this site.

During the past year the Society has added to its collections a fac-simile of the Flag of the Hanover Associators of Lancaster County, Pa., and in addition thereto various publications of the State Societies of Sons of the Revolution, and of kindred Societies.

During the past year a number of Members of this Society have entered the Provisional Army of the United States, and in the far off Philippine Islands are serving their country at this epoch in American History, as did their ancestors here nearly a century and a quarter ago.

The following record of service in the Spanish-American War

is of a member admitted since the report submitted at the last annual meeting :

JASPER EWING BRADY.

Enlisted U. S. Marine Corps, Sept. 8, 1887; honorably discharged May 4, 1888. Enlisted as Private, 18th Regiment U. S. Infantry, September 17, 1888; appointed Corporal, March 11, 1890; after examination appointed Second Lieutenant, 19th U. S. Infantry, August 1, 1891; Graduate, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1895; promoted First Lieutenant, June 1, 1898; appointed Captain U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps and made Censor of Telegraph at Tampa, Fla., August 16, 1898; Chief, Bureau of Information in charge of Army Secret Service, August 26, 1898; announced as Chief Signal Officer, Department of Santiago de Cuba; mustered out of Volunteer Army, March 2, 1899; resigned from regular establishment September 30, 1899.

The Society during the year appropriated the sum of \$125.00 to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to complete the indexing of the names in the published volumes of Pennsylvania in the Revolution. The Permanent Fund has reached the sum of \$12,882.34.

The Board has elected during the past year forty four (44) new members as follows; of this number one (1) was admitted by transfer from another State Society. During the same period three (3) whose names had been dropped from our rolls were reinstated to membership; fifteen (15) have died; two (2) have resigned and two (2) were transferred to other State Societies.

ASHTON, WILLIAM EASTERLY, M.D., May 9, 1899.
Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Private William Ashton (1734-1800),
Penna. Militia.

BALL, THOMAS HAND, May 9, 1899.
Germantown, Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Paymaster Thomond Ball (-1779), Hart-
ley's Additional Continental Regiment.

BOGER, CHARLES WILLIAM, December 12, 1899.
Philadelphia.

- Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Samuel Skeen (1746-1813),
Penna. Militia.
- BOGER, EDWIN LUCIEN, February 13, 1900.
Philadelphia,
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Samuel Skeen (1746-1813),
Penna. Militia.
- BOGER, JOHN ALBERT, M.D., February 13, 1900.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Samuel Skeen (1746-1813),
Penna. Militia.
- BOGGS, BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, February 13, 1900.
Harrisburg, Penna.
Great-great-grandson of Private John Hanna (1748-1838), Penna.
Militia.
- BRADY, JASPER EWING (Lieutenant U.S.A.), May 9, 1899.
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Great-great-grandson of Captain John Brady (1733-1779), Penna.
Line.
- CASSATT, ROBERT KELSO, December 12, 1899.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Ensign James Johnston (-1842), Penna.
Line.
- CHAYNE, HORACE AUGUSTINE, November 14, 1899.
Harrisburg, Penna.
Great-grandson of Corporal John Chayne (-1800), Penna. Militia.
- COOK, EDGAR SCUDDER, June 13, 1899.
Pottstown, Penna.
Great-grandson of Private Samuel Cook (1753-1839), New Jersey
Militia.
- COYLE, ROBERT JOSEPH, JR., June 13, 1899.
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Great-grandson of Private Manassah Coyle (1756-1834), Penna.
Militia.
- CROWELL, SAMUEL BABCOCK, April 11, 1899.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Private Samuel Babcock (1760-1813), Mass.
Militia.
- DEMMING, BENJAMIN WHITMAN, February 13, 1900.
Harrisburg, Penna.
Great-great-grandson of Private John Demons (1727-1809),
Conn. Line.

- DEWEY, EDWIN JOHN, June 13, 1899.
Haddonfield, N. J.
Great-great-grandson of Corporal William Dewey (1746-1813),
Connecticut and New Hampshire Militia.
- EYANSON, JOHN EDDY, March 13, 1900.
Philadelphia.
Grandson of Private John Eyanson (1750-1831), New Jersey
Line, and Penna. Militia.
- FURBER, WILLIAM COPELAND, November 14, 1899.
Merchantville, N. J.
Great-grandson of Private Philip McCracken (1760-1810), Spen-
cer's Additional Continental Regiment.
- HAYES, ROBERT PRIESTLEY, October 10, 1899.
Williamsport, Pa.
Great-great-grandson of Captain Robert Hays (1742-1819),
Penna. Militia.
- HULICK, CHARLES EDWIN, April 11, 1899.
Easton, Penna.
Great-great-great-grandson of Major John Coryell (1730-1799),
Penna. Militia.
- JOHNSON, ALBA BOARDMAN, May 9, 1899.
Rosemont, Penna.
Great-grandson of Private Benjamin Kemp (1761-1843), New
Hampshire Militia.
- KNOX, ARTHUR WALLACE, October 10, 1899.
Tampa, Fla.
Great-great-grandson of Private Matthew Sharp (1751-1796),
Penna. Militia.
- LEVERETT, WILLIAM, April 11, 1899.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant William Fuller (1743-1802),
Mass. Militia.
- MACPHERSON, GEORGE, May 9, 1899.
Germantown, Philadelphia.
Grandson of Major William Macpherson (1756-1813), Penna.
Line.
- MILLIKEN, JOHN FOSTER, December 12, 1899.
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Great-great-grandson of Captain Henry Taylor (1733-1813),
Penna. Militia.

- NEWTON, GEORGE JUNKIN, October 10, 1899.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Private Samuel Cook (1753-1839), New Jersey Militia.
- NICHOLLS, JOSEPH KLAPP, February 13, 1900.
Philadelphia.
Great-great grandson of Captain Andrew Barry (1745-1811), "The Spartan Rangers" of South Carolina.
- PAGE, LOUIS RODMAN, April 11, 1899.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Private Thomas Page (1745-1828), New Jersey Militia.
- PARKHURST, DANIEL BURLEIGH, February 13, 1900.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Private Hugh Parkhurst (-1776), Mass., Militia. Seaman, Privateer "Yankee Hero"; killed in action with the British Frigate "Milford," 1776.
- PATTERSON, JOSEPH EMMETT, April 11, 1899.
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.
Grandson of Private Amos Patterson (1749-1817), Mass. Militia.
- PUTNAM, EARL BILL, February 13, 1900.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Lieutenant Elias Jackson (1753-1830), Rhode Island Line.
- PYLE, WALTER LYTLE, M.D., February 13, 1900.
(Admitted from the District of Columbia Society.)
Philadelphia.
Great-great-great-grandson of Private Isaac Pyle (1725-), Penna. Militia.
- REETS, EDGAR RANDOLPH, June 13, 1899
South Bethlehem, Penna.
Great-great-great-grandson of Major Reuben Potter (1717-1779), New Jersey Militia.
- RUE, LEVI LINGO, May 9, 1899.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Captain John Douglass (1745-1840), Penna. Line.
- SANDERSON, GEORGE, May 9, 1899.
Scranton, Penna.
Great grandson of Captain Simon Spalding (1742-1814), Conn. Line.

- SANDERSON, JAMES GARDNER, April 11, 1899.
Scranton, Penna.
Great-great-grandson of Sergeant Timothy Jackson (1756-1814),
Mass. Militia.
- SCHOCH, AMON ZELLER, March 13, 1900.
Bloomsburg, Penna.
Great-grandson of Private Matthias Schoch (1738-1812), Penna.
Militia.
- SCHOCH, HENRY HARVEY, December 12, 1899.
Selinsgrove, Penna.
Great-grandson of Private Matthias Schoch (1738-1812), Penna.
Militia.
- SHEAHAN, WILLIAM HENRY, March 13, 1900.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of David Shriver, Sr. (1735-1826), Mem-
ber of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1776.
- SHEWELL, GEORGE DUNBAR, March 13, 1900.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Private David Austin (1732-1801), Conn.
Militia.
- SHRIVER, FRANK WILLIAM, April 11, 1899.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of David Shriver, Sr. (1735-1826), Member of
the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1776.
- TURNBULL, CHARLES SMITH, M.D., June 13, 1899.
Philadelphia.
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant William Shute (-1783),
Penna. Militia.
- WAGNER, GEORGE MECHLIN, June 13, 1899.
Philadelphia.
Great-grandson of Ensign John Wilkes Kittera (1752-1801),
Penna. Militia.
- WARE, HORACE BACON, M.D., June 13, 1899.
Scranton, Penna.
Great-great-grandson of Captain William Garrison (1742-1785),
New Jersey Militia.
- WILLIAMS, DANIEL BITTNER, D.D.S., June 13, 1899.
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.
Great-great-grandson of Captain John Williams (1739-1781),
Conn. Line. Killed in action.

WORTH, MASON GALLOWAY,
Philadelphia.

December 12, 1899.

Great-great grandson of Captain John Galloway (1759-1819),
Penna. Militia.

The condition of our membership at this time covering the
period of twelve (12) years of our existence is as follows :

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION ON APRIL 3, 1900, WITH REFERENCE TO THE MEMBERS ADMITTED IN EACH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING APRIL 3D.														
FISCAL YEAR.		1888-'89.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.	1892-'93.	1893-'94.	1894-'95.	1895-'96.	1896-'97.	1897-'98.	1898-'99.	1899-'00.	TOTAL.
Founders.		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Admitted by election since the founding.		56	95	125	199	137	137	158	103	84	84	58	43	1279
Admitted from other State Societies.		1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	1	9
Total admitted into the Pennsylvania Society.		72	95	125	199	137	139	158	104	84	88	58	44	1303
Class of Membership.	Endowed.	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	8
	Life.	9	2	7	7	5	7	6	9	3	7	1	1	64
	Annual.	63	92	117	191	131	131	151	95	80	81	56	43	1231
Insignia issued.		55	61	71	90	65	64	71	41	33	19	20	7	597
Certificates of Membership issued.		12	18	12	37	35	23	38	14	18	6	12	10	235
Deaths, Resignations, Etc.	Transf. to other State Societies.	—	1	1	2	3	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	12
	Deceased.	17	13	9	25	15	13	9	5	6	—	1	—	113
	Resigned.	—	—	3	3	4	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	16
	Dropped from roll for non-payment of dues.	1	3	7	11	8	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	44
	Totals, Deaths, Resignations, Etc.	18	17	20	41	30	25	14	10	6	3	1	—	185
Total Active Membership, Apr. 3, 1900.		54	78	105	158	107	114	144	94	78	85	57	44	1118

The Necrological Roll of the Society shows the death of the following honored members as reported during the year :

HENRY WHELEN died at his home at Bryn Mawr, Pa., on Thursday April 27, 1899, aged 82 years. He was a native of Philadelphia. In early life he lived in Iowa, subsequently returning to Philadelphia where he engaged in the banking and brokerage business with his brother, and with the firms of E. S. Whelen & Co., and Townsend Whelen & Co. He was one of the earlier Presidents of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and a man highly esteemed in the business and social world.

COL. ALEXANDER BIDDLE, whose death occurred at his country residence on the Bethlehem Turnpike, Chestnut Hill, on May 2, 1899, was born in Philadelphia. His family, an old and prominent one, came to this country before William Penn. He was the son of Thomas Biddle, a leading financier and banker of this City, and grandson of Clement Biddle, Washington's Quartermaster-General and a trusted officer of the Continental Army. Col. Biddle after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania entered into mercantile pursuits and was largely engaged in the shipping business with China and the Philippine Islands. He afterwards entered the banking firm of his father, and at the breaking out of the Civil War, became Major of the 121st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers prominently identified with the First Corps, Army of the Potomac. He engaged with his regiment in the battles at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg and in the latter engagement was a Lieutenant-Colonel. After 18 months of active service during the most trying period of the rebellion he resigned his commission to engage in private business pursuits. Soon afterwards he became a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., a position which he retained until his death. He was also a Director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Philadelphia Saving Fund, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the old Contributionship Insurance Company. He was a Director on the Board of City Trusts and subsequently became its President for a time when he resigned. Afterwards he accepted a re-appointment to the Board, where he occupied responsible positions on its Committees of Trust. He always took a deep interest in the affairs of Girard College and was prominent in its management. He was a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion U. S., a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Chestnut Hill, and also of the Church of the Epiphany whilst it occupied the site at 15th and Chestnut Streets.

THOMAS MIFFLIN SOUDER died June 1, 1899, aged 31. Mr.

Souder's life was spent in mercantile pursuits in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

PIERCE CROSBY, REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. N., one of the last of Farragut's active officers in the stirring sea fights of the Civil War, died at Washington, D. C., June 15, 1899, aged 76. He was born in Delaware County, Penna., and appointed a midshipman in 1838. He served on several ships in the Mediterranean and returned to the United States in 1843 to attend a naval school in Philadelphia. He was promoted to Past Midshipman in '44, spent two years on the coast survey when in 1846 he was ordered to the "Decatur" and served in the Mexican war and took part in the attack of Tuxpan and Tobasco. The years intervening between the Mexican War and the beginning of the Civil War he spent in cruising or in shore duty, but in the Civil War he took an active part. As a Lieutenant he was first employed in keeping open communications and cutting off supplies in Chesapeake Bay, where he captured and destroyed Confederate vessels. He had command for a time of the Gunboat "Pinola" and commanded this vessel at the time when with the "Itaska" he cut the chain barrier in the Mississippi at Fort Jackson and Fort St. Phillip. He was present at the capture of New Orleans and at the passage and repassage of Vicksburg, and at the engagement with the "Arkansas." He was promoted to Commander in 1862, and afterwards made a Fleet Captain in the North Atlantic Squadron under Admiral Lee. He was engaged in various operations on the coast and captured a number of blockade runners, and in other ways gave important service to the Navy. He was promoted to Captain in May, '68, and was Inspector of ordinance at the Norfolk Navy Yard in '69 and '70; at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in '71 and '72, and at the Washington Navy Yard from '72 to '74. In the latter year he was commissioned Commodore and commanded the League Island Navy Yard from '78 to '80. He was commissioned a Rear-Admiral in 1882 and commanded the South Atlantic Station that year and the Asiatic Station in the following year. He was retired on his own application in October, 1883, and until his death resided in Washington. Besides his membership in this Society he was a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

ISAAC LANE ANDERSON died August 9, 1899, aged 65. Mr. Anderson was a man of retiring disposition with a liberal culture and a student all his life, with a special fondness for geological and historical studies; his vacations were usually passed in a quiet way at places with historic surroundings, and being a close observer of people and

events he had a fund of information which made him an agreeable conversationalist. He took a great interest in this Society and was seldom absent from its gatherings. At the time of his death he occupied a clerical position in the Philadelphia Post Office.

WILLIAM MEREDITH WATTS, who died in Philadelphia on the evening of October 17, 1899, at the age of 52, was the son of the late Hon. Henry M. Watts, Minister to the Court of Vienna. He was educated abroad and on returning to this country lived for a number of years in Marietta, Pa., where his family had large financial interests. He for a time occupied the position of Secretary of the Commercial Museums of Philadelphia, but was obliged to resign the position some time before his death by reason of ill health.

SPENCER MOSES JANNEY, who died suddenly on October 20, 1899, had a long and successful business career. He was a native of Philadelphia, born in 1838, and at an early age engaged with his father in commercial business, becoming subsequently a member of the firm. He later branched into other enterprises and in 1890 became the president of the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad Company, which position he occupied at the time of his death; he was also a Director of the Merchants and Mechanics National Bank, a Director of the Merchants Trust Company which he was instrumental in organizing, a Director of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Co. and a Vice President of the Colonial Iron Company. In the Civil War he was made a Second Lieutenant of the 33d Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, in the militia service of the U. S.—June 26, 1863, being subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant and honorably discharged August 4th of that year. He became First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 197th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, on July 22, 1864, and was honorably mustered out on November 11th of that year. Besides his connection with this Society he was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry and of the Philadelphia Club.

COL. DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH, who died suddenly November 7, 1899, in the 68th year of his age, was a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., but was born in Lawrence County, Pa. His great-grandfather Nathaniel Irish a native of the Island of Montserrat, one of the West Indies, settled in the picturesque Lehigh Valley near Bethlehem, and there became a large land owner, and from 1741 to 1743 was one of the Justices of Bucks County, Pa. His grandfather Nathaniel Irish, on account of whose service in the Revolution he held membership in this Society, commanded a Company in Flower's Corps of Artillery Artificers and was an original member of the Cincinnati. The boy-

hood days of our fellow member were spent in Ohio and later in New Brighton, Pa. He was educated at Old Jefferson College now Washington and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa. Up to the breaking out of the Civil War he was engaged in the mercantile pursuits and the care of a substantial fortune which he inherited. On August 5, 1861, President Lincoln commissioned him a Captain in the 13th United States Infantry then commanded by William Tecumseh Sherman, in which regiment he served until he resigned from the army. He participated during the Civil War in the battles at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Nashville and other battles under Grant. He was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Arkansas Post, and Lieutenant-Colonel for similar service in the siege of Vicksburg. After the war he served with his regiment in the west, being stationed for a time at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, and later in Colorado escorting and protecting government surveying parties. In April, 1866, Col. Irish resigned his commission in the army and returned to private life and until his death (except the most part of last year which he spent abroad in traveling) was engaged in looking after his extensive real estate interests in Pittsburgh and vicinity. He was elected a member of this Society, March 9, 1897, and a member of this Board succeeding the late Isaac Craig of Allegheny, March 14, 1899. He was looking forward with pleasant expectancy to this meeting of our Society, for he greatly valued his membership therein, when death claimed him suddenly whilst taking an evening walk near his home in the suburban part of Pittsburgh. Col. Irish never entered into public affairs, although deeply interested in all reform movements. Of reticent manner he made no pretenses of any kind. He was a consistent Christian gentleman. His home life was of the most refined character, and although his means were large his manner of living was ample without ostentation. He was kind to all but to none more than to the worthy old soldiers of the Civil War. Besides being a member of our own Society he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

GEORGE HIRAM GRIFFING, CAPTAIN, U. S. N., died at Ogden, Utah on November 11, 1899, whilst on his way home to Philadelphia from the Philippine Islands, whither he had gone May 1st, last, to take charge of the Government Naval stores. Captain Griffing was born in Hartford, Conn., April 24, 1839, a descendant of John Howland, of Mayflower fame, and of other early New England ancestors. In the first call for troops in 1861 young Griffing, on May 22d, enlisted in the

4th Connecticut Infantry (changed to 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, January 2, 1862) and served until May 21, 1864, when he was mustered out. He afterwards entered the United States Navy, wherein he remained for nearly 35 years as Acting Assistant Paymaster (Master), November, 18, 1864; transferred July 23, 1866; Passed Assistant Paymaster (Lieutenant), July 23, 1866; Paymaster (Lieutenant-Commander), October 3, 1874; Pay Inspector (Commander), reaching the rank of Captain and Pay Director. During the Spanish-American War he was located at San Francisco but was transferred to Manila early in 1899; the climate there did not agree with him and he became ill and was subsequently placed on sick list, with sick leave, and was on his way to the east to reach his family when he was suddenly taken ill and died as above noted. He was a member of various organizations, among others the Military Order of the Loyal Legion U. S., the Mayflower Society, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

WYNN REEVES SEWELL died at his residence in Allegheny on December 9, 1899, aged 45. He was a graduate of Lafayette College in the class of '76, and studied law in Pittsburgh, and whilst never actively identified with the practice of law he maintained an office in that City. He was well known in the society of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He was President of the Pittsburgh and University Clubs, the Allegheny Country Club, and of other social organizations. Mr. Sewell had traveled through all parts of Europe and the far east, and was extensively known in the city of his residence and its neighbors, and his sudden death was a shock to a large circle of friends.

NORMAN ROBERTSON died in Pittsburgh, January 1, 1900. He was born in New York City, March 11, 1860, and removed to Pittsburgh in 1872, where he resided until his death. He was engaged in the oil brokerage business and was a member of the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange.

HENRY RIEHLE BROWN, Ex-State Senator, died at Norristown on January 12, 1900, aged 56 years. He was born in Philadelphia but removed to Plymouth Township, Montgomery County. In 1862 Mr. Brown assisted in organizing Company "D," 11th Regiment, Militia, was elected First Lieutenant, serving during the emergency, and again in 1863, under like conditions, he, with others, enlisted in Captain Samuel W. Comly's "Wissahickon Cavalry." In November of that year Mr. Brown entered the law office of Judge Smyser, at Norristown, and on November 13, 1866, was admitted to the Bar. He practiced in Philadelphia for a time, but afterwards abandoned law for mercantile pursuits; after two years in California, during which

time he acted as National Bank Examiner, he was called to Washington and afterwards was ordered to Kansas as receiver of a National Bank at Wichita ; he returned east in 1867 and engaged in law practice at Norristown, at the same time taking active interest in politics. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1881, serving one session to fill an unexpired term. In 1886 he was elected a State Senator and made an excellent record whilst serving at the State Capital. He occupied various minor offices in the various Republican Committees and in 1893 was elected Solicitor of the Board of County Commissioners. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a vestryman, warden and treasurer of St. John's Parish, Norristown.

STANLEY BRICKETT HADDOCK whose death occurred January 17, 1900, was born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1852. In early life he engaged in business ventures, which proving unsuccessful, the remainder of his life was spent in retirement, having inherited a comfortable fortune from his parents. Mr. Haddock was a man widely known and popular with a large circle of acquaintances by reason of his social qualities. He was a member of the Union League, Art Club, New England Society, the United Service Club and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion U. S., having inherited membership in the latter organization from his brother, J. Hazeltine Haddock who was one of the three officers killed in the famous charge of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the battle of Chancellorsville in 1863.

HUGH JONES BROOKE, son of the late Francis Mark Brooke, long a valued member of this Society, died at St. Joseph's Hospital on February 24, 1900, in his 33d year. Mr. Brooke for a time was associated with his father in business. He resided at the University Club, where he was taken ill only a few days before his death. He was a well-known club man, a member of the Union League, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and other organizations.

LELAND BARKER POTTER, an account of whose death only recently reached this Society, died September 21, 1896, at the age of 64, in his home at Scranton, Pa., where for many years he was numbered among its leading business men, having literally grown up with that city, which was in its infancy when he located there in 1854, to begin a commercial career which extended over a period of 42 years. He was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., his youth however having been spent at Middletown, N. Y., and some years at Charlottesville, Va., subsequently locating at Scranton. Mr. Potter was deeply interested in this Society and was frequently present at its social functions.

On motion of Col. Josiah Granville Leach the report was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the Society.

The report of the Treasurer being next in order, it was read by the Secretary, whereupon on motion the report was accepted and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

There being no unfinished business, new business was called, and the Secretary read a printed communication from the Assistant General Secretary with reference to the proposed amendment to the Constitution which was introduced by Mr. Henry Cadle, of the Missouri Society at the meeting of the General Society held at Denver, Col., on April 19th last as follows :

To amend article 7 which reads

“ 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 the General Officers and a representation not exceeding five deputies from each State Society, and the necessary expense of such meeting shall be borne by the State Societies ”

by striking out the words

“ of the General Officers and a representation not exceeding five deputies from each State Society ”

and inserting the words

“ of two delegates from each State Society and one additional delegate for every one hundred (100) members or major fraction thereof ; and on all questions arising at meetings of the General Society each delegate then present shall be entitled to one vote, and no votes shall be taken by States ”

so as to read in its amended form as follows :

“ 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 fraction thereof ; and on all questions arising at meetings of the General Society each delegate then 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.”

On motion of Col. Leach the amendment as proposed was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Edward Shippen moved that the thanks of the Society are due and hereby tendered to the Board of Managers for the faithful and efficient management of the affairs of the Society during the past year, which motion was seconded and unanimously agreed to.

Major James Edward Carpenter in alluding to the reason for the absence of the First Vice-President, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader, who has always taken such an active interest in the affairs of this Society, suggested that some expression should be made to him in the time of his bereavement and thereupon offered the following resolution which was carried unanimously :

Resolved. We have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Mrs. Christine Biddle Cadwalader, wife of our Vice-President Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader ; and the Society begs leave hereby to tender to him, and to those who mourn with him, the assurances of our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss which has befallen them."

There being no further new business the Society proceeded to the election of officers, etc.

The Secretary announced that in accordance with the action of the Society taken at its annual meeting on April 3, 1890, a committee is appointed annually to nominate officers, managers, delegates and alternate delegates to be voted for at the annual meeting ; the committee for this year, consisting of Edward Stalker Sayres, Chairman, Richard De Charms Barclay and Joseph Trowbridge Bailey, presented the following as the list of nominations :

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution,

April 3d, 1900.

Ticket proposed by the Nominating Committee to the Society for the Election of Officers, Managers and Delegates.

President,
HON. WILLIAM WAYNE.

First Vice-President,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

Second Vice-President,

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M. D.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Treasurer,

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar,

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

Historian,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain,

The REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

Managers,

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

HON. JOHN B. MCPHERSON.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M. D.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

PARK PAINTER.

Delegates to the General Society,

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

FREDERICK PRIME.

RICHARD PETERS, JR.

Alternates,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

FRANKLIN PLATT.

ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M. D.

HON. WILLIAM POTTER.

Mr. Edward Shippen moved that if there be no other nominations, the Secretary cast one ballot, representing the Society, for the gentlemen named through the report of the committee.

Annual Sermon
preached in
Christ Church, Second Street, Philadelphia,
December 17, 1899.

Committee on Annual Church Service,

1899.

RICHARD DeCHARMS BARCLAY.
HON. HARMAN YERKES.
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT.
CORNELIUS NOLEN WEYGANDT.
JOHN HERMAN CONVERSE, LL.D.
GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON.
CASPER DULL.

HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL. D.
HENRY KORN FOX.
RUFUS MOODY PILE.
GEORGE INGELS MACLEOD, JR., M.D.
CHARLES ABERCROMBIE SIMS.
SIDNEY FREDERICK TYLER.
JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, *Chairman.*

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL SERMON,

PREACHED IN

Christ Church, Second Street, Philadelphia,

December 17, 1899,

BY

Reverend Richard Henry Nelson,

Rector of St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.



“And I will raise up for them a plant of renown * * * Thus shall they know that I the Lord, their God, am with them and that they * * * are my people, saith the Lord God.”—*Ezekiel xxxiv, 29-30.*

It has been claimed that men are made by circumstances, and that great lives can be accounted for by regarding them as products of the physical, social, and moral forces which were operative in their day.

There is some measure of truth in this contention, and, therefore, biographical science does well when it seeks to exhibit the man standing in the focus of many lights cast upon him by the various elements which composed the life of men in his time. But, after making due allowance for the operation of merely human forces in shaping character, it remains true that, at certain critical periods in the affairs of men, great leaders have arisen, in whose appearance we must recognize the working of a power more mighty than nature, and a purpose less blind than chance.

He whose life and whose death we commemorate to-day was one of the world's giant figures; a man who was the noblest product of his time; but, more than this, a man in whose arising to be a plant of renown, a thoughtful nation will recognize and know that the Lord their God is with them, and that they are His people. In order that we may miss no part of the lesson

which this day should bring to us, we must first consider Washington as the man produced by his times, and from this, go on to perceive in him the man whom God raised up to display His special and peculiar care for this nation.

It is not easy to compress into small space a sketch of Washington as he lived and developed character amid the social, political, and moral conditions which preceded the War for American Independence, and it is only in outline and suggestion that the picture can be drawn.

A gentleman by birth and education, and a representative of the best element which entered into the composition of colonial life in Virginia, he was the second in descent from one who came to this country to retrieve a fortune lost in the romantic but hopeless cause of the once royal Stuarts; and he was, therefore, an heir to traditions of self-sacrificing loyalty and persistent devotion, in the possession of which he was enabled to endure darker days than those which led to Marston Moor and Naseby, and to win a triumph which stands out in splendid contrast to the tragedy of Whitehall.

It is an attractive personality which we find in the Virginia home, sharing the vigorous and wholesome pursuits of the country gentleman.

The unexcelled horseman, riding to hounds, and entering with enthusiasm into the generous rivalry of a sport which develops both skill and courage. Then, returning to play the part of courtly cavalier amid gentler scenes: joining in the stately dance of the period, or sharing with well-bred temperance in convivial occupations which then, as in all times, offered dangers of abuse, but which may and should tend to the preservation of a proper balance between gravity and joyousness.

We may picture the youth developing powers of endurance and richness of resource amid the hardships of a surveyor's life in the wilderness, and increasing both of these in the perils of savage warfare.

We shall do well to study the slave-holder, learning from an institution which was not without peril to the master, lessons of

justice in command, together with that true pride of station which bears its noblest fruit in the courage that dares not yield.

We may read of his home life, and if the true record of this has robbed it of that idyllic simplicity and smoothness of current with which uncritical writers have sought to invest it, still it leaves us the stronger picture of a son whose thoughtful tenderness to his mother is not the less creditable because she was sometimes a source of trial ; and it tells us of a much importuned relative, whose fine discrimination found abundant exercise in giving powerful aid to worthy kinsmen, even while it declined to encourage the idle and the shiftless.

Much might be said of the religious atmosphere in which Washington lived, although it is far from probable that the most exhaustive of treatises on this subject would reveal that which he, in common with other selfrespecting men, refused to display before a curious public.

We are told, in a gently satirical phrase, that the leading families of Virginia lived "in gentlemanly conformity to the Church of England." Taken seriously, and in its best sense, the phrase is descriptive of Washington. He lived in gentlemanly conformity to the Church of his forefathers : not a communicant of that Church, but one who, with considerable regularity, attended its services, and thereby signified his reverent acceptance of its belief.

It will not do to argue, from Washington's relation to the Church, more than may be fairly deduced from his actions, and it is impossible to prove from these that he ever reached that full standard of religious conviction and feeling which the Church holds up for imitation. At the same time, we are entitled to indignantly deny that his outward conformity to sacred observances was a cloak to cover unbelief, or a perfunctory concession to popular expectation.

Throughout that period of life in which religious habits are generally formed, he was removed from such associations as tend to develop this side of a man's nature, and at no time was he subject to influences such as would have been likely to direct his

religious acts into the ways of a normal Church relation. But that his conformity to the Church of England was honest, so far as it went, no one will deny, who is not prepared to strip Washington of those qualities which men demand of one another.

There remains but one element of those times to be considered, namely the influence upon Washington of the political ideas in which he was reared.

On this side, he breathed an atmosphere in which, for at least one hundred years, reverence for the Crown had been modified by consciousness of personal and colonial rights. The men who had entered into a wilderness and forced it to yield up its wealth, were not disposed to be altogether servile in their loyalty to a line of Kings around whom shone very little glamor of divine right, and in whom there was no small exhibition of human wrong. Since the days of Bacon's rebellion, royalty had been respected in Virginia with the reservation that royalty must respect the rights of a proud and fearless people.

We have briefly touched upon some of the elements which must be taken into account if we would understand how far Washington was the product of his times. These are some of the surrounding influences which helped to develop the man of physical and mental force, the man of courtly dignity, the man of cool judgment and resource, the man of reverence and godly fear, the man of patriotism and the lover of liberty.

But George Washington was more than all this, for he was the man whom God raised up to meet a crisis in the affairs of mankind, and to whom He supplied a spirit of wisdom of endurance and of unselfishness, in such measure, that, in the bestowal of these, we may recognize Divine handiwork, and may learn that the people to whom God sent a leader in the day of their need are a nation which He has guided and will guide to useful ends.

There are two qualities in men which deserve to be called *gifts*, because, where these are not bestowed by creative power, no amount of training and no force of circumstances can evolve them. These are the gifts of wisdom, and strength of heart,

and these are the two chief marks of God's hand in the character of George Washington.

The wisdom which could gaze into the seething caldron of events, and, through the conflict of many opinions, and the clamor of many interests, perceive the essential principles of federal union, of justice and peace, and of unselfish subordination of the parts to the whole, this was a wisdom like that from above which "is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy" (St. James, iii, 17).

We do not forget that other minds contributed to the establishment of this government upon foundations of unity, justice and peace; but we may claim for Washington that he, as the leader of the people, was not the least instrumental in setting forth that ideal of a popular government towards which our nation has steadily moved for more than a hundred years without exhausting its value, and from which we may not depart without danger of forfeiting the Divine favor which has thus far been signally displayed toward us.

Closely allied to this wisdom, which is "first pure," is that incorruptible integrity which was the crowning ornament of this great man's life, and his noblest legacy to those who should follow him in places of official responsibility.

Whatever else in the popular estimate of Washington may be modified by research into the details of his life, this, at least, stands unassailed, that he was an example of that unselfish devotion to country which men hold in highest honor, while they pour merited contempt upon the hireling who serves for personal ambition or gain.

Strength of heart is the other gift with which Washington was singularly endowed, and in this, no less than in the other particulars, he stands forth preëminently as the man whom God raised up for His people's need.

Dark days are recalled with the mention of Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown and Valley Forge; days when men's hearts were failing them for fear, and when not a few spoke of compro-

mise. But God had given to this new world a heart of heroic fortitude and unflinching patience, strong enough to endure the night, and to wait for the dawn of day at Yorktown; and for that strong heart our thanks are due to Him who created it for His wise purposes, and who confirmed it to the end.

Were it given to us to know all the secrets of that heart, we might learn that its bitterest struggles were not those endured against enemies without. The records of cabal and conspiracy to supplant the commander-in-chief; the disloyalty of jealous subordinates, and the criticisms which poured forth from envious or apprehensive minds; these make up a long and a dark chapter in the book of our hero's life.

That he endured all this in the nights of darkness, and that he was generous enough to forget it in the day of triumph, is enough to show that this man of great heart was a work of God whom circumstances could neither make or destroy.

For such an one we offer praise to God in this His Holy House, because we perceive he was of God's creation. In the outward circumstances of his life, we may recognize many influences which were instrumental in preparing him for his great work. At the same time we remember that not in the camps of military Europe, but in an American wilderness arose the man whom Frederick the Great pronounced the first general of the world; not in the diplomatic circles of the old world, but in the pure free air of the new, came forth the statesman whose fabric has lived to confound those who prophesied its failure, and who have learned to profit by its success.

In this we recognize a power greater than that of man, and a purpose toward our nation, in the face of which we turn from solemn thoughts of the past, to take up with renewed courage the work which our God bids us to do for the future.

**Evacuation-Day Address,
Paoli,
June 16, 1900.**

Committee on Celebration of Evacuation- Day.

1900.

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ADDRESS
OF
HAMPTON LAWRENCE CARSON,
AT PAOLI,
June 16, 1900.



Mr. Chairman and Fellow Members of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution :

Forty years ago I played in the rank and tangled grass which grew on this then neglected spot. I have never visited it since, and I was not a little curious, when first arriving on the ground, to compare the distinct recollections of my childhood with the appearances of to-day. In the year 1860, I passed the summer in yonder farmhouse, beyond the road, and frequently I would wander over here into a grove of trees considerably larger than at the present time. I observe that the old monument, which was then the only one, has been removed to the corner of the lot. It formerly stood among trees, surrounded by a low wall flanked with blue stones. I now see above the graves a nobler, a more graceful and imposing shaft, but there is little else to suggest, in these peaceful surroundings, that dark and tragic incident which forms an interesting part of the dramatic chapter in our history, relating to the defense of Philadelphia against the invasion of Lord Howe's army.

It was difficult for me then, and it is difficult now, to shake off depressing influences, largely attributable to the use of the word "massacre" and the extreme solitude of the place; the gloom which hung about it then, is present to me now.

There has been a protest from one of our most distinguished historians against the idea embodied in the word "massacre."

The late Dr. Stillé was in the habit of saying, when he observed that an annual celebration had taken place here, "I observe that they are still having a massacre at Paoli." I have noticed in the writings of well posted historians of this county a carelessness of expression which would lead the ordinary man to suppose, and many of us have the impression, that a "massacre" was committed upon a portion of General Wayne's troops when in retreat from the Battle of Brandywine, or when resting from the fatigues of that action.

The truth of history is more important than the preservation of any tradition, or the perpetuation of any legend; and in order to secure a proper historical perspective of the affair at Paoli, I shall endeavor, in a general sketch of the military movements which preceded and followed it, to place it in its proper setting, so that we can exactly appreciate the relation which Paoli bore to the movements of the Continental Army, and the effect which it produced upon the subsequent action of the Pennsylvania Line.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, when actual hostilities commenced, the scene of military movements was in the neighborhood of Boston. The closing of that port, and the skirmish which had taken place on the green at Lexington, the running fight at Concord, and subsequently the battle of Bunker Hill, together with the endeavor on the part of the colonies to detach Canada from her allegiance, confined military movements, so far as the history of the thirteen colonies is concerned, entirely to the northeastern part of our territory. Anthony Wayne, whose name is imperishably associated with this spot—and I feel, standing in the presence of his great-grandson, that there is reverence to be attached to the mere utterance of that name—was at that time far removed from the immediate scene of action, having been sent to join the forces under Sullivan in the Canada expedition. He therefore had no part in any of the military movements culminating in the siege of Boston, nor in those which subsequently took place, until after the early part of the year 1777. Washington, in taking command of the Continental Army, invested the town of Boston. The whole effort of the

British appears to have been to subdue the colony of Massachusetts, believing that if they should crush her, and overcome her individual opposition, the other colonies would be so far overawed as to abandon the attempt to support her. Most of the British generals who subsequently became conspicuous in the Revolution, were present at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill. Gage, Howe, Cornwallis, Clinton, were all there. The success of Washington in driving the British out of Boston, and compelling them to sail with their fleet to the City of New York, via Halifax, shifted the scene of action further south; Washington withdrew his army from Dorchester Heights, and directed those troops which were returning from Canada, after the unsuccessful attack upon Quebec—and it was at the battle of Three Rivers that General Wayne had his baptism of blood—to concentrate in the neighborhood of Ticonderoga; while he himself, with the main Continental Army, withdrew to Long Island to oppose the second effort on the part of the British to subdue an American city. The enemy sought, by the capture of New York, to cut the colonies in twain.

The disastrous results of the battle of Long Island followed; Forts Lee and Washington fell into the hands of the British, and then began the retrograde movement on the part of the Continental Army across the Jerseys, where Howe and Cornwallis sped in pursuit of the rapidly shrinking army of Washington, during the latter part of the year 1776. This was the darkest period of the Revolution. The hopefulness that had spread through the American ranks after the British evacuation of Boston had become entirely dissipated through the subsequent success of the enemy, and the forces under the command of Washington fell rapidly apart. The enlistments of men were expiring. Owing to a short-sighted policy none of them had been enlisted for a sufficiently long period to create a stable force, and the Continental commander found himself retreating through the sands of Jersey with regiments dropping by the wayside, while a gloom akin to despair settled on American arms. Howe, pressing forward under the stimulus of Cornwallis, endeavored to bring

Washington to a stand and an engagement on the east bank of the Delaware, but with masterly skill the American threw his forces across the Delaware and then halted.

There is no finer illustration, when you consider it from a critical point of view, of a stern determination to hold an army together under adverse circumstances, and watch for an opportunity to strike back, than the resolution of Washington, after a long series of disasters, in suddenly pausing on the broken ice which choked the Delaware, and turning rapidly on the pursuing foe, cutting off the Hessians at Trenton, deluding Cornwallis by his campfires on Assunpink Creek, and, boldest of all, turning his flank and snatching a victory in his rear at Princeton, and then, with masterly strategy, falling back to a commanding position on the hills at Morristown, by which he threatened the British base of supplies, and could throw his army in the direction either of Philadelphia or New York, as suggested by the wavering movements of Howe. Perceive how entirely Washington's tactics foiled the purpose of the British general. Lord Howe, after his success at New York, having determined to capture Philadelphia, had pursued Washington, as he thought, to the point of exhaustion, and lo! as he reeled to his fall the affair at Trenton took place, and in less than two weeks Howe was shut up in the northeastern territory of New Jersey, and all his most carefully devised plans were brought to naught. It was exactly as if some hunted fugitive through these fields made a sudden turn, and immediately recovering strength, dealt a deadly blow at the pursuer, drove him back, reversed all his plans, and followed up that success by locking him in the corner from which he had started. Thus was Philadelphia saved.

Up to this time, the hero of this spot, except so far as his slight participation in the Canada campaign was concerned, had done nothing, but now he was summoned to the side of Washington. Lord Howe, finding himself thwarted in his effort to approach Philadelphia across the State of New Jersey, determined—still with his eye upon the central prize of the capital of the colonies—to reach it, if possible, by a more circuitous route. The sugges-

tion was made that with his fleet, just as he had sailed from Boston to New York, so should he sail from New York to Philadelphia. It was communicated to him that the Delaware River had been sown with obstructions, that the forts could not be passed, and that he would sacrifice much of his strength, and his prestige—if he had any left—by an effort to ascend the Delaware. If we are to credit Frank Moore's account of the treason of Charles Lee, the poisonous suggestion that the approach should be made by way of the Chesapeake was introduced into Lord Howe's mind by Lee, who had been taken as a prisoner in New Jersey just prior to the Battle of Trenton. Howe determined to enter the Chesapeake, and with a well appointed army of some eighteen thousand men landed at Turkey Point, in Maryland; and Washington, the moment the news reached him that the fleet was at least two hundred miles up the Bay, from the Capes, swung his army, which had been held in position for the purpose of checking a movement, if it were contemplated, on the part of Howe, of returning to the North and uniting forces with those of Burgoyne, to the banks of the Neshaminy, and thence marched into the State of Delaware, taking up a position on Red Clay Creek. There he prepared for the first pitched battle of the war, but observing that the movement of Howe and Cornwallis was designed to turn his right flank by crossing the Brandywine, and thereby shut him into that narrow space which would be included between the River Delaware and the creeks which I have mentioned, he immediately retired from Red Clay Creek and took up a position on the eastern bank of the Brandywine, posting Wayne's force, constituting the Pennsylvania Line, to guard Chadd's Ford.

I cannot enter into a description of the Battle of the Brandywine. Those historic hills are but a few miles away. Many of you have been on the spot, and know exactly the plan and issue of that battle. I am simply leading up to the part which the scene which took place on this ground forms in the general chapter of events.

During the Battle of Brandywine, Wayne held the British, or

rather the Hessians, in check all day long, with a degree of stubborn determination which marked him as the steadiest soldier of the army. Finding himself, however, through the defeat of Sullivan and of Greene, exposed upon his rear and his right flank, he was compelled to withdraw, and the American Army retired towards sunset from the field. Let no one suppose that Brandywine was a defeat for the Continental Army. The army was undismayed in spirit, unbroken in determination. In good order it retired to Chester. The British remained upon the ground in the neighborhood of the Birmingham Meetinghouse and Dilworthtown, and failed to follow up such advantages as they had secured. The battle took place on the 11th of September. On the 13th Washington had swung his army again between Philadelphia and the British, and pitched his camp in Germantown. With a determination to present an unbroken front to the advancing British, he pushed out along the line of the Lancaster road, and Swedesford road, at their junction, and on the morning of the 15th of September was prepared to give battle in the neighborhood of the Warren Tavern and Whitehorse Tavern, the first of which is just about two and a half miles and the latter about five miles away from this platform.

Wayne's force, which had done such heroic service at Brandywine in holding Knyphausen in check, was thrown in to the advance to open the battle, and a sharp skirmish took place in the neighborhood of the Boot Road, the Indian Queen Tavern and the Old Goshen Meeting-house, when a violent storm, which I infer from the season of the year, and the account given of its length and severity, was the equinoctial storm, broke in fury and separated the combatants. Washington had some discussion with his generals as to whether the battle should be renewed after the storm was over on the high ground on this side of the Great Valley as it was called, the Chester Valley, glimpses of which you have caught as you approached this spot—or whether, because of the soft character of the ground he would have to cross, accompanied with the possible risk of loss of artillery, it would be better for him to withdraw to the Northern hills. The

latter counsel prevailed, and the consequence was, that when Knyphausen and Cornwallis pushed up their columns from Birmingham Meeting-house and the Goshen Meeting-house to join battle on the heights two and a half miles from here, they found that the American army had withdrawn to the opposite side of the valley in the neighborhood of the Yellow Springs.

That was the position from the 15th to the 19th. Washington's army was, so far as arms and equipments were concerned, in need of a re-supply, and he saw fit to withdraw to Warwick Furnace, from which the two cannon beside yonder monument were at some time brought, where there was an Ordnance Department, in order to refit and re-arm his men.

The plan in the mind of Washington to guard the approach to Philadelphia, was, inasmuch as Cornwallis and Howe had elected to move in this direction, so as to reach Philadelphia by the Swedesford Road through the Great Valley instead of by the way of Chester, to protect the fords on the Schuylkill river on the eastern side, at Swedesford and Fatland Ford, and thus prevent Cornwallis from crossing at the upper ferries, it being thought that he could not possibly attempt to cross the stream lower down, owing to the depth of the water. In fact, if we draw a line, almost in a northwesterly direction from here, we can touch the Schuylkill in the neighborhood of Lawrenceville or Parkers Ford. So that Washington, by guarding the upper approaches to the river, and throwing a portion of his army across the Schuylkill and marching down the eastern bank, could carry resistance to an attempt to pass the stream at Swedesford and Fatland Ford, in the neighborhood of Valley Forge. That was the position of affairs at the close of the 19th of September, and it clearly indicates that the American Army, instead of having been demoralized and beaten into a state of helpless confusion and anarchy by the result of the Battle of Brandywine, was not only able to maintain its organization and marching ability, but had done more than that—it had audaciously marched in the direction of the enemy, up the Lancaster Road, a distance of at least twenty-two miles, in order to again face Howe's army.

The plan then suggested itself to Washington, inasmuch as this was the native county of General Wayne, and he was born about a mile and a half from here, at Waynesboro, and was, therefore, familiar with this entire region, that he should throw Wayne's forces, supported by Smallwood, commanding the Maryland militia, across the Great Valley, right in the rear of Howe's army, to fall upon him as he moved in the direction of the Schuylkill, and cut off his supplies. There was no other person in the army to whom could be more safely entrusted so perilous a task, and I can scarcely conceive of anything finer in the matter of tactics, or in the conduct of what was in its nature a secret operation, than the manner in which Wayne, without the knowledge of the enemy, succeeded in marching all the way from Warwick Furnace across the Great Valley and took up his position on these hills, in this spot, in the neighborhood of the Warren Tavern. So that the plan which was in the minds of these generals is perfectly apparent to us; while Washington resisted the effort on the part of Howe to cross the Schuylkill at one of the lower ferries, Wayne should fall on his rear, cut off his supplies, and capture his baggage train as the British moved north-east. Wayne took up his position for that purpose in this grove, then a dense woods on these hills, his line extending about a mile or a mile and a half. His men were ordered to sleep on their arms in order to fall on the British early the next morning, the moment they moved. He had reconnoitered a road which commanded their right flank, but the Tory spies, with which this region swarmed, communicated to Howe the exact position of Wayne's camp, and General Gray, with a force double that of Wayne's, was detached on the night of September 20th, to surprise him while here. A great deal of investigation has been expended upon the question as to whether or not it was truly a surprise. Dr. Stillé and other historians, who have resented the use of the word "massacre," are also resentful of the maintenance by some of the theory of a surprise, because it undoubtedly discredits the vigilance, the ability, and the readiness of Wayne to deal with the situation, especially upon ground with which he was personally so familiar.

In studying the matter so that I might present it in a clear and intelligible form, I have followed a professional inclination to take nothing at second hand, but go to the best sources of evidence. There certainly can be no better witness of the transaction than Wayne himself, and it is from Wayne's own letters and papers that my account is to be drawn. Wayne had been commanded by Washington—and the letters which Washington had written to him are easily accessible and can be studied—to remain so closely in contact with the British rear as to be able, if supported by Smallwood, to make an attack the moment the British moved. If he was not sufficiently near to the British line to do so, as he himself said subsequently, he would be very properly censurable for disobedience of orders. He had to hold his force dangerously close to the British line in order to accomplish his purpose. He was also promised the support of Smallwood, which never came, and when the British fell upon him, they did so with double the numbers which he had to oppose them. In the meantime Washington's whole plan had changed. He felt uneasy as to dividing his forces, because, with the bulk of the British army in the neighborhood of the banks of the Schuylkill, and the necessity on his part of throwing his forces across the river in order to encounter Howe as he advanced from the west to the eastern bank, he felt that he had left Wayne in the rear of the British army without adequate support, in a position of extreme danger, and the consequence was, he countermanded his order to fall on the British rear, and directed Wayne to join him at the earliest possible moment. That letter never reached Wayne. It was intercepted by the British spies, or Tories, who were perfectly familiar, not only with the location of his camp, but also with the secret approaches to it and the result was that the position of Wayne in this place of peril was laid bare to the British general, who laid his plans accordingly. A blacksmith in the neighborhood of the Warren Tavern, which is only a mile and a half north of here, down in the valley, on the Lancaster Pike, was impressed into the service. He conducted the British Army up that ravine which you ob-

served as you descended the flight of steps from the railroad platform this morning on alighting at Malvern Station—right up that ravine they approached, the pickets which Wayne had posted being bayoneted. The only notice that Wayne received was about an hour before the British fell upon him, which was in the nature, as he says, not of a military notice, but an intimation of approaching danger, from a boy belonging to some neighboring farmer, who had been captured by the British and made his escape, and who overheard a conversation among some of the officers that the American camp would be attacked that night. Wayne immediately took steps, as he himself testified before the Court Martial convened at his own request, to post pickets in different directions, and in less than an hour thereafter the line of British grenadiers, with their loads drawn from their arms, and approaching simply at the point of the bayonet, appeared, so that the attack fell on the right of Wayne's line where the artillery was posted. Wayne, promptly recognizing the weight of the attack, found it necessary to save, if he could, his ammunition, his stores and camp equipage, as well as the artillery. He issued an order to Col. Humpton to deploy by sub-platoons to the right, and then march off to the left, while he himself formed a line and made effective disposition for covering the retreat. Unfortunately Humpton in some way misunderstood the order, or he gave his own in such a doubtful, or, you may say, double-faced way, that it was not properly executed, and one part of the force went in the right direction, and the other part were brought within the light of their own fires, thus exposing their position to the British, who immediately charged them, bayoneting every man that they met. It was this feature of the attack, the bayoneting of the men carried to an extreme, which accounts for the words "British barbarity" on the face of yonder monument, for men after they were wounded, and men without arms in their hands, were cruelly bayoneted on the spot. In fact it is from the British chiefly that we derive our ideas of the severity of the engagement and the barbarous conduct of the British troops. One Hessian, whose letter I have read, declared

that four hundred and sixty Americans had been counted dead on the field of battle, that he himself had stuck them like so many pigs until blood ran out of his musket at the touch-hole. The dead, fifty-three in number, whose bodies were found the next morning, and which were interred in yonder spot by the neighboring farmers, were found to be mutilated, some having as many as seventeen wounds. Wayne met the attack, as he himself said, by a well delivered fire, checked the British advance, covered the line of retreat, and saved all his ammunition, all his artillery, and all his stores, with the exception of two wagons, according to his own account, although one historian has recently said eight; it makes but little difference, but with the greater part of his stores and all his artillery and arms he withdrew his forces, with what proved to be afterwards the loss of sixty-one men, to a safe position in the neighborhood of the White Horse.

That, in brief, is the truth, so far as the development of events is concerned which relate to the "massacre" at Paoli. Wayne having withdrawn, Washington was deceived by very clever tactics on the part of Lord Howe as to the exact point of crossing the Schuylkill. Howe made a feint which led Washington to believe that the upper ford would be attempted, Washington marched higher up the river than he otherwise would have done, and immediately Howe slipped down and crossed the river at Fatland Forge, just below Valley Forge, and found an unobstructed path into the city of Philadelphia.

Thus the second great object of the British army had been accomplished. They had failed at Boston; they had succeeded in New York; they had failed in their direct attack by land on the City of Philadelphia, but at last they had accomplished, by the circuitous movement by way of the Chesapeake which I have described, and by the movements in this immediate locality, the capture of the Continental Capital. Was the American army daunted? Was it broken into fragments and incapable of further resistance? So far from that, that Washington instantly perceived the fact that as long as the River Delaware was choked with obstructions and guarded by forts, the British had no free

communication to the city by way of the river for their supplies. He knew that a large part of the British forces had been detached for the purpose of attacking the forts on the Delaware while the remainder of their army was in the neighborhood of Germantown, and he immediately, with Wayne's complete concurrence, planned the attack at Germantown, a most brilliant and audacious effort, which would have succeeded if it had not been for one of those unfortunate occurrences which sometimes occur on the field of battle and turn victory into defeat, a heavy fog and the confusion which took place, because of the head of Greene's line coming up on the left flank of the American centre. But the spirit of the Americans was undaunted, and again Washington clung to his favorite plan to hem the British in, and in some way reduce their apparent victory into a fruitless contest by sealing them up in the City of Philadelphia.

The winter passed without any other engagement, and Washington withdrew his army to the holy hills of Valley Forge. Have we not asked ourselves the question why did he not house his army comfortably at Lancaster, or in Reading, where they would have had abundant shelter from the severity of the winter, and where they would have been in full possession of ample supplies? The answer must be that the great heroic heart, on which rested the whole fate of "humanity, with all its fears," "with all the hopes of future years" depending on the issue, preferred to starve, and to bleed, and to watch on those frozen hills, maintaining a vigil of liberty, turning his back on the shelter and the food and the comfort which he might have had, in order that he might so harry the region which lay about Philadelphia as to practically reduce to a state of starvation and submission under siege the British in Philadelphia. It is true the British opened up their line of communication by capturing the forts on the Delaware and clearing the channel; it is true that after stubborn resistance the works at Fort Mifflin, and Mud Island, and Red Bank, fell; but the winter sealed the river and cut off the British source of supplies, and although there was feasting, and dancing and rioting and revelry and neglect of order and discipline in the streets and

homes of Philadelphia during that dark winter, still, while the patriots were watching with undimmed eyes for the rising of the sun of victory, the British Army was shut in by an indomitable, unwearied, and unconquerable spirit which maintained its position through long and suffering months. During all this time of service, Wayne was ever active, not only in foraging in every direction, both in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania, but sustaining by his presence, his activity and his zeal, the sinking fortunes of the cause.

On this day one hundred and twenty-two years, ago, the British ingloriously evacuated Philadelphia. Lord Howe's incompetency having been at last exposed to the eyes of his masters on the other side of the Atlantic, he had been relieved of command, and Sir Henry Clinton had been substituted. Clinton perceived that he could no longer hold Philadelphia, that its capture had been a very barren victory, accomplishing nothing, and hence he determined to withdraw to the city of New York. Then began, not the British advance, but the British retreat across the Jerseys, the exact counterpart of that which had taken place two years before, when Howe and Cornwallis, flushed with victory, pursued the hunted Washington, and Washington turned, and put them under lock and key.

Again the British withdrew, their third effort having absolutely failed. As they marched across the state which lay between the two leading cities of the colonies, the daring thought came into the mind of Washington to attack them as they marched. He put his plan before a council of seventeen generals, and but two of them, Wayne and Cadwalader, were in favor of the attack. Councils of war, it is said, do not fight, but this time Washington determined to take the advice of the minority, and placed Lafayette in command of the American advance, Wayne being directly in the front, and ordered the attack to be made. It must be a subject for some future historical painter to picture on immortal canvas the three figures of Lafayette, of Anthony Wayne, and Alexander Hamilton, riding side by side to battle, *triplex gemmis auroque corona*, the young Marquis of France, and the most

brilliant soldier of the Revolution, the son of Pennsylvania, pricking over the field of Monmouth like the fabled twins on the shores of Lake Regillus, with faces radiant with the joy of conflict, heaven-descended, with a mission to snatch a holy cause from defeat and disorder, and from the low treachery which the cunning of Charles Lee planned for the confusion of their hopes. Lee, riding at the head of the line to carry into execution the foul treason which had crept into his mind months before, when he had pointed out to the British the possible line of approach by way of the Chesapeake, by his rank superceding Lafayette and Wayne, ordered a retreat. The gallant commander of the Pennsylvania Line, placed in a position where he could attack with advantage, found himself suddenly both to the right and left lacking support. He reluctantly fell back in obedience to Lee's orders, who encountered the Commander-in-Chief riding in hot haste, with frowning brow and unwonted oaths on his lips, to know what was meant by the retrograde movement. On whom did the great Virginian rely for the redemption of the fortunes of the day? Was it on Greene, or Sullivan, or on Lee? No! he ordered Wayne into the breach. The fighting Pennsylvania regiments and battalions, which had so stubbornly contested the ground at Chadds Ford, the same Pennsylvania soldiers, who, from this ground, had been prepared to spring upon the rear and flanks of the British, the same Pennsylvania Line which had headed the attack in the streets of Germantown and driven the flying scarlet-coated grenadiers for two miles, from Chestnut Hill to Mount Airy, and from Mount Airy to Chew's house—these same soldiers, drilled as they had been under Steuben, during long hours of sacrifice on the hills of Valley Forge, harkening to the voices which called from this holy ground reminding them of the opportunity not for revenge but for redemption of honor, faced unflinchingly the most splendid soldiery of Europe, and held their ground until support came up, while Clinton staggered back with bleeding and broken regiments. No wonder that Wayne wrote: "Pennsylvania showed the path to victory." For a third time the British were shut up in the prison of New York.

Anthony Wayne, retiring for a short time from military scenes, and engaging, good citizen as he was, in the affairs of this county, was summoned by his great chief to perform that which is truly spoken of as the most brilliant exploit of the war, fitly to be compared with the attack which Wolfe made upon the Plains of Abraham. Washington perceived that the possession of the Hudson at West Point or at King's Ferry was necessary to keep open communication between New England and the other States—in fact, it was “the Key of the Continent”—and that this was threatened by the frowning fortress at Stony Point. He planned an attack and surprise. Wayne's hour had come. The fortress consisted of a ragged rock standing one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the Hudson, inaccessible on three sides, approachable by a sandy beach over which the men had to wade waist deep in water, guarded by a double row of abatis and by sally ports placed in such a position that an enfilading fire could be delivered on any approaching column. Wayne sat down and carefully planned his attack in advance, with Washington's sketch of previous plans before him, in two particulars changing the views of the Commander-in-chief, and, as Washington admitted, improving upon them. One hundred and twenty men were picked out for the storming party, with twenty men to head each column as a forlorn hope; sons of Pennsylvania, Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox each leading. Wayne himself conducted the expedition, with Colonel Fleury in the van. The Continental Treasury being bankrupt and Continental promises to pay being discredited throughout the entire army, the farmer soldier of Chester County pledged his own fortune, as well as his own life and honor to make the daring experiment successful; he promised that he would pay from his own pocket to the first man who entered the British fort the sum of \$500, to the second man \$400, to the third man \$300, to the fourth man \$200, to the fifth \$100; that he would recommend to promotion any officer who assisted in successfully entering the lines of the fort; and then himself taking command, having first written a farewell letter to his wife, and made his will the night before, in

terms which plainly indicated that he thought he was facing his last battle—he fell on the sand beneath the impact of a British bullet, and believing that his hour had come, he exclaimed “Carry me within the lines of the fort and let me die *there*.” The men charging home with desperate valor, carried all before them, and their leader wrote back to his chief: “The fort and garrison, with Col. Johnston, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free.”

I know of nothing finer in correspondence than the letters which followed. Colonel Fleury was the first man in the fort. He wrote to Wayne and said, “The money which you have promised me, I ask you to divide among my men.” Col. Walter Stewart, of Maryland, said, “Divide the money which is to come to me among the men.” Then followed a series of letters indicating that jealousy and disaffection were abroad, and Wayne’s account of the affair was complained of as unjust to some of his officers; men who had commanded regiments and companies, and detachments, censured Wayne on the ground that he had given way to local prejudice and state pride, and had been unfair and partial in the account which he had transmitted to the Commander. Wayne replied to the charges that he had given way to State pride:

“If I know my own heart, I am as clear of local prejudices, as any Gentleman on this ground. * * *

“Let us suppose for a moment, that I was to name every Officer who *had*—or in Similar Circumstances would have equally distinguished himself on that Occation,—I am confident that I shou’d have to recapitulate the names of every Officer in the Corps, otherwise not have done justice to their merit,—& perhaps it would not have rested here, but must have gone down to every Non commissioned Officer & private,—the Absurdity is too Obvious to admit of a serious comment,—no, but says *Suspicion*—‘you ought to have placed other Officers at the head of the *Volunteers*, and not haven given one Command to Lieu’t Colo’ Fleury—who was a *frenchman*, & not belonging to any *particular State*, and the other to Major Stewart—a *Marylander*, & the *forlorn hope* to Messrs. Gibbons and Knox who were *Pennsylvanians*.’

“In answer to which I need only observe—(& it will strike

every Military Gentleman)—that the two former were the only Field Officers in the Corps except Colonels Butler & Febeger, Lieut. Colo. Hay and Major Posey (who had other Commands Assigned them) that had a Competant, if any knowledge of the Situation of the Enemies works, or Approaches to them,—and which they had for many days previous to the Storm, made it their particular business to Obtain,—I therefore say, that upon every Principle, Military as well as Prudencial, they ought to have been placed at the Head of the Columns, and on this Ground I trust I shall stand justified to my General, & in the eye of the world for my conduct.”

Then noticing the threatening remark which had crept into the correspondence, he said “ I am willing to submit to just criticism from anybody, *yet I put up with no man's insults.*”

The crowning glory of Wayne's achievement was that it was unstained by cruelty or revenge for Paoli. Let the lips of enemies commend him. General Pattison, commanding the British artillery wrote to Lord Townsend :

“ The attack was commanded by a Brig'r Gen'l Wayne, and it must in justice be allowed to his credit, as well as to all acting under his orders, that no instance of inhumanity was shown to any of the unhappy captives. No one was unnecessarily put to the sword or wantonly wounded.”

Commodore George Collier in his Journal wrote :

“ The laws of war give a right to the assailants of putting all to death who are found in arms ; justice is certainly due to all men, and commendation should be given where it is deserved. The rebels had made the attack with a bravery they never before exhibited, and they showed at this moment a generosity and clemency which during the course of the rebellion had no parallel.”

Stedman, then Commissary in the British Army wrote, in his history of the war :

“ The conduct of the Americans upon this occasion was highly meritorious, for they would have been fully justified in putting the garrison to the sword, not one man of which was put to death but in fair combat. Colonel Johnson's conduct was most deservedly and justly censured.”

Later, the scene of the general operations having been shifted to the south, Wayne took an active and conspicuous part in

Virginia. He had his full share at Yorktown, and later, when sent into Georgia, he rid that state, which had been harried and overridden by the brigands of Carleton, of Indians and British, and earned the gratitude and plaudits of that commonwealth. Called from Georgia to South Carolina, it was he who relieved beleaguered Charleston, and thus closed the Revolutionary war.

Later, when the great territory of the northwest, which under an immortal ordinance had been dedicated to freedom, so that neither slavery nor any condition of involuntary servitude should exist, was under the menace of British posts at Detroit, at Erie, and elsewhere—when the Indians were swarming from the forests, drawing their scalping knives to repeat the horrors of Wyoming, when Washington's administration was disheartened by the awful news that Harmer and St. Clair had both been defeated, it was to the soldier of Pennsylvania that the great president turned in the hour of his agony, and it was Anthony Wayne who was sent again into the field, with his superb courage, his dauntless tactics, his skill and his discretion, as marked and as remarkable as his bravery, to rescue and open up that superb territory which lies between the Ohio and the Mississippi, so that it should never be trodden by the footsteps of a slave.

These, then, are his services. From Canada to Florida, from the surf-beaten shores of New Jersey to the Indian wigwams on the banks of the Miami, he had been engaged in battle, and then laid down his life under an attack of insidious disease, at the early age of fifty-one.

Sons of the Revolution, it is common to say that Anthony Wayne was mad. There was no madness in the sense that there was a lack of discretion, or an excess of recklessness in his temperament. He was as discreet, while as brave a soldier, as any one whose life can be studied in military annals. It was an angry exclamation on the part of a camp follower, who, justly punished for some indiscretion, in a moment of intemperate rage declared that "Anthony was mad," and the phrase was caught up as fitting in with the daring courage which at proper times he always dis-

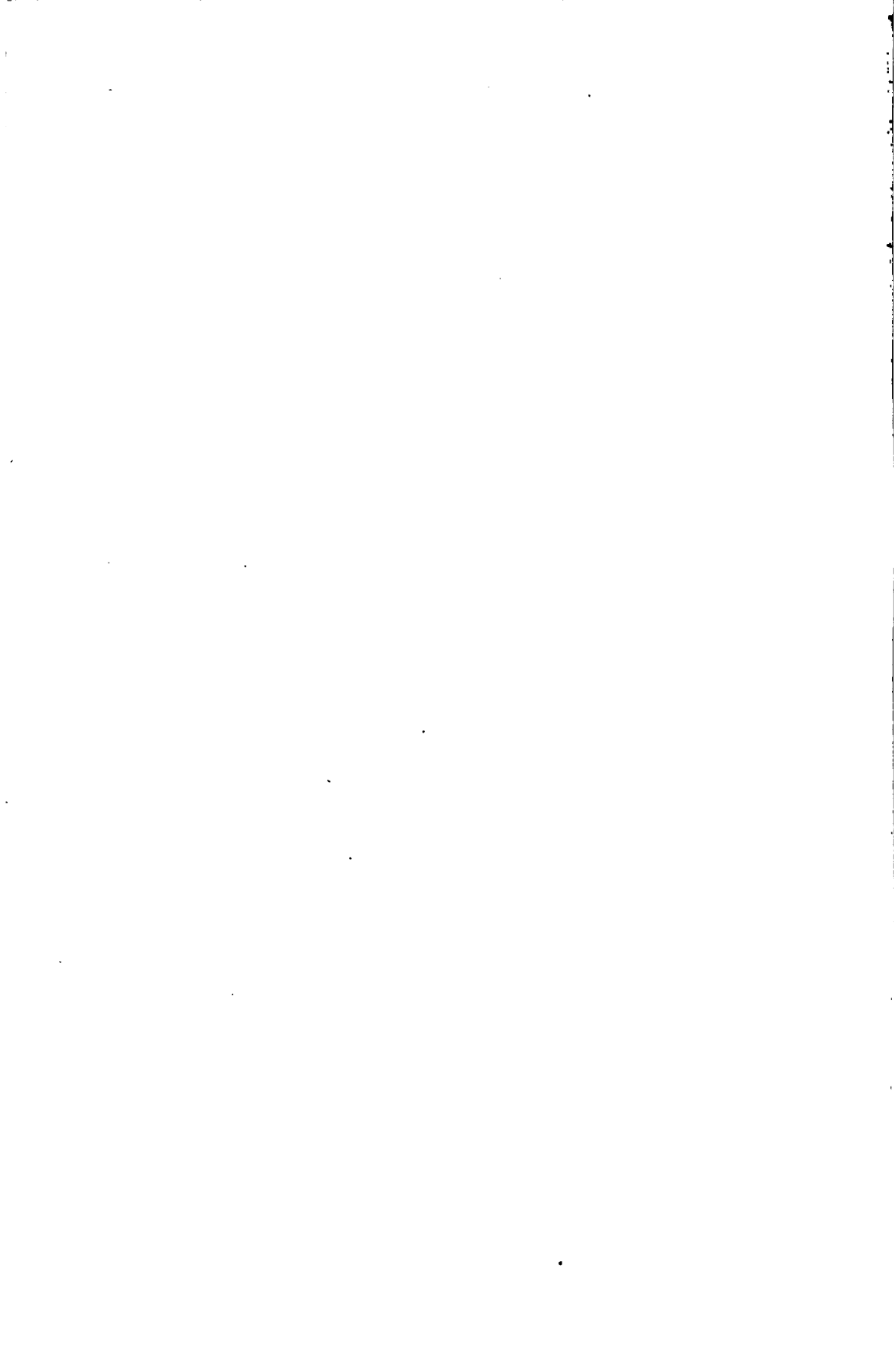
played, and it has been handed down to a perversion of a true understanding of his really great military qualities ; so that even so distinguished, though I will not say so careful a writer as Washington Irving, has fallen into the error of never mentioning his name except with the addition of the odious epithet. If we run our recollections over the characters of the generals of the revolution in rapid comparison, what man of them, Major-General or Brigadier, will you find, who could be fitly named side by side with Anthony Wayne, not simply for the superb determination, skill, and audacious courage with which he would execute all plans, but for that far higher quality by which he would prudently and sagaciously plan and examine everything necessary to the success of a movement, before the hour of execution had come ? He had that remarkable gift, given to but few great military commanders, of detecting at a glance the strength and weakness of an enemy's position, and then with a rapid concentration of his own faculties, undisturbed by the agitation of the moment, but working in entire harmony, suddenly throw his strength on a given point, by intuition perceiving exactly what the peril of the hour demanded. An instance of this occurred at Green Springs, in Georgia, when he found himself thrown forward into such a position that with seven hundred men he had the whole of Cornwallis's army to attack, and they were closing in on both flanks as well as in front, when to retreat would have been madness—indeed he would have been cut off and surrounded—when quick as the flash of the lightning, by one of those military strokes of genius which mark consummate leadership, he instantly gave the order for a charge, and cut his way right through the British line, the audacity of the movement leading Cornwallis to suppose that there must be a heavy body of troops in the rear. As Cornwallis fell back, Wayne rapidly withdrew his forces, showing complete mastery of the situation, and by retreating still further, deceived Cornwallis into the belief that the whole thing was a manœuvre to develop an ambuscade. The same trait was observable when he met an overwhelming force of Indians and English on a causeway in a swamp. He charged with desperate valor, because it was the height of prudence to do so.

The memory of this man should be suitably perpetuated. Westminster Abbey is crowded with monuments to those who performed far less signal or notable deeds. When Pompey and Cæsar returned with the spoils of plundered provinces, they had their days of triumph, and men and children "climbed to chimney tops to see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome."

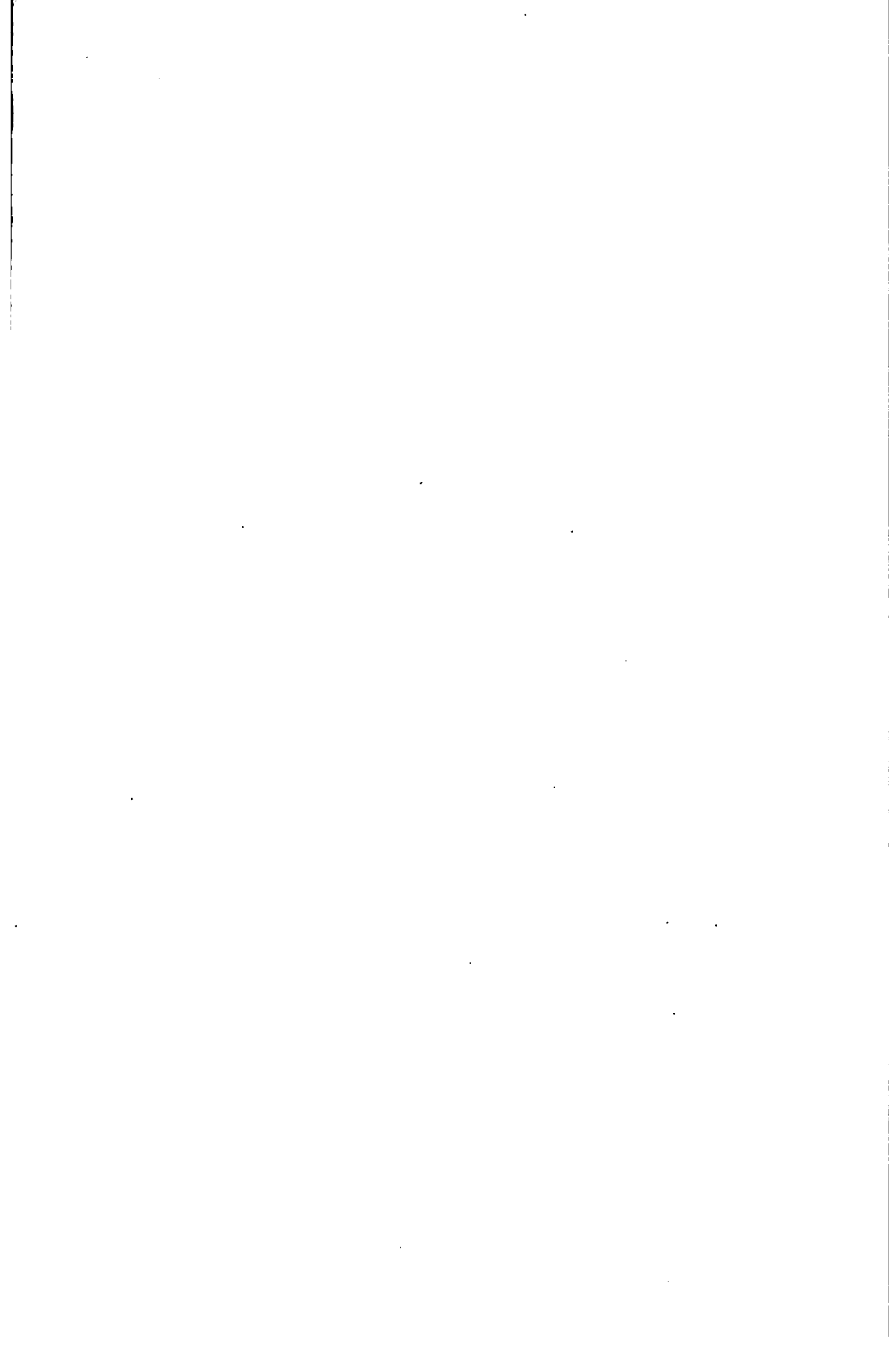
Here a simple provincial soldier, educated as a farmer, but with a military genius vouchsafed to but few, uplifted by that glorious spirit which dares and which accomplishes, after nine years of generous self-sacrifice to a righteous cause, laid down his life that liberty might live.

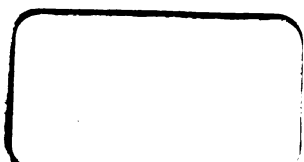












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