

Society of Colonial Travelers

1878

State of New York

Secretary of State

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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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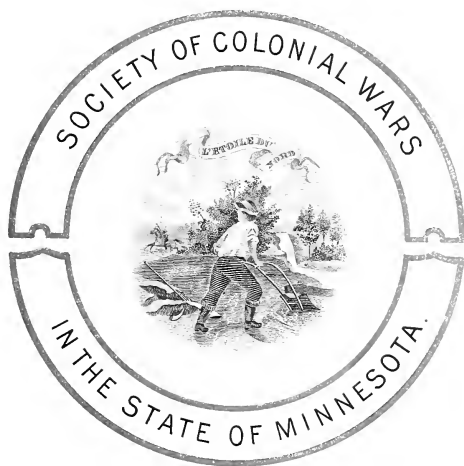


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SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

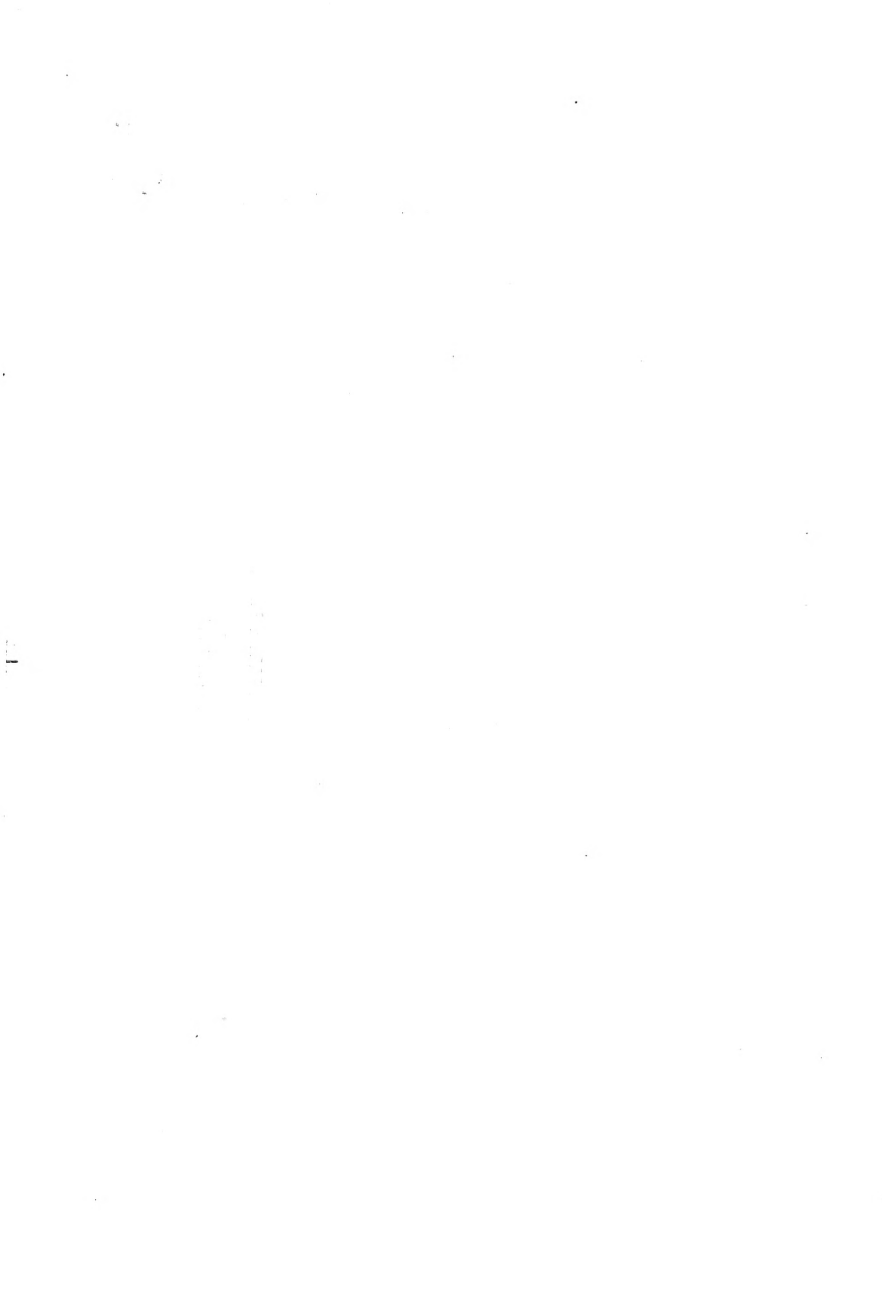
IN THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA.



REPORT OF SECRETARY

1901



1633342

GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Office of the Secretary General,

New York.

December 20th, 1895.

Messrs. Rukard Hurd, Charles Phelps Noyes, Clinton Brooks Sears, Fayette Washington Roe, George Henry Daggett, Charles Henry Whipple, Fielder Bowie Chew, Edward Payson Ingersoll, Philip Reade, Stephen Jewett, Henry Benjamin Hill and Harry Edward Whitney,

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the General Council, held at the office of the New York Society December 19th, 1895, your petition to organize the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA,

in accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution, was granted. I am Sirs,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

HOWLAND PELL,

Secretary General.

Attest:

FREDERICK J. de PEYSTER,

Governor General.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS,
In the State of Minnesota.

1901.

OFFICERS.

Governor:

JAMES FRANKLIN WADE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Deputy Governor:

JACOB STONE.

Lieutenant Governor:

JEHIEL WESTON CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

Secretary:

WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE.

Treasurer:

WALTER FREDERICKS MYERS.

Registrar:

HENRY BURLEIGH WENZELL.

Historian:

EDWARD BLAKE YOUNG.

Genealogist:

FREMONT NATHAN JAYNES.

Chancellor:

GEORGE BROOKS YOUNG.

Chaplain:

RT. REV. HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D. D. LL. D.

Surgeon:

JEREMIAH CLARK STEWART, M. D.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.

Term Expiring 1901 :

EVERETT HOSKINS BAILEY.
FRANK HUTCHINSON PEAVEY.
KENNETH CLARK.

Term Expiring 1902 :

JOHN TOWNSEND.
WILLIAM PETIT TROWBRIDGE.
STEPHEN JEWETT.

Term Expiring 1903 :

THADDEUS CRANE FIELD.
ELL TORRANCE.
GEORGE HENRY DAGGETT.

Former Governors who are members ex-officio :

RUKARD HURD.
HENRY PRATT UPHAM.
CHARLES PHELPS NOYES.
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.
CHARLES PHELPS NOYES, Chairman.
EDWARD BLAKE YOUNG, Secretary.
EBEN FREME WELLS.
GEORGE CHASE CHRISTIAN.
EMERSON WILLIAM PEET.

COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS
AND RECORDS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Chairman.
HENRY LYMAN LITTLE, Secretary.
GEORGE MYRON PHILLIPS.
OLIVER WARREN SHAW.
HENRY ROGERS WELLS.

HISTORICAL.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

in the United States originated in the City of New York during the summer of 1892. Several preliminary meetings were held in that city during the months of June and July to discuss the proposed Society, and the names of the gentlemen who attended those meetings and to whom the Society owes its existence are as follows :

Nathan G. Pond of Connecticut.
Charles H. Murray of New York.
T. Wain-Morgan Draper of New York.
Satterlee Swartwout of Connecticut.
Frederick E. Haight of New York.
E. C. Miller of New Jersey.
Samuel Victor Constant of New York.
Howard R. Bayne of Virginia.
Charles B. Miller of New Hampshire.
George M. Gunn of Connecticut.

The immediate outcome of these various meetings was the institution of the

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

which was organized August 19th, 1892, and which has always been the largest and one of the most active Societies in the country.

Its first General Court was held December 19th, 1892, and Mr. Frederick J. de Peyster was elected its Governor. Upon the organization of the General Society, Mr. de Peyster was elected Governor General, and it is a note-

worthy fact that he has continuously filled the important position of Governor of the New York Society and Governor General of the General Society at all times since they were respectively organized.

Prior to the institution of the General Society, charters were granted by the New York Society to Societies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and the District of Columbia.

The Pennsylvania Society

was organized in Philadelphia, January 23rd, 1893. Its headquarters are in the "Old Congress Hall," the building in which the first Congress of the United States held its sessions from 1790 to 1800. Christ Church in Philadelphia was officially selected as the chapel of the Society, and it holds an annual religious service in that church.

The Maryland Society

was organized on "Colonial Day," March 25th, 1893, being the 259th anniversary of the landing of the first Maryland Colonists under Leonard Calvert.

The Massachusetts Society

was organized April 5th, 1893, and has been uniformly active in the general work of the Society. It has awarded prizes to students of the public schools for essays upon subjects pertaining to Colonial History, and its pilgrimages to the different battle fields and places of historical interest within the limits of the State have been unusually interesting and profitable. It numbers in its membership some of the best known writers on New England History and its various publications contain much of special interest and of original research.

The Connecticut Society

was organized April 26th, 1893. Its General Courts are held alternately at Hartford and New Haven on the first Wednesday of May, in commemoration of the first General Court of the Colony of Connecticut, which was held at Hartford, May 1st, 1687. In 1896 this Society erected a beautiful tablet at the "Judge's Cave."

The Society in the District of Columbia was organized May 20th, 1893, and its General Court is held December 19th, the anniversary of the "Great Swamp Fight."

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS was instituted May 9th and 10th, 1893, in the Governor's room, City Hall, New York, by delegates from the six Societies above named. It consists of the Societies now existing and such other State Societies as it may charter from time to time.

It has sole power to act in National affairs as distinct from those pertaining to the affairs of the State Societies. It has jurisdiction to pass upon all questions of eligibility referred to it by the Registrar General, but does not otherwise interfere in the regulation or government of any State Society. It issues insignias and diplomas of membership, and publishes the Annual Register with the cooperation of the several State Societies.

The regular meetings of the General Society are termed "General Assemblies," and are held once in three years, at such time and place as may be fixed by the preceding General Assembly. The first General Assembly was held in the Governor's room, City Hall, New York, May 9th,

1893, the second in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., May 7th and 8th, 1893, and the third in Baltimore, Maryland, May 9th and 10th, 1899.

The General Council is composed of the officers of the General Society and exercises all of its powers between the meetings of the General Assembly, to which body it regularly reports all of its transactions. The General Council meets semi-annually in the months of November and May, on such days as may be fixed by the Governor General.

The flag of the General Society consists of the Red Cross of St. George on a white field, bearing in the center the Escutcheon of the Society surmounted by a crown and surrounded by nine stars.

Since the organization of the General Society it has granted Charters to Societies in the following States, viz :

New Jersey, Virginia, New Hampshire, Vermont, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Colorado, Iowa, Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Delaware, Rhode Island, Washington and Maine.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

owes its existence very largely to the efforts of Messrs. Rukard Hurd, Charles Henry Whipple and Charles Phelps Noyes. All of these gentlemen were members of the Society in other states, and as the result of their joint efforts a petition for the organization of the Society in Minnesota was signed on the 1st day of October, 1895, by Messrs. Rukard Hurd, Charles Phelps Noyes, Clinton Brooks Sears, Fayette Washington Roe, George Henry

Daggett, Charles Henry Whipple, Fielder Bowie Chew, Edward Payson Ingersoll, Philip Reade, Stephen Jewett, Henry Benjamin Hill and Harry Edward Whitney, who thereby became the charter members of the Society.

The charter was issued by the General Society December 19th, 1895, and the first meeting of the charter members was held January 15th, 1896, at which the officers for the ensuing year were elected.

The first General Court of the Society was held at the Aberdeen, Feb. 10th, 1896, and a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and the usual banquet was served.

The Society includes in its membership a large number of gentlemen who are active and enthusiastic in its affairs, but it is not too much to say that its early history was largely determined by the three gentlemen above named to whom it owes its existence and whose efforts in its behalf, to a great extent, shaped its future course and made possible its later success.

Major Whipple was the first Secretary of the Society and continued to act in that capacity until January 6th, 1898, when he resigned on account of his removal from the state. On that date the society numbered one hundred and three members, and in recognition of the services rendered by Major Whipple the Council adopted appropriate resolutions and ordered them to be engrossed upon parchment, and to be framed and sent to him.

When the Society was organized, its Constitution provided that the General Court should be held on February 10th, the anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, but beginning in December, 1897, the General Court has been held on December 19th, the anniversary of the "Great

Swamp Fight." By a recent change in the Constitution the Council is given authority to fix the date of the Annual meeting upon any suitable date in December.

Since the organization of the Minnesota Society the following gentlemen have acted as Officers, Gentlemen of the Council and Members of Committees :

GOVERNORS.

RUKARD HURD	1896
HENRY PRATT UPHAM	1897-1898
CHARLES PHELPS NOYES	1899-1900
JAMES FRANKLIN WADE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.....	1901

DEPUTY GOVERNORS.

CLINTON BROOKS SEARS, Major U. S. A.....	1896-1897
CHARLES PHELPS NOYES	1898
CHARLES HENRY WHIPPLE, Major U. S. A.....	1899
GEORGE HENRY DAGGETT	1900
JACOB STONE	1901

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

FAYETTE WASHINGTON ROE, Capt. U. S. A.....	1896
CHARLES PHELPS NOYES	1897
RT. REV. MAHLON NORRIS GILBERT, D. D.....	1898
GEORGE HENRY DAGGETT	1899
FRANKLIN LEWIS GREENLEAF	1900
JEHIEL WESTON CHAMBERLIN, M. D.....	1901

SECRETARIES.

CHARLES HENRY WHIPPLE, Major U. S. A... ..	1896-1897
EDGAR CAMPBELL BOWEN, Capt. U. S. A....	1898-1899
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE	1899-1900-1901

TREASURERS.

CHARLES HENRY WHIPPLE, Major U. S. A.....	1896
GEORGE HENRY DAGGETT	1896-1897-1898
ROBERT IRVING FARRINGTON	1899-1900
WALTER FREDERICKS MYERS	1901

REGISTRARS.

CHARLES PHELPS NOYES	1896
CHARLES EDWIN MAYO	1897
JEHIEL WESTON CHAMBERLIN, M.D.	1897-1898-1899-1900
HENRY BURLEIGH WENZELL.....	1901

HISTORIANS.

PHILIP READE, Capt. U. S. A.....	1896
JACOB STONE	1897-1898-1899-1900
EDWARD BLAKE YOUNG	1901

GENEALOGISTS.

CHARLES ELIOT PIKE	1897
CHARLES EDWIN MAYO	1897-1898-1899
FREMONT NATHAN JAYNES	1899-1900-1901

CHANCELLORS.

WILLIAM HURLEY LIGHTNER	1896
EDWIN SEDGWICK CHITTENDEN	1897
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE	1898
HON. LOREN WARREN COLLINS	1899-1900
HON. GEORGE BROOKS YOUNG	1901

CHAPLAINS.

RT. REV. HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D. D. LLD.	1896-1901
REV. DUDLEY WARD RHODES, D. D.....	1897-1898
REV. EDWARD CRAIG MITCHELL.....	1899-1900

SURGEONS.

EVERTON JUDSON ABBOTT, M. D.....	1898
CHARLES EASTWICK SMITH, M. D.	1899-1900
JEREMIAH CLARK STEWART, M. D.....	1901

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.

GEORGE HENRY DAGGETT	1896-1901
CHARLES ELIOT PIKE	1896
EDWIN SEDGWICK CHITTENDEN....	1896-1898-1899-1900
HENRY PRATT UPHAM.....	1896-1899-1900-1901
REV. EDWARD PAYSON INGERSOLL, D. D.....	1896-1897
ANDREW GREGG CURTIN QUAY, Lieut. U. S. A.....	1896
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	1896-1897-1898
FRANKLIN LEWIS GREENLEAF	1896-1897-1898
JOHN TOWNSEND.....	1896-1897-1898-1900-1901
JACOB STONE	1897
CHARLES EDWIN MAYO	1896
WILLIAM FRANCIS TUCKER, Major U. S. A.....	1897
STEPHEN JEWETT	1897-1900-1901
RUKARD HURD	1897-1898-1899-1901
JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.....	1897
WILLIAM PETIT TROWBRIDGE	1897-1898-1899-1900-1901
EDGAR CAMPBELL BOWEN, Capt. U. S. A.....	1897
CLINTON BROOKS SEARS, Major U. S. A.....	1898
HARRY EDWARD WHITNEY	1898-1899-1900
EBEN FREME WELLS	1899-1900
FRANK HUTCHINSON PEAVEY	1899-1900-1901
WILLIAM HURLEY LIGHTNER	1898-1899
KENNETH CLARK	1899-1900-1901
EVERETT HOSKINS BAILEY	1901
ELL TORRANCE	1901
THADDEUS CRANE FIELD	1901
CHARLES PHELPS NOYES	1901

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

HENRY PRATT UPHAM	1896
CHARLES ELIOT PIKE	1896
CHARLES PHELPS NOYES	1896-1901
CHARLES EDWIN MAYO	1896-1897-1898-1899
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	1896
RUKARD HURD	1897

WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE.....	1897-1898
FRANKLIN LEWIS GREENLEAF.....	1897-1898-1899
WILLIAM PETIT TROWBRIDGE	1898
JAMES HENRY SKINNER	1898-1899-1900
JOHN TOWNSEND	1899-1900
PARIS FLETCHER	1899
LUTHER STEARNS CUSHING	1900
EDWARD HUTCHINS CUTLER	1900
WALTER FREDERICK MYERS	1900
EDWARD BLAKE YOUNG	1901
EBEN FREME WELLS	1901
GEORGE CHARLES CHRISTIAN	1901
EMERSON WILLIAM PEET	1901

COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS
AND RECORDS.

PHILIP READE, Capt. U. S. A.	1896-1897
ALBERT RANDELL MOORE	1896-1897-1898
DANIEL ROGERS NOYES	1896-1897-1898
FIELDER BOWIE CHEW	1896
HARRY EDWARD WHITNEY	1896
REV. EDWARD PAYSON INGERSOLL, <i>D. D.</i>	1897
REV. EDWARD CRAIG MITCHELL.....	1897-1898
JACOB STONE	1898-1899-1900
ROBERT IRVING FARRINGTON	1898
HENRY BURLEIGH WENZEL.....	1899-1900
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	1899-1900-1901
STEPHEN JEWETT	1899
EDWARD PENFIELD TOWNE	1899
WILLIAM EDDY RICHARDSON	1900
EMERSON WILLIAM PEET	1900
HENRY LYMAN LITTLE	1901
GEORGE MYRON PHILLIPS	1901
OLIVER WARREN SHAW	1901
HENRY ROGERS WELLS	1901

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.

This Society shall be known by the name of the "Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Minnesota," and the principal office shall be St. Paul, Minnesota. It recognizes the authority of the "General Society of Colonial Wars," and all its proceedings shall be subject to the Constitution of said General Society.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society of Colonial Wars is instituted to perpetuate the memory of the events of American Colonial History, and of the men who, in military and naval service, and in civil positions of trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel, assisted in the establishment, defense and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of the Nation. To this end it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials of events in Colonial History; to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation shall be eligible to membership in this Society, provided that he is lineally descended in either male or female line from an ancestor;

(1) Who served as a military, naval or marine officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman, under the authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said Colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; or

(2) Who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as

(a) President, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the King's Council and County Lieutenant, or Member of the House of Burgesses in the Colony of Virginia.

(b) Governor-General, Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, President, Assistant, Member of the Governor's Council, Deputy or Representative in the General Council, Deputy or Representative in the General Court in any of the New England Colonies; or as President of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, or as one of the Commissioners of the United States of New England.

(c) Director-General, Vice-Director General, Governor or Deputy Governor, Member of the Council or the

Landtag of the Colony of New Netherlands, or of the Dutch Colony on the Delaware.

(*d*) Palatine, Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor, Lieutenant Governor or President, Member of the Council, Member of the Lower House or of Assembly of the Colonies of Maryland or the Carolinas.

(*e*) Governor or Lieutenant Governor, Member of the Council or of the Colonial Assembly in the Colony of New York.

(*f*) Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor, Member of the King's Council, Deputy to the Provincial Assembly, in the Provinces of East Jersey, West Jersey or New Jersey.

(*g*) Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy or Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Provincial Council or Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, or Member of the Assembly of the Territories of Delaware.

(*h*) Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, President, Vice-President, Member of the Council of the Provincial Assembly of the Colony of Georgia.

(*i*) Governor-General, Captain General or Lord Lieutenant of the British Colonies in North America."

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be a Governor, a Deputy Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, a Chancellor, a Historian, a Genealogist, a Chaplain and a Surgeon, all of whom shall be ex-officio members of the Council. They shall hold office for one year or until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE V.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES.

There shall be a Council consisting of the officers and former Governors of the Society and nine members in addition thereto, who shall be called "Gentlemen of the Council." At the first election three Gentlemen of the Council shall be elected for a term of one year, three for a term of two years and three for a term of three years, and thereafter at each election three Gentlemen of the Council shall be elected for a term of three years.

There shall be a Committee on Membership consisting of five members and a Committee on Collection of Historical Documents and Records, likewise consisting of five members and they shall respectively hold office for one year or until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers above named together with the Gentlemen of the Council and members of the Committees shall be elected by plurality ballot vote at the General Court. Not less than thirty days before the General Court the Society shall elect by ballot a Nominating Committee consisting of five members, (none of whom shall be officers of the Society or Gentlemen of the Council) and not less than fifteen days before the General Court this committee shall mail to every member a proposed list of the various Officers, Gentlemen of the Council and members of the Committees to be elected as aforesaid.

ARTICLE VII.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any person desiring to be admitted to membership in this Society shall sign and present to the Council a Preliminary Application therefor which shall state the name of the ancestor from whom eligibility is traced and in general terms the service rendered by such ancestor, together with the names of two members of the Society to whom the applicant refers. This Preliminary Application shall be referred to the Membership Committee who shall make written report thereon to the Council.

If the Preliminary Application is approved by the Council the applicant shall sign and submit an Application for Membership which must contain a statement in detail of the service of the ancestor from whom eligibility is traced, together with a reference to the authorities from which proof of such service may be obtained and which must also be signed by two members of the Society as evidence of their approval thereof. The Application for Membership shall be referred to the Genealogist, who shall carefully investigate the same and make written report thereon to the Council. If the report of the Genealogist is favorable the Council may by ballot vote admit the applicant to membership in the Society, provided, however, that at least four-fifths of the members present and voting must in all cases vote in favor thereof. Payment of the initiation fee and dues shall be a prerequisite of membership.

No person who may be admitted as a member of the Society shall be permitted to remain a member thereof after his supposed proofs of descent or eligibility have

been found to be defective. In all such cases the Council shall by vote fix a reasonable time within which such person may substantiate his claim by further and sufficient proof and a copy of this vote shall be furnished to him by the Secretary.

In the event of his failure to furnish proper proof to support his claim, the Council shall cause the name of such person to be erased from the membership list and his membership in the Society shall thereby cease and determine.

ARTICLE VIII.

DECLARATION.

Every member shall declare upon honor that he will use his best efforts to promote the purposes of the Society and will observe the Constitution and By-Laws of the same; and shall sign a declaration that he will support the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

COMMEMORATION.

The Society shall celebrate yearly some important event in Colonial History, as a festival day, and its members shall dine together at least once in each year when practicable.

ARTICLE X.

SEAL.

The seal shall be—a title scroll "1607-1775. Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Minnesota," surrounding the emblem of the Seal of the State of Minnesota.

The Secretary shall be the Custodian of the Seal.

ARTICLE XI.

INSIGNIA, ROSETTE AND DIPLOMA.

The Insignia, Rosette and Diploma shall be the same as those of the General Society.

ARTICLE XII.

FLAG.

The Flag of this Society shall consist of the Red Cross of Saint George on a white field having in the center an escutcheon bearing the Seal of the Society.

ARTICLE XIII.

ALTERATION AND AMENDMENT.

This Constitution shall not be amended unless written notice signed by the member proposing the amendment has first been filed with the Secretary. When any amendment is thus proposed the Secretary shall send to every member of the Society a printed copy thereof, and shall also state the date of the Court at which the amendment will be voted upon. No amendment shall be adopted unless two-thirds of the members present vote in favor thereof.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION I.

FEES AND DUES.

The initiation fee shall be Fifteen Dollars. The annual dues shall be Five Dollars payable in advance on January 1st of each year. The payment of Fifty Dollars at one time shall constitute a person a life member and shall be in lieu of an initiation fee and of all annual dues. Members admitted at any time between the date of the Annual Meeting and October 1st of the succeeding calendar year shall pay the annual dues for the current society year, but members admitted between October 1st and the next succeeding Annual Meeting shall pay no annual dues for the year in which they are thus admitted.

Annual dues unpaid on March 1st of each year shall be considered in arrears and the Council shall have the power to drop from the rolls the name of any member of the Society whose annual dues remain in arrears at the date of the next annual meeting, and who shall fail upon proper notice to pay the same within sixty days thereafter. Upon being dropped from the rolls by the Council his membership in the Society shall cease, but the Council may at any time in its discretion reinstate a member thus dropped upon his written application and upon the payment of all annual dues from the date when he was dropped to the date of his reinstatement.

SECTION II.

RESIGNATION.

No resignation of any member shall become effective unless consented to by the Council.

SECTION III.

SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION.

For conduct detrimental to the interests of the Society or inconsistent with the character of a gentleman and a man of honor any member may be suspended or expelled. But no member shall be suspended or expelled unless written charges against him have first been presented to the Council.

The Council shall cause a copy of the charges preferred against any member of the Society to be delivered to him, and shall afford him reasonable opportunity to be heard in relation thereto. After hearing the evidence concerning such charges the Council may, in its discretion, recommend to the Society the expulsion or suspension of such member, and the Society shall act thereon at some Court of which due notice has been given to the member against whom the charges have been presented.

The insignia shall be returned to the Treasurer by any member who may withdraw, resign or be expelled, and in such cases the money paid therefor shall be refunded.

SECTION IV.

VACANCIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE.

Vacancies in any office, or in the Council or in any Committee, whether occasioned by death, resignation or

by the failure of the Society to elect, shall be filled by the Council for the balance of the current Society year. If any officer of the Society shall be suspended, or neglect to serve, or be unable to perform his duties by reason of absence, sickness or other cause, the Council shall have power to declare his office vacant or to appoint a member to discharge the duties thereof until the inability of such officer shall cease. If any member of the Council, other than an officer or former Governor, shall be absent from three consecutive Council meetings, without sufficient excuse, his office may be declared vacant by the Council, which may appoint another member for the unexpired term thereof. For good cause shown the Council may suspend any officer of the Society, but in such event its action must be reported to the Society for approval within thirty days.

SECTION V.

GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The Governor shall preside at all Courts of the Society and at all meetings of the Council and shall be a member ex-officio of all Committees except the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Membership. He shall have power to convene the Council at his discretion or upon the request of two of its members, and shall have such other powers as may be incident to his office, or which may be conferred upon him by the Constitution and By-Laws.

If the Governor is absent from any Court of the Society or from any meeting of the Council the Deputy Governor shall preside, and he shall have such other

powers as may be conferred upon him by the Constitution and By-Laws.

If the Governor and Deputy Governor are both absent from any Court of the Society or from any meeting of the Council the Lieutenant Governor shall preside and he shall have such other powers as may be conferred upon him by the Constitution and By-Laws.

SECTION VI.

CHAPLAIN.

The Chaplain shall be an ordained minister of a Christian church and it shall be his duty to officiate when called upon by the proper officers.

SECTION VII.

CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor shall be a lawyer duly admitted to the bar, and it shall be his duty to give a legal opinion on any matter affecting the Society when called upon by the proper officers.

SECTION VIII.

SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and keep a record thereof. He shall notify all persons elected to membership in the Society, and perform such other duties as the Society or his office may require. He shall have charge of the Seal, Certificates of Incorporation, Constitution, By-Laws, historical and other documents and records of the Society other than those required to be deposited with the Registrar,

and shall affix the seal to all properly authenticated certificates of membership, and transmit the same to members to whom they may be issued. He shall notify the Registrar of all admissions to membership. He shall certify all acts of the Society, and when required authenticate them under seal. He shall have charge of printing and publications issued by the Society. He shall give due notice of the time and place of the holding of all Courts of the Society and of the Council, and shall incorporate in said notice the names of all applicants for membership to be voted on at said Council, and shall be present at the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society and of the Council, and shall give notice to each officer who may be affected by them, of all votes, resolutions and proceedings of the Society or the Council and at the General Court, or oftener, shall report the names of those candidates who have been admitted to membership, and shall read the names of those members whose resignations have been accepted or who have been expelled for cause or for failure to substantiate claim of descent. In his absence from any meeting a Secretary pro tem. may be designated therefor.

SECTION IX.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society and deposit and invest them subject to the credit of the Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of Minnesota. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society or

Council or his office may require. He shall keep a full account of receipts and payments, and shall render an account of the same to the Society at each annual meeting.

For the faithful performance of his duty he may be required to give such security as the Society may deem proper.

SECTION X.

HISTORIAN.

The Historian shall keep a detailed record of all historical and commemorative celebrations of the Society, and in conjunction with the Secretary shall edit and prepare for publication such historical addresses, papers, and other documents as the Society or Council may see fit to publish. He shall also prepare a necrological list for each year, with biographies of deceased members, which he may be called upon to read at meetings of the Society.

SECTION XI.

REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall receive and file all the proofs upon which membership or supplemental ancestral records have been granted, with a list of all diplomas countersigned by him, and all documents which the Society may obtain; and he, under direction of the Council, shall make copies of such papers as the owners may not be willing to leave in the keeping of the Society.

SECTION XII.

GENEALOGIST.

The Genealogist shall investigate all applications for membership and also all supplemental applications, and

shall make written report thereon to the Council. He shall receive such salary or compensation as the Council may fix and determine. The Genealogist shall be ex-officio a member of the Committee on Membership.

SECTION XIII.

SURGEON.

The Surgeon shall be a practicing physician.

SECTION XIV.

COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet at the call of the Governor or Secretary, or upon the written request of two of its members. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The council shall have general control and management of all the affairs and funds of the Society and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed in the Constitution and By-Laws. It shall cause a report of the proceedings of the Society to be made at the General Court, and it may, in its discretion, appoint committees to transact any business under its direction and control.

SECTION XV.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

The Membership Committee shall be chosen by ballot at the General Court of the Society and shall consist of five members. The proceedings of the Committee shall be secret and confidential, and it shall have the power to make such rules and regulations for the transaction of its business as are not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

SECTION XVI.

COURTS.

The Council shall have authority to fix the date of the General Court, provided, however, that it shall in all cases be held during the month of December. Unless otherwise ordered by the Council the General Court shall be held on December nineteenth, the anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight, and if this date falls on Sunday the General Court for that year shall be held on the preceding day. Other Courts shall be held at such times as the Council may fix and determine.

Special Courts may be called by the Governor or upon the written request of ten members, and the Secretary shall mail notice thereof to the members at least ten days prior thereto. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Court of the Society.

SECTION XVII.

ALTERATION AND AMENDMENT.

These By-Laws shall not be amended unless written notice signed by the member proposing the amendment has first been filed with the Secretary. When any amendment is thus proposed the Secretary shall send to all the members of the Society a printed copy thereof which shall also state the date of the Court at which the amendment shall be voted upon. No amendment shall be adopted unless two-thirds of the members present vote in favor thereof.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COURT
HELD DECEMBER 17th, 1900.

The General Court of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Minnesota for the year 1900 was held at the Hotel Ryan on Monday evening, December 17th, and was in commemoration of

“THE BOSTON TEA PARTY..”

Mr. William Petit Trowbridge was in charge of the decorations and the room and tables were very tastefully arranged and decorated. In the center of the room was a life size figure of an Indian, and around it were placed a large number of broken tea-chests.

The music of the evening was rendered by a double male quartette under the charge and direction of Mr. Charles Wood Eberlein.

The gentlemen assembled at 6:45 o'clock P. M., and at seven the dinner was served.

After dinner Governor Noyes rapped for attention, and said: We can go on with our coffee, etc., and at the same time attend to the matters of business which are before us. As you are aware, the annual business meeting of the society has usually been held before our ban-

quiet. Tonight we are trying a new experiment—in having it follow immediately after. The first order of business is the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, but as they are practically embodied in the Secretary's report I suppose it will be quite proper to waive that. The Secretary's report I will ask the Secretary to present.

SECRETARY WHITE: Your Excellency and Gentlemen of the Society: The constitution of this Society makes it incumbent upon the Council to present at each annual meeting a report covering the business of the Society for the preceding year. By direction of the Council that report has been prepared by the Secretary and has been placed in the hands of the gentlemen present. There is no occasion for me to do more than merely call attention to it, but at the request of his Excellency Governor Noyes I will call attention to some features of the report at this time. As I have suggested, it is an experiment. That is, of course, evident to all of you. It will be continued if the gentlemen approve of it; otherwise of course it will be abandoned. It is needless to say the Secretary hopes it will be continued because, as I have said in the report, "it would seem that if the work of our Society is of any value it ought, in some manner, to be permanently recorded, to the end that others may have with us, a share in its pleasures and its benefits. A patriotic society that lives for itself alone, has but little warrant for living, and the measure of good we accomplish for others must, after all, be the final test of our right to existence."

We present this record with the hope that it may not be entirely unworthy, although we present it exactly as

it has been made. If in any sense it seems to be meagre or unsatisfactory it may at least serve as a stimulus to something more creditable in the days to come, and if it discloses anything that has been well done we may, perhaps, make it a stepping stone to achievements of greater worth and more permanent value in the future.”

The report contains a detailed account of the work of the society for the year and covers every item of business that has been transacted at any of the courts. A stenographer has been present who has taken careful and accurate minutes of everything that has been done, and you have not alone a report of the business but also a report of all the utterances just as they fell from the lips of the speakers. In addition to this, at the close of the report some reference is made to the other work of the society. During the early part of the year, Mr. Rukard Hurd, one of our members, received a communication from Lieut. Howard of the 45th U. S. Infantry, another member, who is stationed at present in the Philippines, calling attention to the fact that magazines, books, papers, etc., were most desirable for the use of the soldiers in those islands. Acting upon this suggestion we have gathered a large number of books, papers and magazines and through the kindness of Major Pond they have been shipped to Lieut. Wagner at Manila who has undertaken to distribute them. Lieut. Wagner, as you know, is one of our members, and he writes a very cordial and interesting letter in which he says they will be valued and appreciated. I have not been able to classify with absolute accuracy all that has been given by the members, but the total number contributed was 1421 : 61 books, 889

magazines, 471 papers—a very creditable gift and will no doubt be valued and much appreciated by the soldiers in those islands.

I call attention also to the Year Book which is perhaps the most important work that the society has undertaken during the year. You all know what it means; it has been brought to your attention so many times. It is intended to contain the ancestral record of all of our members who are willing to make the necessary research for that purpose. We supposed that the work could be easily finished during the summer months and that it could be presented to the members at this time. The interest, however, that the members have manifested has been so great and so unusual that we have found it impossible to complete the book. I think we shall have it ready for you at the meeting in February or March. We shall at all events do our best to accomplish that result.

It has been a pleasure for me in this connection to say a word in favor of the good work that has been done by the Genealogist, and the fact, which I have noted elsewhere in the book, that out of 700 supplemental applications which have been forwarded to the General Society during the year, not one has been rejected speaks in the very highest terms of his care and ability. (Applause).

I have also expressed the regret of the Society that we could not complete the book during the administration of our present Governor, Mr. Charles Phelps Noyes. His interest in this book has been untiring, and his knowledge of colonial affairs and his wise and prudent business management have been of the very greatest service in its preparation. He has given cheerfully of his time

and has in every way assisted and helped most materially in carrying forward this important work. On behalf of the Society I wish to emphasize that fact and let Mr. Noyes understand that the Society appreciates him and values his services. (Applause.)

I have also referred to the new members that we have admitted during the year, a list of thirteen in all and have in each instance taken occasion to note the ancestor from whom they trace, with a brief statement of the service rendered. This I think will be interesting.

The membership at this time is as follows:

Total number of members elected to date.....	134
Resigned	4
Dropped for non-payment of dues.....	5
Transferred	2
Died	6
Present net membership	117

134 134

You will also find in the latter part of the report the memorials of our deceased members. I have referred in the report to the fact that the Society has lost two of its members by death during the year and that six of them have died since its organization. No permanent memorials of these deceased members have ever been placed upon the records of the Society, and the Council therefore requested certain gentlemen to prepare brief memorials of them, and they were presented at a recent meeting of the organization and have been duly adopted and spread upon the records of the Society. In order that they may be preserved and placed in the hands of all

the members it seemed wise and proper to print them as a part of this report, and you will find them as you look over the report itself.

Now, there is much else that may perhaps be of interest to you as you turn these pages, but that examination you can make for yourselves as you have more of time and more of leisure. In behalf of the Council I have only to say that we submit this report as the record of the year's work, and while of course it may seem in some sense unimportant and perhaps but of little moment we thoroughly believe that the foundation has been laid for the accomplishment of better and more enduring results in the future. What I have said I have said from the heart, and I mean it. Much faithful and unselfish service has been rendered, and a large measure of sincere devotion has been manifested by the members of this society. We are a congenial, united and harmonious society, and with increased enthusiasm and interest in its work and with an unflinching devotion to the Union that we all love and cherish, "with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, we may strive on to finish the work we are in, and to do all that a lofty patriotism may suggest or an undying love of country inspire." (Applause).

Governor Noyes: We will now listen to the Treasurer's report.

The Treasurer, Mr. Robert Irving Farrington, then read his report, which is as follows:

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
in the State of Minnesota.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Society :—

My report for the period ended December 13, 1900, is divided into two sections, "Sinking Fund" and "General Fund," the same as the report submitted a year ago.

SINKING FUND.

Receipts.

By Balance at first of year, as per last year's report.....	\$345.03
Initiation Fees collected from 17 new members admitted during the year, at \$15.00 each.....	255.00
Interest accrued on Sinking Fund deposit to date.....	11.96
Total Receipts	\$611.99

Disbursements.

To Amount transferred to General Fund, in accordance with resolution adopted by the Council at its meeting Nov. 20, 1900	\$250.00
Balance to credit of Sinking Fund, being on deposit in the State Savings Bank, St. Paul, Minn., to the credit of the Society	\$361.99
	\$611.99

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

By Balance at first of year, as per last year's report.....	\$171.48
Amount transferred from Sinking Fund, in accordance with resolution adopted by the Council at its meeting November 20, 1900.....	\$250.00
Annual Dues collected:	
For 1897 from one member.....	\$ 5.00
1898 from four members	20.00
1899 from four members	20.00
1900 from one hundred sixteen members.....	580.00
1901 from one member.....	5.00
	\$630.00

Annual Banquet—1899:

From members—52 at \$3.00 each.....	\$156.00	
For members' guests—5 at \$5.00 each.....	25.00	
Donation of case of champagne from one member..	36.50	217.50
<hr/>		
General Court, Minneapolis, March 12, 1900:		
For 7 guests of members at \$5.00 each.....		35.00
Year-books sold, 2 at \$1.15 each.....		2.30
Insignia	2 at \$26.00	52.00
	2 at \$16.00 each	32.00
		<hr/>
Neck Ribbon—one75
Fees for filing Supplemental Applications.....		339.50
Blanks for Supplemental Applications sold.....		65.30
Rosettes sold, 27 at 25 cts. each.....		6.75
		<hr/>
Total Receipts		\$1,802.58

Disbursements.

Annual Dues to the General Society, for year 1900...\$	25.00	
Cost of Annual Banquet, December 19, 1899.....	324.70	
Court at Minneapolis, March 12, 1900.....	285.50	
Business Court, St. Paul, September 3, 1900..	23.60	
Social Court, Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Oct. 30, 1900	185.24	
Society Records, being stenographic reports of ad- dresses delivered at meetings, and binding same....	75.35	
Flowers, etc., for D. H. Hersey's funeral.....	7.05	
Printing 300 Original Application blanks.....	12.50	
Expenses of Secretary's Office—Stationery.....	\$37.90	
Printing	95.85	
Postage	49.39	
Telegrams60	183.74
		<hr/>
Expense of Treasurer's Office—Stationery.....	1.85	
Bank Check Books (Stamped).....	1.65	
Postage	7.00	10.50
		<hr/>
Expenses of Registrar's Office—		
Exchange and Postage	7.37	
Filing boxes	4.80	12.17
		<hr/>
Genealogist's Fees		24.00
Fees of Registrar General of General Society, paid for Filing Original Application of 17 members at \$1 each	\$17.00	
Filing Supplemental Applications, 694 at 50 cts. each		347.00
Fees refunded on 3 Supplemental Applications not accepted by General Society, at 50 cts. each	1.50	365.50

Insignia paid for 2 at \$26.00.....	\$52.00	
Insignia paid for 2 at \$16.00 each.....	32.00	84.00
Neck Ribbon paid for, one.....		.75
Certificate of Membership paid for one.....		5.00
Supplemental Application Blanks, purchased for sale to members—1,500 costing with extra charges		38.15
Rosettes purchased for sale to members, 25 costing		5.00
Proposed Society Year-book—Expended for—		
Two circulars of Committee in charge.....	9.00	
Specimen pages	10.00	
Paper stock	40.32	59.32
Flag Account—Printing		3.50
Total Disbursements		\$1730.57
Balance on deposit in First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.		\$72.01
		\$1802.58

Respectfully submitted,

ROB'T. I. FARRINGTON,

Treasurer.

SECRETARY WHITE: Your Excellency, in connection with the report there is submitted the report of the Auditing Committee appointed by the Council, which is as follows:

St. Paul, Minn., December 17, 1900.

To the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars
in the State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, having been appointed as a committee to audit the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the Society, beg leave to report that they have performed their duties, and that they find the accounts of the Treasurer in all respects accurate and correct, and in accordance with the report submitted by him.

(Signed) EVERETT HOSKINS BAILEY,
CHARLES WOOD EBERLEIN,
Auditing Committee.

GOVERNOR NOYES: What is your pleasure, gentlemen, in regard to these reports?

MR. CHITTENDEN: I move that they be accepted. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

GOVERNOR NOYES: There was an amendment proposed at the previous meeting of the Society upon which action should be taken tonight. I will ask the Secretary to read that amendment as it was proposed. I suppose the vote should be by ballot, but it would be entirely proper to move that the Secretary cast the ballot, and in that way we would save some time.

SECRETARY WHITE: Your Excellency, the following amendment to Article XII of the Constitution was submitted by Mr. Rukard Hurd:

“ARTICLE XII. At all Courts and Celebrations of this Society the National Colors and the Flag of the Society shall be displayed. The flag of this Society shall consist of the Red Cross of St. George on a white field, having in the center an escutcheon bearing the seal of the Society.”

It was moved that the Secretary cast the ballot in favor of the adoption of the above amendment to the constitution of the Society.

The motion was seconded and adopted unanimously.

SECRETARY WHITE: Your Excellency, by instruction of the Court the Secretary has cast the ballot in favor of the adoption of the amendment, and it stands adopted.

GOVERNOR NOYES: Our next order of business is the election of officers for the coming year, and I will appoint as tellers Mr. Monfort and Mr. Wickwire. I will ask the tellers to distribute the ballots which the Secretary has provided, and gather them as soon as the members have had time to make up their tickets.

The tellers distributed the ballots.

CHAPLAIN MITCHELL: Your Excellency, I notice upon this ticket that my name is proposed as historian. I was not asked about it in the first place or I should have positively declined, as I must do now, and for two very good reasons. In the first place, I am not the proper person to be there; my reading has never been specially along those lines; the committee made a mistake, and as it is my occupation to lead young men away from the error of their ways I must now bring the members of the nominating committee back to their senses. In the second place, my eyes are not as good as they used to be and I am not growing younger, and therefore I am compelled to say that I could not possibly do the work required of the historian. I thank you for the compliment.

SECRETARY WHITE: Your Excellency, I suppose we must respect the resignation of Mr. Mitchell. His last reason seems to me to be a good one. His first reason does not occur to me to have very much bearing upon the case in hand, and if he is no more successful in his calling of leading people from the error of their ways then he is in proving that there was a mistake made in nominating him for the position of historian. I am

afraid he will not succeed in bringing many into the kingdom of heaven. However, if he insists upon resigning, I move you, your Excellency, that the vacancy be filled by the Council in the usual manner.

The motion was seconded.

GOVERNOR NOYES: It is moved and seconded that the election of the historian be left to the Council. Those in favor of that motion say "aye."

The motion prevailed.

GOVERNOR NOYES: You will therefore prepare your ballots for all the other officers with the exception of historian. You will notice on the second page of the sheet that the members of the committees, standing committees, as well as gentlemen of the council are to be elected by ballot.

MR. CHITTENDEN: I suppose this is not the Australian ballot and we can vote for every candidate named here—don't have to select.

The ballots were collected and the tellers reported to the Governor.

GOVERNOR NOYES: The tellers' report shows 43 ballots cast, and the following gentlemen have been elected:

Governor, James Franklin Wade.

Deputy Governor, Jacob Stone.

Lieutenant-Governor, Jehiel Weston Chamberlin.

Secretary, William Gardner White.

Treasurer, Walter Fredericks Myers.
Registrar, Henry Burleigh Wenzell.
Genealogist, Fremont Nathan Jaynes.
Chancellor, George Brooks Young.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D.
L. L. D.
Surgeon, Jeremiah Clark Stewart, M. D.

The members of the Council and Committees elected
are as follows :

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.

Term expiring 1903 :

Thaddeus Crane Field.
Ell Torrance.
George Henry Daggett.

Term expiring 1901 :

(to take the place of Ex. Governor Henry Pratt
Upham, who is now a member ex-officio)
Everett Hoskins Bailey.

COMMITTEES.

Membership Committee :

Charles Phelps Noyes, Chairman.
Edward Blake Young, Secretary.
Eben Freme Wells.
George Chase Christian.
Emerson William Peet.

Committee on Historical Documents :

John Quincy Adams, Chairman.

Henry Lyman Little, Secretary.

George Myron Phillips.

Oliver Warren Shaw.

Henry Rogers Wells.

And now, gentlemen, I congratulate you upon the result of this election, especially on your choice of Governor. (Applause).

We honor ourselves in honoring General Wade. His distinguished service to his country is a part of our Society's record in which we all take pride.

I commend also your judgment and wisdom in re-electing Mr. White as Secretary. (Applause). Secretaries are born, not made. (Laughter). He is unique and ought to be elected for life. The zeal, earnestness and ability with which he has served the Society is known to you all, and he has only just gotten started. In this report (160 pages brevier) he promises more, as you remember, for next year. (Laughter).

The Year Book which is in progress has involved more labor, time and care than he or anyone anticipated. Its characteristic features, its plan and scope are his work, while his processes of verification are such as only a lawyer would think of. The book is sure to prove of great value to the Society.

Mr. Stone, for four years, as Historian, has served this Society in such a way that he has made it difficult, now that we have elected him to the office of Deputy-Governor, to find anyone to fill his place.

Called upon constantly for special work, involving a very considerable amount of time and labor, Mr. Stone has not only never failed us, but has always responded in a way that has been something more than acceptable. (Applause).

I mention especially the work of the Secretary and the Historian because the burden of work of our Society is carried by them, and to them is due the credit for what has been accomplished; but I am most grateful to you all for the consideration and support you have given me during the past two years; for your loyal interest in the work of the Society and for the efficient service given as you have been called upon from time to time.

The growth of our Society and the quality of its membership is a source of congratulation. The stimulus it has given to the study of colonial history and to genealogical research is apparent to all.

Much comment is made by way of ridicule of pride of ancestry, but as far as my observation goes, those who are most open to such criticism are those who have discovered one ancestor who was perhaps so distinguished that they are content to feel that his blood flows in their veins. By following out all the branch lines of their ancestry they would find, as we have, that there is variety enough of marked inherited characteristics to encourage humility. (Laughter).

A superficial study of most genealogies gives an erroneous impression, while a more thorough investigation discloses much of detail which is important for the correct appreciation of the character of our honored forefathers. We need to know their failings as well as their

virtues, and we sometimes can only find them in the court records. (Laughter).

Pride in ancestry which endured an ocean voyage of several weeks in a small sailing vessel—which built log cabins on the borders of the primeval forest—which turned the virgin soil with clumsy plows—which bled from the wounds of the stone weapons of the Indian—which alternated between war and farming—which dressed in homespun and was ignorant of the luxuries of the present; such pride is not a dangerous thing to instil into the veins of an American citizen.

And now, your Excellency (turning to General Wade). I extend to you my most sincere congratulations. No formal installation ceremony has been prescribed or adopted by us, no oath of office—in fact this gavel which I now turn over to you is supposed to carry with it all that is necessary for the enforcement of your authority. If any mutinous appeal is taken from your rulings, you have a goodly number of members of this Society who are entirely familiar with your methods of military discipline, and you have only to proclaim martial law and enforce your commands. (Applause).

Governor Wade rose and was received with applause.

GOVERNOR WADE: Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor conferred upon me. I am willing to do anything to carry out the duties of the office—except to talk to you. (Laughter).

According to the program we now seem to have reached the intellectual banquet. The first course will be music.

Music by the double quartet—"Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot."

GOVERNOR WADE: Mr. Stone, the Historian of the Society, will address us on "The Boston Tea Party." Mr. Stone needs no introduction.

Mr. Stone was received with applause, and before proceeding with the reading of his paper he said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen of the Society: Will you allow me to preface what I have to say with an expression of very great gratitude for the indulgence of the gentlemen of this Society in the few words I have had occasion to repeat at their several meetings. I am frank to say, gentlemen, that I leave the position which has been so kindly tendered to me with very great regrets. It has been a pleasure to do what little I have been able to do for the entertainment of this Society.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

By Jacob Stone.

The causes leading up to the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor on Thursday, the 16th day of December, 1773, are so many and so various that it is hardly possible within the limits of a short address to enumerate them.

So far back as 1760 and in some instances previous to that time, there are evidences of mutual jealousy existing between the British government and the colonies.

On the part of the colonists it was in the main a manly and alert endeavor to protect their rights as Englishmen, with no thought of severance from the mother country. On the part of the home government it was an ungrounded suspicion of the designs of the colonists for independent government, and a total misapprehension in many cases of the characteristics of the people with whom they were to deal. A strange error to make with one of their own race.

In 1760 Francis Bernard, who had been Governor—appointed by the crown—of New Jersey for two years, was transferred to Massachusetts. Among the first of his speeches to the Massachusetts colonists, while referring to the recent success in the war against the French, in congratulating the General Court on the good fortune of their constituents in their “subjection to Great Britain, without which they could not have been a free people,” he touched a sensitive spot. To this the General Court replied, “that the whole world must be sensible of the blessings derived to Great Britain from the loyalty of the colonies in general, and from the efforts of this colony in particular, which for more than a century past has been wading in blood, and laden with the expenses of repelling the common enemy, without which efforts Great Britain to this day might have had no colonies to defend.” Such was the unfortunate beginning of a state of feeling between Gov. Bernard and the Massachusetts Bay colonists, which was followed by continuous disagreements and disputes.

Let me briefly enumerate the issues which finally terminated in the incident which we commemorate tonight.

SUGAR ACT.

By a provision in the act of parliament, called the Sugar Act, a duty of six pence was laid on every gallon of foreign molasses imported into the colonies. In case of the discovery of smuggling of that article, one-third of the property forfeited went to the informer, one-third to the Governor, and one-third to the King for the use of the colonies.

The General Court of Massachusetts did not approve of this law, and for this reason had never called for its share of the forfeit money. The informers had made claim for their third in the several cases where such property had been confiscated; but by some oversight the Court had allowed them to be paid from the third part belonging to the provinces—or more technically to the King. When the irregularity was discovered, no one doubted the equity of a re-adjustment, but it was difficult to determine just how to do it. At last a petition was filed with the General Court for permission of the Provincial Treasurer to bring suit against the Custom House officers for the recovery of this money, which it was claimed was illegally held by them. The Governor and Council opposed the movement on the ground that the money belonged technically to the King, and that the king's Attorney General was the proper person to sue for recovery. They also took the position, that, as the money had been paid in pursuance of a decree of the Admiralty Court, the province should have opposed this while the matter was in progress by an appeal to the Supreme Court, and that having failed to do so at

the proper time, its right of recovery was lost. The Governor and Council finally waived their objection, however, fearing popular resentment when it became known that by a technical error the province had lost its claim.

Suit was brought by James Otis—the younger—in the Supreme Court, and to general astonishment the jury's verdict, by direction of the Court, was against the province.

WRITS OF ASSISTANCE.

Another irritating occurrence was the issue of so-called writs of assistance. Since the French war the trade of Massachusetts and the other colonies with the French and Spanish islands had grown considerably, and had stimulated the fisheries of the province extensively, the products of which were largely used in exchange for coffee, sugar, molasses and other products. Although forbidden by the navigation laws this business was winked at by the customs authorities, and except occasionally the law was not enforced. Some time before Bernard's arrival, an Englishman, Charles Paxton, came to Boston as surveyor of the port. In carrying on his work he got from Governor Shirley—Governor Bernard's predecessor—occasionally, general search warrants, called writs of assistance, giving him the right to find goods without payment of duties. Shirley was afterwards advised by good legal authority that he could not legally grant this power, but that it must come from Chief-Justice Sewall, who, while entertaining some doubts of its legality, was persuaded to issue the writs.

When Pitt came into power he learned of this contraband trade carried on with the French and Spanish Islands in the West Indies, and he resolved to break it up. Stringent orders were sent to the revenue officers in the colonies to this effect, who took up the work with great zeal, and the issue of writs of assistance became frequent and caused great irritation in the colonies where this law had been largely overlooked, both by custom and precedent.

The question assumed the aspect of an interference with the rights of the colonists. In February, 1761, some seventy merchants petitioned for a hearing "by themselves and counsel upon the subject of writs of assistance." And Lenchmere, the surveyor of customs also petitioned "to be heard on his Majesty's behalf on the same subject, and that writs of assistance be granted to him and his officers as usual." These writs of assistance authorized officers of the customs, their deputies and assistants, "in the day time to enter and go into any house, shop, cellar, warehouse or room, or other place, and in case of resistance to break open doors, chests, trunks and other packages, to seize and bring from thence any kind of goods or merchandise whatever, prohibited and uncustomed, and to put and secure the same in his Majesty's warehouse."

After long arguments and delays a decision was handed down by the Supreme Bench that such writs were legal, having been made so by act of parliament. This brought the responsibility upon the Houses of Parliament. After considerable agitation of the matter, the General Court passed a bill providing for the issue of special writs

of assistance by any court or justice upon proper evidence of the violation of the revenue laws. This act the Supreme Court decided, would deprive the Court of Exchequer of its power and the Governor vetoed the bill. Upon this the General Court reduced its annual grant to the judges of the Supreme Bench.

RIGHT OF TAXATION.

Upon the heels of this agitation came the great question of the right of originating taxation of the colonies.

In 1762 the Governor of the province, with the Council's approval, increased the crew of an armed sloop for protection of the fisheries against the French, and paid a bounty by warrants on the Treasurer for about six hundred pounds. When the General Court assembled this act was resented with great warmth on the ground that it was taking from the house their most darling privilege, the right of originating taxes. They said in remonstrance to the Governor, "it is, in short, annihilating one branch of the legislature, and when once the representatives of the people give up this privilege, the government will very soon become arbitrary. No necessity, therefore, can be sufficient to justify a house of representatives in giving up such a privilege for it would be of little consequence to the people whether they were subject to George or Louis, the king of Great Britain or the French king, if both were arbitrary as both would be, if both could levy taxes without parliament. Had this been the first instance of the kind we might not have troubled your Excellency about it; but lest the matter should grow into precedent we earnestly beseech your

excellency, as you regard the peace and welfare of the province, that no measures of this nature be taken for the future let the advice of the Council be what it may."

The Governor returned the paper with a letter to the Speaker in which he said: "The King's name, dignity and cause are so improperly treated that I am obliged to desire you to recommend earnestly to the House that it may not be entered upon the minutes in the terms it now stands." The reference to the King was suppressed and the remonstrance again sent to the Governor. He replied, supporting his position and prorogued the House, which before adjourning appointed a committee of two to prepare a reply. James Otis, one of the committee, wrote and published soon after a pamphlet of some fifty pages ringing with patriotic utterances. It was entitled, "A vindication of the conduct of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay more particularly in the Last Session."

In it he took the ground that it was of momentous importance that the House should exercise the prerogative belonging to it by reason and by its charter, to keep the disposal of money in its own hands, and that it should resist the establishment of any precedent which might tend to bring the prerogative in question. He laid down a series of political maxims, among which were the following:

1. God made all men naturally equal.
2. The ideas of earthly superiority, pre-eminence and grandeur are educational, at least acquired, not innate.

3. Kings are—and plantation governors should be—made for the good of the people, and not the people for them.

He urged in strong language the right and expediency of an outspoken, bold resistance to every sort and degree of usurped power.

The fisheries of the Massachusetts colony at this time were a very large feature of their industry. There were invested in fishing vessels some one hundred thousand pounds, and over five thousand seamen were employed. Fish was then a large article of commerce, and it was the main medium of exchange for the products of the French and Spanish Islands. So strict an enforcement of what was originally called the Sugar Act—an act, which by common consent, was deemed impracticable and unwise—was to the minds of the colonists simply a new taxation imposed without their consent.

A town meeting was called in Boston and a committee of five was appointed to prepare instructions to the representatives to the General Court. Samuel Adams prepared the paper. Referring to the right of taxation by parliament, he says: "It strikes at our British privileges, which, as we have never forfeited them, we hold in common with our fellow subjects who are natives of Britain. If taxes are laid upon us in any shape without our having a legal representation when they are laid, are we not reduced from the character of free subjects to the miserable state of tributary slaves?"

Brave words these and striking the kernel of the whole matter.

THE STAMP ACT.

And then came the odious Stamp Act, an overt and direct violation of that principle so dear to all Englishmen. It was passed February 27, 1765, and was to take effect November 1st of that year. This was the culminating incentive to resistance from these brave people. The collectors could not be tolerated. They were obliged to resign their offices. The stamps were not allowed to land. A spirit of such determined opposition was manifested that in February, 1766, parliament repealed the odious measure, taking care to affirm at the same time, with a blind and obstinate foolhardiness "the authority of parliament over the colonies in all cases whatsoever."

But the pernicious principle was not allowed to expire. In January, 1767, an act of parliament was passed imposing duties on paper, glass, painters' colors and tea imported into the colonies. The Massachusetts House of Representatives objected again to this act as an infringement upon their rights and sent circular letters containing their views to the other colonies. The colonial secretary in England, learning of this, instructed Governor Bernard to rebuke the legislature and request them to rescind their circular. Upon their declination to do so it was once more prorogued by the Governor. The excitement became general and soon agreements were signed throughout the colonies not to import any merchandise from England except such as may be absolutely necessary. In the meantime the report of the embarking of regular troops for Boston at Halifax alarmed the country. Town meetings were held and reso-

lutions passed against the keeping of a standing army in the town. "without the consent of the inhabitants in person or by their representative." The troops arrived, intensifying the popular feeling, and in March the "Boston Massacre" evidenced the intensest excitement and hostility which was developing.

On November 5, 1770, the obnoxious bill was repealed, except in so far as it applied to tea, upon which the duty remained for the purpose as stated in the act, of "maintaining the parliamentary right of taxation." The obnoxious principle of taxation without representation still remained, and the activity of these lovers of liberty still continued. Tea became a hated and banned beverage and the freedom-loving colonists preferred depriving themselves of this evidence of a tyrannous parliament rather than countenance what they deemed a mischievous and dangerous precedent.

The young women of Boston signed the following pledge: "We, the daughters of those patriots who have, and do now appear for the public interest, and in that principally regard their prosperity as such do with pleasure engage with them in denying ourselves the drinking of foreign teas, in hopes to frustrate a plan that tends to deprive a whole community of all that is valuable in life."

Tea, however, continued to arrive in Boston, but no one daring to risk its sale it was stored. In the Boston Gazette of April, 1770, it is stated, "There is not above one seller of tea in town who has not signed the agreement not to dispose of any tea until the late revenue acts are repealed."

Finally, in 1773, the East India Company, who were the largest dealers in tea, finding itself embarrassed by the large falling off in its tea trade caused by its non-consumption by the colonists, petitioned the English ministry for permission to export tea to British America free of duty, agreeing to allow the government to retain six-pence per pound as an exportation tariff if they would take off the three-pence duty in America. The government refused to allow this, looking upon it as a virtual retreat from the policy it had adopted. On the 10th of May, however, the company was allowed a full drawback of the amount of English duties binding itself to pay the three-pence duty, on the landing of the tea in the English colonies. On August 20th, in accordance with this action, the Lords Commissioners of the treasury gave the company a license for the exportation of 600,000 pounds which was to be sent to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston. Agents were appointed at these points in the colonies friendly to the ministry to whom these shipments could be made. But the colonists were not deceived by this scheme. They still saw clearly a violation of what was a fundamental law of representative government and their firmness still continued unshaken.

Lord North in reply to the warnings of the Americans that the results would be disastrous, said: "It is to no purpose making objections, the king will have it so. The king means to try the question with America."

The petty question of a pecuniary gain by this system was expected to overcome their scruples on the ground of principle. Was ever a people so misjudged? "The

ministry believed," said Benjamin Franklin, "that threepence on a pound of tea, of which one does not drink perhaps three pounds a year, is sufficient to overcome all the patriotism of America."

This step on the part of parliament aroused again the agitation which in a measure had subsided. In October, 1773, the committee of correspondence, now thoroughly organized, in a circular letter stated: "It is easy to see how aptly this scheme will serve both to destroy the trade of the colonies and increase the revenue. How necessary it is that each colony should take effectual methods to prevent this measure from having its designed effects."

The press and public were soon aroused to the danger. At this time Boston had a population of 16,000 people, being considered the most flourishing town in the colony.

On the 5th of November a town meeting was held, presided over by John Hancock, when ringing resolutions were passed declaring that freemen have an inherent right of disposing of their property; that the tea tax was a mode of laying contributions upon them without their consent; that its purposes tended to render assemblies useless and to introduce arbitrary government; that a steady opposition to this iniquitous plan was a duty which every freeman owed to his country, himself and to his posterity; that the East India Company's importation was an open attempt to enforce this plan; and that whoever countenanced the unloading, vending or receiving the tea was an enemy to his country. A committee was appointed to call upon the Boston consignees and request them to resign.

After voting that it was the just expectation that no one of its merchants should under any pretext whatever import any tea liable to duty, the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock. At that hour they met again and the committee reported that they had visited the consignees, but could not obtain a satisfactory reply. Another committee was appointed and reported at the next meeting at Fanueil Hall the next day, which was crowded, that they could not find Elisha Hutchinson, who was one of the agents of the East India Company, and obtained an unsatisfactory reply from Thomas Hutchinson, Jr., another of the supposed factors.

The meeting became greatly excited, and "to arms, to arms," were shouted by someone in the hall, who was greatly applauded. But wiser counsels prevailed and the meeting dissolved in good order.

The next week was one of comparative quietness.

On November 11th, the Governor issued an order for the cadets (a company of militia immediately under his orders) to hold themselves in readiness in case of any tumultuous assembly of the people. There was also a detachment of British troops at the Castle in the harbor besides a considerable naval force.

On November 17th, the news arrived of the sailing of three ships from London loaded with tea of the East India Company for Boston. A town meeting was called for the next day and another attempt made by a committee to get a definite answer from the consignees, which they failed to do. In deep indignation the meeting dissolved without comment. These sturdy men felt that nothing more was to be said. Action, that final ar-

biter of events, was the only course to be followed. But the selectmen of Boston still continued the effort to secure the resignation of these men. "Though we labor night and day in the affair," said John Scollay, chairman of the selectmen, "all our efforts could not produce an agreement between them and the town." The neighboring towns joined in co-operating with Boston in their endeavors to bring about this settlement. On Sunday, the 28th, the ship Dartmouth, Captain Hall, arrived in Boston Harbor with 114 chests of tea, and anchored below the Castle, causing great excitement. The selectmen immediately met and remained in session until 9 o'clock in the evening, hoping for some communication from the consignees, but they were disappointed. They could not be found, having gone to the capitol for protection.

When the master of the Dartmouth came up to the town, the intrepid Samuel Adams and others—a committee of the town—ordered him at his peril to bring his ship up to land the other goods, but to suffer no tea to be taken out.

The next morning hand-bills were distributed throughout the town, reading as follows: "Friends! Brethren! Countrymen! That worst of plagues, the detested tea, shipped for this port by the East India Company, is now arrived in this harbor. The hour of destruction or manly opposition to the machinations of tyranny stares you in the face; every friend to his country, to himself and posterity is now called upon to meet in Faneuil Hall at 9 o'clock this day (at which time the bells will ring) to make a united and successful resistance

to this last, worst and most destructive measure of administration. Boston, November 29, 1773."

At the appointed time the bells were rung and at least 5,000 people thronged in and about the hall and a resolution offered by Adams, "that the tea should not be landed, that it should be sent back in the same bottom to the place whence it came at all events and that no duty should be paid on it," was unanimously adopted. The hall was so crowded that they adjourned to the Old South Meeting House, where speeches were made by the prominent men of the town. At the afternoon meeting at the same place the motion of Samuel Adams, "that the tea in Captain Hall's ship must go back in the same bottom," be enforced and a watch of twenty-five men were detailed for the security of the vessel and its cargo, which was ordered to be moored at Griffin's Wharf. This guard was kept up until December 16th. It was armed with muskets and bayonets, and was conducted with military regularity and at intervals of each half hour the cry of "All's well" was passed among them. It was on duty nearly twenty days. If molested by day the bells of the city were to be rung, if at night they were to be tolled. In the meantime public meetings were held from time to time, but no satisfactory assurances were received from the consignees. A second and third vessel arrived soon after and were anchored alongside the Dartmouth at Griffin's Wharf, all under the same guard.

Twenty days after arrival at port a vessel was liable to seizure for non-payment of duties on articles imported in her, nor could she be cleared on landing a portion of

her cargo. The time had arrived when some action must be taken. Two ships of war were ordered by the governor to guard the passages to the sea and to allow no unauthorized vessels to pass.

On the morning of December 14th the following handbill was issued :

“Friends! Brethren! Countrymen! The perfidious act of your wreckless enemies to render ineffectual the late resolves of the body of the people, demands your assembling at the Old South Meeting House, precisely at 10 o'clock this day, at which time the bells will ring.”

There was a large attendance. One of the captains promised to apply for a clearance for London when all his goods except the tea were landed—but said if refused he “was loath to stand the shot of thirty-two pounders”—alluding to the men of war at the entrance of the harbor.

The next day another meeting was held and it was found that the collector of the port absolutely refused to give a clearance to any of the vessels unless the tea was landed. At the meeting the next morning, Thursday, December 16th, the matter was reported. It was a rainy day. At and about the Old South Meeting House were collected some seven thousand men, including many from the neighboring towns. Business was suspended. A grave sense of responsibility pervaded the crowd. The crisis had arrived, for the twenty days allotted for clearance terminated that night when the revenue officials could take possession of the tea, and with the protection of the naval force and military land it in the face of a protesting population. The committee reported its failure to obtain a clearance from the collector. Roth, the owner

of the Dartmouth, was directed to enter a protest at the custom house and to apply to the Governor for a pass to proceed with his vessel to London. He replied that he could not comply with his request. The meeting directed him to use all possible dispatch in making his protest and in getting his pass and then adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the afternoon meeting many patriotic speeches were made and at half past 4 it was unanimously voted "that the tea should not land." An attempt was made to dissolve the meeting, but it was continued awaiting information as to the result of Roth's visit to the Governor. It was nearly 6 o'clock when Roth returned and reported the result of his interview. It was dark and the Old South Hall was dimly lighted with candles and filled with an anxious people. We can imagine the stillness and suspense which pervaded the room. Here was the last throw of the dice. Upon this man's report hung the fate of the provinces. He was asked if he would send his vessel back with the tea on board. He replied that he could not as "he apprehended that a compliance would prove his ruin." He also stated that if called upon by the proper authorities he should attempt to land the tea for his safety.

Adams then arose in the dimly lighted room, crowded with expectant and anxious men, and said solemnly: "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country." But hark! A war whoop sounds at the church door. It was re-echoed from the gallery of the church where someone cried, "Boston Harbor a tea-pot tonight.

Hurrah! for Griffin's Wharf." The meeting then dissolved with three cheers as they dispersed.

A crowd, many of whom were disguised as Indians, now started for Griffin's Wharf, receiving accessions to their number as they proceeded, until some eighty men were in the party. Armed with hatchets or axes they boarded the ships and in less than three hours' time they broke and emptied into the water some 342 chests of tea, valued at eighteen thousand pounds sterling. A guard was placed at the head of the wharf to keep away the crowd, and quietly and expeditiously they completed their work. The night was clear, and in the bright moonlight of that winter evening these patriots performed their task in perfect order, without any outcries or indications of mob violence. It was the stern deed of determined men, full of a serious purpose and brave enough to carry it out. By 10 o'clock in the evening all was over and they quietly separated and went to their homes.

The colonists and colonial times had nearly come to an end and the great era of a new country, free, enlightened, God-fearing and prosperous was dawning, although obscured by the smoke and din of the future war. (Applause).

GOVERNOR WADE: Dr. James K. Hosmer of Minneapolis, has very kindly consented to address the Society on "The Boston Tea Party in the Light of the Twentieth Century." I have the pleasure of introducing Dr. Hosmer. (Applause).

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY IN THE LIGHT OF
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

By Dr. James K. Hosmer.

Your Excellency and Gentlemen of the Society of Colonial Wars: For the second time I have the honor to be your guest. It gives me the greatest pleasure to be here. I feel as if in a way I belonged in such a company as this. I had an ancestor who was killed in Philip's War, that ancestor bearing my own name. On my father's side I am descended from an officer of the old French war, who on the 19th of April, 1775, came up to command the Minute Men at Concord Bridge—James Barrett. On my mother's side I am the descendant of Colonel James Pry, also an officer of the old French war, who in his old age commanded the Essex Regiment at Bunker Hill. I almost feel as I see this old flag of England as if it was a flag under which it was right for me to stand with this colonial blood in my veins.

I am asked to say something tonight with regard to the Tea Party in the light of the Twentieth Century. The Boston Tea Party, which has been so excellently described by your Historian, Mr. Stone, was but one incident of many incidents which all taken together are known as the American Revolution.

How does the American Revolution look in the light of the Twentieth Century?

Within a month a very memorable speech has been made in Great Britain by Lord Rosebury as rector of Glasgow Cathedral. The speech has excited in England

the profoundest impression. In the course of his address as rector, Lord Rosebury made reference to America. He spoke of the magnificent performance of America, spoke of the promise of America, and said that but for one small thing it might have been the case that the rupture between the two countries would never have come. If the elder Pitt had refused a seat in the House of Lords, he said, and had remained in the House of Commons in all probability the rupture between England and America would never have come to pass. His thought was that the elder Pitt, exercising as great an influence as he did in the House of Commons, would have made it quite certain that reasonable measures should be taken by the government, and so that the anger of the Americans would be appeased. Now, said Lord Rosebury, "what would have happened if it had been the case that the separation had never taken place?" As America increased in population and wealth the natural result of things would have been that the government would have shifted from England to America. England would have become simply a historic shrine, a place beloved, but in America would have been the seat of government of this magnificent Anglo-Saxondom, one hundred and thirty millions strong today, and the separation never would have taken place. That was what Lord Rosebury said, and he seems to have thought that it was a consummation devoutly to be wished, that it would have been a grand thing if that state of things could have come to pass.

Lord Rosebury is not the first person to express such ideas. Before the time of the American Revolution,

Adam Smith, the great political economist, also at Glasgow (for he was a professor at Glasgow University) said the same thing. Said he, "I look forward to a time when, the population of America increasing and her power increasing, the seat of government shall be transferred from England to America, and there will be the seat of power and England will be simply a historic shrine."

Now, going back to the American Revolution and the Boston Tea Party. There were two men in Boston that night who had a world-significance and have at the present moment. The first was Thomas Hutchinson, the royal governor. Thomas Hutchinson, though little known, is really an exceedingly interesting figure in American history. He was a man of the greatest prominence in the province of Massachusetts; almost in boyhood he went into the lower house of the legislature; he soon became Speaker of the house; he passed from the house into the council, the upper house; he became judge, then Chief Justice, then Lieutenant-Governor, and finally Governor. At first he was exceedingly popular. His ability was very great. He rendered immense services to his province. But he made himself unpopular by taking a side against what was the popular clamour. His idea of the proper relation between the imperial government and its dependency was this; that the parliament of England should be recognized as supreme, and then should retire into the background, that nothing should be said about it, that it should only interfere in imperial concerns, but that as regards all local matters the dependency should have things in its own hands;

in other words, the idea of Hutchinson was that things should go forward as they do at the present time in the British Empire, and so far as I know he was the first person who recognized what ought to be done in order that the British Empire should go forward in a proper way. If his idea could have prevailed the separation need never have taken place. I do not feel, however, that he was wise. To make use of a homely illustration, here in the Northwest we know very well what the bob-sled of the lumbermen is. The problem of the lumbermen is to convey an immensely heavy load over exceedingly rough roads. If it were the case that he entrusted his load to one single frame, the heavy burden pressing from above and the roughness of the road beneath would cause that the frame would at once be wrecked to pieces. What then does he do? He constructs his sled with two frames, one before and one behind, connected by a link which while yielding never parts, and so it is that the roughest places are passed over with safety and all goes as it should go. Now, in this magnificent Anglo-Saxondom today, one hundred and thirty millions strong, Lord Rosebury thinks that it would be a great thing if we were all together in one nationality. Hutchinson thought that it would be a great thing if we were all together in one nationality. But think of the width of the deviation, think of the complexity of relations, think of the diversity of interests. Isn't it vastly better that there should be two constitutions, similar yet distinct—the constitution of England and the constitution of America, linked together by this bond of fraternity to carry forward this heavyweight. My own feeling is that

it was well that the separation came and that the interests of England and the interests of America have been well served through the circumstance that the separation did come about. And now how did it come about? It came about through this other Boston man who was no other than Sam Adams—the man that sat in the chair the night of the Boston Tea Party and who gave the signal which sent the Mohawks to Griffin's Wharf. He was the first man who advocated independence. As far back as the year 1768, when every other man in the country regarded a separation from England as a great calamity, to be dreaded above everything else, he advocated independence. Washington, almost up to the declaration of independence, wished to stick to England, Franklin wished to stick to England, James Otis wished to stick to England, John Adams did almost to the last moment, but Sam Adams was the man who almost ten years before the declaration of independence saw that the time for separation had come, that it would be better for the two countries if they were apart, and that was his greatness. And so the Tea Party in the light of the twentieth century, the American Revolution in the light of the twentieth century—these wise and influential men like Lord Rosebury are talking as did Lord Rosebury in his Glasgow speech. But it is interesting to think how in Boston 130 years ago there stood these two men who at the present moment have this significance with regard to this great thing. It seems to me that it is worth while for a society of this kind to bear these things in

mind and to look at such a matter as this from a world standpoint so to speak. (Applause).

Music by double quartette.

GOVERNOR WADE: The Society is to be presented a "Pine Tree Flag." Judge Torrance will deliver the presentation address.

PRESENTATION ADDRESS

By Ell Torrance.

Your Excellency and Gentlemen of the Society: The honorable duty assigned to me on this occasion makes me for the time being a standard-bearer. I regret very much, and so do you all, that the companion flag is not here that it may be formally presented to this society with the pine tree flag. As you all are aware, doubtless, the two flags—the pine tree and the rattle snake flags—were to be presented tonight, but by a miscalculation the rattle snake flag has not been completed. However, I am placed in the embarrassing position of presenting them to you, although one is not here. You will permit me some poetical license and also call upon your own imagination and we will try and get through with it to the best advantage.

The first flag presentation that I can with distinctness recall occurred in Virginia in 1863 when Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, personally presented to the regiment to which I belonged a new stand of colors. The regiment had earned renown on many battles—its own flag was

scarred and torn—the ceremony was impressive and the occasion well calculated to stir the martial pride and patriotic ardor of the soldier. A major whose valor had been well attested, but whose tongue lacked eloquence, was in command of the regiment, and when the time came for him to respond to the eloquent words of the governor his embarrassment increased as it became apparent that the old flag was to be surrendered to the state, and in broken speech he said, “In behalf of the regiment I accept the new flag, but we do not wish to give up the old flag, for if we have to give up the old flag to take the new flag we would prefer not to take the new flag but to keep the old flag.” (Laughter and applause). While the major’s rhetoric was a little at fault, his heart was in the right place, as are the hearts of all who sit around this table tonight, and the acceptance by this society of the flags which I am about to present will not require the surrender of the flags which it now displays, least of all the magnificent stand of national colors presented by his Excellency, Governor Noyes, a little more than one year ago. (Applause).

This society is unique in several respects. It is the parent of all patriotic American societies. It is prior in right and takes precedence of all others. It has the right to display every flag which at any time or in any place, on land or sea, aided by co-operation or resistance to establish American independence and to open up the way for that banner of liberty which tonight represents the highest aspirations and the most valued possessions of mankind.

Every great principle is of slow growth. The prin-

ciple of individual liberty has required centuries for its development. Symbols have from age to age announced its feeble progress, but Marathon, Marston Moor, Bunker Hill and Appomattox with the long centuries between, were required to establish a government of the people, by the people, for the people upon the earth.

While men are willing to seal their devotion to a principle with their lives, the mind is so constituted that the abstract thought must have material expression, and this the flag supplies, for by some occult process of transubstantiation it becomes in the eyes of the patriot the visible state, the embodiment of all that is grand, and good and true.

During Colonial days there were many different flags carried by companies of men organized against their enemies, mainly the Indians. During the earlier and later differences between the colonies and the mother country, there were many modifications of the English flag, as well as many independent, local, regimental and colonial standards. Among these the most significant and popular were the pine tree and rattle snake flags, bearing the respective mottoes, "An appeal to Heaven," and "Don't Tread on Me." These emblems were homely, but represented objects familiar to every backwoodsman. The stately pine pointing silently to heaven, impressive in its majesty, was a fitting emblem of that steadfast faith and dependence in a divine power, which in so high a degree marked all the deliberations and actions of our forefathers. The dread rattle snake expressed their detestation of oppression, as well as their determination to strike a deadly blow in self-defense if pressed too hard.

Both these flags were used on the high seas, and might with propriety be termed naval flags.

In October, 1775, General Washington requested two of his correspondents to fix upon some flag and a signal by which our vessels might know one another, and suggested a flag with a white ground, a tree in the middle, and the motto, 'An Appeal to Heaven.' The cruisers fitted out by order of the Continental Congress in the same year, were sent out with the pine tree standard.

The Massachusetts Council in the spring of 1776 adopted as a flag to be used in her sea service a white flag with a green pine tree and the inscription, "An Appeal to Heaven."

Frequent mention is made of a pine tree flag, with various modifications, as being carried by military companies, privateers and merchantmen. A flag of this device is now in the museum at Independence Hall, Philadelphia; it was carried by a Newburyport company during the Revolutionary War. It has a white canton on which is painted a green pine tree in a blue field, surrounded by a chain circle of thirteen links, each link grasped by a mailed hand coming out of a cloud.

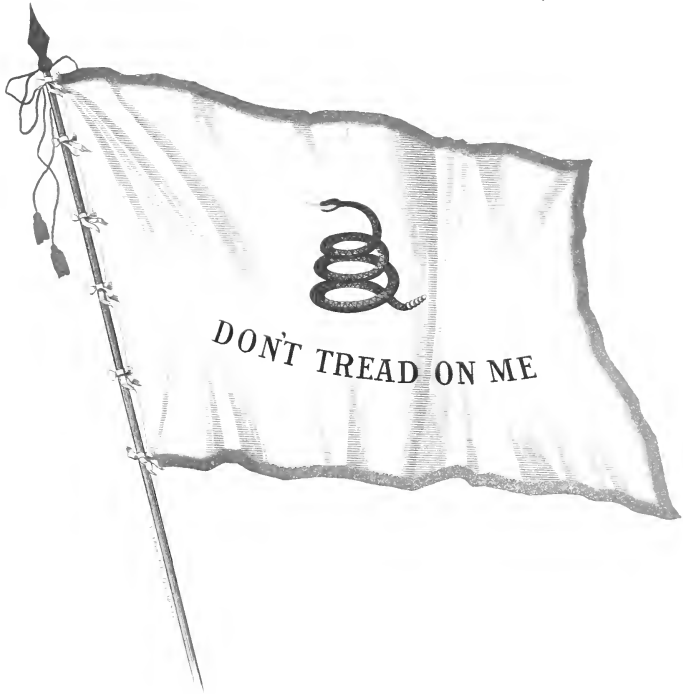
In all their contests with the French and Indians the colonists only partially co-operated with each other, and in 1754 Benjamin Franklin in order to impress upon the people the necessity for unity, published in his paper an engraving of a rattle snake cut in eight pieces and the suggestive motto, "Unite or die." This same device was used as late as 1775, the head representing New England and the other jointed portions bearing the initials of the remaining colonies. Similar symbols representing the

rattle snake in various attitudes and combinations appeared upon drum-heads, medals and flags, usually accompanied with the motto, "Don't tread on me."

The only rattle snake flag of colonial or revolutionary times now in existence, of which I have any knowledge, is one which for more than seventy years hung upon the walls of a house, near which I was born, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The flag belonged to Peggy Craig, a daughter of General Craig, who after the death of Colonel Proctor, commanded the First Brigade Westmoreland County, during the Revolutionary War. This flag is composed of heavy crimson watered silk, painted alike on both sides, is six feet, four inches in length, by five feet ten inches in width, cantoned with the English Union Jack of 1707. In the center of the red flag is painted a rattle snake, natural color, coiled up in the attitude of striking, and having thirteen rattles, representing the thirteen colonies. Below the snake, on a yellow scroll in large black letters is the motto, "Don't tread on me," above the snake are the letters J. P. F. B. W. C. P., which mean John Proctor's First Brigade, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The rattle snake was a favorite device with the colonists and was a much more appropriate and suggestive emblem than one would at first suppose. Speculations upon the reasons for the adoption of this emblem were published in Bradford's Pennsylvania Journal of December 27, 1775, some of which will interest you, I am sure. The writer, possibly Franklin, says, "It is a rule in heraldry that the worthy properties of an animal in a crest shall be considered and that the base ones cannot have been intended. I recall

that the ancients considered the serpent as an emblem of wisdom and in a certain attitude, of endless duration. Having frequently seen the rattle snake I recollect that her eye exceeds in brightness the eye of any other animal and that she has no eyelids. She may, therefore, be esteemed not only as an emblem of wisdom, but of vigilance. She never begins an attack nor when once engaged surrenders. She is, therefore, an emblem of magnanimity and true courage. Her weapons are concealed in the roof of her mouth and when extended for defense appear weak and contemptible, but the wounds inflicted are fatal. Conscious of this she never wounds until she has given notice, even to her enemy and cautioned him against the danger of treading on her. The rattles were thirteen, exactly the number of the American colonies and the only part of the snake which increases in numbers. Each rattle is distinct and independent of the other, but all are firmly united so that they cannot be separated without breaking them to pieces. One of these rattles singly is incapable of producing sound, but the ringing of thirteen together is sufficient to alarm the boldest man living." And I might add that if such an emblem was in use today and had kept growth with the country's progress it would require a snake with forty-five rattles, not to mention the budding ones, and many of these rattles larger than the entire reptile was in the beginning.

But we rejoice tonight that the homely emblems have disappeared, that neither bird, beast or reptile appear upon our national flag; that we have outgrown feuds and prejudices, that we have risen above crescent and



cross; that all that was good in the manners our fathers carried in the wilderness has been faithfully and lovingly preserved and merged into that banner of universal liberty, whose stripes will ever continue to broaden, whose field will evermore widen and whose stars will multiply until the whole world shall share its benediction. (Applause).

And now, your Excellency, in behalf of the individual members of this society, present and absent, I present to you these beautiful flags, suggestive of the highest faith and courage and illumined with memories of patient suffering and heroic deeds, which made it possible for us, the descendants of noble sires, to sit at this banquet table tonight and drink the rich wine of fellowship from a vintage older than the life of the Republic itself. (Applause).

The quartette then sang, "The Star Spangled Banner."

GOVERNOR WADE: Mr. C. D. O'Brien has consented to address us upon Ireland's Contribution to America. After what we have heard in regard to the contributions of the Dutch and the Scotch I think we shall all be very glad to hear what is left for the Irish.

IRELAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICA.

By C. D. O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien was greeted with applause. He said:

Your Excellency and gentlemen: Aside from the charming invitation and the delightful opportunity of

being present tonight, I find myself somewhat at home because of the fact, in the first instance, that I am called upon, much to my surprise to speak upon an Irish subject, and, again, because I find some traces of my nationality in the diverse sentiments which have been expressed by the several gentlemen here tonight, and more particularly than all, because I have been able, although a native-born Irishman, to listen with delight to the presentation of the flags and to the remarks that have been made concerning this Republic. Now, I am not going to bore you with a very long paper, and all I will say in relation to it is that it is the result of an exceedingly hasty investigation upon the subject, but the authorities that I cite can be verified, and while some of my hosts tonight have occasionally disputed the authorities I have cited in law suits I have succeeded in convincing them and will, I think, be able to do it tonight in this matter. The subject was one of absorbing interest to me, and really I regret to have to say—because it is ungracious in a guest to make complaint—that some of the deficiencies and many of them indeed in this paper are due to the action of one of your body who kept me exceedingly busy during the last week while he was asserting a claim in court. He was not successful, but he tried just as hard as he could to beat me. (The reference is to Secretary White).

The settlement of this continent by the white races, the creation and subsequent formation in North America of what has now become this great American nation known as the United States of America, presents a history and a condition of a portion of humanity which is absolutely

unique in the records of mankind. It is said that human nature is always alike and that the varying elements of humanity differing from each other in race, situation, environment, education and religious belief, act after all to a common impulse and from common motives, and that to such an extent, that, given the man or the nation, describe the environments, relate the attending conditions, and the student can by reasoning from analogy and history accurately foretell the impulse and succeeding act. In this of course, I speak of civilized races and nations.

Now, as to mankind in general I am ready to admit the truth of the foregoing statement, but as to this nation I dispute its application, particularly in so far as it is attempted to apply it to the foundation and creation of the American Republic. Whether, now that our nation has been created and come into full existence as one of the great municipalities of the world, it will lapse into the conventional, human or old world methods of carrying on its business and existence I confess I do not know nor do I dare to prophesy. But I do assert that from the beginning of the settlement of this continent and up to the present time the history and career of the American nation has been and is solitary and unique among mankind, and is marked by an absolute departure from all of the acts, impulses and courses of conduct which have, so far as we can observe, controlled all other nations and communities.

It would not be within the scope of the address that I have the honor to submit to you to attempt to reason or to trace out the causes and conditions which could be cited and referred to in support of the statement, that

we of all the nations of the earth are alone in our history, composition and attitude. It is enough to say that all will admit that the American nation is a composite people who have gathered into their organization the representatives of all mankind in greater or lesser numbers, and as a member of that race whose contribution to the Republic is tonight one of the subjects for your consideration, I proceed, as best I may to answer your question, "What have the Irish contributed to America?"

Now, in the beginning of this discussion, let me say to you that I do not intend to claim for my people an undue pre-eminence or proportion of contribution to the American nation, nor do I intend to indulge in self-gratification or loud assertions of services rendered by my race in the erection of this Republic; for I reverently believe that the American Republic was created of and by the Almighty God for the benefit of humanity, and, so believing, I also believe that those of his children whom he has so privileged as to permit them to have any part in the settling, founding and creation of the American nation should speak with becoming modesty of the part which they took and acted in producing that glorious result. Upon the other hand, the people, the race or the man who in any wise contributed to the creation or formation of this nation or to the preservation of its perpetuity deserves well of his fellow citizens and is a leader in the cause of humanity.

It is comparatively easy to trace to their origin the original streams of immigration whose confluence resulted in the thirteen colonies. The settlers came largely from English and Holland sources with a slight inter-

mingling of those of the French, then known as Huguenots. New York and its immediate vicinity absorbed the Hollanders, while Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine and Vermont received the bulk of the Puritans; Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and New Jersey a more mingled stream; and Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas were the favored points for the so-called Cavaliers—but with all and among all were intermingled the Irish, sometimes as estrays, adventurers, or wanderers, again as voluntary fugitives from British oppression, and often as the deported bond slaves of British cruelty; for the attempted planting of Ireland with foreign mercenaries under Elizabeth, Cromwell, James and William of Orange, was always accompanied by a deportation of the Irish, and while many shiploads were sent to Jamaica and the Barbadoes the larger number were shipped to the American colonies, and those of the Irish who voluntarily emigrated always came here. The Irish impulse to America has always been a strong one, and indeed we find it recited in the journals of Columbus that among his crew in the *Santa Maria* was one William Irish, an Irishman from my own county of Galway.

Between 1607 and 1750 we find the records of the arrival in the colonies of thousands of Irish distributed in and through New York, New England, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. *

Prof. Fiske estimates that between 1730 and 1770 there came to the colonies from Ulster alone at least one-half a million of Irish emigrants.

Through colonial times they took a large part in educational matters and advancement in almost every colony

(save Massachusetts); they established schools and colleges; and the township records of the colonies are filled with the evidence of their work in this respect. Let me give some instances and authorities upon this branch of the subject.

Between 1640 and 1775 the following persons taught school in New England:

In 1640 one William Colline arrived at New Haven, Conn. He is referred to in Felt's Ecclesiastical History of New England. He was banished from the colony with Anne Hutchinson; took up his residence in Rhode Island and afterwards went to the Dutch colony where he was killed by the Indians.

Thomas Dongan, son of an Irish Baronet, was appointed Governor of New York in 1683. During his administration he did much to encourage education, and during it a Catholic college was operated in New York by three Catholic clergymen. Many other teachers are referred to during his time.

Peter Pelham conducted a school in Boston in 1734. He is described as "of the Irish nation residing in Boston." In 1737 his application to open a school was granted.

Robertson Alexander, with his brothers Archibald and William, came to the colonies from Ireland, and may be justly considered as the founder of the Washington and Lee University, Virginia. He started the institution in 1749 that was known as the Augusta Academy until 1776; from the latter year until 1798 it was called Liberty Hall Academy; from 1798 to 1813 it was styled Washington Academy; from 1813 to 1871 it was Washington Col-

lege, and in 1871 it received its present title—Washington and Lee University. To this institution John Robinson, an Irishman, who had served under Washington and had become a trustee of the college, bequeathed his estate valued at \$46,500. At a later period Mrs. Caroline Donovan of Baltimore left the institution a legacy of \$10,000.

Wall, an Irishman, was the first teacher in the school established by Sir William Johnson in the Mohawk Valley. Johnson was from the county of Meath, Ireland. In 1755, at a council of governors convened by Braddock, Johnson was made the "sole superintendent of the Six Nations."

Rev. Francis Allison of Dongal, Ireland, came to America in 1735, taught in Pennsylvania, Connecticut and elsewhere. In 1752 took charge of an educational institution in Philadelphia and became Vice-Provost and professor of moral philosophy in the college of Pennsylvania in 1755.

Charles Thompson came to this country in 1741. He became a teacher in Philadelphia and at the Friend's school at New Castle, Delaware. He was permanent Secretary of the Continental Congress.

Rev. Samuel Finley, native of Armagh, Ireland, was president of the college of New Jersey in 1761. He also established an academy at Nottingham, Maryland.

Rev. Wm. Tennent arrived from Ireland in 1716 with his two sons, Gilbert and William. He established at Neshaminy, Penn., about 1726, the famous Log College, which is said to be the germ of the college of New Jersey. Later Rev. Gilbert Tennent, his son, visited England, Ire-

land and Scotland to solicit funds for the institution.

Rev. Samuel Blair, an Irishman, established a classical and theological school at Fagg's Manor, Pa., about 1740, with the aid of his brother John. John was later chosen president of the College of New Jersey but declined it. Rev. Samuel Blair, Jr., son of Samuel, was a tutor in the College of New Jersey.

Robert Patterson came from Ireland to this country in 1768; was principal of an academy at Wilmington, Del.; became military instructor to the patriots and in 1779 was professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. He was the fourth director of the United States mint.

Sampson Smith arrived from Ireland in 1750 and conducted an academy in Pennsylvania.

Hugh Stevenson, from Ireland, opened a grammar school in 1739 or 1740 at Philadelphia.

James Waddell, of Ireland, taught school at Nottingham, Maryland, and Pequea, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Alexander McDowell was a teacher in Pennsylvania in 1754.

Robert Cooper was pastor of a church near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and conducted a school there.

Robert Marshall, born in Ireland 1760, enlisted in the Revolutionary army at the age of 16. After the war he opened a classical school in Kentucky.

Joseph Campbell came to America in 1797; had charge of a school at Carnbury, New Jersey, and in 1801 established a classical school at Princeton.

Michael Walsh came to America in 1792 and was teacher in an academy at Marblehead, Mass. Among his

pupils was Joseph Story of the United States Supreme Court. Harvard conferred a degree upon him.

Robert Adrian was one of the patriots of 1796. He escaped and came to the United States; taught school at Princeton; became principal of York County academy, Pennsylvania; had charge of an academy at Reading, Pennsylvania; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Rutger's College; also in Columbia College, and was later vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Robert Oliver established in Baltimore the Hibernian Free School.

In New Hampshire, Patrick Quinlan was teaching school in the town of Concord long before the Revolution. So was Patrick Garvin for whom Garvin's Falls on the Merrimack, south of Concord, is named.

Hercules Mooney was teaching school in 1734. He commanded a New Hampshire regiment in the Continental Army.

In 1737 John Sullivan taught school in Somersworth, and took care of the meeting house. His son, General John Sullivan of Revolutionary fame, is buried by his side at Durham, N. H.

William Donovan, an Irish schoolmaster, kept a grammar school in the town of Weare in 1773.

Humphrey Sullivan was school teacher in the town of Exeter.

Maurice Lynch, native of Galway, was one of the first settlers in the town of Antrim, and taught school there.

Tobias Butler came from Galway and taught school in the town of Antrim. The first settler in Antrim was

an Irishman, Philip Riley, who built the first house in the town.

Edward Fitzgerald, an Irishman, was in the town of Boscawen in 1734 and taught there.

Edward Evans from Sligo, Ireland, taught school in New Hampshire, with Henry Parkinson. He was a soldier in the Continental Army. Daniel Webster is said to have been one of his pupils. His school was at Northfield, a town adjoining Canterbury.

Benjamin Giles, one of the first settlers of Newport, was a teacher.

Darby Kelly, located in Exeter, taught school there, and employed his leisure in fighting the French and Indians.

William McNeil taught school in New Boston.

Lawrence Dowling taught school in Stratham, New Hampshire, from 1750 to 1775.

Master John Donovan taught in Sandwich, New Hampshire, before the Revolution.

Bishop Kerkeley, author of "Westward the Star of empire takes its course," came from Kilkenny to Newport in 1729. He donated to Yale the finest collection of books that ever came to America, and gave liberally to Harvard. He tried to establish a college at North Kingston, Rhode Island, but failed for lack of funds.

Rev. James McSparran taught Greek and Latin classics in Narragansett from 1721 to his death in 1757. Writing in 1752 he says, "Mr. Thomas Clap, president of Yale College, was my scholar when I came first to these parts, and on all occasions gratefully acknowledges his receiving the first rudiments of his learning from me,

who, by the way, have but a modicum to boast of myself."

Stiles designated the Rev. Dr. Alison, who was in Newport about 1755, "the greatest classical scholar in America, especially in Greek."

Stephen Jackson, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, was a school teacher in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1745. One of his descendants became governor of Rhode Island.

Rev. Marmaduke Brown, an Irishman, opened a school at Newport in 1763.

Old Master Kelly, one of the earliest Irish school masters in Rhode Island, taught at Tower Hill, South Kingstown for a great many years. Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, was born in 1785, and when a boy was one of Master Kelly's pupils.

Masters Crocker and Knox taught school at Bowens Hill in Coventry before 1800. The name Knox is found there as early as 1766.

John Dorrance, "of Irish parentage," was tutor in Rhode Island College, now Brown University; was president of the Providence town council for sixteen years, and also was Justice of the court of common pleas.

Terrence Reily of Providence taught school there during 1788.

John Phelan had his card as schoolmaster in the Gazette of Providence in 1792.

Rev. James Wilson, an Irishman, was schoolmaster in Providence in July, 1800, and was appointed by the town council as master of one of the first four free schools established in Providence.

Rhode Island College, now Brown University, of that State, was founded by Irishmen from funds contributed by Irish men and women.

So much for the part taken in the early colonial settlements by the Irish towards the forwarding of education.

Now let me give some brief references to the Irish in general in the colonies. First, as to their numbers. As far back as 1649 Cromwell had transported at least 45,000 beyond the sea; some came to the Bermudas and large numbers of them came from the West Indies to the colonies. The Revolution of 1688 and the act of the British Parliament to discourage manufactures in Ireland, drove about 100,000 operators out of Ireland, the majority of whom came to America. In 1729 it is stated that 3,000 males left Ulster yearly for the American colonies. The arrivals at the port of Philadelphia for 1829 are set down as English and Welch 267, Scotch 43, Germans 343, Irish 5,655, and that influx continued.

James Logan of Lurgan, Ireland, came over with William Penn. In 1729 several families came from Longford, Ireland, landed at Cape Cod, but made their way to New York. Among them was Charles Clinton, whose three children became historic men in the annals of New York. The colony of Maryland was largely settled from Ireland. The Carrolls came there in 1769. In 1710 along the Blue Ridge in Virginia, now the counties of Patrick and Rockbridge, the country was well settled by Irish and towns were called Irish names. In 1737 an Irish settlement was established in the Santee River in South Carolina, and a majority of the settlers of the Pro-

vince were Irish. In 1746 Boone, in his settlement of Kentucky, had with him several Irishmen. The Massachusetts Bay Colony legislated against the Irish and in 1720 ordered them out of the colony. In 1737 the Charitable Irish Society was founded in Boston by twenty-six natives of Ireland.

The Limerick school master, John O'Sullivan, came to Massachusetts. His son will be spoken of hereafter. The first governor of New Hampshire was an Irishman, Darby Field. An Irish soldier discovered the White Mountains. And the Hon. John C. Linehan, treasurer of the American-Irish Historical Society, says: "There was not a battle of the French and Indian wars in which Irish blood was not spilt just as freely as in the battles of the Civil War."

A leader in all of the agitation in New Hampshire prior to the actual breaking out of the Revolution was John Sullivan, who was hereinbefore referred to, and on December 14, 1774, he, with a party under his command, captured the Fort William and Mary and New Castle, taking therefrom 100 barrels of powder, 60 muskets, 16 cannons and other valuable stores. Sullivan was a member of the Continental Congress, and part of the powder was afterwards used by the Rebels at Bunker Hill. As you know, he served as general in the American Army during the Revolution.

As I proceeded with my investigation of this subject I found myself overwhelmed by a wealth of statistics which it is impossible to include within the limits of a paper of this description, and I therefore find myself compelled to give merely general statements and general re-

sults. But as to them I wish to say that I will give the sources from which they are obtained, the authorities in which they are cited, and leave to the student of this subject the mastering of the details.

Prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War the number of Irish that came to the Colonies was enormous in proportion to other immigration. Between 1771 and 1773 over 25,000 emigrants left Belfast and other ports in that immediate vicinity for the American colonies. Froude speaks of one year when 20,000 Irish emigrants settled in the New England colonies. Dr. Edward Young, formerly chief of the United States Bureau of statistics, in his special report on immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury under date of March 7, 1871, says that "prior to the year 1820 no official records were kept of the influx of foreign population to this country; the population of the colonies at the commencement of the Revolutionary War has generally been estimated at 3,000,000; and it is probable that as many as one-third of these were born on the other side of the Atlantic, while the parents of a large portion of the remainder were among the early immigrants." Basing the estimate on the records of the immigration department since the year 1820 it will be found that while the immigration prior to that time was by far the largest from the British Isles it will also be found that some seventy per cent of those immigrants must have been Irish. Since 1820 we have the official figures and between 1820 and 1870 inclusive of the number of alien passengers arriving in the United States was 7,803,865, of whom 3,857,850 were from the British Isles and of whom 2,700,493 came

from Ireland, being a percentage of 70 per cent of all the arrivals from that source.

The history of nearly all the colonies, except that of Massachusetts, is filled with Irish names. Of the Revolutionary War we have Sullivan, Stark, Wayne, Montgomery, Lewis, Moylan and Campbell; at sea we have Barry, O'Brien and others. It is impossible in such a paper as I present to you to name more than a few. Knox's Artillery and Morgan's Riflemen were all Irish. At the battles of Bennington, Stony Point, Cowpens and Kings Mountain, Irish commanded in person. Mr. Galloway, the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, a tory, being examined before a committee of the English House of Commons on June 16, 1779, was asked this question: "that part of the Rebel Army that enlisted in the service of Congress, were they chiefly composed of natives of America or were the greater part of them English?" He answered, "the names and places of their nativity being taken down I can answer the question with precision. There were scarcely one-fourth natives of America, one-half being Irish, the other fourth English and Scotch." Major-General Robertson, Commissioner for the exchange of the British forces, in answer to the question of Edmund Burke, "of what nationality was Washington's army composed," testified on June 8, 1799—"one-half Irish, about one-fourth natives, and the rest were Scotch, German and English." More than 150 of the names found upon the rolls of the minute-men of the Revolution are distinctive Irish names. Our race contributed among the prominent men in the colonies a colonial governor of New York, and Johnson, the chief

of the Six Nations. Mr. George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of Washington, says that Ireland contributed men to the Continental Army at the rate of one hundred to one of any nation before the coming of the French. General Lee—Light Horse Harry—said that one-half of the Continental Army was derived from Ireland. The rolls of the Revolutionary Army show that at least 250 soldiers bore the Christian name of Patrick. The rolls of the soldiers who served at Bunker Hill contain the names of over 150 typical Irishmen. The records are filled with them and it is certain that if they had no predominating influence upon the social features of the men of Revolutionary times their presence had an enormous and most disastrous effect upon the British army and upon the British attempt to coerce the colonies.

Among one of the societies then existing can be named the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, organized in Philadelphia in 1771. That organization practically went into the Revolutionary war as a body. Washington became an honorary member of the society in 1781, and signed the roll. On the occasion of the creation of the State Bank of Pennsylvania in aid of the revolutionary finances the bank was capitalized at \$315,000, of which sum the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick contributed \$112,000. Except by death upon the battle field their ranks were kept unbroken during the entire war. There is but one exception to this and that was in the case of Captain Thomas Batt, who was their first vice-president. He developed British sympathies and was promptly expelled by the unanimous vote of the Society. This organization is now represented in unbroken lineage by the Hibernian

Society of Philadelphia. From the beginning they met on St. Patrick's Day, celebrated that anniversary and commenced their proceedings by toasting the health of St. Patrick.

The emblem of this society was a gold medal, costing three guineas. In front on the right was a figure of Hibernia, on the left America, in the center Liberty. On the reverse, a figure of St. Patrick in full pontifical robes, with a cross in his hand and trampling on a snake. Charles Thompson, the secretary of Congress, was an Irishman and a member of this society. He prepared the first fair draft of the Declaration of Independence. Col. John Nixon, the son of an Irishman, also a member of this society, first read the Declaration of Independence publicly; and Thomas Dunlap, also an Irishman and member of this society, first printed and published it. At an anniversary dinner of the society held on the 17th of March, 1793, the following toasts were responded to in bumpers:

1. The Immortal Memory of St. Patrick.
2. The President and Congress of the United States.
3. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania.
4. The St. Andrew Society.
5. The St. George Society.
6. The German Society
7. The French Benevolent Society.
8. Every Prejudice which tends to promote Charity and Benevolence.

9. Immigration from the Old World. May the Love of Liberty always surmount the attachment which men feel for the place of their Nativity.

10. The Republic of France.

11. The Volunteers of Ireland and all who arm in the cause of the Rights of Man.

12. Henry Grattan of the Kingdom of Ireland.

13. Political and Religious Freedom to all the Nations of the Earth.

14. The Memory of the Patriots who have fallen in the Cause of Freedom.

15. May the Blessings of the present American Government be transmitted to our latest Posterity.

16. May the Universe be formed into one Republican Society and every honest man enjoy the blessings thereof.

Campbell, in his excellent work, "Puritans in Holland, England and America," in speaking of the Irish, called by him Scotch-Irish, says—"by them American independence was first openly advocated, and but for their efforts seconding those of the New England Puritans the independence would not have been secured."

In 1698 William Molyneaux, a lawyer, resident of Dublin, published a pamphlet under the caption "The Cause of Ireland Stated." This was some thirty-two years before the birth of Thomas Jefferson. In this pamphlet he says, among other things, "all men are by nature in a state of equality in respect of jurisdiction and dominion. This I take to be a principle in itself so

evident that it stands in need of little proof. On this equality in nature is founded that right which all men claim of living free from all subjection to positive laws till by their own consent they give up their freedom by entering into civil societies for the common benefit of all of the members thereof, and on this consent depends the obligation of all human laws." This paper attracted great attention and received the usual attention upon the part of the British government. The pamphlet was ordered to be and was burned in Dublin and in London by the common hangmen. But it was preserved, and it is only fair to presume that among the limited literature of that day it was sufficiently prominent to come to the attention and observation of Thomas Jefferson, who was a student of all such matters. Now, transpose the sentiments of Molyneux which I have quoted and say, "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal; that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and you have a paraphrase of the original ideas of Molyneux.

Among the leading sea fighters during the Revolutionary War were O'Brien, Barry and McDonough; the first was one of the five brothers who seized the British sloop of war at Machias, Maine. Their names are perpetuated in a torpedo boat recently launched and in two torpedo boat destroyers now under process of construction.

We all know the history of General Dongan of New York and of Sir William Johnson, before referred to. Both were natives of Ireland. To General John Sullivan of New Hampshire, whom I have before alluded to, Peter Livius, a royalist refugee, who had

been chief justice of New Hampshire, wrote in June, 1777, "you were the first man in active rebellion, and drew with you the province you live in. You will be one of the first sacrifices to the resentment and justice of the government. Your family will be ruined and you must die with ignominy." But Sullivan did not die until he had aided in the defeat of the British and afterwards pacified, by defeating them, the Indian tribes who were aiding the British in their attack upon the colonies.

While I should like to dwell upon the Revolutionary period as being peculiarly creditable to the men of my race, I must hasten on. After the Revolutionary war these same people again took a prominent part in the future history and settlement of the country. Kentucky, Tennessee and all the western states were largely settled and developed by Irishmen or men of Irish blood. That which we have seen in the development of the West in our own times took place during the period immediately following the Revolutionary war. The independence of Texas was largely won by Irish. Sam Houston, its first governor and senator, says of himself in a speech made in 1855 quoted in "The New Hampshire Patriot of June 30th of that year, "every drop of blood in my body comes from an Irish source." There are in Texas twenty counties named after Irishmen. Two of the earliest settlements, those of San Patricio and Refugio were settled by Irish. In all the wars of Texan independence, Irishmen were among the leaders as well as among the rank and file. In Kentucky, Simon Kenton and Michael Stoner, companions of Daniel Boone, were both Irishmen. So the list could be continued of

those times as indefinitely and as largely as it could be made of the present time.

The fund of anecdote and the good stories that could be related of these early inhabitants of America are practically without limit. Time and space forbid the incorporation here of more than one or two. In 1810 the population of Washington is given by an author named D. B. Warden, in a book which he published in Paris in the year 1816, as being 3,208, and the author says that nearly one-half of the population of Washington was of Irish origin. He says that on one of the streets of Washington he observed a sign-board with the following inscription: "Peter Rodgers, saddler, from the Green Fields of Erin and Tyranny, to the Green Streets of Washington and Liberty. See Copenhagen; view the seas, 'tis all blockade—'tis all ablaze. The seas shall be free—Yankee Doodle, keep it up." This man was a native of Cork. You all know the story of Nathan Lyon, who was imprisoned by President Adams under the sedition act. He was elected to congress while in jail; on his liberation walked to Washington and his vote broke the deadlock in the House of Representatives between Adams and Jefferson and elected Thomas Jefferson president of the United States

You will have observed that I have given no names or details concerning the presidents of the United States who were of Irish descent. There were in fact eight of them. This of course includes our present president, whose grandfather was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, where his grand-uncle was hung in his own doorway in 1798 for treason against the British government.

(Mr. O'Brien created much laughter here by noting that it is said that the hangman was the grand-uncle of Mark Hanna). It is claimed by some that our worthy president is of Scotch-Irish descent, and this brings me to a necessary discussion of that peculiar nationality. It is true that during the Cromwellian period and by James I. an attempt was made to plant Ireland with foreign emigrants, and that many of those were located in Ulster, but it is also true that numbers of these people came from the low country and included among their numbers artisans and manufacturers of different kinds. It is also true that like all persons taking up their residence in Ireland they became in a very short time "more Irish than the Irish themselves" and rapidly dropped all of their Scotch affinities. The Scotch Irish were first discovered in the United States in 1891 and like all self-made people they discovered themselves. It did not add to the value of their discovery that they waited until their Irish ancestors had all passed away before they sought to bring their peculiar nationality into prominence, but it did protect them from the very hearty and honest indignation which those same ancestors would feel and would immediately express if they could hear the hyphenated ancestry claimed by their descendants. I will quote but one piece of history concerning the Scotch immigration to Ireland. The Rev. Andrew Stewart of Donnaghadee, from 1645 to 1671, who was born and raised in Ulster, says, speaking of this immigration, "from Scotland came many, from England not a few, yet all of them generally the scum of both nations, who for debt, or breaking, or fleeing from justice or seeking shelter,

came hither, hoping to be without fear of man's justice in a land where there was nothing or but little as yet, of the fear of God." Again he says, "in a few years there flocked such a multitude of people from Scotland that the counties of Down, Antrim, Londonderry, etc., were in a good measure planted; yet most of the people made up a body, and it is strange, of different names, nations, dialects, tempers and breeding, all void of godliness, who seemed rather to flee God in this enterprise, than to follow their mercy; albeit at first it must be remembered that they cared little for any church." If such was the character and the proclivities of the early Scotch settlers in Ireland it is somewhat to be wondered at that the Scotch-Irish of 1891 and subsequent years should be so exceedingly proud of their asserted connection with them. The fact is that the Scotch-Irish is attempted to be used in this later period as creating a distinction between the Irish of different religious beliefs. The protestants being called Scotch-Irish while the Catholics are permitted to be considered as merely Irish-Irish. The fact is that among the very older of the unquestioned Irish, religious differences exist though of course the enormous majority of them are Catholics. Take for instance the people of my own family. I met for the first time in St. Paul quite recently a gentleman who belonged to the older branch of the O'Briens. He is a third or fourth cousin of mine, but he is a Protestant and his family have been Protestants since 1636, but you could hardly call a man by the name of O'Brien or of his name, which is O'Brien Moore, a Scotch-Irishman.

The test of the entire matter can be very readily ap-

plied. In the composition or descent of any of the so-called Scotch-Irish, leave out the Irish part and see how much will be left; and the matter can be very readily disposed of by an observation of the racial differences of the two people. There is no more resemblance between a Scotchman and a North of Ireland Irishman than there is between an Irishman from any other part of Ireland and the same Scotchman. The fact that a North of Ireland Irishman may be a Presbyterian, Baptist or Methodist, no more changes his racial characteristic than it does his features or his habit of speech, and none of these are in any wise similar to the Scotch.

But after all that has now been said, though here I have laid down the premises very insufficiently "what have the Irish contributed to America?"

They have contributed their bravery, their lives and their blood to every battle for liberty or protection that has ever occurred since the planting of the American colonies. They have contributed of their brains and talents to the education of the inhabitants of this country. They have contributed to the cause of American independence their substance as well as their persons and their lives, and they have contributed to the later history of the country all that is best in them and best for its interests. The contribution has been a large one but it was generously and deservedly bestowed, and it was given and is being given and maintained in accordance with their nature and their racial instincts.

With all the common faults of humanity the Irishman must be conceded to be brave, faithful, quick of intellect, cheerful under misfortune and of untiring energy and

industry. It will be for you to say whether or not these traits have impressed themselves upon the composite nation which is the American nation of today. It must be conceded to the Irish that they love liberty and hate intolerance. There is not in the history of mankind today an instance wherein an Irishman, except in the British service and under the British flag, has ever raised his hand against human liberty or raised his voice in favor of intolerance.

Whether or not they are singular in their reverence for women it is not for me to say, but that that is one of their predominant traits must certainly be conceded, and that it is largely impressed upon and one of the leading characteristics of the American people of today must also be admitted. I do but call your attention to these matters in a general way; it is for you to make the application.

I said that I would give the sources from which the assertions which I have made are drawn; they are taken largely from the first and second volumes of the journals of the American-Irish Historical Society, for the years 1898 and 1899; from pamphlets published by Mr. J. D. O'Connell of Washington, D. C., by Mr. John C. Linehan of Concord, N. H., Mr. Thomas Hamilton Murray of Boston, Mass., Mr. Patrick Henry Winston of Spokane, Wash., and from the journals of Columbus and the proceedings of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia. In each of the publications the original entries are cited and the original records referred to. That they are absolutely correct in this there can be no question.

The study is replete with interest; it will add largely

to the information of any person who chooses to take it up. It is sufficient for me to say that an examination of the history of the Irish people in America will satisfy the student that there is no stone in our temple of liberty from foundation to turret which has not had the aid of Irish hands in putting it in place. That there is not one of those stones which has not been held in its place by the cement of Irish blood. That no attack upon American liberty has ever been made by any means or from any direction which has not been met by the vigilant defence of these same people. That to the safety, preservation and perpetuity of the American Republic is pledged the heart, the hand and the life of every American citizen of Irish birth and Irish blood. That while I believe that Providence has preserved the peculiar racial distinctions of the Irish for some ultimate purpose I further believe that one of those purposes is the preservation of this Republic; and that every Irishman of whatever name or station, from the highest to the lowest, from the poorest to the richest, from the simplest to the most learned, holds a patent of nobility in his American citizenship, is devoted to it heart and soul and transmits that devotion to his children. That if ever the grave of liberty shall be opened in this Republic, then and not until then will the Irish citizens and the Irish race have disappeared, and then they will disappear because refusing longer to exist and will bury themselves in the same grave with the American liberty that they love and prize so much.

It is related of Richard Sheil that on an occasion in the British parliament, when the usual brutal and cowardly attack had been made by some member upon

the Irish race, Sheil in reply recited some of the services rendered by our race to the British government. He dwelt largely upon the incidents of the battle of Waterloo, and after describing them with all the magnificence of his eloquence, he turned suddenly to the Duke of Wellington, sitting near him, and calling him by name, said, "answer me, for you were there, did the Irish do their duty?" To you who are the modern representatives of the men who fought in the Colonial wars of America I now submit on behalf of my race a similar question. Personally you were not there, but your fathers were, and side by side with them through all the struggle for the existence of the colonies there stood, and fought and fell and died for the same objects that your fathers fought and died, the people from whom I spring. And now I feel that I have the right to say to you "read the history of those times, investigate the composition of the men who fought, trace their ancestry as you have traced your own, and tracing that history from those times down to the present tell me, for your fathers were there, and you, their sons, today are here, whether or not the Irish in America have done their duty. (Long continued applause).

After singing "America" the court adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE RECEPTION TO
GOVERNOR JAMES FRANKLIN WADE.

February 19th, 1901.

Very shortly after his election as Governor of the Society, General Wade was appointed Commander of the Department of Southern Luzon, and ordered to report at his post of duty at Manilla, Philippine Islands. On the evening of February 19th, a reception was given in his honor at the Minnesota Club, which was very generally attended by the members of the Society.

The room in which the reception was held was decorated with the banners of the Society, the new "Rattlesnake Flag" being exhibited for the first time.

Deputy Governor Jacob Stone presided, and the music was furnished by a male quartette.

The proceedings of the evening were as follows:

DEPUTY GOVERNOR STONE: Gentlemen: It is of course unnecessary for me to state the purpose for which we are gathered tonight. Our worthy Governor, so lately elected with such heartiness and unanimity, is about to leave us for a distant part of the country. There are many impressions that throng upon us at such

a moment. I am quite sure that nothing but a joyous and kindly good-bye to the General is what he asks or expects. There is room for regret, but there is greater room for hope. I feel that the citizen soldiery of America is best represented by such a man as our worthy Governor, and that the responsibilities which he will assume are responsibilities which he can carry successfully; the problems that he will meet—and they are great ones—are problems that he can solve; and I know too that to a soldier actions are much more than words. There are those here of his friends who are much better fitted to speak on this occasion than myself, and I can only say, as I am sure I can say for the Society of Colonial Wars, that the General has our heartiest good wishes for his success and his safety and his happy return to his own friends again. (Applause.) We would like to hear from any of the gentlemen who are disposed to speak on this occasion.

EX.-GOVERNOR CHARLES PHELPS NOYES:
Your Excellency: Not only in behalf of our Society and on my own personal account, but also in behalf of the commercial interests of the City, I would like to say a few words to express the regret at General Wade's departure from our City. The interest that he has always manifested in our Society has linked him to us very strongly, and we all feel great regret that he is called away just at the time when we expected him to preside over our meetings and our destinies. This regret will be generally felt throughout the City, especially by those who are concerned in its commercial interests, because of

the fact that during his residence in St. Paul, he has always taken an unusual interest in all matters wherein the City was interested. He has always manifested so generous an interest in the City's welfare that I do not want him to go away without knowing that he is appreciated, and that all of us are sorry to have him leave.

In addition to all this, I have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, which makes me regret sincerely that such a friend has been ordered away to a distant part of the world. To these expressions of regret, I wish to add the hope, that I am sure is felt by all of us, that in the providence of God, he may again make his home with us at no distant time in the future. (Applause).

COL. EDWARD HUNTER. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I feel somewhat embarrassed by your call on me to address you this evening, on account of the existence, in my profession, of a regulation prohibiting "discussions among military men conveying praise or any mark of approbation towards others in the military service." While this rule may restrain me, against my will, from doing honor to the abilities and character, as an officer and gentleman, of my esteemed friend and commander, it does not prevent me from assuming, if any topic possesses the quality of being either ancestral or aboriginal, that it naturally becomes a proper one to discuss at any meeting of the Society of Colonial Wars. And, besides, I am extremely desirous that General Wade should know before he goes to slay the aborigines of Asia that his Adjutant possesses a colonial ancestor who once killed an American aboriginal. It was, however, a

justifiable homicide, for if my ancestor had not killed the aboriginal, the aboriginal would have killed him. And then where would I be, and my membership in the Society of Colonial Wars where would that be? I feel grateful to my ancestor for taking away from that aboriginal what he gave to me.

My ancestors were colonists, and the killing of aborigines entered very largely into their colonial policy. When they landed on the shores of Cape Cod they found no geometrical figures traced in the sand, such as the shipwrecked Aristippus discovered on the shores of Greece, to indicate civilization. But, on the contrary, they soon realized that the "breech-clout" was much more in evidence there than the small clothes of Old England. As a matter of fact, the aboriginal did not possess clothes enough to make him a fit associate for a pious pilgrim family. And so, directly after taking it to the Lord in prayer, my ancestors proceeded to extinguish his "title by occupancy" by a process which removed all necessity for dressing up, and all opportunity for future immodesty and usefulness.

My ancestors became at once ardent advocates of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. They were part of England's contribution to America, and they proposed to themselves to rule here for their own pleasure, advantage and profit. They soon learned to regard the vagabond aboriginal as a thing in which they had a life interest. They were better lawyers than Mr. Justice Blackstone, for they never held that a thing had any rights.

If the system of government set up by my ancestors

had been perpetuated to this period, it would have been impossible for the most of you to have voted at the late election, for they limited the right of suffrage to church members. And I think I see, at least in respect to ecclesiastical concerns, the signs of a movement backward to the customs of my ancestors. In the first charters of the colonies there was no way provided by which one could have more than a single mother-in-law in being. He had to rely wholly on a death in the family. And I see that the Episcopalians are trying to make divorce impossible except through the intervention of a fellow who disputes with a husband the authorship of his off-spring.

An ancestor of mine was once a captive among the aborigines. He escaped and lived for eight days on dry corn. I have known some of his descendants to live for years on the juice simply of that cereal.

I have my ancestors labeled according to the society I wish to join. For this Society I have my colonial ancestor; for that of the Revolutionary War, my revolutionary ancestor; for the War of 1812, my 1812 ancestor. For the Society of the late Spanish-American war I am my own ancestor. As all of us were warriors, I call the succession apostolic.

The treatment accorded the aborigines by my ancestors often arouses within me a feeling of indignation, and I talk to my ancestors and say: "Ancestors, you brought over with you to this country the common law of England, and that law guaranteed trial by jury. And you have no power or right to slay the wickedest aboriginal without his being condemned." My ancestors reply: "We did it for our own safety and for that of the

community in which we lived." But later on in the course of events, these same ancestors helped to write into the Declaration of Independence those oft-quoted words, "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." And I am compelled to believe that my ancestors did unto the aborigines as the aborigines would have done unto them—and did it first. You are the jurors to try the case of my ancestors, and the dispute is: Did they kill aborigines out of hope of advantage, or fear of injury?

My ancestors were born kickers. They kicked themselves out of England, kicked all the way across the Atlantic, and when they arrived here they commenced to kick the aborigines, the Irish, the Dutch and Roger Williams. And finally, no other object opposing itself, they began to kick at their mother country. But a predominant feature in their character was that, whenever they claimed a great principle or right, they demanded it for us as well as for themselves. So in their great contest upon the vital question of taxation which opened the drama of the Revolution, they asked for exemption for themselves and their posterity. And in the preamble to the constitution they have stated one of their ends to be to secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity. If you ask the cause for this trait in their character you will find it lodged, I believe, in the fact that Englishmen are not only most particularly careful of the memory of their ancestors, but also live and act and provide for them.

Carlyle says, "The first spiritual want of barbarous man is decoration." I trust, General, that you will at-

tend to this want of the Filipino and see that he is properly decorated for the grave.

Cicero said of the great Lucius Brutus, that he not only himself delivered the republic from kingly power, but produced posterity nearly five hundred years after himself of similar virtue and equal to similar achievements. May it soon come to pass that the power of colonial and revolutionary blood will be shown in the exploits of General Wade and his soldier son just as it has already been so gloriously manifested in the virtue and achievements of their great, fearless, fighting ancestor? I for one believe it will. (Applause).

Music by the quartette.

JAMES O. PIERCE: Your Excellency, our compatriot and our leader is summoned away from us to the antipodes. I see upon this map of the world that a line drawn from England to the land where the colonial wars were fought leads directly to the Philippine Islands. It seems to me well that our compatriot shall take with him not only recollections of the personnel of this Society of which he is the honored head, but also recollections of the principles for which this Society stands, the principles which in the history of our country it represents. He has heard the pleasant announcement, "Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over man things." May it not be that destiny appoints him, leaving the friendly association of his compatriots here, to take with him to those distant lands some

opinion, some recollection of the principles for which this Society stands? Let him, then, in connection with those remembrances, which have already been called to his particular attention, remember that the colonial wars, whose era in this country this Society represents, were defensive wars, fought not for aggression, not for conquest, not for glory, but in self-defense—defense of the rights of those who fought them to establish institutions which they might perpetuate. Let him remember that the spirit which animated the men who fought those wars was a spirit of loyalty, and a loyalty and attachment to a country across the globe, allegiance to a prince three thousand miles away whom very few of those warriors had ever seen, but to whom they were tied by principles of loyalty and for the advancement of whose empire, as well as for their own protection as an integral part of the people of that empire, they fought those wars. And let him tell the peoples to whom he shall go that the men who fought the colonial wars continued in that condition of loyalty to a distant land and to a distant sovereign for over one hundred and fifty years before they became ready to enter separately and as an independent nation into the arena of nations. And let him tell those peoples that the thing which animated these warriors, the peoples for which they were fighting, was a principle not at all inconsistent with this loyalty to a distant sovereign, but in entire consistency therewith, and that they terminated that relation only when that distant sovereign had undertaken to refuse to them the rights which they claimed of allegiance to him and as part of his empire; that it was under the constitution of that empire that

they first resisted his aggressions, and that for which they were fighting all the time was the privilege of building up their local institutions and their local self-government for home protection. Let him tell them also how those colonial wars finally eventuated, that out of those contests grew finally the empire which now stretches over seas and across the globe, with a flag which floats in all ports of the earth, a flag which he will find floating when he reaches those distant islands, and that it is the office of that nation not to harrass, not to oppress, not to hamper or fetter, but to encourage, to help and assist peoples to fit themselves in the same manner for local self-government that these people who have constituted this nation and this empire have fitted themselves originally. Let him then represent to those people as a member of a society of Colonial Wars which sends him off with his last farewell from this his late post of duty that which the Society stands for, the right of a people to build up their institutions for local self-government in their own way, in due time, after patient trial and effort and after having shown by their experience that they are fitted for such government; and let him carry with him one of the mottoes which animated those who finally terminated this system of colonial warfare and colonial government and rounded it out with the formation of a new nation under a new constitution—this motto which was taken as representing the feelings of the people who founded this government concluding the era of colonial wars.

“No pent-up Europe contracts our powers.
But the whole boundless continent is ours.”

And as he carries that sentiment abroad may we not hope that when he returns and we again take him by the hand he will bring back to us that sentiment somewhat modified.

“No pent-up continent contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless universe is ours.”

Ours not to govern tyrannically, ours not to harass, ours not to oppress, but ours to help, to encourage, to assist and to invite, to imitate our example and build institutions like our own. And let us send our compatriot and leader forth with the heartiest good will and our best hopes and wishes for his return in as excellent good health as we send him away, and that he may find us here ready to welcome him when he comes back. (Applause.)

LIEUT. COL. PHILIP READE: Your Excellency: Our Judge Advocate, Col. Hunter, has quoted from the Army regulations, and I would be embarrassed by that citation were it not the fact that I have two papers in my pocket—one of which invites us to be present at a reception to be given to His Excellency James Franklin Wade, Brigadier General United States Army, on Tuesday evening, February 19th.

Truth can be found in three places—in the Bible, the Dictionary and in the Army Register. I will quote from the Army and Navy Register of February 16th. “General J. F. Wade and his Aides de Camp, Lieut. James P. Tracy and his son Lieut. Joseph P. Wade have left St. Paul for their new station at Manila.”

Therefore, General Wade is officially absent. The curtain of separation has been lowered; he is absent; and

although it is said that no man's absence creates a vacuum, yet if he were here this much might be said: that in this small army of ours no man can remain in it long without leaving the stamp of his personality upon his colleagues. The life of daily intercourse leaves its imprint and men get to know each other. And there isn't very much of the white-wash brush of affectation used in official intercourse; but it can be said of this officer (who is officially absent) that his absence leaves a kind of a vacuum that is represented by the loss of a something that is greater than genius, and that is the genius that stamps all of his life, beginning two-score years ago at Beverly Ford, and that was the genius of justness, fair dealing and common sense. One of his predecessors, named Grant, had common sense, and so has the absent comrade of this Society. It can be said, in the language of another:

A trouble, not of clouds nor weeping rains
Nor of the setting sun's pathetic light engendered
Hangs o'er St. Paul's triple height.
Colonial descendants there assembled
Loud complain for Governor now departing from their
sight.
Lift up your hearts! ye mourners,
For the weight of our hearts' good wishes
In loftier trains than sceptered king or laureled con-
queror knows
Follow the General, respected as is his due.

SECRETARY WILLIAM G. WHITE: Your Excellency and gentlemen: I have received a large number of messages and letters, from members of the Society who are not able to be present with us this evening. Of course I shall not burden you by reading many of them, but two or three of them have been received that seem to possess something of special interest, and I hope you will pardon me while I read them. A telegram has just come from Mr. Henry Rogers Wells of Preston, Minnesota. He says:

“Please say my farewell to his Excellency, General Wade, and give him my very best wishes for his success and continued prosperity.”

I have also a letter from Dr. Mitchell, and you know in advance that it is only a most pressing engagement or the hand of disease that would keep him from any of the meetings of this Society. He says:

“My Dear Mr. White: I have just come down with the prevailing grippe and I am very sorry to say that I shall not be able to be present at the reception to General Wade this evening. May I ask you to do me the kindness to express to him my very great regret that I cannot be present and also my regret that he is to depart so soon from our city; and will you also give him my heartiest and best wishes for his abundant and continued success wherever he may be? Say to him also that I hope he may speedily return to our city. Will you also kindly extend the same sentiment to Lieut. Tracy and to Lieut. Wade, who, I understand, will go with him upon the journey? I shall feel greatly obliged to you if you will kindly represent me in this matter, and with kind remembrances to these and to all the gentlemen of the Society. I am, yours truly,

“Edward Craig Mitchell.”

I also received a letter from Mr. Edmund J. Phelps of Minneapolis. He says:

"I regret exceedingly that a prior and important engagement prevents my acceptance of the invitation for Tuesday evening. Being an Ohio boy I early learned to respect the sturdy and able Ben Wade and I should be very glad indeed to be present to honor his son not only on account of his able father but for his own as he seems to be a worthy son of a noble sire. Please convey my kind regards to General Wade, and at the same time hoping that I may have the pleasure of meeting him at some later time. I remain, very truly yours,

"Edmund J. Phelps."

I received the other day a letter from the Secretary of the California Society, commenting with a great deal of pride upon the fact that their Society was represented in the foreign field by three officers who were in active service. I think there has been no time when this Society was represented by so small a number, and I answered the letter and gave the information in that direction. Perhaps all of you may not be aware of the fact that after General Wade and Lieutenant Wade and Lieutenant Tracy have left the city that we shall be represented by eight officers who are active in the service in foreign fields. Capt. William E. Almy is in San Juan; Lieut. Edwin Bell, Lieut. Chas. E. N. Howard, Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner are all in the Philippines; Commander Edward H. Gheen is at Mindanao, and now Lieut. Wade and Lieut. Tracy and General Wade will soon join them. It is needless for me to say that our interest is especially centered in these gentlemen whom we have so well known and whom we are proud to count

among our associates and friends. Of course we send them away with regret but, after all, a feeling of pride and of hope seems to be uppermost. We are proud because we know that they go to a wider field of duty where they will win new laurels for themselves and render as we believe, distinguished service for their country.

Now at this time it seems to be proper in behalf of the Society that we should present and adopt something in the shape of formal resolutions to be spread upon our records as indicating our respect and our esteem for our worthy Governor, and I have prepared such resolutions and, with your permission, will read them and move their adoption :

RESOLUTIONS.

The members of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Minnesota have learned with mingled pride and regret that its Governor, James Franklin Wade, a Brigadier General in the United States Army, has been assigned to service in the Philippine Islands and that he will leave at once for his post of duty.

We regret that the Society is to be deprived of the counsel and assistance of its chief executive officer from whose efforts in its behalf we had confidently expected such good results, and as members of the Society we regret that our personal association and friendly intercourse with him are so soon to be interrupted.

We are proud that, to our associate and friend, has come the opportunity to serve in a broader field of duty where he may render distinguished service in the cause

of our common country; may win new honors for himself and prove still further his devotion to the Union that all of us love and honor.

As we say "good-bye" to our Governor, we give him not only our Godspeed upon his journey, but our sincere assurance that our regard and esteem for him will continue and that our friendship is strong enough to span the continent and the ocean and to reach him even in the islands of the sea.

As a man and a friend we give him our best wishes for his health and comfort and prosperity, and we hope that he may soon be returned to us to continue the personal and official relations that, to us, have been so pleasant and delightful.

As an officer in the armies of our country we wish him success in all his undertakings, a victory over every foe who defies the authority of the American flag, and a speedy promotion which we believe will be at once well earned and well deserved.

As our Society will continue to enjoy the services of a Deputy Governor and a Lieutenant Governor, both of whom are specially zealous and competent, we request General Wade not to resign his official position, but to continue as our Governor during the remainder of the current year.

Your Excellency, I move the adoption of these resolutions and that they be entered upon the records of the Society.

MR. CHITTENDEN: I take pleasure in seconding that motion and suggest that the resolutions be adopted by a standing vote.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR STONE: It is moved and seconded that the resolutions be adopted by a standing vote. All who are in favor of the adoption of such resolutions will please rise.

All rise.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR STONE: It is a unanimous vote.

Music by the quartette.

GOVERNOR JAMES FRANKLIN WADE then rose and spoke as follows:

Your Excellency, it is impossible for me to express my feelings on this occasion. I want you all to know that I appreciate the honor that has been done me by the Society and the friendship of the members individually. I sincerely regret leaving the city of St. Paul and this Society, personally. I hope to return and meet you all at some future time, and I shall take with me the highest regard for the Society and every one connected with it. (Great Applause.)

On motion of Secretary White the Society adjourned.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR STONE: The chair will state that a light lunch has been prepared of which the Society are invited to partake in an adjoining room.

The gentlemen adjourned to the dining room where lunch was served and at its close all said "good-bye" to General Wade and wished him a safe journey to Manila, and an early return to St. Paul.

BUSINESS COURT.

A business court of the Society was held at the office of the Secretary on the 26th day of November and the business transacted was of a purely formal nature. Under the provisions of the constitution, the Society must meet prior to the General Court, and elect from the members who are neither Officers, nor Gentlemen of the Council, a committee to nominate Officers for the ensuing year. At this meeting the following committee was elected for that purpose :

George Enoch Pond,
William Butters,
Franklin Lewis Greenleaf,
Rev. Edward Craig Mitchell,
William Sharp Timberlake.

No other business was transacted at the meeting, and no other business courts have been held during the year.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

The usual meetings of the Council have been held during the year, at which the ordinary routine business has been transacted. It is again a pleasure to speak of the fact that gentlemen have so faithfully attended the meetings of the Council, and have at all times been willing to give their attention to the business of the Society. Several hundred supplemental applications have been approved at the various meetings of the year, and many pro-

jects for the benefit of the Society have been considered, which it is hoped will assume practical form in the future. The somewhat frequent difficulty of obtaining a quorum has never been experienced at these Council meetings, and all of its members have manifested an untiring interest in the affairs of the Society.

MEMBERSHIP.

Eight new members have been admitted to the Society since the last General Court as follows, namely :

Soc. No. 135—EDWARD CHARLES STRINGER of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Stringer is a well known Attorney at Law of St. Paul, and was for several years the United States District Attorney for the District of Minnesota. He traces his descent from Pieter Winne, of Albany, New York, who was Town Major of Albany in 1650; was commissioned Chief Magistrate for Albany March 24th, 1689, and was one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians May 3rd, 1690.

Soc. No. 136—REV. THEODORE SEDGWICK, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Sedgwick is the Rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and traces his descent from Major General Sedgwick, of Charlestown, Mass. General Sedgwick was appointed Captain of the Charlestown company in 1636; was one of the charter members and Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; Commander of the Castle in 1643; Member of the Council of War in 1646; Major General of the Massachusetts forces in the expedition against

Acadia in 1652, and also in the expedition against Jamaica in 1656. He was Deputy to the Mass. General Court from Charlestown every session from 1636 to 1644, inclusive, and also in 1648 and 1649. He was appointed by Cromwell, Governor of Jamaica, where he died soon after his appointment.

Soc. No. 137—ARTHUR EATON GILBERT, of Duluth, Minn. Mr. Gilbert is in the lumber business at Duluth and at Red Cliff, Wisconsin, and is a brother of Mr. Frederick Lee Gilbert, who has been a member of our Society for several years. Both these gentlemen trace their descent from Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll, who served as Chaplain to the troops on Lake Champlain, during the campaign of 1758 in the French and Indian War.

Soc. No. 138—NATHANIEL BENT HINCKLEY, of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Hinckley is the Assistant General Auditor of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, and was for some time Treasurer of the West Publishing Company, and prior thereto was Auditor of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad. He traces his descent from Gov. Thomas Hinckley of Massachusetts, an ancestor whose record is familiar to all members of the Society, and of whose life a brief sketch is given at pages 407 to 410 of the "Register of Members and Ancestors."

Soc. No. 139—JESSE ASHTON GREGG, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Gregg is a member of the firm of Nicols, Dean and Gregg, of St. Paul, and traces his descent from Thomas Hazen, of Rowley, Mass., who

served under Major Samuel Appleton in the Narragansett Campaign and took part in the "Great Swamp Fight," December 19th, 1675.

Soc. No. 140—HENRY SHELDON JUDSON, of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Judson is President of the Central Minnesota Land Company, and traces his descent from Lieut. Joseph Judson, of Stratford and Woodbury, Conn. He was Ensign of the Stratford Train Band; appointed July 6th, 1665 as one of the committee to defend the coast from Stratford to Rye, from attacks by the Dutch under Admiral De Reuter; was made Lieut. in 1672; served in King Philip's War; made Lieutenant of the Woodbury Train Band in 1684, and was many times Deputy to the General Court of the Colony of Connecticut.

Soc. No. 141—KENNETH ROBERTSON, of Spring Valley, Wis. Mr. Robertson is Manager of the Blast Furnaces at Spring Valley, and traces his descent from Sir Alexander Spotswood, who was Governor of Virginia for many years; Postmaster General of the Colonies; led an expedition across the Blue Ridge mountains, and was made Major General of the expedition against Carthagan, but died on the eve of embarkation. He also served on the staff of the Duke of Marlborough, and was wounded at the Battle of Blenheim in 1704. It is said of him that he brought the writ of habeas corpus to the Virginians; founded schools for the Indians; captured and hung the pirate "Black Beard" and founded the order of the Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe.

Mr. Robertson shares with Mr. Charles Wood Eberlien and Charles Eastwick Smith, M. D., the honor of tracing his descent from Cavalier ancestors, these three gentlemen being the only members of our Society whose eligibility is established in that manner.

Soc. No. 142—EDWIN AMES JAGGARD, of St. Paul, Minn. Judge Jaggard is well known as one of the members of the District Court of Ramsey County, and he practiced his profession in St. Paul for many years before his appointment to the Bench. He traces his descent from Daniel Wills, Sr., who was one of the commissioners to settle West Jersey in 1677; Member of the Assembly from 1682 to 1685; member of Governor's Council 1682, 1684 and 1685; Justice of the Peace from 1685 to 1697.

We have lost two members of the Society during the year by death, namely:

Soc. No. 83—WILLIAM ELLERY ALMY, CAPT. U. S. A. of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Soc. No. 19—RT. REV. HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D. D. LL. D., of Faribault, Minn.

Suitable reference is made to both of these members later in this Report.

Mr. Alexander Sylvanus Porter, Jr., Society No. 37 has transferred his membership to the Massachusetts Society.

The membership at this date is as follows :

Members elected to date		142
Resigned	4	
Dropped	5	
Transferred	3	
Died	8	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Present membership		122

OUR DECEASED MEMBERS.

The Society has lost two members by death during the year, viz: Major William Ellery Almy, and Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D. LL. D. In accordance with the usual custom the memorials of these members properly find a place in this Report.

WILLIAM ELLERY ALMY.

Major William Ellery Almy died at his post of duty in San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 1st, 1901. He was personally known to many of our members, and was always keenly interested in all the affairs of our Society.

He was born November 9th, 1856, was a son of Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, and his twin brother A. C. Almy is at present a Lieut. Commander in the United States Navy. His life was a busy and active one, and the more important features of his military record may be summarized as follows :

At the age of nineteen he was appointed to the Military Academy by Gen. Grant, and graduated

June 13th, 1879, with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Infantry. He was transferred to the 5th Cavalry September 4th, 1879, and was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieut. of that Regiment August 21st, 1888. Soon after the opening of the war with Spain, he was commissioned Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, and assigned to the 3rd Army Corps. June 23rd, 1898, he was transferred to the 4th Cavalry and July 5th, 1898, was again transferred to the 10th Cavalry and promoted to the grade of Captain. At the request of Brig. Gen. James Franklin Wade, he served on the staff of that officer from July, 1898, until March, 1899. During that time Gen. Wade acted as President of the Cuban Evacuation Commission, and Capt. Almy rendered to the commission, valuable and efficient services in the work it was directed to perform. He was transferred to the 5th Cavalry March 14th, 1899, and during the same month he received his promotion to the grade of Major, and was assigned to the Puerto Rico Regiment, acting at the same time as Assistant Adjutant General for the Island of Puerto Rico. He was mustered out as Major of Volunteers, June 30th, 1901, and on July 1st was commissioned Major of the Puerto Rican Provincial Regiment of Infantry.

This is a brief statement of the service rendered by Major Almy to his country, but it is pleasant to know that in official as well as in private life he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, and that he possessed special fitness for the work to which he was assigned. In speaking of his death the "News" of San Juan says: "Major Almy's death removes one of the

most courteous and popular officers of the United States Army. He first came to the Island as a Captain of Cavalry. At Mayaguez he gained the good will and affection of the people of that district, both American and Puerto Ricans. He was then specially selected, because specially fitted to act in the capacity of Adjutant of the new Puerto Rican regiment where tact, patience, good judgment and popularity were so essential in the formation of a regiment of new and untried soldiers enlisted by the United States."

A letter from a personal friend at San Juan says: "The flags all over the City are at half mast in memory of Major Almy. Services were held on August 3rd in the ward on the north side of the hospital, nearest the officer's quarters in the barracks. That ward has never been used since the American occupation, and it was decorated with flags for the occasion. The impressive rites of the Episcopal church were performed by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., and over 300 friends were present."

Major Almy married Mildred Sellers, February 11th, 1885, and she survives him together with three children. His devotion to his family was one of the most beautiful traits of his character. Speaking in general terms of Major Almy, it may justly be said, that his country has lost a gallant soldier, his family a loving and devoted father, and his friends a man who was true to himself and to them. His memory will long be cherished, and the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Minnesota, places upon its records, this brief memorial, as an evidence of its respect and regard for him.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE.

Among the company of notable men who have helped to mould the character and direct the destinies of this imperial State of Minnesota, perhaps no one has contributed more to its essential welfare, or more fairly earned his niche in its temple of fame, than Henry Benjamin Whipple. He accumulated no wealth; he built no railroads; he organized no great business enterprises, and he was never distinguished in the political life of the State. Better than all this, however, he accumulated a great fund of love for humanity; he built human characters; he organized great religious and educational institutions, and he was a statesman in the moral and spiritual life of the State. His life work is finished, and his career of usefulness is at an end, but he has left an impress upon the character of the State in which he lived that will abide after the passing fame of the politician and the seeker for material prosperity has vanished and been forgotten.

This is neither the time nor the place to speak at length of him and his wonderful career. That work must be left to others who will do it wisely and well. As an officer of our Society, and as the devoted friend of many of our members, we place this simple memorial upon our records as our tribute of respect to him and to his memory.

Bishop Whipple was born in Adams, Jefferson County, New York, February 15th, 1822. His ancestors, for many generations, were prominent in the civil and military life of the Colonies and the Nation, and took an active part in the numerous Indian wars as well as in the

War of the Revolution. If it be true that the Bishop had in him the stuff from which the best soldiers are made, as has so often been said, he certainly came by it fairly and honestly, because his ancestors seem never to have lost the opportunity to give themselves to the service of their country and were engaged in every contest where liberty was in danger or the honor of the nation was at stake.

His early education was received in the schools of the Presbyterian denomination to which his parents belonged, but, while still young, he entered Oberlin College and came under the direct influence of President Finney. That great educator and remarkable man left a strong and abiding impress upon his character. Ill health compelled him to abandon his college career and for a number of years he was employed by his father in mercantile pursuits. He was successful in business and by reason of his interest in political affairs was in direct line for political advancement, but it is evident that there was, all the time, a feeling of unrest in his soul and that he longed for another and a higher sphere of action. It was entirely natural, therefore, that he should renounce his opportunities for business success and political preferment and enter upon the profession in which his life work was to be done. He began his theological studies at Hobart College where Dr. William Dexter Wilson seems to have influenced him in a most marked and unusual manner, and he always entertained the highest regard for this eminent churchman.

At the early age of 27 he was ordained as a Deacon, and his first pastorate was at Rome, N. Y., where he remained for about seven years. This, however, was not

the work to which he considered himself best adapted, and in 1856 he left Rome, and began his mission work in the City of Chicago. Here at last he found a congenial field and here the real work of his life began. He mingled freely with all classes, and attracted working men and women in every walk of life. He began preaching in a rented room to such workmen as he could induce to attend, and the three years of his life in Chicago were in many respects the happiest years of his life.

In the summer of 1859 while busily engaged in the work of his mission field, he received the most unexpected and unlooked for tidings of his election as Bishop of Minnesota, and in October of the same year he was consecrated for his new position and in another month began his work on the frontier.

The State of Minnesota was then but two years of age, and with a population of about 170,000. There was no railroad in the State, and the great cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis were mere country hamlets. In the early years of his episcopate, he was obliged, in making his visitations, to travel thousands of miles in rude stage coaches, on horseback, and often in canoes and on foot.

In a brief article like this, it is manifestly impossible to give any adequate recital of the facts of his wonderful career. We may only speak of a few of the most important features of his character and refer briefly to some of the more important phases of his work.

In speaking of his character we may justly say that while Bishop Whipple was an ardent churchman, and a firm believer in the doctrine of apostolic succession, he was first of all a lover of mankind. He was always con-

cerned in the needs of men, and with their present as well as their eternal welfare. He spoke rather to their hearts than to their intellects, and no one who has ever seen his kindly and generous countenance, could doubt for an instant the absolute sincerity of his friendship. It is said that nothing ever gave him greater pleasure than to hear that his sermons had helped some poor or humble soul, and he often remarked that he would rather hear such an expression from a care-worn weary soul, than to have the praise of the greatest men on earth.

This is perhaps one of his most distinguishing characteristics and this absolute sincerity, this undying interest and love for men of all races and conditions of life, lift him far above the realm of denominationalism, and make him a worthy representative of the Church Universal.

In referring even briefly to his great work in Minnesota, we emphasize the fact, that he always had in mind a well defined plan for a system of religious and educational institutions, and that a large portion of his life's efforts were devoted to their foundation and development.

The Cathedral, or Bishop's Church, was the centre of this system and when he had been but three years a Bishop, the corner stone was laid of the first cathedral built for the American Church. This grew to be what he doubtless intended it to be, a true "Bishop's Church," and was the heart and soul of his system. Around it there grew up educational institutions in which his interest never ceased, and upon which he was still engaged at the time of his death. Seabury Divinity School was organized shortly after the foundations of the cathedral were laid. Here he intended to train young men for their

work of evangelizing this great western country, and in that respect his plan has been a pronounced success. Shattuck School was opened soon after the close of the War of the Rebellion and it was his plan that young men could there be educated and fitted to enter either a collegiate life, or a life of business. It has come to be recognized as one of the best institutions of its class in the land, and has always had the advantage of able and competent instructors. St. Mary's School for girls was founded shortly after Shattuck School was opened and has done its part in his general scheme for the education of the young. This is but a brief outline, but will give a general idea of his comprehensive plan of education, and for the advancement of this western country to which he had consecrated his life.

Perhaps, however, his best known title among the English speaking race, is that of the "Apostle of the Indians," and while it is true that he was never a missionary to any of the Indian tribes, it is also true that they always recognized in him an earnest and sincere friend, and one who was willing to help them in any and all of the experiences of their peculiar life. It required more than the ordinary amount of courage in any man to be known as the friend of the Indian in Minnesota, after the great outbreak, and the terrible massacre of 1862.

The common phrase "there are no good Indians but dead Indians" was on the lips of every one at that time, and they were hated by the people of Minnesota with a hate that passed all expression. Bishop Whipple however, was not a man to quail, even under such circumstances, and he published a statement of the facts short-

ly after the massacre, for which he was most bitterly abused both publicly and privately, although no one ever questioned the absolute truth of all of his statements. He struck at the very heart of the facts and denounced the Indian policy which the Government had pursued towards the Indians in the Northwest, and he advocated not only honest agents, but absolute justice in its treatment of the Indian tribes. For the balance of his life he stood before the American people, and before the world as the advocate of a sensible, honest, fairminded policy towards the Indians, and his frequent visits to Washington in their behalf and his untiring efforts to help them, fairly earned for him the title by which he was so well known. An accurate and complete history of his relations with the Indians would require a volume but his views concerning them may be found in his report upon "The moral and temporal condition of the Indian tribes of our Western country." Although urged to suppress the terrible denunciations in that report of persons well known in political life and in spite of the suggestions that if the report were published, it might result in personal injury to himself, he made the simple, plain, manly statement: "These things are true; the Nation needs to know them, and so help me God, I will tell them if I am shot the next minute."

Most of his labors were amongst the Chippewas, and it was his habit to visit them each year, and he often sent them missionaries. A few Chippewas were educated at Faribault. The Ojibways said of him, "His tongue is straight; he makes the trail plain."

At his funeral, nothing was more touching than the part taken by the Indians. Among those who occupied a prominent place in the cathedral, was a delegation of about eighty Indians of the Sioux and Chippewa tribes, who came from their reservations to attend the funeral of their friend "Straight-tongue." On their account the impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church received a notable variation, and these Indians sang to the organ's accompaniment a translation of the hymn "Asleep in Jesus." Their voices were partly trained, but they still retained the weird and melancholy minor chords of the forest and prairie. As the procession passed out of the cathedral and multitudes grouped themselves along the sidewalks, here again a company of Chippewas sang in the Indian language the hymn, "Jesus Lover of My Soul." Nothing more simple or impressive could be imagined, and there was no more notable tribute to the character of the venerable Bishop than this which was rendered by his Indian friends.

Looking at his life as a whole it may be said that the keynote of his character is found in his absolute unselfishness, and in the complete consecration of all his powers to his life-work. His thought was always for others, and his love for humanity was without limit. He was as truly inspired for his work as any prophet or priest of the Old Dispensation and it may be truly said of him, that here "there was a man sent from God, and his name was Henry Benjamin Whipple."

He was in the best sense a great and a good man. He was not ambitious to achieve worldly success but freely and without stint he gave his life to his fellow men. He

was no dreamer and no idealist but he lived the active, strenuous life as truly as any soldier who has faced death on the field of battle. Great in intellect, he was greater still in heart and his life is the best evidence of his faith in God and in humanity. We reverently acknowledge the simplicity, the beauty and the moral grandeur of such a life and we find in it an added proof that the only true greatness is that which finds itself in harmony with the Divine ideal and that self-sacrifice is not merely the noblest element of human character but a law that governs directs and inspires the onward march of humanity.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS AND ANCESTORS.

The "Register of Members and Ancestors," which has been familiarly referred to as the "Year Book," is at last completed and delivered to the members. An unusual and unlooked for amount of time and labor have been devoted to its preparation, and there are some facts with reference to it, which ought, properly, to be emphasized and which the members of the Society ought not to overlook.

When the work was undertaken, it was supposed that the printed volume would not exceed two hundred pages, and the material in hand justified that estimate. The interest and enthusiasm of the members of the Society, however, has been so unusual, that it has greatly exceeded this estimate, and notwithstanding the most careful pruning and in spite of the elimination of all unnecessary material, it is given to the members as a book containing 553 pages.

It is only proper and just that the work of some of the members should receive ample recognition at this time. It is not too much to say that it could hardly have been published but for the faithful and unflagging interest that our former Governor, Mr. Charles Phelps Noyes, has manifested in its behalf. He has read substantially every word of the proof, has made numberless valuable suggestions, corrected many errors, and is largely responsible for the present appearance of the volume. We give him praise for his work and assure him that it is sincerely appreciated.

I have already taken occasion to speak in favorable terms of the work of Mr. Fremont Nathan Jaynes, our Genealogist, and as time goes by, it is believed that the accuracy of this volume will speak in the highest terms of his care and ability.

The index has been prepared by Mr. Edward Blake Young, and no publication of this character surpasses it in that respect. It is the work of one who is skilled in that direction and the Society has had the full benefit of his skill and attention in the preparation of this index. It adds greatly to the value of the book, and we can hardly say too much in its praise. The work that Mr. Young has done will be appreciated by all who find occasion to use this volume.

The plan of the book is to some extent a new one, but we hope it will prove entirely satisfactory to the members. No other printed volume of this character has ever undertaken to trace the lines of descent generation by generation to the ancestors from whom a member traces his eligibility, but these books have usually been con-

tent with the simple statement that a member was,

"Seventh in descent from John Smith, etc."

This form, while possessing some interest to the individual, has no value to the general public. The plan adopted in the present volume is believed to possess more than ordinary value and it is a fact that some of the most noted genealogists in the country who have seen its proof sheets, have taken occasion to speak most favorably of this feature of the book.

There are many matters of general interest, which an examination of the volume will disclose, and for the convenience of members a tabulated list is here given, showing the names of ancestors who served in the Pequot War, and also in the most important battles of King Philip's War. The list likewise gives the names of ancestors who were Governors of any of the Colonies as well as those who came in the "Mayflower," and those who are of Dutch and Cavalier extraction. It may be of interest to know that 37 of our members were represented in the "Pequot War," 35 in the "Great Swamp Fight," 12 in the "Fall's Fight," 24 by ancestors who came in the "Mayflower," while 39 are from Colonial Governors. Eight of our members trace their descent from Dutchmen, while only three trace their descent from Cavalier ancestors.

It may also be noticed with much interest that while many of our members can trace their descent from ancestors who served in the various expeditions against Canada, there is but one who was represented on the Plains of Abraham, when the French power in America was overthrown, and the dominion of England firmly

established. Capt. William Davenport was with his company at that time; was present a few days later at the surrender of Quebec, and Mr. Charles Wood Eberlein is his present representative in our Society. The lists here referred to are as follows:

ANCESTORS WHO SERVED IN THE "GREAT SWAMP
FIGHT."

JOHN WHEELER,
EVERTON JUDSON ABBOTT.

CAPT. SAMUEL WELLES,
EVERTON JUDSON ABBOTT.

EDWARD WALKER,
JOHN WALKER ADAMS.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,
ARTHUR CONVERSE ANDERSON.
WILLIAM EDDY RICHARDSON.

LIEUT. JOHN DRURY,
JAMES HULL SHERMAN BARTHOLOMEW.

CAPT. JOHN GORHAM,
ROBERT BUNKER COLEMAN BEMENT.
PARIS FLETCHER.
EMERSON WILLIAM PEET.

JONATHAN JENNINGS,
EDGAR CAMPBELL BOWEN.

JOHN BIGELOW,
FREDERICK STEWART BRYANT.
FREMONT NATHAN JAYNES.
HENRY PRATT UPHAM.
HENRY BURLEIGH WENZELL.

MAJOR JEREMIAH SWAINE,
FREDERICK STEWART BRYANT.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLIN,
CLARENCE ABNER CHAMBERLIN.
JEHIEL WESTON CHAMBERLIN.

CAPT. GEORGE DENNISON,
GEORGE LATIMER CHESEBROUGH.
PARIS FLETCHER.
EMERSON WILLIAM PEET.

SERGT. JOHN BOOTH,
EDWIN SEDGWICK CHITTENDEN.

CAPT. JONATHAN SPARROW,
HOMER PIERCE CLARK.
CHARLES EDWIN MAYO.

CAPT. JOHN JACOB,
LUTHER STEARNS CUSHING.
EDWARD BLAKE YOUNG.
GEORGE BROOKS YOUNG.

NICHOLAS HUTCHINS,
EDWARD HUTCHINS CUTLER.

CAPT. JAMES AVERY,
PARIS FLETCHER.

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD,
MAHLON NORRIS GILBERT.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,
FRANKLIN LEWIS GREENLEAF.

MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD,
FREMONT NATHAN JAYNES.
WILLIAM PARKER JEWETT.
STEPHEN JEWETT.
FREDERICK DEJOS MONFORT.

MICHAEL FLAGG,
FREMONT NATHAN JAYNES.

WILLIAM HAGAR, JR.,
FREMONT NATHAN JAYNES.

JOHN LAY, JR.,
CHARLES PHELPS NOYES.
STEPHEN JEWETT.

PHILIP MATTOON,
HENRY ENO KNAPP.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN LEVERETT,
GEORGE WINTHROP LEWIS.

CAPT. JOHN GALLOP,
EMERSON WILLIAM PEET

LIEUT. PHINEAS UPHAM,
HENRY PRATT UPHAM.
JAMES FRANKLIN WADE.

DEACON SAMUEL STONE,
HENRY PRATT UPHAM.

JOHN PRESTON, SR.,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE.

JOHN WICKWIRE,
ARTHUR MANLEY WICKWIRE.

CAPT. ISAAC JOHNSON,
ARTHUR MANLEY WICKWIRE.

SAMUEL LINCOLN,
EDWARD BLAKE YOUNG.
GEORGE BROOKS YOUNG.

THOMAS HAZEN, SR.,
JESSE ASHTON GREGG.

ANCESTORS WHO SERVED IN THE "FALLS FIGHT."

- JOHN PRESSEY,
EVERETT HOSKINS BAILEY.
- CAPT. JOHN FIELD,
EDWARD HUTCHINS CUTLER.
- JOHN COLEBY,
GEORGE HENRY DAGGETT.
- THOMAS BARNARD,
GEORGE HENRY DAGGETT.
- SAMUEL COLBY, SR.,
CHARLES WOOD EBERLEIN.
- JOSEPH SELDEN,
SHELDON LORD FRAZER.
- ABEL JANES,
FREMONT NATHAN JAYNES.
- SERGT. SAMUEL FIELD,
HENRY ENO KNAPP.
- PHILIP MATTOON,
HENRY ENO KNAPP,
- JOHN DOUD,
ALONEY JOSEPH RUST.
- LIEUT. JOSEPH KELLOGG,
JOHN PARSONS WADE.
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,
- LIEUT. TIMOTHY BAKER ,
HENRY BURLEIGH WENZELL.

JOHN LEE,
WILLIAM CHESTER WHITE.

SERGT. BENJAMIN WAIT,
WILLIAM CHESTER WHITE.

JOHN SMITH,
WILLIAM CHESTER WHITE.

ENSIGN JOHN DICKINSON,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,

QUARTERMASTER NATHANIEL FOOTE,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,

JOSEPH CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,

LIEUT. THOMAS STEBBINS,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,

JOHN PRESTON, SR.,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,

SAMUEL CROW,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,

SAMUEL BALL,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,

CAPT. JOHN LYMAN,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,

THOMAS ALVORD,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,

NEHEMIAH DICKINSON 1st,
WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE,

DUTCH ANCESTORS.

COL. PETER SCHUYLER,

KENNETH CLARK.

LIEUT. JOHANNES LANSING, JR.,

KENNETH CLARK.

LIEUT. PHILIP LANSING,

KENNETH CLARK.

BRANT ARENTSE VAN SLICHTENHORST,

KENNETH CLARK.

CAPT. FILYP PIETERSE VAN SCHUYLER,

KENNETH CLARK.

CHARLES EDWARD NASON HOWARD.

CAPT. GOOSEN GERRITSE VAN SCHAICK,

KENNETH CLARK.

CAPT. JOHANNES LANSING,

KENNETH CLARK.

COL. OLOF STEVENSEN VAN CORTLANDT,

KENNETH CLARK.

FRANCIS WILLIAM WOODWARD.

CAPT. MATTHIAS NICOLL,

FRANCIS WILLIAM WOODWARD.

HON. WILLIAM NICOLL,

FRANCIS WILLIAM WOODWARD.

CAPT. PETER WAGNER, JR.,

ARTHUR LOCKWOOD WAGNER.

GEORGE DOXTADER,

ARTHUR LOCKWOOD WAGNER.

LIEUT. JOHAN JOST HERKIMER,
ARTHUR LOCKWOOD WAGNER.

COL. JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER,
KENNETH CLARK.

ISAAC de FOREST,
KENNETH CLARK.
FRANCIS WILLIAM WOODWARD.

FRANZ WINNE,
KENNETH CLARK.

CAPT. ANDRIES DE WITT,
KENNETH CLARK.

LIEUT. JOHANNES DE WITT,
KENNETH CLARK.

CORPORAL COENRAET TEN EYCKE,
KENNETH CLARK.

CORPORAL GERRIT NIEUKERK,
KENNETH CLARK.

CAPT. DANIEL BRODHEAD,
KENNETH CLARK.

ENSIGN CHARLES BRODHEAD,
KENNETH CLARK.

LOUIS DUBOIS,
WILLIAM HURLEY LIGHTNER.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS,
WILLIAM HURLEY LIGHTNER.

LIEUT. WILHELMUS BEEKMAN,
CHARLES EDWARD NASON HOWARD.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON,
CHARLES EDWARD NASON HOWARD.

CAPT. JAN STRYCKER,
ALBERT RANDELL MOORE.

JORIS JANSEN de RAPALIE,
ALBERT RANDELL MOORE.

ENSIGN DANIEL RAPELJE,
ALBERT RANDELL MOORE.

LIEUT. JORIS RAPALJE,
ALBERT RANDELL MOORE.

CAPT. HENRY HERTER,
WALTER FREDERICKS MYERS.

PETER WINNE,
EDWARD CHARLES STRINGER.

CAPT. FRANCOIS ROMBOUT,
WILLIAM SHARP TIMBERLAKE.

LIEUT. ROGER BRETT,
WILLIAM SHARP TIMBERLAKE.

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OUR NEW FLAGS.

Just before the General Court of 1900, the members were asked to contribute towards the purchase of two flags viz: "The Pine Tree Flag," and "The Rattlesnake Flag."

The "Pine Tree Flag" was first seen at the General Court of last year, and the interesting and eloquent presentation address of Ell Torrance will be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to hear it. "The Rattlesnake Flag" was first exhibited at the Reception to General Wade in February of the present year, and both flags have been much admired by all our members.

We are particularly fortunate in being the owners of such beautiful banners, and as time passes, we hope to add to our collection several other standards that were used by the inhabitants of the different colonies.

The following gentlemen contributed for the purchase of these flags:

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JOHN WALKER ADAMS.

ARTHUR CONVERSE ANDERSON.

EVERETT HOSKINS BAILEY.

WILLIAM OSCAR BATES.

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HENRY ROGERS WELLS.
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LETTER OF MAJOR TUCKER.

The Secretary endeavors to keep in touch as far as possible, with the absent members of our Society and receives from time to time, many interesting and valuable communications from them. During the summer Major Tucker was requested to write a letter concerning his life in Alaska and it proved to be so interesting in its description of Alaskan experiences that we are glad to print it as a part of this Report. The letter is as follows :

Fort St. Michaels, Alaska, August 29, 1901.

Mr. William Gardner White,

Secretary Society Colonial Wars,

St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir :

In response to your request of July 10th that I write a letter to be read at a meeting of the Society, I take pleasure in sending a few lines briefly referring to some of the conditions in this distant land.

I enclose copies of the annual report of the Commanding General of the Department for the years 1900 and 1901, from which a better knowledge of the situation can be gained than from any expression by me.

The creation of the Department of Alaska in the winter of 1900 was caused by the large numbers of people going to Nome and the adjacent coast in the mad rush for gold. From eighteen to twenty-five thousand people had in the first few days of open navigation in June, 1900, landed on the beach, with their supplies of a great variety in character. It required all the tact of the Commanding General to handle the situation until a civil govern-

ment was organized and in charge. On June 23rd, 1900, early in the morning the U. S. transport "Lawton" steamed into this port, the Chief Quartermaster, Chief Commissary and myself aboard to establish the supply departments of our headquarters. Two companies of the 7th Infantry were also landed to comprise the command of Fort St. Michael. With less than four months of open weather before the clay would freeze over to land a year's supplies for 300 men, and the material for a new fort, kept each one busy to October 21, when the ice formed and the last steamer sailed away. During the summer I had steamed up the Yukon river to Fort Egbert, near our line, 1500 miles distant. The trip took 26 days and one is greatly impressed by the vast wilderness through which the river flows. The small settlements of Nulato, Tanana, Rampart and Circle City are passed enroute, the two latter being purely mining settlements, of about 500 people each, engaged in prospecting for gold. Near old Fort Yukon we were for the better part of a day within the Arctic Circle, a beautiful bright August day, almost too warm for comfort on the upper deck, and at night came one of the grandest sun set effects I ever witnessed. When a "strike" is or said to be made a "stampede" is on and as many people rush to the new find as can get there. No matter what the citizen is doing, the majority drop everything and spend their last cent and not infrequently their lives in a desperate effort to "get there." This country has without doubt great mineral wealth, but the conditions are such that none but those in the best of health, with ample means to travel and prospect under heavy daily expense for quite a time, can have much assurance

of success. The gold seems to lay in pockets. One claim being very good or part of it, the adjacent one not worth the working. The few who are fortunate are getting rich fast. In the interior there are many places where it is said eight to ten dollars per day per man could be panned, but food is so expensive off the regular routes of travel that more money per day must be made for one to live and save any part of it. It costs in these places an average of one dollar per pound for the substantial foods of life, such as flour, bacon, etc. The great cost is that of transportation where food has to be hauled by dog team in winter, the soft surface in warm weather preventing any load going any distance. The climate demands a good supply of food to sustain life in a fight to keep warm. The natives and their dogs are all right as long as a good supply of salmon caught during their "run" dried and sometimes smoked is on hand. In some parts of the country large numbers of grouse (the willow and spruce) abound all winter. The moose and caribou are getting very scarce. I believe in time that the reindeers will be raised for food, they thrive on the moss plentiful near the coast, and make most excellent food to take the place of beef. They were of no use for transportation. One soon gets out of range for the moss and food for them can't be carried. The dog is the only animal that can be successfully used for transportation. They can subsist on the country, that is the fish caught during the season is their natural food and they do better on it than on any other. 'Tis a strange sight to see as I have a fine blooded Irish setter dog eating the raw frozen fish, bones and all. It seems to be a natural food

for dogs for on three pounds per day they will travel from 30 to 60 miles hauling from 50 to 80 pounds to the dog. 'Tis only in the severest of storms that dogs are frozen, then usually their toes, from which with care they recover. A "Musher," as he is known in this country, starts out on a journey of 2000 or 3000 miles in winter with a good dog team (sometimes as many as eleven) with no idea that he is doing anything unusual. If a severe "bliz" comes up they get into the best cover possible and stay until 'tis over. Small settlements of the natives are to be found in every direction, never over three or four days apart and they at least have a warm place to sleep and food that will keep life's flame agoing. I confess from what I hear of their habits I would not care to be their guest. They don't believe in the use of water for any purpose, they enjoy their food better after it has become rotten and the oderiferous seal oil to season it is most welcome. However they thrive on it. If they use white man's food of flour and bacon, sugar and tea they are sure to be ill. I can hardly describe to you the feeling I had on Sunday, Oct. 21, 1900, when the last steamer for the season left. One has to go through the experience to understand it. We were cut off from the world for at least four months, impossible to hear no matter what happened. It was an entirely different situation than any command of our army had experienced since its organization. It was fortunate there were ten of us. We were very comfortably housed, plenty of good substantial food and warm clothing. As the days grew shorter, the cold was more intense. Near Christmas time the sun would peep over the hills about

10 o'clock A. M. and disappear about 1:30 P. M. Between times the darkest of night. Per contra in June the sun hardly gets below the horizon. A very strong twilight all night. By taking a good deal of out of door exercise (I believe the General and I missed our walk but four days all winter) the plain food, simplicity of our daily lives, we all steadily improved in general condition and came out this spring "fit to kill." The climate was a surprise to me. Owing to the influence of the sea (though the ice was from 5 to 20 feet thick) our lowest temperature was 36 below but this was severe as a gale of wind was blowing. The most of the time it was, say 20 below. We had our "January thaw" for a day or two, when a little rain fell and it was right soft. Strange to say March was the steadiest for cold. Twenty odd below every day. We were glad to have the sun creep higher and higher in the sky until in April it was hardly dark at any time. On April 30 we had our worst snow "bliz." It came near burying us up under the drifts. It was a strange sight to see on May 1st—moving day at home and here the snow piled up to the second story windows. Usually the ice leaves the harbor early in June. A record of 31 years gives an average date of June 12. This year everything was off its average, it seemed as though it would never melt, the snow all disappeared and an anxious group watched for the ice to show signs of going as no ships could come in until then.

As a trial of our patience it was July 3d, nearly a month late, when we got news from home, friends and of affairs. This is the most trying part of the year. When I got my letter July 3, the date of my last prior word from family was of March 10. Nearly four months. No language can express the relief from the strain of anxiety. Our first winter mail came in overland January 28, the next on February 15, bringing us word of the result of

election. Our celebration was a little late none the less earnest. From that date on to May 1 we received a mail each week, that is to say, a letter mail, no second class matter was handled so for nine months we had no newspapers, a few clippings coming in the letters, but at best our news was very meager to one who had always been within the limits of civilization. 'Tis said after a residence of a few years here one ceases to be interested. This may be most fortunate but I have no desire to attain that point. Life in this Arctic land is a constant conflict with the elements, the game and fish being the only natural food, fortunately for the natives they still get enough food to keep them warm.

'Tis but a brief time, in my judgment, when the white man will trap and kill the fur bearings animal off, they following the buffalo of the plains.

It has surprised me to find how few things are injured by freezing. During the winter we had lemons that were solid and as hard as rocks and by using right after thawing they were very good. It don't seem to hurt a potato at all, only they wont keep after thawing. Canned fruits have been frozen solid apparently not injured thereby.

The new posts of Forts Davis (near Nome) Elbert (near our line on the Yukon), Gibbon (near the mouth of the Tanana) and St. Michael having been completed and the affairs of the department in working order, we are directed to proceed about Sept. 15 to Vancouver barracks, when this department will be combined with that of the Columbia.

If in addressing this letter I have been of any service to the gentlemen of our society I shall be pleased.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. TUCKER.

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- HAWKS, JOSEPH MATTHEW. (Soc. No. 53).
St. Paul, Minn.
- *HERSEY, DUDLEY, HALL. (Soc. No. 63).
St. Paul, Minn.
- HERSEY, ROSCOE FREEMAN. (Soc. No. 57).
St. Paul, Minn.

**Deceased.*

- HINCKLEY, NATHANIEL BENT. (Soc. No. 138).
St. Paul, Minn.
- HOWARD, CHARLES EDWARD NASON.
(Soc. No. 85).
Lieut. U. S. V. Chicago, Ill.
- HUNTER, EDWARD. (Soc. No. 132).
Col. U. S. A. Governor's Island, New York Harbor, N. Y.
- HURD, RUKARD. (Soc. No. 1).
St. Paul, Minn.
- JAGGARD, EDWIN AMES. (Soc. No. 142).
St. Paul, Minn.
- JAYNES, FREMONT NATHAN. (Soc. No. 106).
St. Paul, Minn.
- JEWETT, STEPHEN. (Soc. No. 10).
Faribault, Minn.
- JEWETT, WILLIAM PARKER. (Soc. No. 114).
St. Paul, Minn.
- JOHNSON, CHARLES WILLIAMSON Soc. No. 60).
St. Paul, Minn.
- JUDSON, HENRY SHELDON. (Soc. No. 140).
St. Paul, Minn.
- KNAPP, HENRY ENO. (Soc. No. 88).
Menomonie, Wis.
- LEWIS, GEORGE WINTHROP. (Soc. No. 32).
St. Paul, Minn.
- LIGHTNER, WILLIAM HURLEY. (Soc. No. 23).
St. Paul, Minn.

- LITTLE, HENRY LYMAN. (Soc. No. 101).
Minneapolis, Minn.
- McLEAN, JOHN, M. D. (Soc. No. 51).
St. Paul, Minn.
- *MAYO, CHARLES EDWIN. (Soc. No. 25).
St. Paul, Minn.
- MITCHELL, REV. EDWARD CRAIG. (Soc. No. 34).
St. Paul, Minn.
- *MONFORT, DELOS ABRAM. (Soc. No. 44).
St. Paul, Minn.
- MONFORT, FREDERICK DELOS. (Soc. No. 45).
St. Paul, Minn.
- MOORE, ALBERT RANDELL. (Soc. No. 27).
St. Paul, Minn.
- MYERS, WALTER FREDERICKS. (Soc. No. 82).
St. Paul, Minn.
- NOYES, CHARLES PHELPS. (Soc. No. 5).
St. Paul, Minn.
- NOYES, DANIEL ROGERS. (Soc. No. 30).
St. Paul, Minn.
- PEAVEY, FRANK HUTCHISON. (Soc. No. 96).
Minneapolis, Minn.
- PEET, EMERSON WILLIAM. (Soc. No. 66).
St. Paul, Minn.
- PHELPS, EDMUND JOSEPH. (Soc. No. 64).
Minneapolis, Minn.

**Deceased.*

- PHILLIPS, GEORGE MYRON. (Soc. No. 70).
Northfield, Minn.
- PIERCE, JAMES OSCAR. (Soc. No. 81).
Minneapolis, Minn.
- *PILLSBURY, CHARLES ALFRED. (Soc. No. 31).
Minneapolis, Minn.
- PIKE, FRANCIS WALLACE. (Soc. No. 20).
New York City, N. Y.
- POND, GEORGE ENOCH. (Soc. No. 115).
Col. U. S. A. St. Paul, Minn.
- POWELL, LYMAN THEODORE. (Soc. No. 134).
West Superior, Wis.
- QUAY, ANDREW CREGG CURTIN. (Soc. No. 17).
Capt. U. S. A. Washington, D. C.
- RHODES, REV. DUDLEY WARD, D. D.
(Soc. No. 49).
Cincinnati, Ohio.
- RICHARDSON, WILLIAM EDDY. (Soc. No. 94).
Duluth, Minn.
- ROBERTSON, KENNETH. (Soc. No. 141).
Spring Valley, Wis.
- ROBINSON, LEWIS ARMS. (Soc. No. 59).
St. Paul, Minn.
- RUSSELL, STEVENS GRAHAM. (Soc. No. 105).
St. Paul, Minn.
- RUST, ALONEY JOSEPH. (Soc. No. 112).
Eau Claire, Wis.

**Deceased.*

- SEABURY, CHANNING. (Soc. No. 103).
St. Paul, Minn.
- SEDGWICK, REV. THEODORE. (Soc. No. 136).
St. Paul, Minn.
- SHAW, OLIVER WARREN. (Soc. No. 127).
Austin, Minn.
- SKINNER, JAMES HENRY. (Soc. No. 80).
St. Paul, Minn.
- SMITH, CHARLES EASTWICK, M. D. (Soc. No. 78)
St. Paul, Minn.
- SMITH, EDWARD BARNUM. (Soc. No. 58).
St. Paul, Minn.
- SQUIRES, GEORGE CLARKE. (Soc. No. 119).
St. Paul, Minn.
- *STANTON, BENJAMIN IRVING. (Soc. No. 89).
St. Paul, Minn.
- START, HON. CHARLES MONROE. (Soc. No. 122).
Rochester, Minn.
- STEVENS, JOHN WALTER. (Soc. No. 124).
St. Paul, Minn.
- STEWART, JEREMIAH CLARK, M. D. (Soc. No. 56)
Minneapolis, Minn.
- STONE, JACOB. (Soc. No. 35).
Minneapolis, Minn.
- STRINGER, EDWARD CHARLES. (Soc. No. 135).
St. Paul, Minn.
- *Deceased.*

- TAYLOR, OSCAR LIVINGSTONE. (Soc. No. 90).
St. Paul, Minn.
- TIMBERLAKE, WILLIAM SHARP. (Soc. No. 65).
St. Paul, Minn.
- TORRANCE, ELL. (Soc. No. 118).
Minneapolis, Minn.
- TOWNE, EDWARD PENFIELD. (Soc. No. 108).
Duluth, Minn.
- TOWNSEND, JOHN. (Soc. No. 14).
St. Paul, Minn.
- TRACY, JOSEPH POWELL. (Soc. No. 113).
Lieut. U. S. A. Manila Philippine Islands.
- TROWBRIDGE, WILLIAM PETIT. (Soc. No. 48).
St. Paul, Minn.
- TUCKER, WILLIAM FRANCIS. (Soc. No. 41).
Major U. S. A. Portland, Oregon.
- UPHAM, HENRY PRATT. (Soc. No. 15).
St. Paul, Minn.
- WADE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. (Soc. No. 107).
Ludington, Mich.
- WADE, JAMES FRANKLIN. (Soc. No. 84).
Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Manila, Philippine Islands.
- WADE, JOHN PARSONS. (Soc. No. 92).
Lieut. U. S. A. Manila, Philippine Islands.
- WAGNER, ARTHUR LOCKWOOD. (Soc. No. 128).
Col. U. S. A. Manila, Philippine Islands.
- WASHBURN, HON. WILLIAM DREW. (Soc. No. 91).
Minneapolis, Minn.
- WELLS, EBEN FREME. (Soc. No. 47).
Minneapolis, Minn.

- WELLS, HENRY ROGERS. (Soc. No. 130).
Preston, Minn.
- WENZELL, HENRY BURLEIGH. (Soc. No. 93).
St. Paul, Minn.
- WHIPPLE, CHARLES HENRY. (Soc. No. 4).
Lieut. Col. U. S. A. Manila, Philippine Islands.
- *WHIPPLE, RT. REV. HENRY BENJAMIN, D. D.
L. L. D. (Soc. No. 19).
Faribault, Minn.
- WHITE, WILLIAM CHESTER. (Soc. No. 29).
Duluth, Minn.
- WHITE, WILLIAM GARDNER. (Soc. No. 39).
St. Paul, Minn.
- WHITNEY, FRANK IRVING. (Soc. No. 95).
St. Paul, Minn.
- WHITNEY, HARRY EDWARD, M. A. (Soc. No. 12).
Faribault, Minn.
- WICKWIRE, ARTHUR MANLEY. (Soc. No. 123).
St. Paul, Minn.
- WINTON, WILLIAM CRAYTON. (Soc. No. 109).
Duluth, Minn.
- WOODWARD, FRANCIS WILLIAM (Soc. No. 116).
Eau Claire, Wis.
- YOUNG, EDWARD BLAKE. (Soc. No. 125).
St. Paul, Minn.
- YOUNG, GEORGE BROOKS. (Soc. No. 117).
St. Paul, Minn.

**Deceased.*



